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A SMALLER LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

WITH A DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES

BY SIR WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L., LL.D.
AND THEOPHILUS D. HALL, M.A.

FELLOW OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

THE ETYMOLOGICAL PORTION
BY JOHN K. INGRAM, LL.D.,
FELLOW AND LIBRARIAN OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN

FORTY-THIRD IMPRESSION

(SECOND EDITION)

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1910

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SIR WM. SMITH'S
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PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION.

THIS edition of Dr. Smith's "Smaller Latin-English Dictionary," while carefully preserving those distinctive features which have secured for it so wide an acceptance, is to a great extent a new and original Work.

In its previous form, the Smaller Dictionary was simply an abridgment of the larger Work. In the preparation of the new edition, every article has been carefully revised, with the express object of meeting the requirements of younger students. A comparison of the two editions will show that this aim has been steadily kept in view. The improvements introduced will be found to fall mainly under the following heads:—

1. A much larger number of the examples given are actually translated—not in every case in full, but so far as the particular point in question is concerned. Experienced teachers have found that a mere collection of Latin examples, however appositely chosen, is useless to young students; whereas a judicious interspersion of translation encourages them to make a more adequate use of the Dictionary, and to pay attention to the different applications of words. In this way too, the Dictionary becomes a school of translation, the student being not unfrequently supplied with equivalent English words or phrases, fitting closer both to the form and the spirit of the Latin than any that might have occurred to himself. In order to develop this feature of the Work without seriously adding to its bulk, very many of the citations have been curtailed, and others which seemed superfluous have been omitted. The shorter the citation—provided it be intelligible—the more readily is its immediate bearing apprehended.

2. Many articles have been re-cast, and not a few entirely re-written; partly with the object of securing more perfect accuracy in the explanations of words, and partly in order to present a simpler and clearer view of the development of their different senses. Among many such instances may be mentioned, *accrualis*, *acervus*, *acies*, *aduro*, *auctoritas*, *cervix*, *clepsydra*, *consultus*, *emolumentum*, *emunctus*, *ferox*, *ferocia*, *ferocitas*, *gena*, *homullus*, *homuncio*, *instrumentum*, *insomnium*, *malitia*, *nam*, *nere*, *oppido*, *perstringo*, *prosa*, *provisio*, *remissio*, *respectus*, *refert*, *salutatio*, *sui*, *sum*, *ut*, *veritas*.

In several of these, it is hoped, some positive contribution has been made towards a more perfect elucidation of the meaning and uses of words than was to be found in any previously existing Latin-English Dictionary.

3. All the etymological articles have been revised, and the greater part of them re-written, by J. K. Ingram, LL.D., Fellow and Librarian of Trinity College, Dublin; who has also contributed important corrections to the other parts of the work.

Only such etymological matter has been given as junior students could be expected really to understand and appropriate; much that would be desirable, or even necessary, in a work intended for more mature students, has therefore been omitted. The great object kept in view has been to train young minds to recognize the reign of law in Etymology: opinions will always differ as to the derivations of particular words; but it is most important to accustom the student to a strict observance of the established principles of letter-changes. It is believed that the Dictionary, in its present form, will be found, with respect to this species of scientific correctness, to bear a favourable comparison with any previous work of the same kind.

When the derivation of a word is such as to be seen at a glance, the etymology is given at the beginning of the article thus—*effusus*, a, um, *Part.* [*effundo*]. Where a fuller treatment is necessary, the convenience of the student has been usually consulted by placing the etymological observations at the end of the article.

The derivations of words in the Romance languages from the Latin have been noted, as in former editions, the habit of considering these derivations being found to have a marked effect in cultivating an 'etymological sense' in young students. Many corrections have been made in this part of the work, and the number of such derivations has been considerably increased.

4. Very great care has been taken to ensure accuracy in the quantities. It is scarcely to be hoped that all errors have been excluded, and should any be discovered by students and others making use of the book, the editors would thankfully receive information of such. Considerable difficulty is often caused by the position of vowels naturally short before such combinations as *cr*, *pr*, *tr*, &c. In such cases the vowel will be found to be for the most part marked doubtful, on the ground of analogy; even though an example of each quantity may not in every case be found. In some cases such a consensus exists for one particular quantity, that it has seemed best to give that only. Final syllables have been left for the most part unmarked—as being determinable by the ordinary grammatical rules—unless something seemed to render a definition of quantity specially desirable.

Syllables other than final left un-marked (excepting such as are determined by position) must be regarded as of unknown quantity. In this category are many Proper Names; neither having found their way into verse nor having their quantities determined by their orthography in a Greek form.

5. All modes of spelling Latin words which have been decisively shewn to be erroneous have been rejected. Thus we write *caelum*, not *coelum*; *condicio*, not *conditio*; *tribunicius*, *adventicius*, not *tribunitius*, &c. On the other hand, the traditional orthography has been preserved in various cases in which, while inferior in strict accuracy, it has yet a solid basis of authority. Thus it has not been thought desirable—especially in a work intended for younger students—to

abandon the recently accepted spelling of *arena*, *connitor*, *conjiçio*, *humerus*, *humidus*, and some other words.

6. Short notes on synonymous words have been introduced in a large number of cases—rather with the view of defining more exactly the meaning of the word which is immediately dealt with, than of presenting anything like a complete view of this subject—which indeed would demand a volume in itself.

7. The Index of Proper Names has been largely increased; and the information given has been in many cases supplemented. See for example *Ancyra*, *Anicius*, *Archias*, *Avernus*, *Artaxerxes*, *Asinius (Pollio)*, *Cacæ*, *Callisthenes*, *Hercules*, *Iguvium*, *Ocbalus*, *Titan*, &c. In many recent Latin Dictionaries the Proper Names are incorporated in the body of the work; but this arrangement not only sacrifices the obvious advantage of classification—there being few cases in which any doubt can arise whether a given word is a Proper Name or not—but, by increasing the number of separate headings to be glanced through before the word which the student seeks is reached, adds considerably to the mechanical labour of using the book. For example, in the letter A in this Dictionary there are nearly 2000 separate headings in the first part, and nearly 1000 Proper Names, including the derivative adjectives. By the plan here followed, the number of entries to be traversed in looking out a word is greatly reduced in Part I.; while in the case of Proper Names the advantage is proportionately very much greater. Words which have passed from their original use as Proper Names to that of Common Names or Appellatives are included in Part I.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF AUTHORS.

Of the two following lists, No. I. comprises the Authors whose language this Dictionary is mainly intended to explain. No. II. contains the names of Authors rarely read by young students, but whose works contain many words which are necessary to be known, in order adequately to explain the meaning of words used by Authors comprised in the first list.

(I.)

Caes.	C. Julius Caesar, <i>hist.</i>	ob.	B.C. 44	Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i>	ob.	A.D. 62
Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet</i>	flor.	" 55	Phaedr.	Phaedrus, <i>fabulist</i>	fl.	" 15
Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i>	ob.	" 43	Plant. or Pl.	T. Maccius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i>	ob.	B.C. 184
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>hist. prob. 1st cent. A.D. ; acc. to Buttmann</i>	fl.	A.D. 69	Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i>	fl.	" 70
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 360	Q. Cic.	Quintus Cicero, <i>brother of M. Tullius</i>	ob.	" 43
Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 115	Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 34
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i>	ob.	B.C. 8	Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>biographer</i>	fl.	A.D. 110
Just.	Justinus, <i>hist. (date unknown)</i>			Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>hist.</i>		
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i>	fl.	A.D. 100			perh. ob.	" 118
Liv.	T. Livius Patavinus, <i>hist.</i>	ob.	" 17	Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i>	"	B.C. 159
Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i>	"	B.C. 55 (?)	Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i>	"	" 18
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i>	fl.	" 44	Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus, <i>hist.</i>	fl.	A.D. 30
Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i>	ob.	A.D. 17	Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, <i>poet</i>	ob.	B.C. 19

* The dates in this list and the following are derived, in most cases, from Dr. W. Smith's Biographical Dictionary; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as only an approximation to the true era of the writer. The date of an author's death is given where possible.

ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES OF AUTHORITIES.

(II.)

Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i>	flor.	A.D. 380	Lucil.	C. Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 103
App.	Lucius Appuleius, <i>philosopher</i> ,	"	" 160	Macer,	C. Licinius Macer, <i>annalist</i>	"	" 66
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 130	Macr.	Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, <i>critic</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 395
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 50 (?)	Manll.	A. Manilius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 16
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 50 (?)	Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 104 (?)
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 50 (?)	Mela,	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> ,	fl.	" 45
Auct. Har. resp.	Auctor de Haruspicum responsis (a speech attributed to Cicero).			Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, <i>lawyer</i>	"	" 230
Auct. pro dom.	Auctor pro domo (a speech attributed to Cicero).			Naev.	C. Naevius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 202 (?)
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, <i>rhet.</i> , perh. abt.	B.C. 50		Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>gram.</i> between 2nd and 5th cent. A.D.		
Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i>	fl.	A.D. 360	Pall.	Palladius Rutillius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , perh. about	A.D. 350	
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 350	Papin.	Aemilius Papinianus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	fl.	" 200
Caecil.	Caecilius Statius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 168	Paul.	Julius Paulus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	"	" 210
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and hist.</i>	"	" 149	Petr.	T. Petronius Arbiter, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob.	" 66
Cels.	A. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physician</i> ,	perh. fl.	A.D. 50	Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major), <i>writer on nat. hist.</i> , etc.	"	" 79
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 402 (?)	Plin.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor), <i>writer of letters</i> , etc.	fl.	" 100
Cael. Aurel.	Caellius Aurellianus, <i>physician</i> (date uncertain, prob. 5th cent. A.D.)			Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, <i>physician</i> , 3rd cent.; or, acc. to others,	"	" 500
Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	fl.	" 20	Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	ob.	" 118 (?)
Diom.	Diomedes, <i>grammarian</i> , prob. 5th cent. A.D.			Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 31
Donat. or Don.	Aelius Donatus, <i>grammarian and commentator</i> ,	"	" 350	Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philosopher</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 65
Enn.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 169	Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>writer of tragedy</i> (acc. to some, identical with the philosopher).		(?)
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammarian</i> , perh. 2nd cent. A.D.			Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl.	" 395
Frontin. or Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>writer De Aquaeductibus</i> , etc.	ob.	A.D. 106 (?)	Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 100
Gal.	Galus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	fl.	" 160	Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	" 81
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>critic</i> , etc.	"	" 150	Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	" 195
Gloss.	Glossarium.			Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	ob.	" 218
Hier.	Hieronymus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 420	Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	" 70
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, <i>hist.</i>	"	B.C. 43	Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 26
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.			Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , etc.	ob.	B.C. 28
Isld.	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>gram.</i>	"	A.D. 636	Veg.	Flavius Vegetius Renatus, <i>writer De Re Militari</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 386
Juvenc.	Juvencus, <i>poet</i> .	fl.	A.D. 330	Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on architecture</i> ,	"	B.C. 20
Labeo,	Antistius Labeo, <i>lawyer</i> ,	"	B.C. 18				
Labor.	C. Decius Laberius, <i>mimographer</i> ,	ob.	" 43				
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, <i>hist.</i>	"	A.D. 300 (?)				
Lucan.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 65				

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. or act., active, -ly.	e. g., or ex. gr., <i>exempli gratia</i> (for instance).	interrog., interrogative, -ly.	Port., Portuguese.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.	ellipt., elliptical, -ly.	intrans., intransitive.	pos., positive.
abl., ablative.	Eng., English.	irreg., irregular.	præf., præfatio.
absol., absolute, -ly, i.e. without case or adjunct.	=, equivalent to, or identical with.	It., Italian.	prep., preposition.
abstr., abstract.	equiv., equivalent.	Jurid., Juridical.	prob., probably.
acc., accusative or according.	esp., especially; in special sense.	lang., language.	prol., prologus.
adj., adjective, -ly.	etc., et cetera.	Lat., Latin.	pron., pronoun.
adv., adverb, -ial, -ially, or adversus.	etym., etymology, -ical.	leg., legit, legunt.	pronom., pronominal.
al., alii or aliter, others or otherwise.	euphon., euphonic, -ny.	lit., literal, in a literal sense.	prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
al. leg., alii legunt.	ex., exx., example, examples.	Lith., Lithuanian.	Prov. or Pr., Provençal.
analog., analogous, -ly.	expl., explanation.	l. c. or loc. cit., loco citato.	proverb., proverbial, -ly.
Ant., Antiquities.	f. or fem., feminine.	M. H. G., Middle High German.	qs., quasi.
ap., apud (in).	fig., figure, -ative, atively.	m. or masc., masculine.	q. v., quod videas.
appel., appellative.	fin., or ad fin., at the end.	med., in medio (in the middle).	rad., radical or root.
arch., archaic.	folg., followed.	medic., medical.	rar., rare, -ly.
archit., architecture, -tural.	folg., following.	met. or metaph., metaphorical, -ly.	reflect., reflective, -tively.
art., article.	fr., from.	meton., by metonymy.	rel., relative.
A.-S., Anglo-Saxon.	Fr., French.	milit., military, in military affairs.	rhet., rhetor., in rhetoric.
Aug., Augustan.	freq., frequentative, frequent, frequently.	MS., MSS., manuscript, manuscripts.	Rom., Roman.
botan., botanical.	fut., future.	n. or neut., neuter.	rt., root.
card., cardinal.	gen., genitive.—in gen., in a general sense.	naut., nautical.	sc., scilicet.
cf., confer (compare).	geog., geography, -ical.	neg., negative, -ly.	Skr., Sanskrit.
class., classic, -al.	Germ., German.	no., numero.	Sp., Spanish.
col., column.	gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical.	nom., nominative.	sq., sqq., sequentia (and the following).
collat., collateral.	Gr., Greek.	num. or numer., numeral.	s. v., sub voce.
collect., collective, -ly.	hibr., hybrid.	O. H. G., Old High German.	sign., signif., signifies, -cation.
comm., or c., common gender.	hist., history, -ian.	O. I., Old Irish.	sing., singular.
comp., comparative, compound.	ib., ibidem, in the same place.	obj. or object., objective, -ly.	subaud., subauditur; is understood.
compd., compound.	I. c., id est.	onomat., onomatopœia.	subject. or subj., subjective, -ly.
conj., conjunction, or conjugation.	I. E., Indo-European.	opp., opposed to, opposite.	subj., subjunctive.
constr., construed, -ction.	I. q., idem quod.	ord., ordinal.	subst., substantive, -ly.
contr., contracted.	id., idem.	orig., origin, original, originally.	suff., suffix.
correl., correlative, -ively.	imperat., imperative.	p., page.	sup., superlative or supine.
corresp., corresponding	imperf., imperfect.	part., participle.	syl., syllable.
dat., dative.	impers., impersonal, -ly.	partit., partitive.	syn., synonym, -ymous.
decl., declension.	inanim., inanimate.	pass., passive, -ly, or passim.	syncop., sync., syncopated.
defect., defective.	incept., inceptive.	per., period.	t. t., technical term.
demonstr., demonstrative.	indecl., indeclinable.	perh., perhaps.	term., termination.
dep., dependent.	indef., indefinite.	pers., personal, -ly.	transf., transferred; in a borrowed sense.
dep., deponent.	indic., indicative.	philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically.	trans., translated, -tion, or transitive, -ly.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.	inf., infinitive.	pleon., pleonastically.	trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
diff., different.	init., in, or ad init., at the beginning.	pl., plu. or plur., plural.	usu., usual, -ly.
dim., diminutive.	inscr., inscriptions.	poet., poetical, -ly; in the poetical works of.	v., verb, vide, or vox.
dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.	interj., interjection.	polit., political, -ly.	voc., vocative.
distr., distributive.			Wall. Wallachian.
dub., doubtful reading.			
ed., editio.			

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A SMALLER LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

A B

A B

A, *a*, indecl. *f.* (sc. *litera*), oftener *n.* The primitive Indo-European *ā* is in Latin, as in Greek, represented by *ā*, *ē*, or *ō* (*ā*, *e*, *o*), and *ā* by *ā*, *ē*, or *ō* (*ā*, *η*, *ω*). *A* has in a good many instances been retained in Latin where *e* has been substituted in Greek: thus *mag-nus* corresponds to *μέγας*, *maneo* to *μένω*, *anguis* to *ἔχιδνα*. So also *a* appears in Latin in some cases where *o* is found in Greek, as in *laro* beside *λαρόν* (= *λόφος*), *da-re* beside *δο-δ-ναι*, *asinus* beside *ὄνος* (= *ὄσος*). Sometimes, however, on the other hand, we have *e* or *o* in Latin for original *a*, where the latter is retained in Greek; cf. *mol-lis* with *μαλακός*, *lev-is* (= *leg-uis*) with *ἑλαχ-ύς*. II. In Latin compounds *a* long by nature generally remains unchanged, as in *de-labor*, *e-mano*. *A* short by nature, followed by a labial or *l*, is sometimes changed to *u*, as in *occupo* (*cupio*), *insulto* (*salto*); sometimes to *i*, as in *corripio* (*rapio*), *prohibeo* (*habeo*), *dissilio* (*silio*). Before other consonants it generally becomes *i*, as in *reticeo* (*taceo*), *profiteor* (*fateor*), *recino* (*cano*). If it is followed by two consonants, as well as preceded by one, it regularly becomes *e*, as in *ascendo* (*scando*), *condemno* (*damno*), *perfectus* (*factus*); *in-fringo* (*frango*), and *contingo* (*tango*) are not real exceptions, for in these words the *n* is not radical; it only nasalizes the present-stems formed from the roots *frag* and *tag*. III. Latin *a*, whether long or short by nature, is for the most part, represented in French, in an accented syllable, either by *e*, as *cāput* (*chef*), *māre* (*mer*), *pāter* (*père*), *nāsus* (*nez*), *amārus* (*amer*), *cārus* (*cher*), *amāre* (*aimer*), *amātus* (*aimé*), *mortālis* (*mortel*), or by *ai*—and this chiefly, though not exclusively, before *m*, *n* or a guttural, as *ōmo* (*aime*), *fāmes* (*faim*), *mānus* (*main*), *sānus* (*sain*), *mācer* (*maigre*), *ācer* (*aigre*), *āla* (*aile*), *clārus* (*clair*). Sometimes it is not changed, as *quāre* (*car*), *avārus* (*avare*). *A* in position mostly remains unchanged, as *arbor* (*arbre*), *carrus* (*char*), *carmen* (*charme*), *flamma* (*flamme*); before *ct* it regularly becomes *ai*, as *factus* (*fait*), *tractus* (*trait*). Unaccented *a* is commonly unchanged, as *salutem* (*salut*), *parare*

(*parer*), *saponem* (*savon*); it sometimes becomes *e*, as *caballus* (*cheval*).

IV. As an abbreviation *A*=*Aulus*; on voting tablets *A* (i.e. *Antiquo*) denoted the rejection of a proposed law; in judicial trials *A*=*Absolvo*, therefore called by Cicero *litera salutaris*. In dates *A.D.*=*ante diem*; *A.U.C.*=*anno urbis conditae*.

āb, ā, or **abs**, *prep.* with *abl.* *A* is used instead of *ab* before most consonants; but before *h* as well as before vowels *ab* is always used. *Abs* occurs chiefly in compds.; in Cicero's orations *abs* is found, but only before *te*. In composition, *ab* remains unchanged before vowels. Before *m* and *v*, it becomes *ā*, *a-moveo*, *a-vertō*. In the perfect tenses of *sum*, both *ab* and *a* are found; *ab-fuit*, *a-fuit*. Before *fero* and *fugio*, *ab* becomes *au*, *au-fero*, *au-fugio*. Before *p*, *c*, *q*, *t*, *abs*, or the shortened form *as*, is used, as *abs-condo*, *abs-tineo*, *as-porto*.

Ab denotes, 1. The point of departure, the source and origin: 2. Separation or distance. **S.** Proximity.

A. OF SPACE. I. Implying motion from a place: *me a portu praemisit*, he sent me on before from the harbour, Pl. Hence with verbs of separation or removal, as *abducere*, *mittere*, *discedere*, etc.: *paululum a sole*, [to stand] a little out of the sun, Cic.: *ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum*, from his toe nails even to his very crown, id. II. Without the idea of motion, to designate distance, or separation, with the verbs *distare*, *abesse*, and with the particles *procul*, *longe*, etc.: *non amplius pedum millibus duobus ab castris*, Caes. Also, without those verbs, to denote the measure of the distance: *a millibus passuum quindecim*, at a distance of 15 miles, id. III. Implying proximity; *on the side of*, *at*, *on*, etc., *ab decumana porta*, at the main entrance, id. So, *a tergo*, a latere, a fronte, *ab occasu*, *ab oriente*; esp. in geog. descriptions: *Gallia ab Sequanis et Helvetiis adtingit Rhenum*, on the side of the S. and H., id.: comp. C. I. 5.

B. OF TIME, analogous to the relations of space. I. *after*, *directly after*: *ab re divina*, after the sacrifice, Pl.: *a mane ad noctem usque*, from morning to night, id.: *ab sole orto in*

multum diei, from sun-rise till late in the day, Liv. II. To designate the distance of one point of time from another: *from*, *since*, *after*: *centesima lux ab interitu Clodii*, since the death of Clodius, Cic.: *ab urbe condita*, since the foundation of Rome: *a puero*, from a child (childhood), Cic.

C. OTHER RELATIONS, figuratively.

I. Denoting origin, agency, cause, etc.

1. To denote the agent after a Passive Verb, or the cause after an Intrans. Verb: *by*, *from*, *by means of*: *a patre laudari*; *ab aliquo discere*, cognoscere, etc. *A se*, of one's own accord: Pl. (dub.): Liv. 2. With names of towns instead of *gentile adj.*, to denote origin: *sprung from*: *principum a Cora atque Pometia liberos*, Liv.

3. In etymologies: *derived from*: *eam rem illi putant a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam*, Cic. 4. To denote the motive, instead of *ex*, *propter*, or the simple *abl. causae*: *from*, *out of*: *at singulari amore scribo*, out of pure love: *linguam ab irrisu exserentem by way of derision*, Liv.

5. *dolere*, *laborare*, *valere ab*, instead of the simple *abl.*: *on the side of*, *in respect of*: *doleo ab animo*, *ab oculis*, *ab aegritudine*, Pl. 6. With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, etc., *from* a certain quarter: *timere*, *metuere ab aliquo*, to fear something from him: *metui a Chryside*, I feared some mischief from her, Ter. II. Denoting departure from, or avoidance of.

Hence, 1. Where beginning at a certain point is implied: *a summo bibere*, to drink in succession down the table: *a cauda de ovo exire*, tail foremost, Plin.: *a minimo ad maximum*, from the smallest to the greatest, Pl.: *quartus ab Arcesila*, the fourth from Arcesilas, Cic.: *secundus a rege*, next in rank to the king, B. Alex. With verbs of fastening: *funiculus a puppi religatus*, fastened to it, id. 2. With verbs of freeing from or protecting against anything: *expiandum forum ab illis sceleris vestigiis*, Cic.: hence, perhaps, *ulcisci se ab aliquo*, to take vengeance on one, Plin. 3. With verbs of deterring, intermitting, ceasing; *deterere*, *intermittere*, *desistere*, etc.: *ab injuria deterere*, Cic. 4. Denoting divergence of nature or state: *quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore*, how

greatly changed from him, Virg. Also in pbr., non ab re, sc. alienum, not without profit: Liv.: Suet.: which, however, is not used by Cicero. 5. implying the separation of a part from the whole, out of, for ex (rare and dub.): so some render, scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Caes. (but the sense is rather, from a soldier in the rear).

III. Denoting proximity: 1. in phrases such as, to stand by, be on the part of; stare, facere, sentire, esse ab aliquo, to be on one's side, to belong to his party: a nobis facere, in our favour, Cic.: vir ab innocentia clementissimus, on the side of innocence, Id. Hence, to distinguish philosophical sects: nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele, the adherents of the Platonic and Aristotelian philosophy, Id. 2. Ab defines more exactly than the simple abl, the respect in which anything is to be understood, in relation to, on the part of: orba ab optimatibus contio, Id. Subsequently to the Aug. age, words dependent on ab were employed to denote department of service, with or without servus: a manu servus, a secretary, Suet.: also ab epistolis, Id.

D. In comp. I. With verbi ab denotes: 1. reparation, removal: aufero, carry away: absum, be absent.

2. consumption: absumo, consume: abutor, use up. II. In comp. with nouns and adjectives, ab denotes absence, difference: as amens, without mind, mad: absonus, out of tune or time: absumilis, unlike, irregular.

Abactus, a, um, Part. [abigo]. Abacus, i, m. = ἀβάξ, a slab or table; hence, 1. a counting-board, Pers. 2. a board for games divided into squares, Suet. 3. a table or side-board; the top of silver or marble, and sometimes with partitions for cups, vases, etc., Cic. 4. a wooden tray for kneading dough, and other purposes, Cato. 5. In archit.: (i) a painted panel for the walls or ceilings of rooms; wainscoting, Vitruvius. (ii) the flat, square stone on the top of a column, Id. 6. a plate, App.

Abalienatio, ōnis, f. a legal transfer of property, Cic.

Abalieno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to alienate anything, to convey the ownership to another: agros abalienare, Cic.

II. Hence, to remove, separate, alienate: a viro tali abalienari, to be separated from such a man, Pl.: ita nos abalienavit, so entirely has he repudiated us, Ter.: abalienati jure civium, deprived of the right of citizenship, Liv. III. Fig.: to alienate or estrange; absol. or with ab aliquo: aliquem invidendo ab, Cic.

Ab-avus, i, m. great-great-grandfather (called by Virg. quartus pater): Cic. 2. In gen. forefather, ancestor, Id.

Abdicatio, ōnis, f. [abdicō] a renunciation, an abdication of an office, dictaturae, Liv. II. the renouncing or disowning of a son, Quint.

ab-dico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to deny, disown, reject: legem agrariam abdicare, Plin. II. to resign, abdicate, with reflect. pron. and Abl. rei: se magistratu, Cic.: se consulatu, Id.: se dictaturā, Caes. Sometimes with Acc.: dictaturam, Liv. In Pass.: abdicato magistratu, Sall. III. As legal term, aliquem, to renounce any one, esp. of a son; to disinherit, Quint.: patrem, to disown, Curt.

ab-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. An augural and judicial word (opp. to addico): of an unfav. omen, to refuse assent: cum tres partes [vineae] aves abduxissent, the omens having pronounced against three portions, Cic.

abditē, adv. secretly, Cic. (dub.) abditus, a, um, Part. [abdo]. II. Adj.: put away, hidden, secret: res occultae et abditae, Cic. Comp. and Sup. only in later Lat. Poet.: abditum rerum (= abditas res), obscure or recondite matters, not previously treated, Hor.

ab-do, idi, itum, 3. v. a. to put away, remove: hunc abdo domo, remove him from home: acc. to others, move him up within the stable, Virg.: copiae ab eo loco abditae, Caes. Usu. with in and Acc.: in gremium abdidit, he put it into his bosom, Suet. Poet.: lateri abdidit ense, he buried it in his side, Virg.: sagittā abditā, the arrow burying itself, Id. II. to conceal; with in and Acc.: sese in silvas abdidit, retired and hid himself in the forests, Caes.: in silvis abditū latebant (where motion is not implied), Id. Absol. lacrimas, to hide one's tears, Plin. Ep.: Cic. Fig. often in Cic. to escape into retirement; constr. with in literas or literis (Abl.), in bibliothecam, etc. [v. do.]

abdōmen, inis, n. [etym. unknown] the lower part of the belly, abdomen, paunch, Juv. Fig., gluttony, sensuality: natus abdomini suo, Cic.

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (Imp. abduc: also abduce, Pl. and Ter.: Perf. sync. abducti, Pl.), to lead away from one place to another, to take or bring with one: aliquem in cubiculum, Pl.: collegam a foro, Liv. In Ter. often of invitations to dine: ad cenam. II. In gen. to take away or remove. Of impersonal objects: clavem, to carry away, Pl.: caput, to draw back, Virg. Poet.: somnos, to deprive of sleep, Ov. III. to separate, distinguish: a conjecturis divinationem, Cic. IV. With ab: to draw away or divert from (= avocare, avertere): ab institutis, Cic.: a studio, Id. V. Absol.: to lead to revolt, to alienate: legiones, Id.: ad nequitiam, to seduce to profligacy, Ter. VI. to lower, to degrade, Id.

ab-ductus, a, um, Part. [abduco].

ab-ēo, i, vi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n. (abin' = abisne, Pl. and Ter.: abiit dissyl., Id.) to go away, depart: Cic.: with Supine: abi deambulatum, Ter.: abire magistratu, to retire from, Cic. II. to pass away, to disappear, to cease: e vita, to die, Cic.: in diem, to be put

off to another day, Ter.: tota abit hora, passes away, Hor. III. to deviate from, abandon a duty, position, etc. (syn. aberrare): etiam tu hinc abis? do you too abandon my cause? Ter.: ab jure abire, Cic.

IV. to be changed from one thing into another, to be metamorphosed; with in and Acc.: in vilos abeunt vestes, Ov. V. to end in a certain way, turn out: non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. VI. In auctions, to pass from, not to be knocked down to one: si res abiret ab eo mancipio, Id.

VII. to fall (in price), pretium retro abiit, Plin. Ep. VIII. Imp. abi, and other forms, as friendly or reproachful exclamations. Abi, ludis me, go, you are fooling me! Pl.: abi in malam rem, go to perdition! Id. Abin' e conspectu meo? I egone! Id.

ab-ēquō, avi, i. v. n. to ride away, Liv.

aberratio, ōnis, f. [aberro, no. 3] a relief or diversion (from): a dolore, Cic.

ab-erro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to wander away, go astray: puer aberravit a patre, Pl. II. Fig.: to wander off, or deviate from: a regula naturae, Cic. Also without ab: conjectura aberrum, Id. III. to relieve, divert, forget oneself: scribendo aberro, I divert my thoughts by writing, Id.

abfōre = abfuturum esse.

abfōrem = abessen (absum).

abfūturus, a, um, Part. fut. [absum]. ab-hinc, adv. [prep. pleonast. as in exhinc, deinde] from this time, reckoning either backwards or forwards, but almost invariably of time past, since, ago; with Acc. or Abl., and card. num.: quæstor fuisti abhinc annos quatuordecim, Cic.: jam abhinc triginta diebus, thirty days ago, Id.

ab-horreo, ūi, ēre (no sup.), 2. v. n. and a. to shrink back in dread or aversion; with ab, and later Acc.: retro vulgus abhorret ab hac, shrinks back from, Lucr.: distortos abhorrebat, could not bear the sight of them, Suet. II. to be averse or disinclined to, a nuptiis, Ter.: Caesaris a causa, Cic. III. In gen.: to be remote from an object.

1. to vary or differ from, to be inconsistent with: temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab insania, Cic.: a fide, to be incredible, Liv.: a tuo scelere, not to be connected with, Cic.

With Dat.: tam pacatae protectioni abhorrens mos, not in accordance with, Liv. 2. to be quite free from: ab suspitione abhorre, Cic. 3. to be quite unfit, incapable (absol.): sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, Id.

ab-icō, v. abicio.

ab-ignus, a, um, adj. made of fir-wood or deal [abies]: trabes (= trahes), i. e. a ship, Enn. ap. Varr.: equus, the wooden horse before Troy, Prop.

ab-lēs or ab-lēs, ōtis, f. the silver fir: nigra (from its sombre appearance), Virg. Meton.: anything made of fir: 1. = epistola, a letter (i. e. on a wooden tablet), Pl. 2. = navis, Virg.

3. = hasta, id. [In obliq. cases the word is to be read as a trisyll., abyetis, abyete, &c. Virg. Aen. 9, 674: etc.]

ab-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive away: volucres et ieras, Cic. Esp. to steal and drive off cattle: pecus, id.: Liv. Reflect. (poet.): medio jam noctis abactae curriculo, of departing (or waning) night, Virg.

II. Fig.: curas, to dispel, Hor.: abacta pauperies epulis, banished from, id. 2. to deter: abacta Veja nulla conscientia, deterred by no scruples, id.

abi-ō, ōnis, f. [abeo] a going away, departure, only in Pl. and Ter.: v. abitus.

ā-bito, ēre, 3. v. n. [bito] to go away, depart: Pl.

abitus, ūs, m. [abeo] a going away, departure: Cic. II. Met.: outlet, place of egress: abitum custode coronant, they surround the outlet with guards, Virg. Plur. vehicula sepe- rant abitus, Tac.

ab ectē, adv. despondingly, Cic. II. meanly, abjectly, Tac.

ab ectio, ōnis, f. [abicio] a throwing away or rejecting: figurarum, Quint. Fig.: dejection, despondency, animi, Cic.

ab ectus, a, um, Part. [abicio]. II. Adj.: downcast, disheartened, desponding: animo abjecto, Cic. 2. low, mean, object: nihil abjectum cogitare, id.: animus abjectior, id.: animus abjectissimus, Quint.

ab-icō, icēci, ictum, 3. v. a. (more correct form: abicio: hence abici and abicli, Ov. and Juv.) [jacio], to throw away, cast off, or do n: scutum, Cic. Fig.: hanc psalteria abicienda 'st, must be got rid of, Ter.: vitam, Cic.: ver- sum, to pronounce it carelessly, id.

II. to throw aside, to give up or abandon: a jiciamus ista, let us leave that, let that go, id.: abjectis nugis, nonsense apart, Hor. III. to let down, humble, degrade: senatus auctoritatē in abject, lowered the authority of the senate, Cic.: of price, to throw away, sell too cheaply, abjectas aedes, Pl. With pron. refl., to degrade oneself: Cic.

ab-icō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to take away by a judgment or sentence (opp. to adjuco) cons. r. with Acc. of thing and ab aliquo, or alicui: Alexandriam a polo Rom. abjudicabit, Cic. Fig. sibi libertatem, id.

ab unctus, a, um, Part. [abjungo].

ab-ungo, ūxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to unyoke: juvenum, Virg. Fig.: to detach: abjungo Labienum, Caes.

ab-ūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to deny on oath: adjurant si quid creditum est, Pl. absol. mihi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Pass.: abjuratae rapinae, denied on oath, Virg.

ab-uectio, ōnis, f. [ablaqueo] a loosening of the soil round the roots of a tree; also the trench itself thus made: Plin.

ab-ūneo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [la- queus]. Lit. to disentangle; hence, to

turn up the earth round a tree, in order to form a trench, Cato.

ablātivus, i, m. sc. casus [aufero] the ablative case, Quint.

ablātus, a, um, Part. [aufero.]

ablēgatio, ōnis, f. [ablēgo] a sending away: juventutis ad bellum, Liv. Later, a banishing, exile (=relegatio): abl. Agrippae, Plin.

ab-lēgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to send away, to remove: aliquem foras, Pl.: honestos homines, Cic. Also foll. by sup., pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv.

ab-ligūrio (or -ligurrio), ūvi, ūtum, 4. v. a. (lit. to lick off), to consume in eating or drinking: patria bona, Ter.

ab-lōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lease or let: domum, Suet.

ab-lūdo, si, sum, 3. v. n.: prop. not to be in tune with, whence Fig.: to differ from, to be unlike: a te non multum abludivit, is not much unlike thee, Hor.

ab-lūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to wash away, to wash, to purify: pedes abluens, Cic. Fig.: perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, may be removed, Cic.: abluere perjuriam, atone for, Ov. Poet.: sitim, to quench, Lucr.: abluere sibi umbras, cleanse itself from shadows, id.

ablūtio, ōnis, f. a washing, cleansing, Plin.

ablūtus, a, um, Part. [abluo.]

ab-nēgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to refuse (mostly poet.): Virg.: Hor. Later, also, in prose writers, to deny: depositum, Plin.

ab-nēpos, ōtis, m. the son of a great-grandchild, Suet.

ab-neptis, is, f. the daughter of a great-grandchild, Suet.

ab-nocto, are, 1. v. n. [nox] to stay out all night, Sen.

ab normis, e, adj. [ab and norma = non ad normam, Cic.] deviating from a strict rule, irregular: abn. sapiens, i.e. one who belongs to no sect or party, Hor.

ab-nūo, ūi, ūtum, or abnūtum, 3. v. n. In old Lat. abnuo, lit. to nod away; hence, to refuse, deny: non recuso, nec abn., Cic.: with acc., imperium auspiciumque abn., to reject, Liv.: and with inf. melioribus parere abn., id. Rarely with de: de ullo negotio abn., Sall. Impers.: nec abnuitur ita fuisse, it is not denied, Liv. Applied to things, to be unfavourable, not to admit of: impetus et belli subita locus abnueret, Tac.

ab-nūto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [abnuo] to deny (by nods) often, refuse, Pl.: Cic.

ab-ōleo, ēvi (ul), ūtum, 2. v. a. to destroy, abolish, efface: viscera undis ab., to remove the poisonous flesh by washing, Virg.: monumenta ab., to efface memorials, id.: with dat. of person, ab. alicui magistratum, to divest him of an office, Liv. (From the root ol, to grow, connected with alo, and seen in ad-olescens, pr-oles (=pro-oles), sub-oles, etc.)

ab-ōlesco, lēvi, no sup. 3. v. n. [v.

aboleo], to decay, die away: tantique abolescet gratia facti, Virg.: memoria aboleverat, Liv.

abōlitiō, ōnis, f. [aboleo], an abolishing or annulling, tributū, Tac.: legis, a repeal, Suet. II. an amnesty, id.

abōlītus, a, um, Part. [aboleo.]

abolla, ae, f. a cloak of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers (hence opp. to the toga), by philosophers, etc., facinus majoris abollae (in derision), committed by a greater philosopher, Juv.

ab-ōmīno, are, = abominor, Pl.

ab-ōmīnor, atus, 1. v. dep., to deprecate as an ill omen (opp. to optare): quod abominor, which may the gods avert, Ov. II. to abominate, detest, Liv.: abominandus, abominable, Quint.: Sen. Part. pass. loaded with curses, accursed, parentibus abominatus Hannibal, Hor.

ab-ōrīgīnes, um, m., original inhabitants, ancestors, Cic.: Sall.

ab-ōrior, ortus, 4. v. n. dep. primarily of the heavenly bodies (opp. ex- orior), to set, disappear, Varr. Hence, to fail: vocem aboriri, Lucr.

ab-ōriscor, ci, 3 (=aborior) to perish, Lucr.

ab-ōrtiō, ōnis, f. premature delivery, miscarriage, Cic.

ab-ōrtivus, a, um, adj. [aborior] born prematurely: ab. Sisyphus, Hor.: abortivum ovum, added, Mart. As subst. **abortivum**, a means of procuring abortion, Juv.

ab-ōrtus, ūs, m. [aborior] a miscarriage, Cic.: abortum facere, to suffer abortion, to miscarry, also to procure abortion, Plin. II. Fig.: of writings, an unfinished piece, Plin.

ab-rādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to scrape or scratch off, to shave: supercilia abrasa, Cic.: abrasum quendam, smooth-shaven, Hor. Fig.: to extort, to rob, Cic.

abrāsus, a, um, Part. [abrado.]

abreptus, a, um, Part.: from

ab-ripiō, pi, ptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to take away by force, to drag away: to carry off as booty, ravish, puellam, Ter.: Cic.: in cruciatum, to drag away for torture, Ter.: in quaestionem, Cic.: abr. se, to scamper off, Pl. Fig.: of digression in discourse: to carry away. te aestus ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit, Cic. II. to squander (opp. to comperco): illa universum abripit, Ter.

ab-rōdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to gnaw off: vincula, Varr.

ab-rēgatio, ōnis, f. the repeal of a law, Cic.

ab-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to repeal a law, to abrogate wholly (whereas derogo means to abrogate partly, ob- rogo, to counteract, or supersede by another law): the usual constr. is with Acc.: plebiscitum abrogo, Liv.: later, with Dat. (but the readings in good authors are doubtful). II. Fig. to deprive (a magistrate of his office): si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic.

2. In gen., to deprive (of anything), to take away: fidem, Cic.: Auct. Her

Ab sol., nimium scriptis abrogat meis, *does them great injustice*, Ov.

abrōsus, a, um, *Part.* [abrodō.]

abrōtōnum, i. n., and **abrōtōnus**, i. m., *southernwood*, Hor.

ab-rumpo, ūpi, ūptum, 3. v. a. *to break off, to rend: constr. with Acc. and either Dat. or Abl. with ab: vincula Pirithoo abr., Hor.: abrupta a cetero populo plebs, detached from, Liv. Absol.: to tear asunder: abr. vitam, to break the thread of life, Virg: abr. fas, to violate, id.: medium sermonem abr., to break off, id.: omnibus inter victoriam mortemve abruptis, all alternatives, except victory or death, being taken away, Liv. II. to separate, sever: crurum et poplitum venas abr. to cut through, Tac.*

abruptē, adv. *hastily, inconsiderately, abruptly*, Quint.

abruptio, ōnis, f. [abrumpo] *a breaking off, a rending asunder: corrigiae, of a shoe-latchet, Cic. Fig.: of divorce, id.*

abruptus, a, um, *Part.* [abrumpo] *Adj. broken off, and hence, precipitous, steep: locus abr., Liv. Also absol., abruptum, a steep ascent or descent: sorbet in abruptum fluctus, the wave sucks them into her gulf, Virg. Fig., per abrupta, by rugged paths, i.e. through opposition, Tac. II. Of discourse: broken, abrupt, Quint.: contumacia, stubborn, Tac. Comp. and Sup., Plin.*

abs, prep. v. ab.

abs-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. *to go away, to depart: a curia, e foro, Liv.: Cic. Pass. imper., abscessum est, Liv.*

II. *to retire, withdraw: Rhodum abs., Tac.: Suet.: with Abl., civilibus muneribus, Liv.: Incepto, to desist, id.*

III. *Medic., to form an abscess, Cels.: esp. imperf. part., abscedentia, abscesses, id.*

abscessio, ōnis, f. *Lit.: a going away: Fig.: a diminution, Cic.*

abscessus, ūs, m. *a going away, absence: solis, Cic.: continuus, continued absence, Tac. 2. an abscess, Cels.*

abs-cido, cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut off: abscisa capita, Virg. Fig.: abs. spem, Liv. (In the MSS. and edits. the readings often vary between the parts of this verb and those of abscindo.)*

ab-scindo, cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. *to rend or tear off, or away: tunicam a pectore abscidit, Cic. With simple Abl.: humeris abs. vestem, Virg.: and with de, id. II. Fig.: to separate, divide: abs. in duas partes exercitum, Caes. In Tac., abs. venas, to open the veins: cf. abrumpo.*

abscisō, adv. [abscisus], *concisely* Val. Max. (al. abscisse).

abscessus, a, um, *Part.* [abscindo] *torn off; hence, rough, severe, Val. Max.*

abscisus, a, um, *Part.* [abscido] *cut off, hence steep, precipitous: saxum abscisum, Liv.*

absconditē, adv., *obscurely*, Cic. **II.** *profoundly, id.*

absconditus, a, um, *Part.* [abscondo] *hidden, secret: insidiae, Cic.*

abs-condo, condi and didi, conditum (absconsum, Quint.) 3. v. a. *to put away together, lay by, secrete: gladii absconditi, Cic. Poet., abs. fugam furto, to conceal flight, Virg.: Phaeacum abscondimus arces, we leave behind, or lose sight of, id. So Sen., pueritiam abscondimus, we outlive. Pass., of stars, to set, Virg.*

absens, entis, [absum] *Part. and Adj.: absent: abs. consul deligi, in one's absence, Cic. Absente nobis, old and incorrect phrase for absente me, Ter.*

absentia, ae, f. [absens] *absence, Cic.*

ab-silio, li and ul, no sup. 4. v. n. [salio] *to leap off or away, Lucr. Poet. with acc., aves nidus abs., Stat.*

ab-similis, e, adj. *unlike, usually with negative and foll. by Dat., non absimilis facie Tiberio, not unlike him in features, Suet.: Caes.*

absinthiat, a, um, *adj. flavoured with wormwood, poculum, Sen.*

absinthium, i. n. (also **absinthius**, i. m.) *wormwood: tetrum, Lucr. Fig., for something bitter but wholesome, Quint.*

absis, or **apsis**, Idis, f. = ἀψίς, *an arch or vault, Plin. Ep.: of the heavens, Plin. II. the orbit of a star, id.*

ab-sisto, stiti, no sup. 3. v. n. *to stand off, withdraw: constr. absol.: with ab: or simple Abl.: milles abstittit, went away, Tac.: ab ore scintillae abstittit, dart, fly, Virg.: limine, id.*

II. *Fig.: to desist from, to leave off: continuando magistratu, Liv.: absiste viribus indubitare tuis, cease to distrust thy strength, Virg. Imper. pass., si non absisteretur bello, Liv.*

absolutē, adv. [absolutus] *free from constraint, completely, perfectly: vivere absolute, Cic.*

absolū, o, ōnis, f. [absolvo], *in law: acquittal: majestatis, an acquittal from crimen majestatis, Cic. Plur.: reis absolutiones venditare, Suet. II. perfection, consummation: hanc absolutionem perfectionemque, Cic. III. In Rhet., completeness, id.*

absolūtōrius, a, um, *adj. [id.] pertaining to acquittal: tabella damnatoria et abs., Suet. II. Subst. absolutorium, ii, n. (sc. remedium), a means of deliverance from: ejus mali, Plin.*

absolūtus, a, um, *Part.* [absolvo], *loosened, or freed from, free, unfettered: see verb. A dj. finished, complete: conversiones abs., complete periods, Cic. Comp. and Sup.: Plin. 2. unconditional, necessitudines, Cic.*

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to loosen from, disengage: absoluta lingua, not tied, Plin. II. to free from: judicio se absolvat, free himself from a lawsuit, Cic. III. In law, to acquit, to absolve from a charge of crime: constr. absol., with Abl., Gen., and de: bis absolutus,*

Cic.: regni suspitione, Liv.: injuriam, Auc. Her.: de praevaricatione, Cic.: fidem absolvit, he pardoned their fidelity (to Otho), Tac. IV. to pay off, discharge, Pl. V. to complete or finish, (picturam) inchoatam abs., Cic. With Acc. of neut. adj., or de with Abl., of an historical relation, to bring to a conclusion, Sall.

ab-sōnus, a, um, *adj. out of tune, discordant, harsh: sunt quidam voce absoni, Cic.: hence II. In gen. unsuitable, incongruous: with ab, or (= alienus) with Dat. or absol.: absoni a voce motus erant, Liv. Comp. and Sup. not used.*

ab-sorbēo, bui, (and psi, Lucr. 4. 100,) ptum, 2. v. a. *to swallow up, to devour: placentas, Hor. II. Fig. to squander, Pl.: hunc absorbit aestus gloriae, carried away, absorbed, Cic.*

abspello, absporto, absportatio, v. asp.

abs-que, prep. [abs] with Abl.: *without: in Pl. and Ter. only in conditional clauses containing an impersonal esset or foret, and generally with a pronoun me, te, &c.: absque me, te, eo, etc., esset, if it had not been for me. Rare in best authors: absque argumento, Cic.: sententia, Quint. In sense of except: eundem esse versum absque [exceptis] paucis syllabis, Gell.*

abs-tēmius, a, um, *adj. sober, abstaining from intoxicating drinks: gaudes meris abs. undis, Ov. Hence,*

II. *In gen., temperate: abstemius herbis vivis, Hor. III. In later Lat. = jejunos, who is yet fasting. [The root is seen in tēm-etum, tēm-ulentus.]*

abstentus, a, um, *Part.* [abstineo.]

abs-tergēo, rsi, rsum, 2. v. a. *to wipe off or away, wipe dry: labellum, Pl.: pultem, Plin. Fig., remos abs., to sweep off the oars (in a collision), Curt. II. Fig.: to drive away, banish (sorrow, pain, etc.), Betum, dolorem, molestias abs., Cic.*

abs-terrēo, ul, ūtum, 2. v. a. *to frighten away, to deter: patrem, Pl.: abs. hostes, Liv.: a pecuniis capiendis abs., Cic. With de: de frumento anseres abs., Pl. With the simple Abl.: animos vitii, Hor. II. to withdraw: pabula amoris sibi (to scare them away), Lucr.*

abstergeus, a, um, *Part.* [abstergeo.]

abstīnens, entis, *Part.* [abstineo] *refraining from what is unlawful, abstinent, temperate: constr. absol., or with Gen. or Abl.: esse abstinentem praeclarum est, Cic.: animus abs. pecuniae, incorruptible, Hor. Sup. abstinentissimus, Col.: Plin. Ep.*

abstīnenter, adv. *incorruptibly, Cic.*

abstīnentia, ae, f. [abstīnens], *abstaining from something unlawful: esp. incorruptibility, freedom from avarice; Cic.: Sall. II. abstinence from food, fasting, starvation = inedia: vitam abstinentia finivit, he ended his life by starvation, Tac.: febre quiete et abs. mitigare, spare diet, Quint.*

abs-tīnēo, ūi, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. [teneo] to hold or keep away from: A c t. with Acc.: me ostreis abstinebam, Cic.: manus a se, to abstain from suicide, id. II. Neut. with Abl. or absol. to abstain from; abstinere injuria, id.: proelio abs., not to give battle, Caes.: publico abstinuit, did not go out, Suet. Poet. with Gen. (Greek constr.) abs. irarum, Hor. Also foll. by verb: (1) in infin. (rare): Pl.: Suet. (2) with ne: multum se abstinebant, ne offerrent, Liv. (3) in negative sentences, quin, Liv., or quominus, Suet. III. to abstain from food, Cels.

ab-sto, are, 1. v. n. to stand aloof: Hor.

abstractus, a, um, Part. [abstraho] Adj. abstract (late): Isid.

abs-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (abstraxe=abstraxisse, Lucr.) to drag or pull away: boves, Virg.: Cic. Fig. a nullus commodum abs., Cic.: animus a corpore abstractus, id.: with de or ex: de matris conspectu, id.: e sinu patriae, id. Without prep.: paternis adversis abs., Tac. II. to withdraw or alienate from: copias a Lepido, Cic. III. Esp. in Cic., to free from: a sollicitudine.

abs-trūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3. v. a. to thrust away, hence, to conceal: aurum, Pl.: se in silvam, Cic. Fig. in profundo veritatem abs., id.

abstrusus, a, um, Part. [abstrudo] Adj. hidden, abstruse: in abstruso esse, to be in concealment, Pl.: abstrusas insidias ponere, Cic.: disputatio paulo abstrusior, a somewhat deeper investigation, id.: homo abstrusus, a close or reserved man, Tac.

ab-sum, abfui, abesse, irreg. v. n. (for abfui, abfuturus, abforem, etc.: afui, afuturus, aforem, etc., are the more correct forms), to be away, absent: Ter.: Cic.: with mention of distance: edixit, ut ab urbe abesset millia pass. ducenta, not to come within 200 miles, Cic.: menses tres abest, Ter. With the simple Abl. for ab: paulum quum ejus villa abessemus, Cic.: absol. inter se absunt, Virg. With prope: quoniam abes propius, since you are nearer, Cic.—Absit, procul absit, or, quod absit (parenthetically), God forbid, Stat. II. to be away from (anything unpleasant), to be free from: a molestiis, Cic. III. to keep away from a thing by inclination, etc.; hence to be disinclined: a consilio fugiendi, id.: ceteri a periculis aberant, kept aloof from, Sall. IV. to be different from, inconsistent with=abhorre: abest ab officio, Cic. V. to be unconnected with: quae absunt ab forensi contentione, id. VI. to be wanting=desum: neque abest suspicio, Caes. With Dat.: abest historia literis nostris, history is yet wanting to our literature, Cic. Phr. non or haud multum, paulum (not parum) abest, quin (always impersonal), not much is wanting that: haud multum afuit quin interficeretur, he was within a little of being killed,

Liv.: tantum abest ut . . . , so far from . . . , foll. by ut non, vix, potius, Cic. VII. abe se alicui or ab aliquo, to be wanting to a person, to neglect, to be of no service to, (opp. to adsum or prosum): quo plus intererat, o plus aberas a me, the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me, Cic.

absūmēdo, inis, f. [absumo], a consumption, devouring, Pl.

ab-sūmō, mpsi, mptum (better than msi, mptum 3. v. a. to take away, use up, consume: absumet Caecuba (vina), Hor.: mora vires abs., consumes or exhausts, Ov. Fig.: to ruin, to corrupt: et cura et sumptu absumitur, Ter. Of time: to take up, spend: dicendo tempus abs., Cic. II. Later, to kill: me primam absumite ferro, Virg.: Liv.

absurdē, adv. out of tune, Cic.

II. irrationally, absurdly, id.

absurdus, a, um, adj. [probably not cognate with surdus: v. susurrus]: vox absona et absurda, out of tune, tuneless: hence harsh, Cic. II. Fig.: senseless, absurd, unsuitable, Cic.: bene dicere haud abs. est, is no contemptible thing, Sall.: homo absurdus, a wholly incapable man, Cic.

abundans, antis, Part. [abundo] Adj., abundant; abounding; opulent: non luxuriosi hominis, sed abundantis, Cic.: with gen., lactic, Virg. Ex abundanti, over and above, Quint.

abundanter, adv. abundantly, copiously: abundanter loqui, Cic.

abundantia, ae, f. [abundans] abundance, copiousness. Usu. with gen., Cic. II. great wealth, riches, Tac.

abundātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] an overflowing, inundation, Plin.

abundē, adv. [abundus] in abundance, more than enough; mala abunde omnia erant, Sall.: abunde est, it is more than enough, Plin.: Cels. With adv., esp. satis: tibi abunde personam satis est evitare, Hor. II. As neut. subs. with Gen.: terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Virg. III. With adj. or part. more than sufficiently, amply: abunde satisfactum quaestioni, Cic.

ab-undo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [unda] prop. of water, to rise or swell up, overflow: aqua Albana abundavit, Liv.: Tiberis, id. II. Fig.: to abound in anything, to have a superabundance, with Abl., divitiis, amore, Ter.: ingenio, otio, Cic. Absol., de terris abundanti herbarum genera, shoot up luxuriantly, Lucr. 2. to abound in wealth, to be rich: egentes abundant, Cic.

abūsio, ōnis, f. [abutor] Rhetor. a false use of words (κατάχρησις): Cic.

ab-usque, prep. [the same as usque ab], from, even from; with Abl. Pachyno, Virg.

abūsus, ūs, m. a using up, Cic.

ab-ūtor, ūsus, 3. v. dep.: to use a

thing which is consumed in the use, use up, consume entirely; with Abl.; and (earlier) with Acc.: in prologis scribendis operam abutitur, he wastes his labour, Ter.: Pl.: abuti tecum hoc otio, to spend the whole of this leisure time with you, Cic. II. Gen.: to misuse, to abuse: patientia ab., to abuse forbearance, id.: Perf. part. in pass. sense, Pl.: also ger., Suet.

ac, conj., v. atque.

acādēmia, ae, f. = ἀκαδημία, Academy, a gymnasium near Athens, where Plato taught, Cic. II. Met.: for the philosophy of the Academy, id. III. Cicero had an Academia at his Tusculan villa, laid out in the Grecian manner, with shady walks and quiet seats, id.: and another near Puteoli, Plin.

acādēmicus, a, um, adj. relating to the Academy; hence subst. an academic philosopher, Cic.: also, neut. plu. one of Cicero's works: the Academics, Academica, id.

acālanthis, Idis, f. = ἀκαλαρίς, the same as acanthis, Idis, the thistle-finch or gold-finch, Virg.

acanthus, i, m. the plant brankursine, bear's-breech, bear's-foot, (A. mollis, Linn., and A. spinosus, Linn.), Plin.: Virg. The capitals of Corinthian columns are composed of representations of this plant. II. a thorny Egyptian evergreen, (probably Acacia arabica), Virg.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. (perf. sync. accessit, Virg.) to go or come to or near, to approach: constr. 1. With ad: ad Syracusas, Cic. Fig.: ad aures sermo accessit, Ter. 2. With in and acc. to go or come into, to enter: in senatum, Cic.: rarely in prose with Dat.: muris, Liv. 3. Absol.: accedam atque hanc appellabo, Pl. 4. Orig. poet. with simple Acc.: scopulos, Virg.: loca accedit, Sall.: so with the adv. quo: quo infelix accedam? id.

II. to approach in a hostile manner, to attack: ad cohortes, Cic. III. to fall to one's share, to befall, with Dat.: illud nobis accedit incommodum, Cic. IV. to be added, with ad or Dat.: ad virtutis summam acc., Cic.: opposed to discedere: et Remis studium propugnandi accessit, et hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit, Caes.: pretium accedit (agro), the price of land is rising, Plin. Ep. Often with huc: huc accedebant octodecim onerariae naves, to these were added, Caes.: or eo: eo accedebat ut nihil spei esset, to this was added the fact that, Liv. And absol.: accedit mors, Cic.: accedit enim, quod patrem amo, id.: ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset, the additional affliction of being blind, id. V. to come over to, give assent, with ad (or Dat. with persons): accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Pl.: speciosiora suadentibus acc., Tac.: to stand by, to favour, to support: accedit eodem testis locuples, a trustworthy witness supports the same view, Cic.

VI. to come near to (in resemblance), to be like, with *ad* or *Dat.*: homines ad Deos propius accedunt, *id.*: Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat, *id.*

VII. to enter upon, undertake, with *ad* or *in*: ad poenam, to undertake the infliction of punishment, *id.*: ad causam acc., to undertake the direction of a lawsuit, *id.*: or with *dat.* huc ego causae actor accessi, *id.*: in the same sense, huc accessi, *id.*: ad rempublicam, to enter upon public office, *id.*

ac-cēlēro, avi, atum, r. v. a. and n. *Act.*, to hasten, to accelerate: iter, Caes.; in Tac. also pass. **II.** Intrans., to hasten, make haste: si acc. volent, Cic.: pass. impers., quantum accelerari posset, as quickly as possible, Liv.

ac-cendo, ndi, nsum, 3. v. a. (The compds. accendo, incendo, succendo, imply a simple trans. cando, correlative to candeo, q. v.) to set on fire, to light: Deus solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic. **2.** to light up, to illuminate: luna radiis solis accensa, *id.* **III.** Fig., to inflame, to fire, to incite: quos merita accendit Mezentius ira, Virg.: certamen, Liv. The object to which is denoted by the acc. with *ad*: ad dominationem accensi sunt, Sall.: or by the *abl.* with *pro*: pro honore ac., *id.*: or by the *dat.*: bello animos ac., Virg. The person against whom, usually by the acc. with *in*: in maritum, Tac.; in Sall. also with *contra*. **III.** to heighten (=incendo): pretium, Plin.

ac-censō, ōi, nsum, 2. v. a. (rare, except in *p. part.*: v. accensus, subs.) to reckon to or among, to add to: accenseor illi, am accounted her attendant, Ov.

accensus, a, um. **1.** Part. [accendo] kindled. **2.** Part. [accenseo] reckoned among: see foll. art.

accensus, i, m. [accenseo] an attendant: esp. a public officer attending Roman magistrates, as consuls, proconsuls, etc.: also, the officer of a court of justice, or public assembly, who summoned parties, proclaimed the hours, etc. With *Dat.* or *Gen.*: Tettius, qui tum accensus Neroni fuit, Cic.: also at funerals, as leader of the procession, *id.*

II. a kind of soldiers who followed the army as supernumeraries (supernumerarii), to take the place of those who fell in battle, Liv.

ac-centus, ūs, m. [cantus] the accentuation of a word, tone: accentus, quos Graeci προσῳδίας vocant, Quint.

accepso, for *accepero*, Pac.: v. accipio.

acceptio, ōnis, f. [accipio] a taking or accepting, Cic.: frumenti, Sall.

accepto, avi, atum, r. v. a. freq. [accipio] to accept often or regularly: argentum, Pl.: mercedes, Quint.

acceptor, ōris, m. [accipio] an acceptor: v. rare: Plin.

acceprix, icis, f. [accipio] she who receives: Pl.

acceptus, a, um, Part. [accipio] Adj., well received, favoured, agreeable, acceptable: of persons: servus acceptissimus, Pl.: of things: id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic. **II.** As neut. subst. *acceptum*: in accounts, that which is received, opp. to *expensum*, that which is expended: hence, in account books, *acceptum* the debtor side, *expensum*, the credit side: codex accepti et expensi, *id.*: in *acceptum* referre, to make an entry of money received, alicui *acceptum* referre, to credit a person with a certain sum, Cic. Fig., to be indebted: mihi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptam, acknowledged that he was indebted to me for life, etc. *id.*: and so in bad sense, omnia mala quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referimus Antonio, we owe them all to Antony, *id.*

accessio, ēre, v. arcesso.

accessio, ōnis, f. [accedo] a going or coming to, an approach: quid tibi in concilium huc acc. est? Pl.: suis accessionibus, by personal applications, Cic. In medicine, the attack or paroxysm, Cels. **II.** the act of increasing, addition: paucorum annorum, Cic.: the addition to a tax (in opp. to *decessio*), decumae, *id.* **III.** the thing added, the addition: Scaurus accessionem adiunxit aedibus, added a new part, *id.*: ac. Punici belli, a (mere) appendage to it, Liv. **IV.** Rhet., an addition that makes a definition complete: nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, *id.*

accessus, ūs, m. [accedo] a going or coming to, an approach: acc. nocturnus ad urbem, Cic.: (aestuum) acc. et recessus, flow and ebb of tide, *id.* Fig., of an approach to a theme, *id.*

II. Poet., access, admittance: dare accessum alicui, Ov. **III.** Concrete, an inlet, passage, entrance: accessum lustrare, Virg.

accidens, entis. **I.** Part. [accido.]

II. Subst. n., an accident, or non-essential quality of a thing: rerum accidentia, the accidental circumstances, Quint. **2.** an unfortunate occurrence: accidentibus frangi, Quint.

accidentia, ae, f. a casual event, a chance, Plin.

ac-cido, cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut partly through: accidunt arbores, Caes.: Poet.: accisis dapibus, food nearly all consumed, Virg. **II.** Fig.: res hostium, to weaken, impair, Liv.

ac-cido, cidi, no supine 3. v. n. [cado], to fall at, to, or near, reach by falling. Constr. **1.** with *ad*: ad pedes, Cic. **2.** with *in*: imago in terrarum accidit oras, lights upon, Lucr. **3.** with *dat.*: genibus praetoris, Liv. **4.** with *acc.* (poet.): stipulam videmus accidere incendia, Lucr.: with *adv.* of place: quo accidam? Enn. in Cic. Of missiles, to reach the mark, hit: tela acciderunt,

Caes. Hence, fig., ad aures sermo mihi accidit tuus, Ter.: without *ad*, vocis sonitus aures accidit, Pl.: in aliquem, to fit or apply to him: istuc verbum vere in te accidit, Ter. **II.**

In gen., to arrive, esp. suddenly, unexpectedly, usu. *absol.*: repente clamor accidit, Liv. **III.** to happen, fall out. Usually of unfortunate events: si quid adversi acciderit, Cic. Hence, euphemistically, of death: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, if I should die, *id.* But also of fortunate occurrences: accidit satis opportune, Caes. With *ut* and *quod*: accidit ut Hermae deicerentur, Nep.: accidit perincommode, quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic. With *Inf.*: nec acciderat, mihi opus esse, *id.*

ac-cīō, ēre, 2. v. a., old form for *accio*, to fetch, to bring, Pl. (dub.)

accinctus, a, um, Part. [accingo.]

ac-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to gird to, on or about: lateri ense, Virg.: and reflect., to gird one's self: fido accingitur ense, *id.* **II.** Gen., to arm, equip, provide: gladiis accincti, Liv.: hence accinctus miles, an armed soldier, Tac. **III.** Fig., accingere se or accingi, to prepare to enter upon or undertake: constr. *absol.* with *ad*, *in*, *Dat.*, or *Acc.*: accingere, make yourself ready, Ter.: ad consulatum, Liv.: desperatione in audaciam, Tac.: se praedae, Virg.: magicas accingier (old *Inf.*) artes, to resort to, Virg. With *Inf.*: accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris, Virg. Also, as *v. neutr.*: accingunt omnes operi, all go vigorously to the work, *id.*

ac-cīō, lvi, ltum, 4. v. a. to summon, fetch, invite: tu invita mulieres, ego accivero pueros, Cic.: litteris acc., Tac.

II. Fig.: to bring on, to cause: nisi virtus voluptatem acciret, *id.*: mortem acc., to commit suicide, Vell.

ac-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio], to take to oneself, to accept, receive (when accipere is to be interpreted from the recipient's point of view, it means, to get or receive; but in other cases, especially in the imperative, it is often better rendered by to take or accept): accipi tuas literas, Cic.: conditionem pacis, to accept terms, Caes.: pecuniam, Cic.: gloriam a patre, to inherit, Nep. **2.** to receive, take in as a guest, Pl.: gremio, in one's bosom, Virg. So of admittance to political privileges: Nomentani et Pedani in civitatem accepti, Liv.: to receive as a trust, hanc (virginem) accipi, acceptam servabo, Ter. **3.** Hence, to treat in a certain way, deal with: indignis modis acc., to treat scandalously, Ter.: verberibus ad necem acc., to beat to death, Cic.: so with leniter, clementer, severe, Cic. **II.** to receive with the ear or the mind, to hear, to observe: quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, Cic.: accipe nunc insidias Danaum, listen now to the treachery of the Greeks, Virg. Hence, to get intelligence, to learn: Jugurtha, quae Metellus agebat, ex nuntiis accipit, Sall.

2. to comprehend or understand what is heard: si quis est, qui haec putet arte accipi posse, Cic. 3. With ad or in with acc., also with adv. or Abl., to denote the manner of receiving anything, or the sense in which it is taken: ad contumeliam omnia acc., to regard every thing as an insult, Ter.: in bonam partem acc., to take in good part, Cic.: non recte accipis, you put a wrong construction upon this, Ter.

Hence, 4. accipere omen, or in omen, to regard a thing as a (favourable) omen, Cic. Poet.: accipio agnoscoque deos, Virg. III. to take a thing upon oneself, to undertake it=suscipio: mea causa causam accipite, Ter.

IV. to bear, to endure: calamitatem, Cic. V. to be satisfied with, to approve: excusationem, id.: "accipio," I allow it, Hor. So, acc. legem, to assent to, Cic.

accipiter, tris, (earlier also tēris), m. (f. Lucr.). [Etym. uncertain: usu. derived from accipio, hence the seizer: acc. to others = ὤκνυμι, swift-winged.] A general name for birds of prey, esp. those of the falcon kind. 1. the common hawk, Falco palumbarius, Linn.: Ov.: Plin. 2. the sparrow-hawk, Falco nisus, Linn., used in fowling, Mart. In Virg. called sacer, because auguries were taken from it. II. Fig. of a rapacious man, Pl.

accisus, a, um. I. Part. [accido.] II. Part. Adj., impaired, ruined: accisae res (opp. res integrae), Cic.: Hor.

accitus, a, um, Part. [accio.] II. Part. Adj., impaired, ruined: accisae res (opp. res integrae), Cic.: Hor.

accitus, a, um, Part. [accio.] II. Part. Adj., impaired, ruined: accisae res (opp. res integrae), Cic.: Hor.

acclamo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to cry out at, to shout at. Absol. or with Dat. In Cic., in a hostile sense: ne mihi acclametis, do not cry out against me! In later authors, to shout applause, to huzza: servatorem liberatoremque acc., applaud with loud cries as their saviour and deliverer, Liv. Pass. impers., acclamari in amphitheatro libenter audiri, he liked to be received with acclamations, Suet.

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by a rising ground, Liv. Fig.: with se, to incline to a thing: ad causam senatus, id. [Root cli, seen in declino, inclino, reclino, clivus, κλίω.]

acclivis, e, also (less freq.) -vus, a, um, adj. (ad-clivus) rising as a hill, sloping upwards, steep: ea viae pars valde acclivis est, Cic.: tumulis acclive solum, an undulating soil, Virg. Acclivus: acclivo limite, Ov.: Liv.: but reading dub.

acclivitas, ātis, f. [acclivis] an acclivity or ascent: pari acclivitate collis, Caes.

accola, ae, c., a dweller near a place, a neighbour: (incola, a dweller in a place): pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. Fig.: accolae Cereris, i. e. such zealous worshippers of Ceres, as almost to be dwellers at her temple, Cic. In Tacitus, of tributary streams: adj., Tiberim accolis fluviis orbatum.

ac-cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3. v. n. to dwell by or near: with Acc. (rar. with Dat.): illum locum, Cic.: pass., fluvius crebris oppidis accolitur, has numerous towns on its banks, Plin.

accommodātē, adv. suitably, agreeably, etc. (v. accommodatus), Cic.

accommodatio, ōnis, f. [accommodo] the fitting of one thing to another, Cic. II. Fig.: accommodation, indulgence: ex accommodatione magistratum, id.

accommodatus, a, um, Part. [accommodo] Adj., fitted or adapted to, suitable: with ad or Dat.: oratio ad persuadendum acc., Cic.: quae mihi intelligis esse acc., conformable to my interest, id.

ac-commōdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fit or adapt, to put on: with ad or Dat.: coronam sibi ad caput, Cic.: lateri acc. ensem, Virg. Fig., to adapt or accommodate to: meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic. Hence, acc. se, to adapt oneself to another's wishes, to comply with: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum se acc., id.: or without the pronoun: peto ut ei de habitatione accommodes, id. II. In gen. to apply, or devote to: testes ad crimen, to supply witnesses so as to prove each point, id.: animum negotio, to give one's attention to business, Suet.

ac-commōdus, a, um, adj. with Dat., fit, convenient: valles acc. fraudi, Virg.: Stat.

ac-congēro, essi, estum, 3. v. a. to carry or bring together to: Pl.

ac-crēdo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. (rare: pres. subj. accreduas, Pl. As. 5, 2, 4) to yield one's belief to another, usu. of crediting something difficult to believe, Cic.: Hor.

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ac-cresco, ēvi, etum, 3. v. n. to grow on, continue growing, increase: valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Pl.: flumen subito accrevit, rose high, Cic.

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accretio, ōnis, f. an increasing, Cic.

accubatio=accubitio.

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accubitio, ōnis, f. [accubo] a lying or reclining (esp. at table in the Rom. manner): accubitio epularis, Cic. (The forms accubatio and accubitatio are also found, but rare.)

accubitus, ūs, m.=accubitio, a reclining at table, Plin.

ac-cūbo, ui, itum, i. v. n. to lie near or by: with Dat. or Acc.: Pl.: with apud, Cic.: also absol.: Furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Virg. Fig.: theatrum Tarpejo monti accubans, for adjacent, Suet.: cadus qui nunc accubat horreis, lies by, is stored, Hor.

II. esp. to recline at table (in the Rom. manner): in convivio ac, Cic.: eodem lecto Scipio et Hannibal accubuerunt, made use of the same couch, Liv.: v. accumbo.

ac-cūdo, ēre, 3. v. a. lit. to hammer to, i. e. to fasten one piece of metal to another by forging: hence, to add money to money, Pl.

ac-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, i. v. n. [cumbo: v. cubo], to lay oneself near or upon: in the perfect tenses, to lie near: with Acc.: Pl. But esp. of reclining at table, upon a couch (triclinium, lectus triclinaris): the guests supported the upper part of the body by the left arm upon a cushion (or upon the bosom of the one nearest: hence in sinu accumbere, Liv.), the right hand only being employed in taking food, Cic.: epulis, Virg. Since three persons usually reclined upon a couch, the following expressions arose: in summo (or superiorem, also supra), medium, and imum (or infra) accumbere, and the series began on the left side, since the guests lay supported by the left hand.

accūmūlātē, adv. abundantly, copiously, Cic.

accūmūlatio, ōnis, f. [accumulo] a heaping up, esp. of earth round the roots of plants, Plin.

accūmūlātor, ōris, m. one who heaps up or accumulates: opum, Tac.

ac-cūmūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cūmūlo], to add to a heap, to heap up or accumulate (stronger than augere or addere): auget, addit, accumulatur, Cic.

II. Fig.: acc. caedem caedi, to heap murder upon murder, Lucr.: donis (mortuum) ac., to heap offerings on the dead, Virg. 2. to heap earth round the roots of plants, to trench up, Plin.

accūrātē, adv. carefully, accurately, Cic.

accūratio, ōnis, f. [accuro] rare: carefulness, accuracy, Cic.

accūratus, a, um, Part. [accuro] Adj., prepared with care, studied, exact: accurata malitia, a studied artifice, Pl.: accurata oratio, an elaborate speech, Cic. Comp. and Sup.: Cic.

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fully, prandium, Pl.: melius accuratur, quae consilio geruntur, Cic. Also of guests: to regale them, Pl.

ac-curro, curri (seldom cūcurri), cursum, 3. v. n. *to run or hasten to: absol., and with ad and in: si inelamare ut accurras, Cic.: ad praetorem ac, id.: in Tusculanum, id. Pass. as impers., Tac. Fig.: of ideas: to present themselves, Cic.*

accursus, ūs, m. *a running or hastening to, concourse: populi, Tac.*

accūsābilis, e, adj. [accuso] *blame-worthy, reprehensible: turpitudine, Cic.*

accūsātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *an accusation: ratio iudiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic. The t.t. belonging to it are: comparare and constituere, to get up and set on foot an indictment, id.: also capessere, exercere, Tac.: factitare, to pursue or urge, Cic.: accusatione desistere, to abandon it, id.: accusationi respondere, to answer it, id.*

accūsātīvus, a, um, adj. [id.], in Gram., acc. casus, *the accusative case, Varr.: Quint.*

accūsātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an accuser, esp. in a state trial (petitor, a plaintiff in a private action): petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, to pursue a private suit, instead of a public impeachment, Cic. II. an informer, a denouncer (=delator), Suet.: Juv.*

accūsātōriē, adv. *after the manner of an accuser: Latine me, scitote, non accusatorie loqui, not with the usual exaggeration of an accuser, Cic.: where Latine=plainly or in plain English, as we should say.*

accūsātōrius, a, um, adj. [accusator] *pertaining to an accuser, accusatory: lex, Cic.*

accūsātrix, icis, f. [id.] *a female accuser, Pl.: Plin.*

accūsāto, are, 1. v. freq. [accuso] *to accuse repeatedly, Pl.*

ac-cūso, (also with ss) avi, atum, 1. v. a. [ad and causa, like concludo from claudo] *to call to account, to reproach, blame: with two acc., one being neut. pron.: ipsum vero quid accusas? Cic.: or only of the person: me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te excuso, id.: also with de: id. Of things: to blame or find fault with: alienius desperationem, id. II. to call to account publicly, to indict or impeach: legal t.t., often with Acc. of person and Gen. of crime: nunquam ambitus alterum accusaret, id.: but other constructions occur: de vi, de veneficiis, etc., Cic.: inter sicarios, to accuse of assassination, id.: also, crimine (aliquo) acc., to accuse on a certain charge, id. Phr., capitis acc., to accuse of a capital crime, Nep.*

ācēo, ul, 2. v. n. *to be sour (of wine): Cato. [Root ac: v. acer.]*

ācer, ēris, n. (once in Servius, f. found only in nom. and gen. sing.), *the maple-tree, Plin. The wood, which was used for writing tablets: vile, Ov.*

ācer, cris, cre, adj. (m. acris, Enn.; f. acer, Naev. and Enn.): *sharp, pungent, piercing. 1. Of sight: acerrimus sensus videndi, the liveliest (or keenest) of the senses, Cic.: rubor acerrimus, very bright red, Sen.*

2. Of hearing, id.: acris tibia, shrill, Hor. 3. Of smell: summa et acerrima suavitate, Cic. 4. Of taste: acris stomacho, an acid stomach, Hor. 5. Of sensation in gen.: sharp, severe: ac. hiems, Hor.: ardor, intense, Lucr.: morbus, Pl.: sitis, Tib. II. Applied to the passions: eager, vehement, passionate, biting: dolor, Virg. III. Of the intellect and its conceptions: subtle, acute, sagacious: memoria, strong, retentive, Cic.: vir acris ingenio, id.

IV. Of moral qualities. 1. In a good sense: active, ardent, eager, brave, zealous: acres milites, Cic.: civis acerrimus an ardent patriot, id. Also of animals, acer equus, spirited, Virg.: acres canes, keen, Cic. 2. In bad sense: hasty, spiteful, fierce: uxor acerrima, Pl. VI. Of abstract things: satis acris vis, a force strong enough, Lucr.: acerrimum bellum, Cic.: acres syllabae, sharp, i.e. which proceed from short to long, Quint. Construction: with in and abl. acer in gerendis rebus, Cic.: with abl. alone, bellis acer Halesus, Virg.: with gen. (late), acer militiae, Tac. [With lengthened vowel from root ac seen in acuo, acies, acus, acer; Gk. ἄκρον, ἄκρος.] (Hence, Fr. aigre, Eng. eager, formerly=sour.)

ācerbē, ade, harshly, bitterly, severely: ac. severus in filium, Cic.: ac. ferre, to feel anything keenly, id.

ācerbitas, ātis, f. [acerbus], *harshness, acerbity, the sourness of unripe fruits: Plin. Fig.: fructus magna acerbitate permixtos, Cic. II. Fig. harshness, rigour, severity: severitatem probo, acerbitem nullo modo, id.: acerbitas et abunde salis, satirical severity, Quint. Also bitterness, i.e. ill-feeling: dissensio sine acerbitate, Cic. 2. keen sorrow, anguish, hardship: omnes acerbitates perferre, id.*

ācerbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *rare: to make harsh, to embitter: gaudia, Stat.: mortem, Val. Fl. II. to augment or aggravate: formidine crimen acerbatur, gives sting to his charges by pretending to be afraid, Virg.*

ācerbus, a, um, adj. *sour, unripe: pirum, Varr.: uva, sour grapes, Phaedr. Hence, 1. bitter, harsh, sour: Neptuni corpus acerbum, bitter, briny (=amarum), Lucr. 2. untimely, premature: funere mersit acerbo (of infants), Virg.: Ov. 3. unfinished, unripe: impolitae res et acerbae, Cic. II. Applied to sounds: harsh, shrill: serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem, Lucr.: acerba sonans, whirring shrilly, Virg. III. Denoting human qualities: rough, bitter, malignant, morose, etc.: acerbos in-*

licos, Cic.: acerbissimus hostis, id.: a. facetiae, a bitter jest, Suet. IV. Denoting the qualities of things: harsh, bitter, severe, grievous: acerbum frigus, Hor.: acerbissima vexatio, Cic. Hence mors acerba, afflicting, distressing to others, Nep.: Pl. Neut. used subst. in partitive constr.: aliquid acerbi quotidie nuntiatur, some painful news, Auct. Her. Also neut. pl. acerba=res adversae, Virg. [From root ac, through ācer, though with orig. short a: v. acer: the term -bus is seen in superbus.]

ācernus, a, um, adj. [acer] *made of maple: trabibus acernis, Virg.*

ācerria, ae, f. *an incense box, a censer, Virg.: Hor. [Ety. unknown.]*

ācersēcomēs, ae, m. = ἀκρσεκόμης, *with unshorn hair, hence, a young man, a youth, Juv.*

ācervālis, e, adj. [acervus] *heaped up=σωπεῖν, an argument by accumulation, Cic.*

ācervātīm, adv. [id.] *in heaps: Caes.: Varr. Hence, III. Fig.=summam, in a mass, summarily: ac. reliqua dicam, Cic.*

ācervo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [acervus] *to heap or pile up, to amass, Plin. Fig., to accumulate, to multiply: leges, Liv.*

ācervus, i, m. *a heap (prob. from root ac, v. acer: from the pointed shape of a pile of grain, etc.): frumenti, Pl.: acervi corporum, Cic.: pecuniae, id. 2. With ref. to the argument called sōrites (v. acervallis): ruens acervus, the diminishing heap, Hor.*

ācesco, acul, 3. v. n. *incep. [aceo] to turn sour, Hor.: Plin.*

ācētāl, um, i, n. [acetum] *orig., a vessel for vinegar: hence any cup-like vessel, Quint.: a juggler's cup, Sen. As a liquid or dry measure, the fourth part of a hemina, about a wine glass, Plin. II. In anatomy, the socket of the hip-bone, Plin. 2. In zoology, the suckers of polypi, id. 3. In botany, the cup of flowers, id.*

ācētāria, ium, n. plu. [acetum] *strictly, neut. adj., sc. olera, vegetables prepared with vinegar, salad, Plin.*

ācētum, i, n. [orig. Part., from aceo] *lit. become sour, hence sc. vinum, sour wine, vinegar: acre, Hor.: mulsum aceti, vinegar mead, a Roman drink, v. mulsus. II. Fig.: wit, esp. of a bitter, stinging kind, Hor.*

āchaemēnis, idis, f. *an amber-coloured plant in India, used in magical arts, Plin.*

ācharnē, ēs, f., *a sea-fish, Plin.*

āchātēs, ae, c., *an agate, Plin.*

Āchēron, ontis, m. (also Achērūns, untis. The A is long in Pl.), *a fabulous river in the lower world, hence The Lower World itself, Virg.: Hor.: mittere aliquem Acheruntem, to send one to Acheron, i.e. to kill one, Pl. Hence Adj. Acheruntious, belonging to or fit for the lower world; senex, i.e. with one foot in the grave, Pl.*

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achēta, ac, m. (ἀχέρης, ἡχέρης: from ἡχώ, sound), the singing cicada or grasshopper, Plin.

achillēa, ae, f. a genus of plants, Plin.: perh.=foal.

achillēos, i, f. a medicinal plant, perh. milfoil, Plin.

achlis, is, f. a wild beast of Scandinavia, probably the elk (alces), Plin.

acidulus, a, um, adj. [acidus] sourish, tart: acidulo sapore, Plin.

acidus, a, um, adj. [aceo] sour, tart, acid: acidissimum acetum, Pl.: acida creta, chalk steeped in vinegar, Mart.

II. Fig., sharp, biting, disagreeable: acidae linguae homo, sour-tongued, bitter, sarcastic, Sen.

aciēs, ei, f. (Gen. also acii and acie, like dii and die, from dies): [v. acer] the point or edge of a weapon: acies hastae, Ov.: securium, Cic. Fig.: aciem auctoritatis, id. II. Of the sense of sight: 1. eyesight: usu, acies oculorum, Pl.: Lucr.: incolumis a. oculorum, unimpaired sight, Cic.

2. the pupil of the eye: acies ipsa, quae pupilla vocatur, Cic.: and poet. for the eye: huc geminas flecte acies, Virg. 3. a glance, gaze: with oculorum, Caes.: also absol., prima acie, at first sight, Lucr.: quantum acie possent oculi servare, could follow them with their gaze, Virg. III. acuteness of understanding, penetration, genius, always with Gen.: acies humani ingenii, Cic. IV. In military lang., the battle-array, line of battle: acies decem cohortium, Cic.: hostium acies, Caes.: prima acies hastati erant, the first line, Liv.: novissima acies, the rear, id.: dextra acies, the right wing, id. Also, an army in battle array, inter duas acies contendebatur, Caes.: agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, the armies fought rather in marching order, than in battle array, Liv.: especially in connection with the verb instruere; aciem instruxit, he drew up the army in battle array, Caes. Of ships, Nep. Fig. of a conflagration, una horrida acies Vulcania, one line of flame with pointed spires, Virg. 2. a battle, engagement=pugna: in acie Pharsalica, Cic.

3. Fig.: a verbal contest, disputation: philosophos qui in aciem non saepe prodeunt, id. V. Of the keen piercing rays of the stars, stellis acies obtusa videtur, their light shows dim, Virg. VI. acies ferri, steel, Plin.

acina, v. acinus.

acinaēs, is, m. the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar, Hor.: Curt. [Persian word, taken by Lat. from Gr. ἀκινάκης.]

acinarius, a, um, adj. relating to grapes, for grapes, Varr.

acinos, i, f.=ἀκινος, a fragrant plant, wild basil, Plin.

acinōsus, a, um, adj. resembling grapes or grape-stones, Plin.

acinus, i, m. and **acinum**, i, n. any juicy berry with seeds, not a stone,

esp. the grape, Plin.: but also of icy-berries, id. II. The seed in the berry, a. vinaceus, grape-stone, Cic.

acipenser, ēris and **acipensis**, is, m., a fish highly esteemed by the Romans, supposed by Cuvier to be the sterlet, or sturgeon of the Euxine, Cic.

aclys, ūdis, f. (better than acilis) a small javelin, Virg.

acōniti, adv.=ἀκονίτι (lit. without dust), without labour, Plin.

acōnītum, i, n.=ἀκόνιτον, a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, acōniti, Virg. Any strong poison; Ov.: Juv.

acōntiae, ārum, f. plu.=ἀκοντίαι [ἀκον, a dart], meteors or shooting-stars, with dart-like trains, Plin.

acōpos, -us, i, m. or **acōpon**, -um, i, n.=ἀκωπος (soothing weariness, pain, etc.), a kind of stone, perh. crystalline quartz or spar, Plin. II. as adj., acōpum (sc. medicamentum or unguentum), a soothing salve, id.

acor, ōris, m. [aceo] a sour or acid taste, sourness, acidity, Plin.: Quint. Fig., in plur. of intellectual stimulants: vitam nonnullis quasi acoribus condire, Plin. Ep.

acorna, ae, f. a kind of thistle, Plin.

acōrus, i, f. and **acōrum**, i, n. an aromatic plant, the sweet flag, Plin.

ac-quiēscō, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. [quiesco] lit., to repose or rest: tres horas acquieveram, Cic. Fig.: of things: rem familiarem acquiescere, to remain unaltered, not to be diminished, Liv.: to die, esp. after a laborious life: anno acquievit septuagesimo, Nep. vit. Hann. Hence in epitaphs: hic acquiescit, etc.

II. Fig., to be satisfied or pleased; to acquiesce in, assent to (in Cic, mostly with in: in later writers, with Dat. or Abl.): in qua (republica) acquiescam, Cic.: with Abl. alone (not usu. of persons): qui Clodii morte acquiescerunt, id.: cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, had faith in, Suet.: absol. to assent (to an opinion), Cic.

ac-qui-ro, sivi, situm, 3. v. a. [quaere] lit. to seek in addition to: hence to add to, to acquire (as an addition), with ad or Dat.: quid est quod ad vitae fructum possit acquiri? what more can I desire? Cic.: (fama) vires acquirit eundo, gains more and more strength, Virg. II. Gen. to get, obtain, procure, or provide: amicos, Sall.

III. Absol.: to acquire or amass riches or money: acquirendi insatiabile votum, Juv.: Suet.

acra, ōrum, n. plu. also ae, f. [Gr. ἀκρος] a promontory, or headland, Plin.

acraeus, a, um, adj.=ἀκραίος, occupying a height, epithet of Jupiter and Juno, whose temples stood on heights, Liv.

acrēdo, inis, f. sharpness, acridity, Pall.

acrēdūla, ae, f. the name of an unknown bird, the ὀλολγύων of Aratus, Cic.: acc. to some, the thrush or the owl: acc. to others, the nightingale.

acrīcūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [acer] somewhat sharp, testy: acriculus senex Cic.

acrīmōnīa, ae, f. [acer], sharpness, pungency, as of mustard, onion, etc., Cato: Plin. II. Fig.: sharpness, asperity: vis et a., force and asperity, (in good sense), Cic.: also of keen repartee, Auct. Her.

acrīter, adv. sharply, vehemently, keenly, zealously, severely: Cic.: Caes. Comp. acrius: Superl. acerrime, Cic. (For the different applications of the adverb, comp. adj. acut.)

acrōāma, ātis, n.=ἀκρόαμα, anything heard for pleasure, as a piece of music, a recitation, or a play: quod ac. aut ejus vocem libentissime audiret, Cic. II. Met.: the performer, or reciter; also, a buffoon: non solum spectator, sed actor et ac., id.

acrōāsīs, is, f. [=ἀκρόασις, a hearing, a listening to]: a discourse or lecture: acroasim facere, Vitruv.: Suet. (App. also used for the audience in acroasi legere, Cic.)

acrōcēraunīa, ōrum, n. pl. a promontory in Epirus, dangerous to mariners: hence fig., acroceraunius, a, um, adj. dangerous: haec acroceraunia vita, Ov.

acta, ōrum, n. plu. of part. [ago] used subst. I. what has been done, acts, especially those of magistrates and other public functionaries: acta Caesaris defenditis, Cic. II. a record of any kind of events, acta senatus, the proceedings of the Senate: acta diurna, also called acta urbana, publica, etc., a newspaper published daily at Rome. habebam acta urbana usque ad nonas Martias, Cic.: acta forensia, legal reports: acta militaria, Veget.: hence, (servus) ab actis, a keeper of records, a registrar: Cod.

acta, ae, f.=ἀκτῆ, the sea-shore, esp. as a place of luxurious indulgence: in acta jacebat ebrius, Cic.: esp. (in this sense), plur.: id.

actaea, ae, f. a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher, Plin.

actē, es, f. a shrub employed for curing dropsy, perh. dane-wort, Plin.

actio, ōnis, f. [ago] a doing, performing; action (in gen.): Cic. With defining Genitive, act. vitae, the conduct of life, id.: act. rerum, the doing of things, id.: act. gratiarum, the giving of thanks, id. II. public functions, or proceedings: 1. In gen.: actiones tribunorum, their official acts, Liv.: Cic. Hence, negotiations: actio de pace, Cic. 2. In law, an action, suit, process: with defining Gen., e.g. actio furti, injuriarum, for theft, assault, etc.: also with de: actio de repetundis, de arboribus succisis, etc.: actionem alicui intendere, instituere, to bring an action against any one. Cic.: dare actionem alicui, to allow an action (said of the magistrate), id.

3. a legal formula, or form of process: actiones Hostilianae, forms relative to

certain cases: Cic. 4. the speech (oral or written) of the prosecutor: thus Cic. calls his orat. against Verres, actiones, i.e. pleadings. III. gesticulation, delivery, or action of an orator or actor, id.: often including the voice: actio ejus habebat et in voce magnum splendorem, et in motu summam dignitatem, id. IV. the action, or plot of a play: habet (fabula) multos actus multasque a., varied action, id.

actito, āvi, i. v. freq. [id.] to act or plead frequently (only of lawsuits and dramas): multas privatas causas, Cic.: tragoedias, id.: mimos, Tac.

actiuncula, ae, f. dim. [actio] a short judicial harangue, Plin. Ep.

actīvus, a, um, adj. [ago] active: philosophia act., practical (opp. to contemplative), Sen.: Quint. In grammar: Charis.

actor, ōris, m. [id.] one who drives or sets in motion: act. pecoris, Ov. (rare in this sense). II. In gen. he who does or accomplishes anything: Cato dux, auctor, et actor illarum rerum fuit, Cic. 2. Legal t. t., one who brings an action, a plaintiff: usu. of the pleader who conducts the case: a. summus causarum, a first-rate pleader, Cic.: Quint. 3. an agent or attorney, a steward: act. publicus, public steward, Tac.: act. summarum, accountant or cashier, Suet. III. a public speaker, etc.: rhet. t. t., one who delivers an oration, an orator, Cic.

2. a player, an actor: actores malos in theatro perpeti, id.: Hor.

actuariolum, i, n. dim. a small swift vessel impelled by oars, Cic.

actuarius, a, um, adj. [actus] easily moved, swift, agile: navis, a swift sailing ship (using both sail and oar), Caes.: navigium, id.: also actuaria or actuarium (alone), Cic.

actuarius, i, sc. scriba, m. [id.] a short-hand writer, Suet. II. a clerk, book-keeper, or registrar, Petr.

actuosē, adv. actively, energetically, Cic.

actuosus, a, um, adj. [actus] full of activity, very active: virtus act. (est), Cic.

actus, a, um, Part. of ago: v. acta.

actus, ūs, m. [ago] a moving or driving, impulse: magno actu, with mighty force, Virg.: Cic. Hence,

1. the right of driving either cattle or carriages through a place, a thoroughfare: aquaeductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic. 2. a road between fields: Dig.

3. a measure of land: actus minimus, 120 feet long and 4 feet broad: quadratus, 120 feet square: and duplicatus, 240 feet long and 120 feet broad, Varr. Also a division in a beehive, Plin. II. the doing or performing of a thing, an act, performance: non solum in rectis sed etiam in pravis actibus, Cic.: see actio, fin. III. public business, esp. judicial: more fully, actus rerum, Suet. IV. the action or delivery of an orator or player:

motus et actus, action and delivery, Quint. 2. an act of a drama: neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor. Fig.: extremus actus aetatis, the last act of life (old-age), Cic.

actūtum, adv. temp. [actus: tum] is perh. the temp. adv. added as enclitic, "just in the act" immediately, quickly, instantly. (In Pl. frequent, but rare in subseq. writers): redibo actūtum, Pl.: Cic.: Liv.: cetera reddet actūtum pius Aeneas, Virg.

aculēātus, a, um, adj. [aculeus] furnished with stings or prickles (of animals and plants), Plin.: ac. ictus, a puncture made by a sting, id. Fig. 1. stinging, sharp: literae, Cic. 2. subtle: aculeata sophismata, id.

aculēus, i, m. (dim. from acus, cf. equuleus, hinnuleus), a sting: 1. Of animals: apis, Cic. Also, the spur of fowls, Col. 2. Of plants: a spine or prickle: spinarum, Plin. 3. Of an arrow or dart: the point, Liv.

II. Fig., of discourse, etc.: either in a good or bad sense: aculeos in animis relinquere, to leave the sting behind, i.e. a deep impression, Cic.: aculei contumeliarum, the stings of sarcasm, id.: omnes istos aculeos relinquamus, quips, subtleties, id.

acūmen, inis, n. [acuo] a sharpened point: conl, Lucr.: stilli, Cic.: auspicium ex acuminibus, an omen from the shining points of spears, id. 2. the sting of an animal: scorpil, id. II. sharpness or pungency (of taste), Plin.

Fig. of the mind: acuteness, shrewdness: ingeniorum ac., Cic. Plur.: Graecis admovit acumina chartis, applied his ingenuity to them, Hor.

2. subtlety: ac. Hyperidis, Cic.: plur. like aculei, id. 3. fraud, deceit: meretricis acumina, Hor.

acūmīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make pointed, to sharpen, Plin.

acūo, ui, ūtum, i. v. a. [v. acer] to make sharp or pointed, to whet: acutis sudibus, with sharpened stakes, Caes.: dentes, to whet them, Hor. II. Fig. to sharpen, exercise, improve: ac. linguam exercitatione dicendi, Cic. 2. to spur on, incite: ad crudelitatem, id.

3. Of things: to rouse up, kindle, excite (mostly poet.): Aeneas acuit Martem, kindles the fray, Virg.: studia, to stir up zeal for literature, Val. Max.

acus, i, m. a kind of sea-fish with a pointed snout, the horn- or gar-pike, Plin.

acus, ūs, f. [v. acer] a needle or pin: vulnus acu punctum, pricked with a pin, Cic.: acu pingere, to embroider. Phr., acu rem tangere, to hit the nail on the head, Pl.

acūtē, adv. sharply, keenly, acutely, Cic.

acūtulus, a, um, adj. dim. [acutus] subtle and petty, Cic.

acūtus, a, um, Part. [acuo] sharpened. Adj. sharp pointed: ac. culter,

Pl.: acutissimis vallis, very sharply pointed, Caes. 2. Of the senses: sharp, keen: oculi, Cic.: nares, a fine nose, Hor. 3. Of objects affecting the senses: sharp, acute, violent, severe: sol, scorching, Hor.: radii solis, Ov.: gelu, piercing, Hor.: acuta belli (n. pl.), the perils of war, id. II. Fig.: of intellectual qualities: acute, intelligent, sagacious: homo ac. magis quam eruditus, Cic.

acōylos, i, f. the acorn of the holm-oak (ilex), Plin.

ād, prep. with Acc.; for euphony sometimes written at; anciently ar: e. g. arveho, arbiter, arcesso (q. v.) So: ar me advenias, Pl.: and in Inscr. ar-fuerunt, arfuisse. As opp. to ab, ad denotes, first, direction towards an object either without or with motion; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and, finally, the being at or near it.

A. In space: I. Direction towards with or without motion: to, towards: often of geog. position: Gallia vergit ad septemtriones, lies towards the North, Caes.: with the idea of arrival: to, even to, with or without usque: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes.: quum sudor ad imos manaret talos, Hor. Fig.: deverbere usque ad necem, to flog to death, Ter. Without usque: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic.

Ad me, te, etc. = domum meam, tuam, etc., to my, thy, house: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, come to see me at V., Cic. Ad, with the name of a deity in the Gen., is elliptical for ad templum or aedem: ad Opis, to the temple of Ops, Cic.: ad Vestae, Hor.

With names of towns, ad is used with verbs of motion, instead of the simple Acc., when the direction or vicinity of the town is meant: profectus sum ad Capuam, to the neighbourhood of, Cic.

Ad is always used when the name is joined with another subst.: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. Both constr. are used by the poets: ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop.: doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas, Ov.

II. Proximity: near to, by, at, among = apud: quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, stands like a dun continually at the door, Pl.: ad forum esse, to be at the market, id.: especially with the word pugna: pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Caunas, etc., the battle fought near the Trebia, etc.

Hence, ad laevam or sinistram (sc. manum, partem), adverb., on the left hand, on the left, Ter.: cum plebes ad tertium milliarium consedisset, near the third milestone, Cic. Ad urbem esse, was said of generals who remained outside the gates of Rome until permission was given for a triumph; and also of those appointed to military or provincial commands, just previously to their setting out to enter upon their duties, Cic. 2. Of persons: among, before (= apud): ad judices sic agi solet, id. Frequently with proper

names of places: *ad Velos* terror multiplex erat, in and about Veii, Liv.

B. In time: direction towards, i.e. approach to a definite point of time: *about, towards, up to*: domum redactus *ad vesperum*, towards evening, Cic.: Sophocles *ad summam senectutem* tragoedias fecit, up to extreme old-age, Cic.: *ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum*, Caes. **II.** A point of time either past or future: *at, on, in, by*: *ad horam destinatum*, at the appointed hour, Cic.: *pecuniam ad diem solvere*, at the appointed time (or, punctually by the day), Cic.: Caes.

C. The relations of number.

I. An approximation to a certain sum: *near, almost, about*: *ad quadraginta eam posse emi minas*, about 40 minas, Pl.: also sometimes with quasi: *quasi ad quadraginta minas*, near about, id.: *sane frequentes fulminis omnino ad ducentos*, as many as 200 in all, Cic.—**N.B.** In this sense, *ad* is often adverbial, *occisus ad hominum millibus quatuor*, about 4000 being slain, Caes.: *so, ad viginti matronis occisus*, Liv.

II. The terminus, the limit: *to, even to* (rare): *ad assem*, to the last farthing, Hor.: *ad unum omnes*, or simply *ad unum*, all without exception: *omnes ad unum idem sentiunt*, all to a man, Cic.: Caes. **III.** An addition: *over and above*: *ad Faleriorum Pyrrhivae proditorum*, tertium transfugis documentum esset, a third example to deserters, in addition to the traitors of Falerii and of Pyrrhus, Liv.

D. In various relations.

I. With verbs of giving, sending, submitting, etc., *ad* with Acc. is used in a sense different from that of the Dat. in connection with the same verbs: *litteras dare ad aliquem*=to send or dispatch a letter to anyone; but *litteras dare alicui*=to give a letter into his own hands: *ad me ex Aegypto litteras misit*, he wrote to me from Egypt, Cic. Hence *mittere* or *scribere librum ad aliquem*, to dedicate a book to one: *quae institueram*, ad te mittam, id. So in titles of books, poems, etc.: *M. Tulli Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum Orator*, dedicated to, addressed to, etc. **II.** With regard to, in respect of, as to:

1. With verbs: *ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius*, in respect to all other things, Ter. **2.** With adjectives: *for, for the purpose of*: *locus ad egrediendum idoneus*, suitable for landing, Caes. **3.** With substantives: *mentis ad omnia caecitas*, blindness with regard to everything, Cic. So with Acc. of Gerund, instead of the Gen. of the same: *facultas ad scribendum*, id. Applied to persons, *ad* sometimes=adversus, against: *ad quemvis numerum equitum adire audent*, to advance against, Caes. **III.** The standard or rule to which anything is referred: *agreeably to, according to, after*: *ad istorum normam sapientes*, Cic.: *ad praescriptum agere*, to act in accord-

ance with orders, Caes.: *ad urbium speciem*, after the fashion of cities, Suet. **IV.** To denote, **1.** an aim or purpose: *to, for*: *haec juventutem ad facinora incendebant*, excited to crime, Sall.: this use of *ad* is very common with the gerund: *alere canes ad venandum*, Ter. Hence, instead of an adj., to designate a profession: *miles ad naves*, a marine, Liv.: *servi ad remum=remiges*, oarsmen, id.: *ad lecticam homines*, litter-bearers, Cat.

2. of fitness or adaptation; *to, for*: *genera herbarum ad morsus bestiarum*, etc., good for (as remedies), Cic. **V.** To denote comparison: *by the side of, compared with*: *ad sapientiam huius ille* (Thales) nimis nugator fuit, in comparison with this man's wisdom, Pl.

E. Adverbial phrases with *ad*: **I.** *Ad omnia*, withal, to crown all, Liv. **II.** *Ad hoc* and *ad haec*=praeterea, insuper: moreover, besides: *ad hoc*, quos manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat, Sall.: Liv. **III.** *Ad id quod*=praeterquam quod, besides that (very rare), Liv. **IV.** *Ad me, te, rem*, etc., with a negative: concerning me, thee, the matter, etc.: *nihil ad me* (sc. attinet), that is nothing to me: *nihil ad haec*, that is not to the purpose: v. attineo. **V.** *Ad tempus*: at a definite, fixed time, Cic.: *at a fit, appropriate time*, id.: Caes.: *for some, or a short time*, Cic.: according to circumstances, id. **VI.** *Ad praesens*: for the moment, for a short time, id.: *at present, now*, Tac. *Ad praesentiam* is similarly used, id. **VII.** *Ad locum*, on the spot, Liv. **VIII.** *Ad verbum*, word for word, literally, by heart, Cic.

IX. *Ad summam*: on the whole, in general, id.: *in a word*, in short, id.

X. *Ad extremum*, ad ultimum, ad postremum; at the end, finally: (a) Of place: *at the extremity*, etc.: *ad extremum*, unde ferrum exstabat, at the extremity (of the spear), where the iron-head projected, Liv. (b) of time: *at last*, Cic. Hence (γ) of order: *finally, lastly*=denique, id. (δ) of degree: *to the last degree, wholly, quite*=omnino (not ad postremum in this sense): Liv.

XI. *Ad unguem*, lit. to the nail; hence, exactly, accurately: *ad unguem factus homo*, a polished man, Hor. (see unguis).

F. *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive: *senatus, quos ad soleret*, referendum censuit, Cic.

G. In comp. **I.** Form: According to the usual orthography, the *d* of *ad* remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v*: *adhibeo, adduco, adhibeo, admoveo, advenio*; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*: *accipio, affigo, aggero, allabor, annunero, appello, arripio, assumo, attineo*; before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: *agnosco, aspicio, asto*; and before *qu* it passes into *c*: *acquirō, acquiesco*.

II. Signif.: *Ad* in composition with

verbs denotes: **1.** motion to: *accedere, to approach*; *adire, to go to*. **2.** addition: *addiscere, to learn* (something) more; *addocere, to teach more*.

Hence, **3.** fulness, completion: *adimplere, to fill fully up*; *adamare, to love intensely*. **4.** nearness: *adesse, to be near*; *astare, to stand by*. **5.** assent, favour: *assentiri, to agree with*.

6. in consequence of, at: *arridere, to laugh at*. **7.** impartation of something: *adjudicare, to award to*. **8.** the beginning of an action: *addormire, to fall asleep*. (So perh. *aduro, to burn on the surface, to singe*.)

adactio, ōnis, f. [*adigo*] lit. a bringing or driving to, hence compulsion: *jurisjurandi, to take an oath*, Liv.

adactus, a, um, Part. of *adigo*, q. v.

adactus, ūs, m. a bringing to, an application: *dentis adactus*, a bite, Lucr.

ad-aequē, adv. in like manner, equally, so, Pl.: Liv. (dub.)

ad-aequo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.

I. Act., to make equal to, to equalize. In Cic. gen. with cum: *qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit*, Cic. With dat.: *molibus ferme moenibus adaequatis*, made level with the walls, Caes.: *tecta solo ad.*, to level with the ground, Liv. Fig., to compare to, Tac. **II.** Intr., to equal a thing, with Dat. or Acc.: *turris, quae moenibus adaequaret*, Hirt.: *longarum navium cursum adaequarunt*, Caes. **2.** Absol., to be equal: *senatorum urna copiose absoluit, equitum adaequavit*, the votes of the equites were equally divided, Cic.

ad-aggero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to heap up, Cato: Plin.

ad-āgium, i, n. an adage, proverb: Gell. [v. alo.]

ad-alligo, are, i. v. a. to bind or fasten to, with ad or Dat., Plin. [Observe the repetition of the prefix in this word: *ad-ligo*=*ad-ligo*.]

ad-āmantēus, a, um, adj. [*adamas*] lit. made of steel, iron, etc.: hence fig. as hard as these, Ov.

ad-āmantinus, a, um, adj.=*adamas*, hard as steel, etc., adamant: *saxa*, Lucr. Fig., clavi, Hor.

ad-āmas, antis, m. (Acc. always Gr. *adamas*)=*adamas* (invincible), the hardest iron or steel; hence poet. any thing inflexible, firm, lasting, etc.: *solido adamante columnae*, Virg.

2. Fig.: of character: *hard, unyielding, invincible*: *adamas* move, to move a heart of iron, Ov.

II. the diamond, Plin. (Hence Fr. *diamant*.)

ad-ambulo, are, i. v. n. to walk about, at, or near, Pl.

ad-amo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to love passionately, to fall in love with, stronger than amo (see ad, fin. 3): *si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est*, if you are thoroughly in love with virtue, Sen. In Cic. only in perf. and pluperf., and denoting the commencement of the action: *quum signa*

quaedam pulcherrima vidisset, *ad-* amavit, *he fell in love with them (coveted them).*

ad-aperio, ul, ertum, 4. v. a. (not in Cic.) *to open fully, to throw open*: *adapertas fores*, Liv.: *adaperta ora*, Ov.: *aures ad criminationem adaptatae*, open to calumny, Curt. II. *to uncover, to bare*: *caput*, Sen.: *caelum*, to make visible, Plin.

adaperilis, e, adj. *that may be opened*, Ov.

ad-apto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to fit to, adjust*: Suet. (only in p. part.).

ad-aquo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*aqua*] *to supply with water, to give to drink*, Suet.: Plin.

ad-aquor, atus, 1. v. dep. *to fetch water (military term)*: usu. *aquor*: Auct. B. G. 8 (dub.).

adauctus, a, um, Part. [*adaugeo*].

adauctus, us, m. *increase, growth*, Lucr.

ad-augēo, xi, ctum, 2. v. a. *to increase or augment*: *haec maleficia ad-augent*, they aggravate them, Cic.

ad-augescō, ēre, 3. v. incip. *to begin to increase, to grow, to thrive*, Lucr.

adaxint, v. *adigo*.

ad-bibo, bibi, bibitum, 3. v. a. *to drink (stronger than bibere), drink on*: *tipple*: *quando adbibero*, alludials, Pl. Fig., *to drink in*, *adbibere puro pectore verba*, drink in the words of instruction heartily, Hor.

ad-bito, ēre, 3. v. n. *to come or draw near*, Pl.

ado, for words beginning thus, v. acc.

ad-dēcet, ēre, 2. v. impers. *it becomes, it is fit*: with Acc.: Pl. Fig., *impudentem hominem ad*, it is just like an impudent man, id.

ad-denseo, v. *seq.*

ad-denso, are, 1. v. a. *to make close, compact*: *extremi addensent* (al. leg. *addensant*) *acies*, Virg.

ad-dico, xi, ctum, 1. v. a. (Imp. *addic*, but *addice*, Pl.) orig.: *to assent to a thing*. I. Of an omen: *to assent, give a favourable sign, be propitious*: usually *absol.* and with the subject *aves*: *Fabio auspiciant aves non addixerunt*, Liv.: also with *auspiciis*: *addicentibus auspiciis*, the auspices being favourable, Tac. II. Legal

l. t.: *to award or adjudge any person or thing to one*. It denotes the praetor's sentence, by which he gave effect to his award: *bona alicui*, to give judgment as to property in anyone's favour, Cic.: *addictus erat tibi*, he had been declared bound to you for payment, id.: *bona alicujus in publicum add.*, to confiscate, Caes.: *Hermippo (creditori) addictus*, assigned over to him for the payment of a debt, Cic. (the citizenship of such was meanwhile in suspense): *add. alicui iudicium*, to grant leave to bring an action, Varr.: *add. item, sc. iudici*, to assign a cause to a judge, Dig. This was the office of the praetor.

III. In auctions: *to knock down to, to declare the highest bidder the purchaser*

(with the price in Abl.): *nummo sestertio alicui addici*, to be knocked down to him for twopence, Cic. 2. Transf. to private bargains: Cic.: Hor. IV. Gen. *to assign, to make over, doom*: *mortū*, Cic. Hence, 1. *to devote, to consecrate to*: *senatus, cui me semper addixi*, to which I was always devoted, id. 2. in a bad sense, *to sacrifice, abandon*: *cujus sanguinem addixeras*, id.: Hor.

addictio, ōnis, f. *the award or adjudication* (of the praetor, v. *addico*, no. II.), Cic.

addictus, a, um, Part. [*addico*]. Special sense (v. *addico*, II.): *bound over to a creditor for debt, and meanwhile his bondsman*: *judicatos addictosque duci*, to be led off as bondsmen by sentence of judge, Liv.: with Dat. of person to whom, Cic. As subst., Quint. Hence fig., *nullius ad jurare in verba magistri*, not bound to swear fealty to any school, Hor.

ad-disco, didici, no sup. 3. v. a. *to learn in addition*, Cic. II. *to be informed, to hear*, Just.

additamentum, i, n. [*addo*] *an addition, increase, etc.*: Cic.

additicius, a, um, adj. *additional*, Dig.

additus, a, um, Part. [*addo*] lit. *put on*: hence in bad sense: *fastened to, dogging*: *Teucris addita Juno*, Virg.

ad-divīno, are, 1. v. a. *to divine, to prognosticate*, Plin.

ad-do, didi, dītum, 3. v. a. [*do*] *to put to, lay on, give in addition, bring to*: *aliquem or aliquid alicui* (more rarely *ad*, in, etc.): *album in vestimentum addere*, to put white upon one's dress, Liv.: *adimunt diviti*, addunt pauperi, Ter.: *add. frena feris*, to bridle, Virg. With in: *eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum addas*, put them into the same bundle, Cic.: also *Absol.*: *add. animum*, to inspire with courage, Ter.: *verba virtutem non add.*, impart, Sall.

II. Gen. *to add to by way of increase, to annex to, to augment*: *constr. absol.*, with Dat. or *ad*, rarely with in: *verbum add.*, Pl.: *his paucos addit equites*, Caes.: *hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebant*, id. Poet. *noctem addens operi*, employing also the night in the work, Virg.: *addere gradum*, to increase one's pace, Liv.: hence, *addunt in spatia*, they quicken their speed from space to space, Virg.: *addita aetate*, as age advanced, Plin.

III. The 2nd person of the imperat. is used to introduce new circumstances or thoughts into a narration or argument, and may be translated: *add to this, moreover*: *adde huc populationem agrorum*, Liv. IV. *to say in addition*: *pauca ejusdem generis addit*, Caes.: hence, with Acc. and Inf.: *addebat, se contra eam (legem) facere non audere*, Cic.

ad-dōcēo, cui, ctum, 2. v. a. *to teach, to teach in addition* (rare): *addocet artes*, Hor.

ad-dūbīto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a., lit. *to incline or begin to doubt, to call in question, to be in doubt*.

1. with *de* or *in*: in his add. *turpissimum est*, Cic. 2. with *pron. relat.* or *num, an, etc.*: *addubitavit an tempus esset*, Liv. 3. *Absol. to hesitate*: *Appium addubitasse ferunt*, id. II. Transit. in perf. part. pass.: Cic.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (*adduce* for *adduc*, Pl.: *adduxi* for *adduxisti*, Ter.: *adduxe*=*adduxisse*, Pl.) *to lead to, to conduct, to bring*: *ad aegros medicos solemus add.*, to call in, Cic.: with in: *gentes in Italiam*, id.: with Dat.: *puero nutricem add.*, Ter. Poet. with Acc.: *adducor litora*, Ov. II. *to draw or pull towards, to contract*: *adducere funem*, Caes. Fig.: *habenae amicitiae*, to tighten, Cic.: *adducit cutem macies*, wrinkles, Ov. III. Fig.: *to lead to, to bring to or into, to prompt, to incite*: with *ad* or *in*: *rem add. ad interregnum*, Cic.: *adducta res in iudicium est*, id.: *num quaerenda quae te ad tantum facinus adduxerint?* id.: and with Gerund: *ad suspicandum*, id. Followed by *ut*, *to prevail upon, induce*: *nullo frigore adduci*, ut capite operto sit, id. Adduci nequeo with *quin*: Suet. And in pass. *absol.*: *to be induced, his rebus adducti*, Caes. And with inf.: *to be convinced, persuaded* (*πειθόμεναι*): *non adducor putare*, Cic. IV. *to bring on, occasion*, add. *febres*, Hor.

adductus, comp. adv. (*posit. not found*), *more tightly*. Fig., *more severely*, add. *imperitare*, Tac.

adductus, a, um, Part. [*adduco*] Adj., *drawn tight, stretched, contracted*: add. *vultus*, Suet. II. Of place: *narrow, strait*, Mel. III. Fig. of character: *grave, serious, severe*: *modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus*, Tac. Concise (of speech), Plin.

ad-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. v. a. (*adest*=*adedit*, Lucan.: cf. *edo*) *to eat nearly up, to eat up, etc.*: *anguis duo ex occulto allapsi adedere jecur*, Liv.: and fig. *to use up, waste, exhaust*: (as money, strength, etc.): *non adesa jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia*, Cic.: *adesis fortunae omnibus*, Tac.

ademptio (*ademptio*), ōnis, f. [*adimo*] *a taking away*: *civitatis*, Cic.

ademptus or *ademptus*, a, um, Part. [*adimo*].

ad-ēo, i, vi, oftener II, Itum, 4. v. n. *to go to, or approach*: 1. With *ad*: *adibam ad istum fundum*, Cic. 2. With *in*: *priusquam Romam atque in horum conventum adiretis*, id.: esp., *adire in jus, to go to law*: *cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus*, id. 3. With Acc.: *eas quoque nationes adire volebat*, Caes. 4. *Absol. si adire non possit*, id. 5. With *local adv.*: *quoquam*, Sall. II. *to address, accost, or apply to*, with *ad* or Acc.: *ad me ad. quosdam memini*, Cic. Pass.: *aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit*, Liv. Hence, *adire aliquem per epi-*

stolam, to address one in writing, by a letter, Pl. So also: adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, etc., to approach the gods, their altars, etc., as a suppliant, Cic.: adire libros Sibyllinos, to consult the Sibylline Books, Liv. III. to visit: Pythagoras Persarum magos adiit, Cic.

IV. to assail, attack: ad. virum, Virg. 2. Prov.: ad. manum alicui, to deceive or bamboozle any one, Pl. V. to undertake, or enter upon anything, encounter, with ad or Acc.: ad causas et privatas et publicas adire coepimus, Cic.: ad rempublicam, to take a part in public business, id. Pass.: periculis aditis, id. 2. Of an inheritance, t. t.: to enter on: hereditatem patris, id.: nomen, to assume the name bequeathed by will, Vell.

ad-ēō, adv. to that point, so far, Cato. II. Of time, so long, strengthened by usque and with dum, donec, following; or in Cic., with the correlative, quoad: atque hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad . . . , so long . . . until . . . , Cic.

2. Of degree: so much, so far, to such a degree, so: followed by ut: non adeo sit imperitus rerum ut confidat, Caes. So, non adeo ut non: non tamen adeo virtutum sterile seculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit, Tac. When the logical connection between the two clauses is obvious from the context, ut is often omitted, the consequent clause being placed first, and having the verb in the indicative: tergiversari res cogeant: adeo in alteram causam collega praeceps ierat, Liv. Sometimes followed by quod: nihil adeo arduum sibi existimabant, quod non virtute consequi possent, Caes. 3. to denote a purpose, followed by ut: to this end: id ego huic dabo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu, Pl. III. Absol.: for the sake of emphasis, moreover, further, just, even, more than this: esp. enclitically with a pron. or with atque: id adeo si placet considerate, just this, Cic.: tres adeo, full three, Virg.: is adeo tu es, you are even such a one, Pl.: hoc significant atque adeo aperte ostendunt, they hint this, and indeed openly show, Cic. With prons. or the conditional particles, it often stands for quidem: nec me adeo fallit, indeed, Virg.

adops, īpis, c. the soft fat or grease of animals (the hard is called sebum): ad. suillus, Varr. 1. Of men: Cassii adipem, the corpulence, Cic. 2. Met. of fat or fertile earth, marl, Plin. 3. in trees, the soft sappy wood, also called alburnum, id. 4. Fig.: of an orator, bombast: Quint. (Prob. borrowed from Gr. ἀλεῖφα, with d for l.)

adēptio, ōnis, f. [adipiscor], the obtaining, attainment: adeptione boni, Cic.

adēptus, a, um, Part. [adipiscor].

ad-ēquīto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to ride to or towards, to gallop: equites Ariovisti ad nostros ad., Caes. With Dat.:

castris, Tac. With Acc.: Syracusas, Liv. With in: in primos ordines, Curt.

II. to ride near or by: juxta aliquem, Suet.

ad-erro, are, i. v. n. to wander to, with Dat.: scopulis, Stat.

adesdum, or ades dum (Imper. fr. adsum with dum), just come hither, Ter.

ad-ēsūrō, īvi, 4. v. n. to hunger after or more: adesuriv magis, Pl.

adēsus, a, um, Part. [adedo] partly eaten, gnawed; hence, poet. worn away by water, smooth, polished: adesi lapides, Hor.

adf. v. under aff.

adg. v. under agg.

ad-haerēō, haesi, haesum, 2. v. n. to stick or cleave to, to hang to, to cling to, embrace closely: absol. unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhaerens, (of the magnet,) Lucr.: with in and Abl.: tela in tuis visceribus, Cic.: with Abl.: fronte cuspis adhaesit, Ov.: with Dat.: poet. tonsis (ovibus) illotus adhaesit sudor, Virg.: and in later prose: navis ancoris, is fastened to them, Tac. 2. Fig.: vineis modica silva adhaerebat, adjoined the vineyard, id.: tempus adhaerens, the present time, Quint. II. Of persons: Fig.: with dat. to hang on, to keep close to: adhaeret altissimis invidia, dogs the great, Vell.: hence, in a threatening or annoying manner, lateri (like a thorn in the side), Liv.: also, in a fawning manner, Pl.

ad-haerescō, haesi, haesum, 3. v. n. to stick or cleave to: with ad, in and Abl.: tragula ad turrim adhaesit, was fastened on, Caes. Fig.: si potes in his locis adhaerescere, if you can linger in such places, Cic. With Dat.: justitiae, to be attached or devoted to, id. And absol.: ut oratio nunquam adhaeresceret, never was impeded, id.: adhaerescere ad columnam (sc. Maeniam), sarcastically, to remain fixed at the debtor's column, i. e. to be punished as a debtor, id. II. to be in accordance with: ad omnium vestrum studium, id. III. to trail or drag after, to be left in the lurch: tenesne memoria te extremum adhaesisse? id. [As the perfect forms of this verb are identical with those of adhaereo, it is impossible to distinguish between them: and it might perhaps be better to regard adhaerescō as having none but imperfect tenses.]

adhaesiō, ōnis, f. [adhaereo] an adhesion, Cic. (old reading adhaesi-tatio).

adhaesus, ūs, m. [id.] a cleaving or adhering to, Lucr.

ad-hālo, are, i. v. a. to breathe on, Plin.

ad-hībēō, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] to hold to, to bring one thing to another, to direct towards, apply to=admoveo, applico, etc.: absol. with ad or Dat.: cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquereris, tympanum, Pl.: manus medicas ad vulnera, Virg.: alicui calcari,

Cic. 2. Fig.: lumen adhibere rebus debet, id.: motus, quos orator adhibere volet iudici, which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge, id. 3. Hence=addere, adjungere, to add to, id. II. Of persons: to bring forward, summon, employ: leges, ad quas (sc. defendendas) adhibemur, we are summoned, id.: absol. fratrem adhibet, Caes. Esp. 1. ad or in concilium or consilium, to call to a council, to consult: ad concilium adhibendos, to be summoned to the council of war, Caes.: adhibuit sibi in consilium quindecim principes, took into counsel, Cic.: absol.: a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, we are not consulted, id.: and often fig. id. 2. adhibere aliquem coenae, epulis, etc., to invite, entertain: adhibete epulis, Virg.: in convivium, Nep. And absol. to treat: universos adhiberi liberaliter, Cic. 3. adhibere se ad aliquid, to apply oneself: se veram ad rationem, Lucr.: and absol. adhibere se, to behave oneself: se adh. in potestate, Cic. III. to use or employ: with ad, in, or Dat.: non mediocre sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat, Caes.: modum vitio, to set a limit to, Cic.: memoriam contumeliae, to retain it in memory, Nep.

adhibitus, a, um, Part. [adhibeo].

ad-hinnio, īvi or īi, itum, 4. v. n. to neigh after, fortis equus visae semper adhinnit equae, Ov. II. Fig. Cic.

adhortatio, ōnis, f. [adhortor] an exhortation, encouragement, Cic.: Liv.

adhortator, ōris, m. [id.] one who exhorts, or encourages: operis, Liv.

adhortatus, a, um, Part. [id.]

ad-hortor, ātus, i. v. dep., to exhort, encourage, incite: with ad or in: me meae vitae consuetudo ad C. Rabirium defendendum est adhortata, Cic.: in bellum, Tac. 2. With acc.: milites, Cic.: adhortari se, to rouse oneself, Cat. 3. Followed by ut, ne, or the simple subj.: Cic.: Suet.

ad-hūc, adv. to this point, either of place or time: I. of place: Fig., conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, to this point, Pl. II. Of time: till now hitherto: ille vidit quot fuissent adhuc philosophorum, Cic. With usque or semper: usque adhuc actum est probe, Pl.: quod adhuc semper tacui, Cic. With dum: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, id. Adhuc locorum, hitherto: ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam sedulo, Pl.: non, neque, nihil adhuc, not up to this time, not as yet: sed quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus, Cic. 2. to denote continuance: yet, still: tres adhuc legiones erant, still remained, Tac. 3. just now: Pl. III. in addition to this, moreover, besides, further. (cf. ad hoc, s. v. ad, E. II.) Caesar minaces ad senatum literas misit et erat adhuc impudens, Cic. Esp. freq. with comparatives: haec legatio verbis adhuc lenior est, re asperior, Liv.

ad-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] (adaxint=adegerint, Pl.: cf. adaxi for adagi): to drive to, bring, convey, mostly with *ad*, but also with *Acc.*, *Dat.*, *local adv.* and *absol.* 1. Of cattle: pecore e longinquo vicis adacto, Caes. 2. Of persons: (aliquem) adigere arbitrum for ad arbitrum (see infra, III.), to summon before an arbiter, Cic. 3. Of things: tigna fistucis ad., to drive them home, Caes.: turri adacta et contingente vallum, a tower having been moved close to and touching the rampart, id.: ferrum jugulo, Suet. And from the weapons transf. to the wound: to inflict: alte vulnus adactum, Virg.: Varo vulnus adactum, Tac. II. to drive to a situation, to a state of mind, to urge to an act (esp. against the will): ad insaniam, Ter. With *Inf.*: vertere morsus exiguum in Cererem penuria adigit edendi, Virg. *Absol.*: adactis per vim gubernatoribus, forced, impressed, Tac.

III. adigere aliquem ad iurandum, iurandum, iurejurando, or sacramento, t. l., to put one on oath, to swear him, omnibus iurandum adactis, Caes.: populum iurejurando adigit, Liv. 2. in verba adigere=in verba iurandum adigere, to compel to swear allegiance to: neque se, neque quemquam Batavum in verba Galliarum adigit, Tac. 3. *Absol.*: magno cum assensu auditis, universos adigit, swears them all, id. IV. Poet.: to bring near, tempus adactum, Lucr. 2. = subigere to subject, Stat. 3. to bring into shape, Prop.

ad-imo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. (ademsit=ademerit, Pl.) [emo] to take to oneself, to take away, withdraw: Constr. with *acc.* alone, or with *acc.* and *Dat.* 1. In good sense, to free from: ut istas compedes tibi adimam, huic dem, Pl. 2. In bad sense: to deprive, or rob of (the common signif., esp. in prose): alicui vitam, Cic.: arma militibus, Liv. 3. Poet. with *Inf.* as object: adimam cantare severis, Hor. **adipatus**, a, um, adj. [adeps] fatty, greasy: subst. n.: adipatum (sc. edulium), pastry prepared with grease: livida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. II. Fig.: of style: gross, inelegant: adipatae orationis genus, lardel, Cic.

ad-īpiscor, eptus, 3. v. dep. [apis-cor] to come up to, or reach, to overtake, fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti ceciderunt, Liv. II. Fig.: to get, attain, or obtain: senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant; eandem accusant adeptam, find fault with it when attained, Cic. With *ex*: adeptum esse omnia e natura et animo et corpore et vita, id.: with *ut*: per quos adepti sunt, ut ceteros dies festos agitare possent, id. 2. With *Gen.*: arma, quae Galba rerum adeptus (=potitus) est, Tac. 3. *Pass.*: non actate, verum ingenio, adipiscitur sapientia, Pl.: so esp. adeptus, Cic.: v. sup.

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ad-ītio, ōnis, f. [adeo] a going to, approach, Pl.

ad-itus, a, um, Part. [adeo].

aditus, ūs, m. [id.] a going to, approach, access: quorum aditu aut abitu, Lucr.: urbes permultas uno aditu atque adventu esse captas, Cic.: hominari aditus, a man difficult of access, Liv. With *ad*: aditus ad eum difficiliores fuerunt, he has been more difficult of access, Cic.: with *in* (cf. adeo): ad in id sacrarium non est viris, id. 2. Fig.: alius ad. ad multitudinem, another way of gaining the many, id. II. Meton.: an entrance, avenue, etc.: primo aditu vestibuloque prohibere, id. 2. Fig.: aditus ad causam illustres facere, id.

ad-jācēo, cūi, no sup., 2. v. n. to lie at or near, to adjoin. With *Dat.*: cum Romani adiacerent vallo, Tac. Of geog. position: Tuscus ager Romano adiacet, Liv.: with *Acc.*: gentes, quae mare illud adjacent, Nep.

ad-jēctio, ōnis, f. [adjicio] a throwing on, an adding to, annexation, addition: Romana res adjectione populi Albani aucta, Liv. As t. l.: I. In architecture, a projecting, or bellying in the pedestals of columns, Vitruv.: a means of strengthening, a support, ib.

II. In rhetoric, the repetition of the same word, e.g. occidi, occidi, Quint.

ad-jēctus, a, um, Part. [adjicio].

ad-jēctus, ūs, m. [id.] an adding: odoris, Lucr.

ad-jēctio, (in MSS. also adicio), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw to, to place at or near: usu. with *Dat.*, in or ad with *Acc.*, or *Acc.* alone: telum ex locis superioribus in litus, to hurl, Caes. 2. Fig.: cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos ad-jecissent, looked with a covetous eye upon, Cic.: errori album calculum adj., to forgive, Plin. 3. So of the mind: to turn the thoughts or desires towards: adjecit animum ad consilium, Liv. II. In gen., to add to, to annex (προστίθειν), lit. and fig.: with *ad* or *Dat.*: ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam adj., Cic.: adjecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae, Hor.

III. Of a speaker: to add a new circumstance or argument (cf. addo, no. 3), huc natus adjice septem, Ov. IV. In auctions, t. l.: to add to a bid, to outbid, Dig.

ad-jūdicō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to adjudge, to award as judge (opp. to abjudico, q. v.), regnum Ptolemaeo adj., Cic.: adj. causam allucit, to decide a suit in one's favour, id. II. In gen.: to ascribe, attribute to: Pompeius saepe huius mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, ascribed to me, Cic.

adjuero=adjuvero, v. adjuvo.

adjuvmentum, i. n. [contracted from adjuvamentum, from adjuvo], a means of aid, help, assistance: adjuvmenta et subsidia consulatus, Cic.

ad-junctio, ōnis, f. [adjungo] a joining or binding to, a union: ad-

junctio verborum, Cic. II. an addition, an adjunct: virtutis, id.

ad-junctor, ōris, m. one who joins, or unites, Cic.

ad-junctus, a, um, Part. [adjungo] joined to, connected with: as Adj.: quae propiora huius causae et adjunctiora sunt, more closely connected with, Cic. Hence, fit or suitable: semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis, Hor. 2. n. pl. as subst., rhet. t. l. collateral or accessory circumstances, Cic.

ad-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a., to join to, to bind to: prop. of cattle: to yoke, harness (cf. jugo, jugum, jungo, etc.): tauros aratro, Tib.: plostello adj. mures, Hor. II. Of persons or things: with *ad* or *Dat.*: ulmis vites, Virg.: also, to add to, annex: juris scientiam eloquentiae adjunxisti, Cic. 2. Fig.: to bind to oneself, or conciliate: animos hominum ad usus suos adj., id. III. Fig.: to apply or attach: animum ad aliquod studium adj., Ter.: adj. fidem visis, Cic. IV. to subjoin a circumstance or argument (cf. adjicio, III.): quod quum dicerem, illud adjunxi, id.

ad-jūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to swear to, to confirm by oath: constr. acc. with *inf.* or *ut* with *subj.*, adjurasque, id te me invito non esse facturum, Cic.: per omnes deos adjuro, ut tua jam virgis latera lacerentur probe, Pl.: also, poet. with *acc.* (ὅρκιαι τοὺς θεούς): adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Virg.

II. to swear in addition: censores edixerunt, ut praeter commune iusjurandum haec adjurarent, Liv.

ad-jūtābilis, e, adj., helping, serviceable: opera, Pl.

ad-jūto, avi, atum, 1. v. freq. [adjuvo], to help: with *acc.*, istocchine pacto me adjutas? Pl.: adjutamur certis ab rebus, Lucr.: with *two Acc.*: id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius, Ter.: with *Acc.* and *Dat.*, pueris onera adjuta, id. (Hence Fr. *aider*.)

ad-jūtor, ōris, m. [id.] a helper or promoter: hic adjutor meus, Ter.: honoris adjutorem, Cic.: ad praedam adjutores, id.: se adjutore utantur, let them employ him as an intercessor, Caes. II. a deputy, adjutant, assistant: comites et adjutores negotiorum publicorum, Cic. III. On the stage, a subordinate actor, adjutorem, posset qui ferre secundas, Hor.

ad-jūtōrium, i. n. [id.] help, assistance, support, Vell.: Sen.: Quint.

ad-jūtrix, icis, f. [id.] a female assistant, helper, etc.: it is chiefly used in agreement with fem. subs.: quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, Cic. II. Legiones adjutrices, legions raised in the provinces as a reserve, Tac.

ad-jūtus, a, um, Part. [adjuvo].

ad-jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. v. a. (juvavi, juvatum, Sall.: adjuvo or adjuvero=adjuvero, Enn.: adjurit=adjuverit, Ter.) to assist, support, with *Acc.*: fortes for-

tuna adjuvat, Liv.: maerorem orationis lacrimis suis adj., to heighten, Cic.: morte adjuncta aliena, recruited, Lucr.

II. *to cherish, sustain, or foster*: hujus adjuvas insaniam, Pl.: clamore Romani adjuvant militem suum, encourage, Liv.

III. *Absol.: to be of use, to be profitable*: solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic.

IV. *Other constructions*: 1. Sometimes its subject is a whole clause with quod or si: quam ad spem multum eos adjuvabat, quod Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes.

2. With two accusatives (one of them a neut. pron.): neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas? and do you not give me any help? Ter.

3. With ut or ne: ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur, unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic.

4. With the *Infinitive*: adjuvat mas incubare, helps to hatch, Plin.

adi. For words beginning thus v. under all.

ad-mātūro, are, i. v. a. lit. to make ripe, hence, to quicken, hasten: defectionem civitatis, Caes.

ad-mensur, a, um, Part. [admetior].

ad-mētor, mensur, 4. v. dep. to measure out to: frumentum alicui, Cic.

ad-migro, are, i. v. n. lit. to come to, hence, to be added to, Pl.

ad-minicūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [adminiculum]: to prop up, to support: vites adminiculatae sudibus, Plin.

II. Fig.=adjuvo: adminiculavi voluntatem tuam scribendo, Varr.

ad-minicūlor, atus, i. v. dep. same as preced., Cic.

ad-minicūlum, i. n. a prop, stay, support, the stake or pole around which the vine twines, and by which it is supported: vites clavibus adminicula, tanquam manibus apprehendunt, Cic.: adminicula gubernandi invenit Tiphys, the rudder, Plin.

III. Fig., aid, assistance: nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cic. [Uncertain whether from ad and manus, or cogn. with e-mineo, pro-mineo.]

ad-minister, tri, m. [minister] a servant, assistant, agent: puer victus quotidiani adm., Cic.

ad-ministra, ae, f. [ministra] a female servant, a handmaid: multae sunt artes eximiae hujus administral comitesque virtutis, Cic.

ad-ministratio, ōnis, f. [administro] aid, assistance, agency, execution: sine hominum administratione, Cic.

II. Gen.: direction, management=curatio, procuratio: an Dii ab omni curatione et administratione rerum vacent, id.: administratio belli, Caes. *Absol.*: officiis et administrationibus praepone alique, Tac.

ad-ministrativus, a, um, adj. [id.] fit for administration, practical, Quint.

ad-ministrātor, ōris, m. [id.] a manager, agent, Cic.

ad-ministro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to attend upon or assist, to serve; with Dat. or ad: conductam esse eam, quae hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi,

Pl. II. Gen. to take in hand, to manage, administer, execute, perform: belli adjumenta administrata sunt, Cic.: adm. rempublicam, Liv.: bellum Cic.

2. *Absol.*, to manage things, Sall. *admirabilis*, e, adj. [admiror] worthy of being admired, admirable: adm. in dicendo vir, Cic.

II. producing wonder, wonderful, strange, rare, paradoxical: haec παραδοξα illis nos admirabilia dicamus, id.

admirābilitas, ātis, f. the quality of exciting wonder or admiration, admirableness: adm. caelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic.

admirabiliter, adv. [admirabilis] admirably: nos Asia accepit adm., Cic.

II. astonishingly, strangely: nimis adm. dicere, id.

admirandus, a, um, Part. [admiror] to be admired, admirable, wonderful: suspicienda et admiranda, Cic.

admiratio, ōnis, f. [id.] a wondering at, wonder, admiration: adm. copiose sapienterque dicentis, Cic.: in magna admiratione esse, to be greatly admired: Plin. Plur.: haec sunt quae admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic.

II. surprise, astonishment: admiratione obstupescit, id. With quod: consulem adm. incessit quod nec pugnam inirent, etc., Liv.

admirator, ōris, m. [id.] an admirer: adm. antiquitatis, Quint.

ad-miror, atus, i. v. dep.: to wonder at, to regard with admiration or astonishment: quorum ego copiam vehementer adm., Cic.: nil admirari, not to be dazzled with anything (μη θαυμάζειν), Hor.

ad-miscēo, scui, xtum (rarely xstum, Liv.) 2. v. a. to mix, or mingle with, deus bonis omnibus mundum implevit, mali nihil admiscuit, Cic. With Abl. or Dat.: aer multo calore admixtus, id.: aquae admixtum calorem, id.

II. Fig.: to mix up with, implicate, involve (both of things and persons): sed hoc cum iis rationibus admisceri nolo, id.: admiscerentur plebei, controversia fuit, whether plebeians should be joined with patricians in the decemvirate, Liv.

admissarius, a, um, adj. [admitto] sc. equus, asinus, etc., a stallion, Varr.

II. Fig., Cic.

admisso for admisisse, v. admitto.

admissio, ōnis, f. [admitto] a letting in, admission to an interview or audience: adm. dare alicui, Plin.: officium admissionis, the office of chamberlain, Suet.: magister admissionum, chief marshal or lord chamberlain, Amm.

admissum, i, n. [id.] trespass, fault, crime, Cic.

admissus, a, um, Part. [id.]

admixtus, a, um, Part. [admisceo].

admitto, mīsi, mīssum, 3. v. a. (admisce sync. for admisisse, Pl.): to let in, to let go or come to, to admit: with in, ad, or Dat.: si te semel ad meas capsas admiserō, Cic.: in cubiculum,

id. 2. to grant an audience or interview: nec quemquam admisit, id.: promiscuis salutationibus admittebat et plebem, Suet.

II. Fig.: to allow to come or enter, to admit: reliquis diebus ad colloquium non admittitur, Caes.

III. Of a horse: esp. in Part. perf., to let go, i. e. to give the reins; hence, to urge on, put to a gallop: equites admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes.: admissae jubae, the flowing manes, Ov.

IV. Fig.: of words, entreaties, &c.; to allow to reach, to attend or listen to: pacis mentionem adm. auribus, Liv.: adm. precatationem, to grant, id.

V. Of an act, event, etc.: to let be done, to permit: quod cavere possis stultum admittere est, Ter.: to give free course to: quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Hence, t. t. of birds of favourable omen=addico, q. v.: simul aves rite admisissent, Liv.

Especially of faults, crimes, disgrace, etc.: to let pass, incur, become guilty of, commit: often with in and a reflexive pronoun: quantum in se facinus admisissent, had incurred, Caes.: cohortati ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, should not be allowed to take place, id.

admixtio, ōnis, f. [admisceo] a mixing, an admixture: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic.

admixtus, a, um, Part. [admisceo] mixed: simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quidquam admixtum, Cic.

admoderātē, adv. [admoderor], suitably, appropriately: Lucr.

ad-moderor, atus, i. v. dep., to moderate, restrain, Pl.

ad-mōdum, adv. [modus] Lit.: up to the measure, up to the mark: hence, quite, completely, very, excessively, etc.: adm. meorum maerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, I have fully recounted, Pl.: jam adm. mitigati animi raptis erant, were completely appeased, Liv.: forma iugeni adm. impollita et plane rudis, very unpolished, Cic.: praeae adm. erectae, very high, Caes.: pauci adm., only a few, Liv.: me literae tuae adm. delectarunt, pleased me excessively, Cic.

2. Esp. with words denoting age: adm. adolescens, quite a young man, id.

3. With adv.: acipenser adm. raro capitur, very seldom, id. Also with adj., equestris pugna nulla adm. fuit, none at all, Liv.

4. In emphatic or corroborative replies: yes, just so, exactly, bellan' videtur specie mulier?—Admodum, Pl.: advenis modo?—Admodum, Ter.: scis solere in huiusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici adm. aut prorsus ita est, just so, exactly, Cic.

II. Of numbers and time: about, at most, only just: sex millia hostium caesa, quinque adm. Romanorum, about, Liv.: usque adm. dum quinquies quinque numeres, just about till you can count 25, Cato.

ad-moenio, ire, 4. v. a. to besiege, invest: oppidum, Pl.

ad-mōlior, itus, 4. v. dep. Neut., to toil up to, struggle towards, ad hirundinum nidum, Pl. II. Act. to heave up, throw upon, with Dat.: ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, laid hands on, id.

admōnēfācio, feci, 3. v. a. to remind, to admonish, Cic.

ad-mōnēo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. to put in mind, remind in a friendly manner, to suggest, admonish, warn.

1. Absol.: qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, Cic.

2. With Acc. and Gen.: admonēbat allum egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall.

3. With Acc. and de: de porticu Catuli me admones, Cic.

4. With two Accusatives (one a neut. pron.): illud me praeclare admones, id.

5. With Acc. and Inf.: admonēbant alii alios, supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv.

6. With a rel. clause: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, Cic.

7. With ut or ne: admones, ne nimis indulgenter loquar, id.: Caninius me admonuit, ut scriberem, id.

8. With Subj. without conjunction (in the historians): hunc admonet iter caute faciat, Caes.

9. With Inf. without a subject (in the poets and prose writers of the Aug. period): decedere campis admonuit, Virg.: Tac.

10. With ad and ger. part.: ad thesaurum reperendum admonentur, Cic.

II. to remind a debtor, to dun: potestas hominis admonendi, id.

III. Poet. and in later Latin, to urge or incite to action: telo admonuit bijugos, Virg.

IV. In later Lat.: to admonish further or again: quod facere te moneo, scio te fecisse; nunc admonēo ut, etc., Sen.

V. to warn by inflicting loss, to inflict punishment: ne Parthi quidem saepius admonuere, have given us more frequent warnings, Tac.

admōnitiō, ōnis, f. [admones] a friendly admonition: adm. quasi lenior oburgatio est, Cic.

II. a reminding or suggestion: tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, id. Fig., admonitio morbi, or doloris, the recurring symptoms, Plin.

III. chastisement, correction, Suet.

admōnitor, ōris, m. [id.] he who reminds, a monitor, Cic.

admōnitrīx, icis, f. [id.] a female monitor, Pl.

admōnītum, i, n. [id.] = admonitio, q. v.: Cic.

admōnītus, a, um, Part. [admones].

admōnītus, ūs, m. [id.] used only in Abl.: a reminding, suggestion, etc.: admonitu Allobrogum, Cic.: acrior admonitu est, at the rebuke, Ov.

ad-mordēo, mori, rsum, 2. v. a. (admemordi = admordi, Pl.), to bite or gnaw at: admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. Fig.: to bleed or fleece (of money), Pl.

admorsus, a, um, Part. [admordeo].

admōtiō, ōnis, f. [admoveo] a putting to, an application, Cic.

admōtus, a, um, Part. [admoveo].

admō-vēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. and (rarely) n. (admoram, admorim, etc., for admoveam, admoveam, etc., Virg.: Ov.): to move to, to bring or conduct towards or to. With Acc. either alone, or governed by some prep., or with Dat.: ne exercitum propius urbem Romam CC mill. admoveat, Cic.: scalas moenibus, Tac.: Hannibalem admotum altaribus, led or conducted to, Liv.: Marcello ad munera publica admoto, being brought into office, Suet.: mors Agrippae admovit propius Neronem Caesari, brought him into closer connection, Vell. II. to apply, to direct towards: autem admovi, Ter.: in marmoribus quibus Nicias manum admovisset, on which he had laboured, Plin. Manus adm. sometimes means, to lay violent hands on: nunquam Deos ipsos admoveere nocentibus manus, Liv.

2. Fig.: of mental objects: mentem ad voces alicujus, to attend to, Cic.: terrorem, to strike with terror, Liv.

III. Intransitive or reflexive: to draw or come near: jam admovebat rex, Curt.

2. In pass., especially part.: to be near to: admota Nilo Africa, Juv.

ad-mūgio, ii, 4. v. n. to low to or bellow after, Ov.

admurmūratiō, ōnis, f. a murmuring at, the murmuring of an assembly (in approbation or disapprobation), Cic.

ad-murmūro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to murmur at (approvingly or disapprovingly): quam valde universi admurmuravit, Cic.: imperi. admurmuratum est, id.

ad-mūtīlo, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. to crop or clip. Fig. to cheat, Pl.

adnascor, v. agnascor.

adnatus, a, um, v. agnatus.

ad-nomen, adnesco, v. agnomen, agnosco.

adn. for other words in adn. v. ann.

ad-olēo, ui (rarely ēvi, Enn.) ultum, 2. v. n. and a. [oleo, to smell].

I. Intrans. to smell, emit an odour: unde hic unguenta dolent? Pl. II. Trans. to cause to emit a smell: hence, to set fire to, burn: leves stipulae demtis dolentur aristas, Ov.

Its most frequent use is connected with sacrificial worship: eam hostiam totam adolevit, offered entire, made a whole burnt offering, Enn.: Junoni Argivae Jussos adolemus honores, Virg.

2. By a kind of metaphor, the altar itself is sometimes spoken of as being burnt: dolent altaria donis, they light up the altars with offerings, Lucr.

3. Fig.: to worship by burning sacrifices in honour of: flammis adolere Penates, Virg.

adōlescens, (adulescens), entis, (Gen. plur. adulescentium, once adulescentum, Pl.): Part. [adulesco] growing up, young: hominem adulescentem non tam allicere volui, Cic. II. Subst. a young man or woman: properly from the age of 15 to 30; but

sometimes the term is applied to those much older; thus, Cicero applies the word to Crassus when 34 years old; to Brutus and Cassius when in their fortieth year; and to himself when consul, or 44 years of age. The young Romans who attended the proconsuls and praetors in the provinces were called adulescentes, Caes. Sometimes adulescens serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name: Brutus adulescens, id.

adōlescentia, (also adulescentia in MSS.), ae, f. [adulescens] the age of the adulescens (see above). II. Gen. youth: citius adulescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepit, Cic.

adōlescentula, (adul.), ae, f. dim. [id.] a very young maiden, also endearingly of adults: salveto adulescentula, good morning, child, Pl.

adōlescentulus, (adul.), i, m. dim. [id.] a very young man: Cicero calls himself adulescentulus at 27; and Sall. calls Caesar adulescentulus at 33 or 35. Also, a recruit, Cic.

ad-ōlesco (adul.), ēvi (very rar. ui, Prisc.; adlesse sync. for adolevisse, Ov.), ultum, 3. v. incept. and n. to be growing, to grow up: (prop. of men, animals, plants; and fig. of other things): quum liberi adoleverint, Caes.: ad. ramos cernit, Ov.: adulta virgo, grown up, Liv. Especially of time, chiefly in Tacitus: donec ver adulesceret, till spring should be somewhat advanced: adulta aestate, summer being far advanced: so, adulto autumno; adulta nocte: Tac. II. Fig.: to increase: cupiditas agendi adulescit, Cic.

ad-ōlesco, ēre, 3. v. n. [ad-oleo] to be burning or blazing, Panchaels adulescent ignibus arae, Virg.

ad-ōpērio, ērui, ertum, 4. v. a. to cover, cover up (usu. in perf. part. pass.): capite adoperto, Liv.: adopertis foribus, with closed doors, Suet.

ad-ōpīnor, atus, 1. v. dep. to conjecture further, Lucr.

adōptāciūs, a, um, adj. [adoptatus] adoptive, Pl.

adōptatiō, ōnis, f. [id.] (old form for adoptio) the adopting of a child, Sall.

adōptiō, ōnis, f. (prob. contr. from adoptatio) the taking of one in the place of a child (also of a grandchild, Dig.): properly of one still under paternal authority: v. arrogatio. Such adoption took place before the praetor or other magistrate, by a fictitious sale (mancipatio): L. Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Silano emancipavit, Cic.: adoptionem nuncupare, to make known, to announce, Tac.: ad. consularis, by a consul, Quint. Fig., of plants: ingrofting, Plin.

adōptivus, a, um, adj. [prob. orig. adoptativus from adopto, as comparativus, hortativus, praerogativus] pertaining to adoption, adoptive: in haec

adoptiva venisti, Cic.: ad. nomen, a name received by adoption, Suet. Fig. of plants: fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, Ov.

ad-opto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to choose, select: qui manstutorem me adoptavit bonis, who has chosen me as guardian of his property, Pl.: Etruscas Turnus adoptat opes, strives after, Ov.: frater, pater, adde; ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, call him father, brother, Hor.: ad. se alicui, to connect oneself with, enrol oneself with, qui se potentiae causa Caesaris libertis adoptasset, Plin. II. Legal t. t., to adopt as a child or grandchild: hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, from the family of Paulus, Cic. With in and acc.: in regnum, Sall. Fig.: servi in bona libertatis nostrae adoptantur, Flor.: and of the ingrafting of trees: venerit insitio: fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. A change of name was rendered necessary by adoption, and this gave rise to peculiar expressions: C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat, et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Aelium, Cic.

ador, oris and oris, n. a kind of grain, spelt, Hor. [Etym. uncertain, but perh. of same root as *edo* "to eat."]

adōreus, a, um, adj. [ador] pertaining to spelt, consisting of spelt: liba, Virg. As Subst.: **adōrēa**, ae, f. a reward of valour, a donation after a victory, which, in early ages, usu. consisted of grain; hence Fig. glory, fame: pulcer fugatis ille dies Latio tenebris, qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor.

ad-ōrior, ortus, 4. v. dep. (forms analogous to orōris, oritur, of the simple verb, rarely occur), lit.: to rise up at: hence, accost: cesso hunc adoriri? Ter. II. to attack or assault (suddenly and unexpectedly): inermem tribunum gladiis, Cic. III. to undertake, or engage in (esp. anything difficult or dangerous), to begin, majus adorta nefas, Ov.

ad-orno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to prepare, get ready, furnish: maria classibus et praesidiis, Cic. Absol. adorna, ut rem divinam faciam, make ready, Pl. II. to decorate or adorn: flammam insigni veste et curuli regia sella Numa adornavit, Liv. Fig., bene ad facta suis verbis, Plin.

ad-ōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. In the ante-class. and later period, to speak to, or address. Also, in judicial lang., to accuse, xii. Tab. II. to entreat, esp. of a deity, to ask in prayer, to supplicate: quos adoret, ad quos precentur et supplicent, Liv. III. to worship, to adore: more emphatic than venerari. Phoebum taciturnus adorat, Ov.: coronam ad., make before it a respectful obeisance, Suet.

adortus, a, um, Part. [adorior].

adp. For words beginning thus, v. under app.

adquiesco, adquiro, adquisitio, v. acquiesco, etc.

adr. For all words in adr. not found in their places look under arr.

ad-rādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to scrape, shave, or prune: adrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra, close-shaven, Hor.: adrasum cacumen, lopped off, Plin.

adrāsus, a, um, Part. [adrado].

adrectarius, a, um, v. arrectarius.

adrectus, a, um, v. arrectus.

adsc. v. under asc.

adse. adsi. adso. v. under ass.

adsp. v. under asp.

adst. v. under ast.

adsu. v. under assu.

adt. v. under att.

adulatio, ōnis, f. [adulor] fawning, prop. of dogs: canum ad., Cic. Of doves: billing, Plin. II. Fig.: abject flattery, adulation (most freq. sense of the word): classed with blanditia and assentatio (q.v.): Cic.

adulātor, ōris, m. [id.] an abject flatterer, Auct. Her.

adulātōrius, a, um, adj. flattering, adulatory: Tac.

adulesc. v. adolesce.

adūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rare for adulor] to fawn like a dog: Lucr. Pass.: nec adulari nos sinamus, to be fawned on, flattered, Cic.

adūlor, atus, i. v. dep. to fawn as a dog: Ov. II. Fig. to flatter or fawn upon, to cringe: constr. with acc. or dat.: Cic.: praesentibus, to flatter people to their face, Liv. 2. Esp. of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings = προσκυρεῖν; more adulantium procubuerunt, prostrated themselves and did obeisance, Liv. [-ul-or is perh. cogn. with Gr. ἰαλεω, to turn oneself, to wind.]

adulter, ēri, m. and **adultera**, ae, f. [perh. from ad, alter] an adulterer or adulteress, Cic. II. Poet.: a paramour, gallant, Hor.

adulter, era, erum, adj. adulterous, unchaste (chiefly in the Poets): crines, Hor.: Ov.

adulterinus, a, um, adj. [adulter] adulterous, spurious: Plin. II. Gen. counterfeit, not genuine: signis adulterinis obsignare, with forged seals, Cic.: claves, false keys, Sall.

adulterium, ii, n. [adulter] adultery: Cic. II. adulteration: mellis, Plin.

adultero, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] to commit adultery; to defile. Absol., Cic.: with Acc., matronas, Suet. Also of animals: adulteretur et columba milvio, be unnaturally mated with, Hor. II. Fig.: to falsify, to corrupt: Jus civile pecunia, Cic.: faciem (of Proteus), changes his form, Ov.

adultus, a, um, Part. [adulesco] full grown, adult: adulta virgo, Cic.

adumbratim, adv. [umbra] in sketch or outline, Lucr.

adumbratio, ōnis, f. [adumbro] a

drawing (cf. adumbro), Vitruv. Fig.: a sketch, outline: conatus atque ad., the attempt and (imperfect) outline, Cic.

adumbrātus, a, um, Part. [adumbro]: sketched, imperfect: adumbratam imaginem gloriae, imperfect representation of, Cic. II. counterfeited, false: id.

ad-umbro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cast a shadow upon, to shade: vineas, Col.

II. to delineate imperfectly, in outline: quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare didicit? Quint.

III. Fig.: to sketch in words, i.e. to give an imperfect description or idea of: imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, to imitate and portray in words, Cic.

IV. to sketch out in thought, imagine: Cic. (dub.)

aduncitas, ātis, f. hookedness, curvature inwards: rostrorum, Cic.

ad-uncus, a, um, adj., bent inwards, hooked: Cic. Poet.: praepes adunca Jovis, the hooked bird of Jove, the eagle, Ov.: naso suspendere adunco, to turn up one's nose at, scorn, Hor.

ad-urgēo, ēre, 2. v. a. to press to or against, Cels. Poet., remis adurgens, pursuing closely, Hor.

ad-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. to scorch, burn on the surface: capillum candente carbone ad., to singe it, Cic.: panis adustus, burnt, Hor.: loca deserta et sole adusta, scorched, Plin. In med. sense, to cauterize, Cels. Also of the action of cold: ne frigus adurat, should nip them, Virg. II. Fig.: to inflame (of love), Hor.

ad-usque, prep. with Acc. for usque ad, to, as far as: adusque columnas, Virg.

adustio, ōnis, f. [aduro], a burning, a burn, Plin.

adustus, a, um, Part. [aduro]: adustioris coloris, more sun-burnt, tanned, Liv. II. Subst. adusta, ōrum, n. plu., burns upon the flesh, Cels.

advecticius (not -tius), a, um, adj. [advectus], imported, foreign: vinum, Sall.

advectio, ōnis, f. [adveho], the conveyance of goods, transport, Plin.

advecto, are, i. v. freq. [id.], to carry or convey often: rei frumentariae copiam, Tac.

advector, ōris, m. [id.] one who conveys, a carrier, Pl. (dub.)

advectus, a, um, Part. [adveho].

advectus, ūs, m. = advectio, a bringing or conveying, Tac.

ad-vēho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (advexti = advexisti, Pl.: advexe = advexisse, id.) to carry to, conduct, bring: and pass. to be carried, to ride on a horse, in a carriage, ship, etc.: ex agris frumentum Romam, Cic.: citato equo advectus, riding full gallop, Liv. With Acc. pers.: advehitur Teucros, sails to the Trojans (Troy), Virg.

ad-vēlo, are, i. v. a. to veil. Poet. to wreath or crown: tempora lauro, Virg.

advēna, ae, c. [advenio] a foreigner, stranger: and adj. strange, foreign, alien (opp. to indigena): Cic.: volucres, migratory, Varr.: Tiberis, foreign, as flowing from Etruria, Ov. Poet.: amor adv., love for a foreign maiden, id.

ad-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. to come to, arrive at, with ad, in, or Acc.: ad forum, Pl.: in provinciam, Cic.: Tyriam urbem, Virg. Of things: advenere litterae, letters arrived, Suet.: mare adveniens, the flowing tide, Plin.: ubi dies advenit, when the day appeared, dawned, Sall. II. to fall to, come into one's possession: foll. by ad, Liv.

adventicius, a, um, adj. [advenio] coming from abroad, extraneous: a. copiae, foreign, Cic.: a. pecunia, coming from extraneous sources, a wind-fall, id.: in same sense, fructus, Liv.

II. pertaining to arrival: cena, a banquet given on a person's arrival, Suet.

advento, avi, atum, 1. v. freq. [id.] to come nearer and nearer, be on the point of arriving: adventare ac prope adesse, to be approaching and all but there, Cic.: with Dat. adventante fatali urbi clade, being imminent, Liv.

adventor, ōris, m. [id.] one who arrives, a guest, Pl.: also, a customer, id.

adventus, ūs, (gen. i, Ter.) m. [id.] approach, arrival: ad urbem, Cic.: in urbes, id. Fig., malorum, Cic.

adversaria, orum, n. plu. [sc. scripta] a note-book, journal, memoranda, etc., scribere, to make entries in a note-book, Cic.

adversarius, a, um, adj. [adversus] turned towards, opposite, or opposed to: Cic.: adversaria (sc. argumenta) evertere, to refute the arguments of an opponent, id. As subst. an antagonist, competitor, opponent, Cic.: Fem. adversaria, id.

adversatrix, icis, f. [adversor] a female antagonist, Pl.

adversatus, a, um, Part. [adversor].

adversio, ōnis, f. [adverto] a turning or directing towards, Cic.

adversitas, ātis, f. [adversus] contrariety, antipathy, Plin.

adverso (advors.), avi, 1. v. freq. [adverto] to attend much, or assiduously: Pl.

advorsor (advors.), atus, 1. v. dep. [adversus] to be opposed to, to resist: absol. or with Dat.: Cic. In Tac. with Acc.

adversus (advorsus), a, um, Part. [adverto] Adj., turned towards, in front of, opposite: antipodes adv. vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic.: In adv. os vulnerari, to be wounded full in the face, Caes.: vulnus adv., a wound in front, Cic.: adv. itineribus, by marches against or towards the enemy, Tac.: adv. fulgure pavefactus est Nero, by a flash of lightning in his face, Suet.: flumine adverso or in adversum flumen, against the stream,

Virg.: Caes.: so, adverso colle, up the hill, id.: adversissimi venti, most adverse winds, id. Adverbially: ex adverso, opposite to, over against, ex τοῦ ἐναντίου: with Dat.: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. With Gen.: Patrae ex adverso Aetoliae, opposite the coast of, Plin. In adversum, to the opposite side, against: in adv. Romani sublere, Liv. II. in hostile opposition to, adverse, unfavourable, opp. to secundus: mentes mihi adv., Cic. Adversae res, misfortune, calamity: valetudo adv., ill health, sickness, Liv.: adv. proelium, an unsuccessful engagement, defeat, id.: Caes.: adverso rumore esse, to be in bad repute, Tac.: adv. subsellia, the opposition seats, Quint.

III. Neut. of adj. used subst. esp. in part. Gen. and plur., misfortune, adversity: nihil adversi, no calamity, Cic.: adversa (=res adversae) magnos probant, Plin.

advorsus (advorsus) or **adversum** (like rursus and rursus, prorsus and prorsum, quorsus and quorsum), adv. and prep. A. adv.: opposite to, to meet, in friendly or hostile sense: nemo adversusibat, came out against them, Liv.: with dat.: eo advorsum hero, to meet my master, Pl. B. prep. with Acc.: I. Of place, lit. towards: opposite to, facing, towards: adv. speculum, in front of a mirror, Scipio in Gell.: Cels.: impetum adversus montem faciunt, towards or up the mountain, Caes. II. Of feeling or relation, towards, against: quoniam modo me gererem adv. Caesarem, towards Caesar, Cic.: remedia propria adv. quaedam venena, against, Cels.: adversum divitias animum invictum gerebat, proof against the influence of riches, Sall.: adv. ea consul respondit, in reply, Liv.: advorsum legem, contrary to, Pl.

III. in comparison with, in regard to: adv. veterem imperatorem comparabitur, he will be compared with, Liv. N.B.—Adversus is sometimes put after the word which it governs: hunc adv., Nep.: quos adv. erat, Sall.

ad-verto (advorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn or direct towards. With in, Acc., or Dat.: illa sese huc advorterat, in hanc nostram plateam, had just turned down into our street, Ter.: Absol. quum laevam manum advorterat, had turned his left hand towards them, Cic.: malis numen, to direct (divine) influence towards the evil, Virg.: adverti with Acc., poet. for verti ad: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. Esp. nautical t.t.: classem in portum, Liv.: terrae proras, Virg. Absol. profugi advertere coloni, landed, Sil.

II. Animum, animos (rarely, mentem) with ad or Dat., to direct the mind or attention to a thing, to observe: animos ad religionem, Lucr.: animos monitis, Ov. With ne: adverterent animos, ne quid novi tumultus oriretur, to be on their guard lest . . . Liv. Freq.=animadvertere, to perceive, re-

mark; and constr. with acc.: hoc animum advorte, Pl.: Caes.: and with other words besides neut. prons.: animum adverti columellam, I marked a small column, Cic.: Sall. With acc. and inf.: animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Caes. With dep. clause: quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset animum advertit, Liv. Sometimes advertere alone is used in this sense: paucis, advertite, docebo, attend! Virg. And pass. impers.: nam advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio, it was observed, Cic. (dub.): Tac. Rarely, advertere animo: animis advertite vestris, Virg. III. to turn towards, esp. the attention of another: adverterat ea res Sabinos tanti periculo viri, Liv.: recentia veteraque odia advertit, turned them on himself, Tac.: non docet admonitio, sed advertit, awakes attention, Sen. IV. advertere in aliquem (post-class.)=the more usual animadvertere to punish: in P. Marcium consules advertere, Tac.

ad-vespērascoit, āvit, 3. v. impers. and incept.: evening approaches: cum jam advesperasceret, Cic.

ad-vigilo, arē, 1. v. n. to watch by, to keep guard over, with ad or Dat.: ad custodiam ignis, Cic.: parvo nepoti, Tib.

II. Fig.: to take care, to be vigilant: absol., Ter.: Q. Cic.

advocatio, ōnis, f. [advoco] a summoning, hence legal assistance: tu in re militari multo es cautior, quam in advocacionibus, in undertaking briefs, Cic.: hence, II. Concrete, the counsel themselves, the bar=advocati (q.v.): Ingens adv., a large train of supporters, Liv.: Cic. III. the time allowed for procuring legal assistance: ut binas advocaciones postulent, to ask double time, Cic. Hence,

IV. any kind of delay or adjournment, Sen.

advocatus, Part. [advoco].

advocatus, i, m. orig. one who was called in to give another his aid in any business, e. g. as a witness, Varr.: hence in gen. an assistant, friend: se in fugam conferunt una amici advocatique ejus, Cic. II. Legal t. t.: an assistant in a cause (who gave his legal advice, and was present at the trial, but without pleading like the patronus or orator): quis eum unquam in advocati loco viderat? Cic. III. In post-Aug. period=patronus, orator, etc., who conducted a case for any one, an advocate, attorney: Quint., Tac. (Hence Fr. avoué, avocat.)

ad-voco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call or summon (absol., with ad, in, or Dat.): contionem, Cic.: aliquem ad obsignandum, id.: viros in consilium, id.: advocari gaudiis, to be invited to enjoyments, Hor. Fig., animum ad se ipsum advocamus, we call the mind or thoughts home, Cic. II. Legal t. t. to call in as supporter or legal adviser: viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Hence,

gen., to call to one's aid: omnia arma advocat, Virg.

advolatus, ūs, m. [advolo] a flying to: only in Abl., Att. in Cic.

ad-volo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly to or towards, with ad, in, Dat. or Acc. Lit. of birds, etc.: avis advolans ad eas aves, Cic. II. Transf. of other things: to hasten to or towards, to fly to: vox mihi advolavit ad aures, Pl.: in Formianum, fly with all speed to, Cic. Freq. of hostile operations, to rush out upon: repente ad pabulatores advolaverunt, Caes.

ad-volvo, vi, vólutum, i. v. a. to roll to or towards: robora foci, Virg. Esp. of suppliants: to throw oneself at the feet of, to prostrate oneself in an abject manner; usu. with Dat.: omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv. With Acc.: cum Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto, etc., v. adversum, etc.

adytum, i, n. [ἀδύτον, not to be entered], the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary whence oracles were delivered, and which only priests, or the initiated, could enter: written as Greek by Caes., in occultis ac remotis templi, quae Graeci ἀδύτα appellant, Caes.: Virg. 2. applied to a grave or tomb, Virg. II. Fig.: ex adyto tanquam cordis, the innermost recess, Lucr.

aedepol, v. edepol.

aedēs and **aedis** (the older form) is, f. a building. I. In sing. a chapel, a temple (prop. a simpler edifice than templum): aedem Jovis Statoris, Cic.: haec ego ludo, quae nec in aede sonent, in the temple of the Palatine Apollo, (where poems were publicly recited), Hor. In plur.: aedes sacrae, Cic. II. a dwelling for men, usu. only in plu. as a collection of several apartments: Cic.: aedes liberae, rent-free, Liv. Sometimes for a part of the domus, a room: insectatur omnes domi per aedes, Pl. In sing. (rare and ante-class.) aedis nobis arca est, id. For familia: ut ego suffringam his talos totis aedibus, to break the legs of this whole house (family), id.: of a bee-hive, Virg.: (servus) ab aedibus, a castellan, Inscr.: aurata, a catafalque on which the body of Caesar was laid, Suet. Strictly, the cardinal numbers, duae, tres, etc. should be used with aedes when it means temples, and the distributives binae, ternae, etc. when it signifies private houses: but this rule is not always observed in later Latin. [Prop. a hearth, place of a fire, cogn. with Gr. αἶθ-ω; v. aestas, aestus.]

aedicula, ae, f. dim. I. a small temple, a chapel, Cic. 2. a niche or shrine for the image of a god, Petr. 3. on tombstones, the recess for the urn, Inscr. II. a small house (usu. plur.): M. Manilius pauper fuit: habuit enim aediculas in Carinis, Cic. In sing. a small room, a closet, Pl. (Compare aedēs, II.)

aedificatio, ōnis, f. [aedifico] a building or house-making: immensa et intolerabilis aed., Cic. 2. a building, a structure: domum tuam et aedificationem omnem perspexi, id.

aedificatiuncula, ae, f. dim. a little building, Cic.

aedificator, ōris, m. [aedifico] a builder, architect: esp. Fig.: opifex aedificatorque mundi, Cic. II. Adj. fond of building: nemo illo minus fuit aedificator, Nep.: Col.

aedificium, ii, n. [aedifico] a building of any kind (while aedes designates only a dwelling): aedes aedificaque, Liv.: Caes.

aedifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [aedēs, facio] lit. to erect a building, to build. Absol. accuratius ad frigora atque aestus vitandos aed., to build dwelling-houses, Caes. Oftener with object, domum, urbem, Cic. II. Gen. to build up, make, frame, constitute: navem, Cic.: hortos, id.: equum, Virg. (of the wooden horse): mundum, Cic.: rempublicam, id. (Hence Fr. édifier.)

aedilicius, (not -tius), a, um, adj. [aedilis] pertaining to an aedile: aediliciae edictiones, Pl.: aedilicio munere fungi, Cic.: largitio, Liv.: vectigal aediliciorum, sc. munerum, paid to the aediles for public exhibitions, Cic. Aedilicius, i, m. sc. vir, one who has been an aedile, id.

aedilis, is, m. (Abl. usu. aedile, but aedili, Tac.) [aedēs] an aedile, a magistrate at Rome who had the superintendence of public and private buildings; of aqueducts, roads, and sewers; of the distribution of corn; of the public lands; of markets, weights, and measures; of public worship; of theatres and dramatic performances; and who superintended the duties of police. The aediles also kept the senatus consulta and plebiscita. They were 4 in number, 2 plebeii and 2 curules; the latter being the superior, and distinguished by the sella curulis, and toga praetexta. II. As adjective. (not class.): aediles ludī, aedilic games, Pl. (Orig. adj. from aedis, like civilis, gentilis, hostilis, from civis, etc.)

aedilitas, ātis, f. [aedilis], the office of an aedile, aedileship: petere, Cic. In the plur. splendor aedilitatum, id.

aedilitius, a, um, v. aedilicius.

aedis, v. aedes.

aedituus or **aeditūnus** (earlier form for aedituus), i, m. the keeper of a temple, Varr.

aeditūens, entis, m. = aedituus, a keeper of a temple, Lucr.

aedituus, i, m. a keeper of a temple, sacristan: quales aedituos habeat virtus, what panegyrist (from the aeditui exhibiting the temples), Hor. (From aedis and tu, root of tueri.)

āedon, ōnis, f. = ἀἰδών; the nightingale; Sen.

aeger, gra, grum, adj. sick, indisposed, diseased. I. Of the body: with Abl. of cause or of part affected: homi-

nes aegri morbo gravi, Cic.: aeger pedibus, Sall.: also in agreement with the part affected: stomachus, Hor.: aegra valetudo, Cic. Subst.: ne aegri quidem omnes convalescunt, Cic. Of plants: seges aegra, Virg. II. Of the mind, when distempered by love, hope, fear, anxiety, etc.: aegris animis, Liv.

1. With Abl. animus aeger avaritia, corrupted, Sall. 2. With Gen. animi, Liv. 3. With ab: aeger ab animo, Pl. III. Of other things, suffering, decaying, infirm, sad, sorrowful: maxime aegra et prope deposita reipublicae pars, Cic.: dolores aegri, Lucr.: amor, Virg.: aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis introspicere, with envious eyes, Tac. Neut. as subst.: plus aegri, more pain, Pl. (Etym. uncertain.)

aegis, Idis, f. = αἰγίς, ἰδος, the Aegis.

1. the aegis of Jupiter, Virg. 2. the shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head, id. II. Fig.: a shield, defence, Ov. III. In the larch-tree, the wood nearest the pith, Plin.

aegrē, adv. [aeger] uncomfortably, vexatiously, reluctantly, with regret, displeasure, etc.: aegre ferre, to take anything amiss or ill, be displeased, Cic. Comp. aegrus, Liv. II. with difficulty, scarcely = vix (μόλις): aegerime conficere, Caes.: Cic.

aegrēo, ēre, 2. v. n. [id.] to be sick: Lucr.

aegresco, ēre, 3. verb. incept., to become sick, fall ill: morbis aegrescimus isdem, Lucr. II. Fig.: to grow worse: violentia aegrescit medendo, is aggravated, Virg. 2. to be troubled, grieved: sollicitudine, Tac.

aegrīmōnia, ae, f. [aeger] sorrow, anxiety, trouble of mind, Cic.

aegrītudo, Inis, f. [id.] indisposition, sickness, trouble (both of mind and body). Of the body (= aegrotatio): Tac.: Plin. II. Of mind: grief, sorrow, care, etc.: ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegrītudo in animo, Cic.

aegror, ōris, m. [id.] sickness, Lucr.

aegrōtatio, ōnis, f. [aegrotō] sickness, disease: prop. of the body: Cic.: v. aegrītudo, fin. II. Fig.: also of the mind: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem, id.: aegrotationes animi, diseases of the mind, id.

aegrōto, avi, atum, i. v. n. [aegrotus] to be sick. Of the body: diu aegrotavit, Cic. Of plants: Plin. II. Of the mind: aegrotare vitio animi, Hor.: Cic. III. Of other things: to languish, droop, fall off: artes, Pl.

aegrōtus, a, um, adj. [aeger] sick, diseased: prop. of the body: usu. as subst., a sick man, patient: aegrotodum anima est, spes esse dicitur, so long as the patient still lives, Cic. As adj., corpus, Hor. II. Fig.: of the mind, etc.: animus, Att.: hoc remedium est aegrotae reipublicae, Cic.

aēlinos, i, m. = αἰλινός, a song of lament, a dirge, Ov.

aemula, v. acmulus.

aemulatio, ōnis, *f.* [aemulor] a striving to do like or better than another, emulation (in both good and bad sense). In good sense: laudis, Nep.: gloriae, Tac.: naturae (in painting), Plin. II. In a bad sense: jealousy, envy, rivalry: aem. vitiosa, quae rivalitati similis est, Cic.

aemulātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] an emulator, imitator, Cic.

aemulatus, ūs, *m.* = aemulatio, emulation, rivalry, Tac.

aemulor, atus, *i. v. dep.* [aemulus] to make oneself a rival, to strive to equal or excel another, to vie with, emulate: also, to equal. I. In good sense, to emulate, rival: usu. with *Acc.*, though not in Cic.: Pindarum aemulari, Hor.: severitatem alicujus, Tac.: Liv. Rarely with *Dat.*, veteribus aem., Quint.: and *absol.*, pueri in scholis aemulantur, vie with each other, id. II. In bad sense: to be envious or jealous of: usu. with *Dat.*: his aem. qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic.: with *cum*: ne mecum aemuletur, Liv.

aemulus, a, um, *adj.* striving after, emulous: with *Dat.* or *Gen.* I. In good sense: summis oratoribus, Tac.: laudum, Cic. II. In bad sense: envious, jealous: Triton, jealous, Virg. As *Subst.*: aemulus, *i. m.* a rival, Cic.: aemula, *ae, f.* a female rival: mihi es aemula, you are my rival, Pl.: Carthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall. III. Of things: competing with, rivaling, comparable to: with *Dat.*: tibia tubae aem., Hor. [By vowel-extension from *im-*, root of imitor, imago.]

aenēātor, ōris, in Fest. **aenator**, *m.* [aen(e)us] a trumpeter: Suet.

aenēus or **āhēneus**, a, um, *adj.* [aes] of bronze: signum ullum aeneum, Cic.: aenēus ut stes, i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee, Hor. II. of a bronze colour: barba, Suet. III. solid or hard as metal: murus aeneus, a wall of brass, Hor.: proles, the brazen age, Ov. [For *aenēus*; cf. Umbr. *aenēs*. The *h* represents orig. *y*; v. *aes*. *S* is lost before *n* as in *cena*, *pono*; and there is compensative lengthening of the *e*.]

aenigma, ātis, *n.* = αἰνύμα, an enigma, riddle, anything dark or obscure: allegoria quae est obscurior, aenigma dicitur, Quint.: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, Cic.

aenīpes or **āhēnīpes**, ēdis, *adj.* [aenēus pes] brazen-footed: boves, Ov.

aēnus (trīsyl.) or **āhēnus**, a, um, *adj.* [aes] of bronze (only poet. for *aenēus*): signa, the brazen images of the gods, Lucr.: lux, the sheen of brazen armour, Virg. Hence **aēnum** (sc. vas), a brazen vessel, caldron, Virg. II. Fig. firm, unyielding (cf. *adamantinus*), as we say 'iron': manus, Hor.: corda, Stat.

aequābilis, e, *adj.* [aequo] uniform, equable, steady: motus quidam certus et aequabilis, uniform, Cic.: fluvius,

which always has the same current, equable, id.: cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, consistent in all the duties of life, Tac. II. In moral sense, equitable, just: *absol.* or with *in* and *Acc.*: praedae partitio, Cic.: status reipublicae in omnes ordines civitatis aequabilis, fair to all ranks, id.

aequābilitas, ātis, *f.* [aequabilis] equality, uniformity: motus, Cic.: aequabilitas in omni vita, evenness of temper, id.: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, equality of station, uniformity, id.: elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate, even flow of style, id. II. equity, impartiality: in rebus causisque civium aequabilitatis conservatio, id.

aequābilitate, adv. [id.] uniformly, equally, fairly: aequabiliter praedam dispartire, Cic. Comp. aequabilis, Sall.

aequaevus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus, aevum] of equal age: amicus, Virg.

aequālis, e, *adj.* [aequus] of place: even, equal, level, smooth, in a physical sense (rare): terra aequalis, Ov.: Sall. Hence equal, like: with *Dat.* or as *Subst.* with *Gen.*: partem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic.: Creticus et ejus aequalis Paeon, its equivalent, id.

II. Of age: of persons: (a) of the same age: P. Orbius, meus fere aequalis, Cic. (b) in gen. contemporary: Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, id. (c) in the comic poets, esp. in connection with *amicus*: comrade: O amice, salve, mi, atque aequalis, ut vales? Pl. 2. Of things: coeval, coexistent: Deiotari benevolentia in populum Romanum est ipsius aequalis aetati, is as old as himself, Cic. III. Hence uniform, equable (like aequabilis): nil aequale homini fuit illi, no consistency, Hor.: aequali letu freta scindere, even, steady, Ov. (Hence Fr. *égal*, Ital. *eguale*, *uguale*.)

aequālitās, ātis, *f.* [aequalis]. Of place (rare): evenness, smoothness: maris, Sen. Fig.: equality, uniformity: similitudo aequalitasque verborum, Cic. Of equality in age, Cic. Of political equality, Tac.

aequāliter, adv. [id.] equally, uniformly, equably: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, with a uniform slope, Cic.: frumentum aequaliter distribuere, equally, fairly, Cic. Comp. aequalius, Tac.

aequānimitas, ātis, *f.* (rare for *aequus animus*) evenness of mind, impartiality: bonitas vestra atque aequanimitas, Ter. 2. patience, calmness, Plin.

aequātio, ōnis, *f.* [aequo] an equalizing, equal distribution: Cic.: Liv.

aequātus, a, um, *Part.* [aequo].

aequē, adv. equally, just as: duae trabes aeque longae, Caes.: usually with *atque*, ac: nisi haberes qui illis aeque ac tu ipse gauderet, as much as you do yourself, Cic.: with *ac si* of a supposed case, id. With *et*, nisi aeque amicos,

et nosmetipsos. With *quam*: nihil aeque eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. With *ut* (rare): nihil aeque ut brevis placet, Plin. With *cum*: novi aeque omnia tecum, Ter. With *abl.*: nullus est hoc meticulosus aeque, so timid as this man, Pl.: sometimes aeque doubled=aeque ac: aeque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aeque, Hor. II. justly, equitably: mihi id aeque factum arbitror, Pl.

aequī-libritas, ātis, *f.* (a word coined by Cic. from *adj.* *aequilibris*, evenly balanced), the equal distribution of the powers of nature.

aequī-librium, ii, *n.* [aequus, libra] an even-balance, a level, or horizontal position, equilibrium, Sen.

aequī-noctialis, e, *adj.* [aequi-noctium] pertaining to the equinox, equinoctial: circulus in caelo (the equator), Varr.

aequī-noctium, i, *n.* [aequus, nox], lit.: equal night time, the equinox: vernum, autumnale, Liv.: Cic.

aequī-pārābilis, e, *adj.* [aequiparo] admitting of comparison, comparable, Pl.

aequī-pāro, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [aequus, paro], to put on a level, to compare, liken. With *ad* or *Dat.*: suas virtutes ad tuas, Pl.: Jovis Solisque equis equiparari dictatorem, Liv. II. *v. n.* to equal, come up to: with *Dat.*, but more frequently with *Acc.*: ut nemo sociorum me equiparare posset, Liv.

aequitas, ātis, *f.* [aequus] evenness, likeness (of size or shape), conformity, symmetry: portionum aequitate turbata, Sen. II. Fig.: just conduct towards others, equity, fairness, impartiality, courtesy, etc.: pro aequitate contra jus dicere, on the side of equity as opposed to law, Cic. III. moderation or calmness of mind, equanimity: novi moderationem animi tui et aequitatem, the even temper of your mind, Cic.

aequo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [aequus] to make level, in the physical sense: aequata agri planities, Cic. Fig., solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, must be levelled with the ground, abolished, Liv. II. to make equal: with *cum*, *Dat.* or *absol.*: opes cum potentissimis aequari, Caes.: aequato omnium periculo, id. Poet.: ibant aequati numero, divided into equal parts, Virg.: foedera regum vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, made on equal terms, Hor. III. to compare, place one thing on an equality with another: in Cic. with *cum*; later with *Dat.*: omnium ante damnatorum scelera vix cum hujus parva parte aequari conferrique posse, Cic.: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum, Liv. IV. Milit. t. t., aquare frontem, to form a front equal to that of the enemy, Liv. V. Polit. t. t., aquare sortes, to equalize the lots, i. e. to shake them in the *stella* so that they might be fairly drawn, Cic.

VI. v. n. or a., to equal, come up to: with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: qui jam illis fere aequarunt, *id.*: ea arte aequasset superiores reges, *would have rivalled them*, Liv. Poet.: sagitta aequans ventos, *like the wind in swiftness*, Virg.

aequor, ōris, n. [aequus] a flat, level surface: of a mirror, Lucr.: in camporum patentium aequoribus habitantes, *in expanses of extended plains*, Cic. (rare in prose): and without campus: Daren ardens agit aequore toto, Virg. **II. With gen. of mare, pontus, etc., the expanse of the sea:** vastum maris aequor arandum, *id.* Much more freq. alone, both *sing.* and *pl.*, the sea (poet.): Virg.: Hor. In prose after Aug. period: placidum aequor, Tac.

aequorēus, a, um, adj. [aequor] of or pertaining to the sea: rex, Neptune, Ov.: Britanni, the Britons surrounded by the sea, *id.*: genus, fish, Virg.

aequus, a, um, adj. (old form aecus, Lucr.) [Etym. uncertain.] Of place: level, flat: aequus et planus locus, Cic.

2. In the histt., neut. aequum as subst., a level, a plain, in any case except Nom.: facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv.: absol., aequo, on level ground, Tac. **II. Fig.:** favourable, convenient. **1. Of place:** locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, *advantageous*, Caes. **2. Of time:** milites et tempore et loco aequo instructos, Liv. **3. In gen., of persons or things:** favourable, friendly, etc. Absol.: consequeris ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuas, aequos placatosque dimittas, *favourably disposed*, Cic. With *Dat.*: aequa Venus Teueris, Pallas iniqua fuit, Ov. With *in* and *Acc.*: quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quintum, *id.* Iniquum esse in Naevium? Cic. Poet., with *in* and *Abl.*: victor erat, quamvis aequus in hoste fuit, *kind*, Tib. Hence, **4. subst., friends:** in plur. only: et aequi et iniqui, *both friends and foes*, Cic.

III. equal, like: aequam partem tu tibi sumpseris ac populo Romano miseris, *the half*, Cic. Of a drawn battle: aequa manu discedere, Sall. Adverbially: **1. ex aequo, in like manner, on even terms:** disceptatio ex aequo, Liv.: adversarum rerum ex aequo socii, *sharing equally in*, Tac. **2. in aequo esse or stare, to be equal, to stand on a level, be on an equality with, Sen.: in aequo ponere, *to put upon a level, to compare*, Liv. **IV. fair, impartial, equitable, reasonable.** **1. of persons:** absol. or with *Dat.*: praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic.: praebere se aequum alicui, *id.* **2. of things:** paratos prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum, *in a fair field*, Caes. As neutr. subst.: *fairness, equity, justice, right:* utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor. Often with comp.: in iurias gravius aequo habere, *to feel too deeply*, Sall. Phr.: aequum est, it is**

reasonable, fit, etc. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: si Germanos in Galliam transire non aequum existimaret, Caes. With *Abl.* like dignus (ante-class.): plus vidissem quam me atque illo aequum foret, *would have been becoming in me and him*, Pl. Aequum as subst. very freq. with bonum; what is right and just: ex aequo et bono, non ex callido verutoque jure rem judicari oportere, Cic. Also without a conjunction: illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, *id.* The comparatives are used in a similar way: aequius melius, *more in conformity with justice and equity* (legal term), *id.* **V. In agreement with animus or mens:** calm, composed, resigned: concedo, et quod animus aequus est, et quia necesse est, *id.* Esp. in the *Abl.* adverbially: aequo (aequiore, aequissimo) animo, *contentedly, with resignation:* detrimentum aequiore animo ferendum docet, *with greater resignation*, Caes. Hence, aequi bonique facere aliquid, *to put up with, acquiesce in*, etc., Cic.

āēr, āēris, m. (gen. Gr. aēros. Acc. aērem and Gr. aēra. Plur. Nom. and Acc. aēres, later neut. aēra, Dat. aēribus, Lucr.) = āīp, the air, prop. the lower atmosphere, in contradistinction to aether, the upper pure air: proximus est aēr illi (aetheri) levitate locoque, Ov. **II. Poet.:** aēr summus arboris, *the airy summit, i.e. the air at the top of the tree*, Virg.: Venus obscuro gradientes aēre sepsit, *dense, opaque atmosphere*, *id.*

aerāria, ae, f. [prop. fem. adj. sc. fodina or officina], a mine, Caes. (dub.): Varr.

aerārium, i, n. [neut. of adj. aerarius] a treasury; esp. the treasury of the Roman people in the temple of Saturnus: referre pecuniam in aerarium, *to pay into the treasury*, Cic.: also of the money itself, aerarium sanctius, a reserved fund, to be touched only in case of need: Liv.: Cic. Aerarium militare, *the military chest*, Tac. In the treasury the public archives also were kept, and the standards. Under the empire, the aerarium (public treasury) was distinct from the fiscus (emperor's treasury): v. Smith's Ant. II. See also fiscus.

aerārius, a, um, adj. [aes] pertaining to copper, bronze, etc.: Caes. B. G. 3, 21 (unless aerariae here be a subst.): faber aerarius, *a brazier or copper-smith*, Plin. **2. pertaining to money:** propter aerariam rationem, *the standard of the coinage*, Cic.: tribunus aerarius, *who superintended the disbursements of the treasury*, Varr. **II. Absol. as subst.:** **1. sc. faber, a copper-smith, brazier, Plin. **2. sc. civis, an aerarian; i.e. a citizen of the lowest class:** v. Smith's Ant. s.v.: referre aliquem in aerarios, *to degrade to the rank of an aerarian*, Cic.**

aerātus, a, um [aes] furnished or covered with copper, or bronze: lecti,

couches with brazen feet, Cic.: naves, brazen-beaked, Hor.: Ov. Poet.: acies, armed ranks, Virg.

aerēus (trisyl.), a, um, adj. [aes] made of bronze, copper, etc.: cornua, Virg. **2. furnished or covered with bronze, copper, etc.:** puppis (= aerata: preced. art.), Virg. Subst.: aerēus, i, m. sc. nummus, *a copper coin*: Vitr. Aerēum, i, n., *a copper colour*, Plin.

āērēus, a, um, v. aerius.

aerifer (trisyl.), ēra, ērum, adj. [aes, fero] bearing brazen cymbals (of the attendants of Bacchus), Ov.

aerī-pes, ēdis, adj. [aes, pes] brazen-footed: Ov.: Virg.

aerī-sōnus, a, um, adj. [aes, sono] resounding with bronze: astra, in which the Curetes beat their brazen shields, Sil.

āērīus (quadrisyl.), more rar. āērēus, a, um, adj. = ἀήριος: pertaining to the air, airy, aerial: volucres, air-zeddung, Lucr.: aerias vias carpere, *to take their airy way*, Ov.: aerias domos, the heavens, Hor.: aerium mel (because it was believed that the bees collected their honey from the moisture held in suspension by the air), sky-dropt, Virg. **2. rising aloft in the air, soaring:** Alpes, *id.*: quercus, *id.*

aerūgīnōsus, a, um, adj., full of copper rust, rusty: Sen.

aerūgo, inis, f. [aes, as ferrugo from ferrum] rust of copper, Cic. **2. the verdigris prepared from the same**, Plin.

3. Poet.: money (dross): veterem cum tota aerugine follem, *the old bag with all its dross*, Juv. **II. Fig., of passions which corrode the mind:** envy, ill-will: haec est aerugo moris, *sheer malice or spite*, Hor. **2. avarice:** animos aerugo et cura peculi cum semel imbuerit, *the cankering care for pelf*, Hor.

aerunna, ae, f. toil, both bodily and mental, hardship, distress, affliction: macror est aegritudo flebilis: aerunna aegritudo laboriosa (suffering attended with trial and hardships), dolor aegritudo crucians, Cic.: collecta viatica multis aerumnis, *with much hardship*, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

aerumnābilis, e, adj., full of trouble, calamitous, Lucr.

aerumnōsus, a, um, adj. full of trouble, suffering, afflicted, Cic.

aes, aeris, n. copper ore: aes Cyprium, whence, cuprum, copper: scoria aeris, *copper-dross or scoria*, Plin.

2. a composition of copper and tin, i.e., bronze, in aes incidere, to engrave on bronze (tablets), Cic. (Not brass, which is a combination of copper and zinc, and all specimens of ancient objects formed of aes are found upon analysis to be free from zinc: v. Smith's Ant. s.v.) **II. Met. anything made of copper or bronze, (as statues, weapons, armour, tables, money, etc.):** aere ciere viros, *to rouse them with the trumpet*, Virg.: acuta aera, *shrill cymbals*, Hor. **III. money, since the first**

Rom. coins were made of copper: *aes circumforaneum*, borrowed from the bankers or money-dealers in the forum, Cic. Hence the phrases, 1. *aes alienum*, lit., the money of another; hence, a debt: *habere aes alienum*, to be in debt, Cic.: *suscipere*, to take upon oneself (liabilities of others), id.: in *aes alienum incidere*, to get or fall into debt, id.: in *aere alieno esse*, to be in debt, id. 2. In *aere meo est*, fig., he is included among my effects (credits or assets), i.e., he is my supporter, or adherent, id. 3. *alicujus aeris esse*, to be of some value, Gell. 4. In *aere suo censeri*, to be esteemed according to its intrinsic worth, Sen. The phrase *per aes et libram* expresses a mancipatio, or purchase of a res mancipi: v. mancipium. IV. Sometimes—as, the standard unit of the coinage (cf. *as*): hence *aes grave*, the old heavy coin (which was weighed, not counted, viz. a pound to the *As*): *denis millibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit*, standard pounds, Liv. So *aes* alone in *Gen. sing.* for *assum*: *aeris millies*, 100 millions of asses, Cic. Also for coins smaller than an *as* (*quadrans*, *triens*, etc.): *nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere* (i.e. *quadrante*) *lavantur*, (the price at the public baths was a *quadrans*), Juv. V. *wayes*, *pay*. 1. a soldier's pay = *stipendium*: *negabant danda esse aera militibus*, Liv.: *aere dirutus miles*, a soldier who has forfeited his pay, Cic. Hence in plur. like *stipendia* for military service, id. 2. *reward*, *payment*, in gen.: *nullum in bonis numero, quod ad aes exit, that aims at reward*, Sen.

VI. In plur. *aera*, counters, the items of a calculation, Cic. In Non. [*aes* = *ahes*; v. *aeneus*. The *h* represents original *y*; cf. Skr. *ayas*, Iron. The following are cognate; Goth. *ais*, O. H. G. *er*, N. H. G. *er-z*, A.-S. *ur*, Eng. *ore*.]

aesculētum (esc.), i. n. [*aesculus*] a forest of oaks, Hor.

aesculēus (esc.), a, um, adj. [id.] made of oak, Ov.

aesculus, i. f. the tallest species of oak, the winter or Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter: Virg.: Hor.

aestas, ātis, f. the hot season: summer: Cic.: Virg.: *aestate incunte*, at the beginning of summer, id.: *novā*, in spring time, Virg.: *summā*, in the height of summer, Cic.: *exactā*, at the end of summer, Sall.: *per aestatem liquidam*, through the calm summer air, Virg. II. Met.: a year (chiefly as the season of a campaign): *duabus aestatibus gesta*, Tac. [For *aed-tas*: cogn. with Gr. *αἶθ-ω*, v. *aedes*, and cf. *aestus*.]

aestifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [*aestus* fero] bringing or producing heat: *ignis*, Virg. 2. sultry, hot: *Libyū arva*, Lucan.

aestimābilis, e, adj. [*aestimo*] valuable, estimable, Cic.

aestimatio, ōnis, f. [id.] the money-valuation of a thing, the setting a value upon: *potestas omnis aestimationis habendae censori permittitur*, Cic.: *aestimatio frumenti*, the valuation of corn to be furnished, id.: *aequa facta aestimatione*, at a fair valuation, Caes.: *aestimatio poenae*, the assessment of a fine, Cic.: *aestimatio litium*, the assessment of damages in a suit, id.: *aestimatio possessionum et rerum*, an appraisal of estates and personal property, without allowance for depreciation, Caes. Hence, in *aestimationem accipere*, to accept an estate (in discharge of debt) at such a valuation: a Marco Laberio C. Albinus praedia in aestimationem accepit, Cic. And Met. *aestimationes* = *praedia*, estates received on such terms: *quando aestimationes tuas vendere non potes, depreciated property*, id. Ironically: *aestimationem accipere*, to have got a bad bargain, id. II. In gen.: a valuation: *semper aestimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse*, Liv.

III. Poet.: the worth of a thing, Cat. **aestimātor**, ōris, m. [id.] a valuer, appraiser: *frumenti*, Cic. 2. Fig.: an estimator or valuer (not in a pecuniary sense): *nemo erit tam injustus rerum aestimator*, id.

aestimo (*aestūmo*), avi, atum, i. v. a. to value, appraise (in money), with *Gen.* or *Abl. pretii*, or with *adv.*: *domum emit prope dimidio carius, quam aestimabat*, Cic. Hence *litem alicui* or *alicujus*, to assess the damages, after sentence of condemnation had been passed, especially in actions de reperiundis: also of injuries done by the subjects of one state to those of another: *Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem aestiment, poenamque constituent*, Caes. II. Fig.: to estimate, to value (in other than a pecuniary sense): *si expendunt et aestimant voluptates*, Cic. Constr. 1. with *ex* or the simple *Abl.*, denoting the standard: *ex veritate*, ex opinione *aestimare*, to appreciate things according to their real value, or popular estimation, id.: *virtutem annis aestimare* to judge of merit (in poetry) by antiquity, Hor.: *aliquid vita aestimare*, to hold it as dear as life, Curt. 2. With the words denoting the value in the *Gen.* or *Abl.*, also with *nihil*: *auctoritatem alicujus magni aestimare*, Cic.: *permagno*, id.: *me esse mortuum nihil aestimo*, id. 3. With *dep. clause*: *aestimabitis qualis illa pax aut deditio sit*, Sall. [Perh. from *aes*, money; -tīmo, -tūmo may be cogn. with Gr. *τί-ω*, whence *τιμῆ*.]

aestiva, orum, n. plu. v. *aestivus*. **aestivē**, adv. summer-like: *aestive admodum viaticati sumus, we are provisioned in a very summer-like manner*, i.e. scantily, Pl.

aestivo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [*aestivus*] to spend the summer: Varr.: Suet.

aestivus, a, um, adj. [*aestas*] per-

taining to summer, summer-like, summer: *aestivos menses rei militari dare*, hibernos juris dictioni, Cic.: *temporibus aestivis*, in summer time, id.: *dies*, summer days, id.: *locus*, suitable for a summer residence, id.: *sol*, Virg.: *aura*, Hor.: *umbra*, Ov.: *rus*, Mart.: *per aestivos saltus*, through woods, into which flocks were driven for summer pasture, Liv.: *aves*, birds which migrate on the approach of winter, id.: *animalia*, vermin of summer, e.g., fleas, Plin.: *expeditiones*, which were undertaken in summer, Vell.: *castra*, a summer camp, Suet. II. Subst. *aestiva*, orum, n. plu. a summer camp, τὰ θερινὰ: *dum in aestivis essemus*, Cic.: *sub tempus aestivorum*, Hirt.: *dimittere cohortes in aestiva*, Suet.: *aestiva praetoris* (ironically), a residence for pleasure, Cic. 2. a campaign: *superioribus aestivis Galliam devictam, by the previous campaigns*, Hirt.: a military expedition, nulla ex trinis aestivis gratulatio, Cic. 3. summer pastures: Plin. 4. Meton. cattle, Virg.

aestuariū, i, n. [*aestus*] Lit. a tide-place, a firth or creek, an estuary, ἀνάχουσι: *pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis*, Caes.: Tac. 2. an air-hole, air-shaft (in mines), Plin.

aestuo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [*aestus*] to boil, seethe: to rage: *aestuāt*, ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis, as fire rages in closed furnaces, Virg. II. Met. of the effects of fire, to be warm or hot: *dum scribitur aestuant, while the cakes are hot*, Pl.: *opp. algere*, to suffer cold and heat, Cic.: *sub pondere*, Ov. Fig.: of the sea: *to rise in waves or billows, seethe and foam* (cf. *aestus*): *Maura aestuat unda*, Hor.: also of other things: *to have a wave-like motion, to be tossed*: *ventis pulsa aestuat arbor*, Lucr. III. Fig.: of the passions: *to be passionately inflamed or excited*: *aestuat illi, qui dederant pecuniam, were in a great state of excitement*, Cic.: *invidia*, Sall.: *ingens in corde pudor*, Virg.: *aestuat* (Alexander) *infelix angusto limite mundi, chafes at*, Juv. 2. Of the judgment: *to vacillate, to be in doubt, waver, be undecided*: *dubitatione*, Cic.: Flor.

aestuosē, adv. hotly, impetuously: Hor.

aestuosus, a, um, adj. [*aestus*] hot, sultry: *aestuosa et pulverulenta via*, Cic.: *syrtis*, the burning syrtis, Hor.

II. greatly agitated, in violent ebullition: *freta*, id.

aestus, ūs (old gen. *aesti*, Pac.), m. Prop. of fire: heat, fire: *opp. to frigus*, heat and cold, Lucr.: esp. glowing heat, as in a furnace, exsuperant flammæ, furit aestus ad auras, Virg.: *labore et aestu languidus*, excessive heat, Sall. In plur.: *aestibus mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem*, in the mid-day heats, Virg. Fig., of fever, inflammation, etc.: *homines aegri cum aestu febrique jactantur*, Cic. II. the ebb and flow of the sea tide: *quid de*

fretis aut de marinis aestibus dicam? Cic.: also, *maritimi aestus*, Caes.: and absol., *minuente aestu*, at the ebb of the tide, Caes. Hence, the surge or surf of the sea: *delphines aestum secabant*, Virg. Also of the boiling up of water: *furit aestus harenis*, the seething tide, id. Fig., of the perpetual flow of the atoms of the universe, Lucr. III. Gen. and Fig.: any violent commotion, esp. of the passions or understanding: *hominum genus belli magnos commovit funditus aestus*, has stirred up from their very bottom the waves of discord, Lucr.: *civillis belli aestus*, Hor.: *hunc absorbit aestus quidam gloriae*, the tide of ambition, as it were, Cic.: *perstet et, ut pelagi, sic pectoris adjuvet aestum*, the glow of love, Ov.

2. a vacillating state of mind, hesitation, agitation, anxiety: *qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae*, Cic. [For *aed-tus*: cf. *aestas*, q. v., and Gr. αἰθ-ω.]

aetas, ātis, f. [contr. from *aevitas*] (Gen. plur. usu. *aetatum*; but also *aetatum*), time of life, age: a primo tempore *aetatis*, Cic.: also simply *prima aetas*, id. (but *flos aetatis*, youthful charm), id.: Liv. *Bona aetas*, the prime of life, Cic.: and poet. in the plur.: *ambo florentes aetatibus*, Virg.: *mala aetas*, old age, Pl. So infirma, ingravescent, affecta, etc. Sometimes = senectus, old age, and sometimes = juvenus, youth, according to the context: *aetate non quis obtuerit, through age*, Pl.: *dedecora quae aetas ipsius pertulit, his youth*, Cic.: *mulleres quique per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles viderentur*, those who were either too old or too young to bear arms, Caes.: *aetas consularis*, the legal age for the consulship, i. e. the 43rd year, Cic. Phr.: *Id aetatis jam sumus*, we have now reached that time of life, id. And of lifeless things: *bibite Falernum hoc: annorum quinquaginta est Bene*, inquit, *aetatem fert, it bears its years well*, id.: *aetas arborum*, Plin. II. life, life-time, in gen., without reference to its periods: *aetas acta honeste et splendide*, Cic.: *per luxum atque ignaviam aetatem agunt*, Sall. III. a period of time, an age: *heroicae aetates*, Cic.: *nostra aetate*, in our times, Quint.: *the ages of the world*, aurea, argentea, aenea, ferrea, Ov.: also in sense of a century, id. IV. time or duration in gen.: *omnia fert aetas*, Virg. V. In concrete sense, the people living in a certain age: *quid nos dura refugimus aetas? a hard-hearted generation*, Hor.: Suet. VI. Adv.: *aetatem=semper or perpetuo*, through the whole life, continually, Pl. 2.=diu or longo tempore, a long while: *quod solis vapor aetatem non posse videtur efficere*, what the heat of the sun cannot perhaps effect for years, Lucr. Also in aetate, sometimes, at any time, Plaut. (Hence, through low Lat. *aetaticum*, came Fr. *âge*.)

aetātūla, ae, f. dim., a tender or effeminate age: in primis puerorum *aetātūlis*, Cic. 2. With the associated idea of youthful passion, pleasure: Suet.

aeternitas, ātis, f. [aeternus] eternity: strictly including both past and future, Cic.: also of either the past or future alone: *hoc est verum ex aeternitate, from eternity, eternally*, id.: *animorum, the immortality of the soul*, id.: *mihī populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit*, id. Also of things of long duration: *cupido aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae*, Suet. 2. a title of the emperors, like *divinitas*, *majestas*, etc.: *tua, your everlastingness*, Plin.

aeterno, adv. perpetually: *aeterno virere*, Plin.

aeterno, are, i. v. a. [aeternus] to perpetuate, to immortalize: *virtutes in aevum*, Hor.

aeternus, a, um, adj. [contr. fr. *aeviternus* from *aevum*.] 1. eternal, without bound of time past or future: *Deus*, Cic. 2. Usu. in more limited sense, of that which is to endure for ever, everlasting, immortal: (nihil quod ortum est) *aeternum esse potest, nothing that has had a beginning, can be everlasting*, id.: *mentes divinae atque aeternae, divine and immortal*, id. (But *sempiternus* is more usual in this sense.) 3. Fig., of that which endures for ages, perpetual, enduring: *gloria, imperishable*, Cic.: *sollicitudo, perpetual, incessant*, Sall.: *Homerus, immortal*, Tib. Esp. of Rome, *urbs, the eternal city*, id. Adverbial phrases: in aeternum, or poet. *aeternum: for ever: urbs in aeternum condita*, Liv.: *serviet aeternum, continually*, Hor.: Virg.

aethēr, ēris, and Gr. ēros, m. = αἰθήρ, the upper, pure air, ether (opp. to aer, the lower atmospheric air): *restat ultimus omnia cingens et coercens caeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur*, Cic. II. Meton.: *heaven: rex aetheris altus Jupiter*, Virg. 2. the atmosphere, in gen. sense: *apes liquidum trans aethera vectae*, id. 3. the upper world, the regions of light and life: *aethere in alto duos perferre labores*, id. 4. personified as a deity = Jupiter: id.

aethērīus and **aethērēus**, a, um, adj. = αἰθέρειος, pertaining to the ether, ethereal: *sidera aetheris affixa cavernis*, Lucr. Meton. 1. pertaining to heaven, heavenly: *arces*, Ov.: *Taurus mons aetherio vertice, which touches heaven*, Tib.: *aetherios animo conceperat ignes, heavenly inspiration*, Ov. 2. pertaining to the air in gen.: *nubes*, Lucr. 3. pertaining to the upper world: *vesci aura aethera, to be alive*, Virg.

aethiops, ōpis, m. Αἰθίοψ, an Ethiopian: any black man: *derideat Aethiopen albus, the negro*, Juv.: as adj. dull, stupid: *cum hoc homine an cum stipite Aethiope*, Cic.

aethra, ae, f. = αἴθρα, the upper air; like aether: *Lucr.: Virg.*

aevitas, ātis, f. [aevum] old form of aetas occurring in the 12 Tables: Cic.

aevum, i, n. [in Pl. and Lucr. *aevus*, i. m.] (Mostly poet. for aetas) a space of time: *In caelo ubi beati aevo sempiterno fruuntur*, Cic.: *eternity, plagis vexata per aevum*, Lucr.: *in aevum, for all time*, Hor. II. time of life, age: (natura humana) *imbecilla atque aevi brevis*, Sall.: *meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, my age*, Hor.: *flos aevi, youth*, Ov.: *maturus aevi, of ripe years*, Virg.: *integer aevi quibus sanguis, whose lifeblood is unimpaired*, id.

2. old age: *confectus aevo*, id.: *annis aevoque soluti*, Ov. Also of things: *aevum arborum*, Plin. III. age or generation: *ter aevo functus* (of Nestor), *who lived three generations*, Hor.: *ingenia nostri aevi, of our time*, Vell. IV. duration or time in gen.: *omnia vitata dentibus aevi*, Ov. (Cf. Gr. αἰών, αἰεὶ: Goth. air-s, time; Germ. ew-ig; Eng. ever-.)

afer, fra, frum, adj. African: *Afra avis, guinea-fowl*, Hor.

affābilis (adj.), e, adj. [affari], lit. that can be spoken to: *Virg.: hence, easy of access, courteous, affable*: Cic.

affābilitas, ātis, f. [affabilis] affability, politeness, courtesy, Cic.

affābrē, adv. ingeniously, skilfully, Cic.

af-fāri (adj.), ātus, i. v. dep. Of this defect. v. the chief forms in use are: *Ind. Pres. affatur, affamini, affantur: Imperf. affabar: Fut. affabor: Imper. affare: Inf. affari: Perf. Part. affatus: to speak to, accost*: Cic.: but chiefly poet.: *precando affamur Vestam, address in prayer*, Ov.: *specially of parting words to the dead: sic positum affati discedite corpus, having said farewell to*, Virg. 2. Augur. i. t. (pass.) to fix the limits of the auspices, Varr.

af-fātim (adj.), also written *ad fatim*, adv. sufficiently, enough, abundantly: *miseria una uni quidem homini est affatim*, Pl. (where *affatim*, like *satis*, abunde, frustra, is constr. adj.): *affatim satiata* (aquila), Cic.: *affatim satisfacere alicui*, id. Used like *abunde* and *satis* as subst. with Gen.: *copiarum*, Liv. [Lit. to weariness, to exhaustion: ad, with *fa-tim*, acc. of *fatis*, cf. *fa-ti-sco*, *fa-ti-go* and Gr. φα-τί-ς.]

affatus (adj.), Part [affari].

affatus (adj.), ūs, m. [affari] a speaking to, address: in sing. only Abl.: poet. *reginam ambire affatu*, Virg.: plur., Stat.

affectatio (adj.), ōnis, f. [affecto] an eager desire for (in both a good and a bad sense): *philosophia sapientiae amor est et affectatio*, Sen.: *Nervii circa affectationem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosi sunt, in their desire to pass for Germans*, Tac.: *imperii, aspiring to the empire*, Suet. II. care-

ful study prompted by fondness for the subject, Plin. III. In rhetoric, effort without effect, affectation, conceit: nihil est odiosius affectatione, Quint.

affectator (adf.), ōris, m. [id.] one who strives after: justī amoris, Eutr. In a bad sense: nimis risus affectator, Quint.

affectatus (adf.), a, um, Part. [affecto]. In rhet.: choice, far-fetched, studied, Quint.

affectio (adf.), ōnis, f. [afficio] the being affected or touched, feeling = πάθος: Cicero calls it a sudden change of mind or body: affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio: but it is used gen. to denote a condition of body or mind, whether permanent or transient. I. Of the body: its settled constitution: tu qui defineris summum bonum firma corporis affectione contineri, sound habit of body, Cic. II. Of the mind: a frame of mind, Gr. διαθεσις: virtus est affectio animi constans conveniensque, id.: omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, right feelings, id. III. Of other things: affectio astrorum valet ad quasdam res, the relative position of the stars, id. IV. a favourable disposition, love, goodwill (post-Aug.): egit Nero grates patribus, laetas inter audientium affectiones, demonstrations of goodwill, Tac. [Affectio commonly denotes a state, whereas confectio, effectio, perfectio, reffectio, etc. denote acts.]

affecto (adf.), avi, atum, i. v. freq. [afficio] to make efforts to do something, to pursue, enter on: esp. with object viam, iter: ut me defraudes, ad eam rem affectas viam, that is your aim, Pl.: quod iter affectet, videtis, Cic.: affectare spem, to cling to or cherish, Liv.: nulla datur dextra affectare potestas, sc. navem, of reaching it with his hand (the freq. form denotes repeated efforts), Virg. Pass. affectari morbo, to be seized by disease, Liv. II. to aim at (in either a good or bad sense): munditiam, non affluentiam affectabat, Nep. Esp. of ambitious aims: regnum, imperium, to have designs upon, aspire to, Liv.: Sall.: also actively to seize upon, Tac. With Inf. as object: non ego sidereas affecto tangere sedes, Ov. III. In the hist.: to seek to draw to oneself: civitates formidine affectare, Sall. IV. Post-Aug., to assume falsely or ostentatiously, to feign, affect: crebrum anhelitum, to pretend to be out of breath, Quint.

affectus (adf.), a, um, Part. [afficio] affected, furnished, constituted, disposed: lictores affecti ulmeis virgis, Pl.: homo affectus audacia, Ter.: corpora simili affecta figura, endowed with a similar form, Lucr.: oculus conturbatus non est probe affectus ad suum munus fungendum, Cic. II. visited with, suffering from: morbo, Cic.: fatigatione, Curt.: frigore et penuria,

id. III. Fig.: attacked, weakened, indisposed: only in the hist.: res affectae, impaired circumstances: opem rebus affectis orare, Liv.: affectam fidem, broken credit, Tac. IV. almost concluded, nearly ended: affecta aetas, Cic.

affectus, (adf.), ūs, m. [afficio] a state or disposition of body or mind (esp. the latter). 1. Of the body: supersunt alii corporis affectus, states, Cels. 2. Of the mind: qualis cujusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem, disposition, Cic.: affectus movere, to work upon the feelings, Quint. II. Post-Aug., a favourable disposition of mind, love, desire, sympathy: Suet.: opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt, are equally indifferent to, Tac. III. Poet. and later prose, objects beloved (in plur.): Lucan.

af-fēro (adf.), attuli (adt.), allatum (adt.), afferre (adf.), 3. v. a. Constr. aliquid ad aliquem or alicui: to bring or convey to (of portable things, while adducere means to lead or conduct to, namely, men, animals, etc.): attuli hunc. Quid attulisti? Adduxi volui dicere, Pl.: afferre literas, ad aliquem or alicui, Cic.: afferre se ad aliquem locum, to betake oneself to a place: huc te affers, Virg., and pass. afferri: urbem afferimur, are borne to, arrive at, id.: in same sense, afferre pedem, id. Fig.: of things not corporeal: hic Stoicus genus sermonis affert non liquidum, introduces, makes use of, Cic.: consulum in familiam, id.: bellum in patriam, Ov.: vim afferre alicui, for inferre, to offer violence, Cic.: manus afferre alicui, in a good or a bad sense, to lend a hand, to aid: pro se quisque manus affert, id.: or, to lay hands on, do violence to: sibi manus, to commit suicide, Planc. in Cic. So, manus templo afferre, to plunder it, Cic.: manus beneficio suo, to nullify, Sen. II. to bring as news, to announce, publish: constr. alicui or ad aliquem aliquid, or Acc. with Inf.: crebri rumores afferre bantur, Caes.: nihil novi ad nos afferre batur, Cic. Very oft. impersonally: per idem tempus rebellasse Etruscos allatum est, news was brought, Liv.

III. to bring on, to cause, to impart: populo Rom. pacem, concordiam afferre, Cic.: afferre opinionem populo, to make the people believe, id. IV. to bring forward as a reason or excuse, to adduce, allege: with or without causam: quam causam afferam? Ter.: nihil afferunt, they assert nothing to the purpose, Cic. Also with noun-sentence as object: et cur credam, afferre possum, I can give my reasons, id. V. afferre aliquid, to contribute, to help, assist: quidquid ad remp. attulimus, id. VI. to bring forth, yield (rare): agri fertiles, qui multo plus afferunt quam acceperunt, id.

af-ficio (adf.), affēcl (adf.), affectum (adf.), 3. v. a. [facio], Lit. to do something to, to affect, or touch (the

mind or body), to impart, bestow, etc. with adv., Abl., or dependent clause: varie sum affectus tuis literis, Cic.: animos ita afficere, so to work upon or influence the feelings, id.: membra dolore afficiuntur, the limbs are affected, acted upon, or seized with pain, Lucr. Special plur.: afficere beneficio, to treat with kindness, to benefit, Cic.: praemio, to reward, id.: laetitia, to gladden, Caes.: supplicio, poena, cruciatu, to visit with punishment, Caes.: honore, to honour, Cic.: populum servitute, to subjugate, id.: sepultura, to bury, id.: incommodo, to put to inconvenience, Caes. II. to influence, impress, affect (post-Aug.): Quint. III. to affect injuriously, to weaken: Liv.: v. affectus.

affictus, a, um, Part. [affingo]. **af-figo** (adf.), xi, xum, 3. v. a. to fasten to, to fix on: with ad or Dat.: Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria affigunt, Cic.: Prometheus affixus Caucaso, id.: literam ad caput, to brand the forehead, id. II. Fig.: to impress upon, instil into: in animo affixus, Cic.: affigere aliquid animo, Quint.

af-fingo (adf.), inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. Lit. to fashion or shape one thing to or for another: (figurae) manus affingere, to give it hands, Cic. II. Usu. to add: frequently with the implied notion of error, falsity, etc.: addunt et affingunt rumoribus, they add pure fabrications of their own to the rumours, Caes.: Cic. III. to attribute (wrongly): peccat orator cum probam orationem affingit improbo, id. IV. Without Dat.: to shape or form in addition, annex, attach, Cic.

affinis (adf.), e, adj. (abl. affini; but affine, Ter.). Lit. at the border: hence, bordering, neighbouring, adjacent: with Dat., gens affinis Mauris, Liv. II. connected with, concerned in, pried to: with Dat. or Gen.: duos solos video affines ei turpitudini judicari, Cic.: rei capitalis affinem, implicated in, guilty of, id. III. As subs. a relation by marriage (the most common use of the word): the affines are the cognati of husband or wife respectively (v. cognati): Megadorus meus affinis, my son-in-law, Pl.

affinitas (adf.), ūtis, f. (Gen. plur. affinitatum, Just.) [affinis] neighbourhood (rare): Varr. II. relationship by marriage (usual sense of word): affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, Cic.: Liv. 2. Collect.: the persons related; relations by marriage: Pl. III. Fig. union, connection (rare): literarum, Quint.

affirmatō (adf.), adv. with positive assurance, solemnly, positively: Cic.

affirmatio (adf.), ōnis, f. [affirmo] a positive or deliberate assertion, the averment of a fact or statement: est enim iurjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic.

af-firmo (adv.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to strengthen, confirm: ea res Trojanis spem affirmat, gives them an assurance,

Liv.: Tac. II. *to assert positively or solemnly, to asseverate*: dicendum est mihi, sed ita nihil ut affirmem; quæram omnia, Cic.: jurejurando, to maintain on oath, id. **Impers.:** ut affirmatur, Tac.

affixus, a, um, *Part.* [affligo] fastened or attached to: generally with *Dat.*: v. affligo. As *adj.*, Tarraconensis affixa Pyrenæo, adjacent, Plin.

afflatus (adj.), a, um, *Part.* [affligo] breathed or blown upon, blasted; inspired: see affligo.

afflatus (adj.), ūs, m. [id.] a blowing or breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath, etc.: ambusti afflatu vaporis, scorched by the blast of the fire, Liv.: frondes afflatibus (apri) ardent, by his breath, Ov. II. a flash of light: Plin.

III. *Fig.*: inspiration, enthusiasm: esp. in *Abl.*: instinctu divino afflatusque, Cic.

afflatus (adj.), ēre, 2. v. n. to weep at: Pl.: Hor. (Others read adsunt.)

afflictatio (adj.), ōnis, f. [affligo] bodily suffering, Cic.

affligo (adj.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [affligo] to toss, to dash against, damage, naves tempestas affligat, dashed them against each other, Caes. II. *Fig.*: to trouble, disquiet, distress: affligari amore, Lucr.: affligatur res publica, Cic. Hence affligere se or affligari aliqua re, to be greatly troubled or distressed: ne te affliges, do not distress yourself, Ter.: Sall.

afflictor (adj.), ōris, m. [id.] a destroyer or subverter, Cic.

afflictus, a, um, *Part.* [affligo]. As *part. adj.*: prostrate, laid low, deeply distressed: Graecia perculsa et afflicta et perdita, Cic.: aegritudine afflicta, id.: luctu, id.: res afflictae, ruined, Sall. 2. Of character, like abjectus, abandoned, base, vile: homo afflicta et perditus, Cic.

affligo (adj.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. [affligo] to strike or dash against or down: with *ad* or *Dat.*: te ad terram, scelus, affligam, Pl.: tempestas naves affligit, dashed them about, shattered, Caes.: imaginem solo, Tac.: affligere caput saxo, to dash his head against a stone, id.: absol. monumentum affligere, to demolish, Cic. II. *Fig.*: to damage, ruin, weaken, cast down: senectus enervat et affligit homines, Cic.: rem vituperando affligere, to lessen or degrade it, id.: affligere causam susceptam, to abandon a suit, let it fall, id.

affligo (adj.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to blow or breathe on: with *Acc.* or *Dat.*: terga tantum affligente vento, Liv. Also of a current of fire, light, vapour, etc.: calidum membris affligere vaporem, Lucr.: with *Acc.* of person, (Jupiter) me fulminis affligit ventis, blasted me with his lightning, Virg.: afflati incendio, scorched, Liv.: affligi sidere=siderari, to be seized with numbness, Plin.

II. *Fig.*: as v. act.: to bear to, to withstand: odores, qui affligentur e floribus,

which were wafted, Cic.: rumoris nescio quid afflaverat, frequentiam non fuisse, had got wind, got abroad, id. So poet.: laetos oculis afflavit honores, had imparted joyous lustre to his eyes, Virg. 2. to inspire, animate: afflata numine Dei, Virg.

affluens (adj.), entis, *Part.* [affluo] As *adj.*: abounding in; abundant, rich: affluens copiis, abounding in resources, Cic.: also, affluentes copiae, abundant resources, id.: homo vestitu affluens, in ample, flowing robes, Phaedr. *Phr.*: ex affluentibus, in abundance, Tac.

affluenter (adj.), adv. abundantly, copiously: Cic.

affluentia (adj.), ae, f. [affluens] a flowing to: Plin. *Fig.*: abundance, copiousness, profusion: rerum omnium affluentia, Cic.: munditiem, non affluentiam affectabat, extravagance, profusion, Nep.

affluo (adj.), xi, xum, 3. v. n. to flow towards: absol. or with *ad* or *Dat.*: aestus bis affluunt bisque remeant, Plin. II. *Fig.*: to throng or flock towards: copiae affluunt, flocked to (his) standard, Liv.: nihil ex istis locis literarum affluxit, has arrived, Cic. 2. With *Ablative*, to abound or overflow with: voluptatibus, Cic.: affluens unguentis, streaming with unguents, id.: v. affluens. 3. *Absol.* to pour in, be abundant or plentiful: cui domi otium atque divitiarum affluere, Sall.: Liv.

affodio (adj.), ēre, 3. v. a. to dig in addition to, Plin.

affor (adj.), v. affari.

affore (adj.) etc. v. adsum.

afformido (adj.), are, 1. v. n. to be greatly afraid, Pl.

affrango (adj.), ēre (or affringo, ēre), 3. v. a. to break (one thing) against (another), Stat.

affrico (adj.), ui, ctum, 1. v. a. with *Dat.* to rub against, Plin. II. *Fig.*, to impart by rubbing, Sen.

affricatio (adj.), ōnis, f. [affricco], a rubbing against, Phaedr.

affricus (adj.), ūs, m. [Abl. only] a rubbing on or against, Plin.

affringo, v. affrango.

affulgeo (adj.), ulsi, 2. v. n. to shine on, beam on: non Venus affulsit, Ov. *Fig.*: of any thing favourable: to dawn upon, appear: Magoni prima spes affulsit, Liv.

affundo (adj.), ūdi, ūsum, 3. v. a. to pour upon or into with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: affusa eis aqua calida, Plin.: Mosae os Rhenum Oceano affundit, Tac.: amnis affusus oppidis, that flows by, Plin.: but also, oppidum affusum amne, washed by a river, id. II. *Poet.* affundere se or affundi, to prostrate oneself before another (poet. for adolvere se, adolvi): affusa poscere vitam, Ov.: affusaeque jacent tumulo, prostrate upon the tomb, id.

aforem, for abf., v. absum.

africanus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to Africa: gallina, a guinea-hen, Varr.:

Africanæ, sc. ferae, panthers and leopards, Liv.

africus, a, um, *adj.* Africus ventus, or subst., Africus, i, m. the south-west wind, blowing from the quarter between Auster and Favonius (the Italian Africo or gherbino): praeceps, Hor.: Africae procellae, the storms caused by the Africus, id.

afui, afore, afores, afuturus, for abf., v. absum.

agaso, ōnis, m. an ostler, groom: duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv. 2. a low servant, groom employed as lackey: si patinam frangat agaso, Hor. [Perh. from ag-o: there is no other example of the term -aso; but cf. equiso.]

age and **agedum**, v. ago, IX.

agellulus, i, dim. m. [agellus] a very small field, Cat.

agellus, i, dim. m. [ager] a small piece of ground, a little field: Cic.: Varr.

agema, ātis, n. = ἀγema i. e. ἡγema, in the Macedonian army, a corps or division of soldiers, Liv.

agens, entis, *Part.* [ago], as *adj.*, effective, powerful: utendum est imaginibus agentibus, striking images, Cic.

II. Under the emperors, agentes, pl. only, a kind of secret police, also called frumentarii and curiosi, Aurel. Vict.

ager, gri, m. land, soil; a field, whether pasture or arable: ager, quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic.: dives agris, rich in land, Hor. Hence as term in land-measuring, mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat:—in fronte, the frontage or measurement along the road, in agrum, into the field, the depth, Hor. II. the territory of any particular community: ager Hirpinus, Cic.: ager Helvetius, Caes. III. the country, opp. to the town=rus (usu. plur.): homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic.: annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv.: multitudinem hominum ex agris magistratus cogerent, Caes. [Cf. Gr. ἀγρός; Goth. akr-s, Germ. acker, Eng. acre.]

agēsis, i. e. age sis, v. ago, IX.

ag-gemo (adj.), 3. v. n. to groan at, lament: absol. or with *Dat.* (only poet.): aggemit Alcides, Ov.

agger, ēris, m. [ad and gero] L i t.: materials heaped up: materials for a rampart, as stone, earth, brushwood, etc.: milites paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant, for the purpose of fetching materials, Caes. II. the work itself formed of such materials: 1. a mound or rampart erected either for besieging or for defending a town. (In the first case it was gradually increased in breadth and height, till it overtopped the walls. As the agger was frequently constructed of wood, we sometimes read of its being set on fire.) Aggere jacto turribusque constitutis, Caes.: aggerem exstruere, id.: hence poet.: axibus agger erigitur, a pile is reared, provided with wheels, Lucan.

Fig.: Gracilia esset agger oppugnandae Italiae, Cic. 2. the mound raised for the protection of a camp, composed of earth dug from the trench (fossa). It was surmounted by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli): agger ac vallum, the mound and stockade, Caes. 3. the tribune in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers (usu. suggestus): stetit aggere fultus cespitis, Lucan. 4. agger viae, a military or public road (commonly an embankment): hence, viae deprensus in aggere serpens, caught on the rise of the road, Virg. Agger alone in this sense: Aurelius agger, i.e. Via Aurelia. 5. any elevation formed of earth, rubbish, etc.: a dike, pier, mound, etc.: aggeribus nivis informis terra, with snow-drifts, Virg.: e medio aggere avis exit, from the midst of the pile of wood, Ov.: agger armorum, Tac.: a mole, Vitruv.: a causeway through a swamp: aggeres humido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac.: also of the Tarpeian rock, ex aggere praecipitari, Suet. Poet., mountains: aggeres Alpini, Virg.: a funeral pile, Ov.: a heap of ashes, Lucan.: a high wave, id.

ag-gēro (adg.), gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to carry to, or towards, to bring: with ad or Dat.: luta et limum aggerabant, Cic. (fr.): ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg. II. Fig.: to bring forward, lay to one's charge: probra, Tac.

aggēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [agger] to form an agger, to heap up: aggerat cadavera, Virg. 2. to fill up: spatium, Curt. 3. aggerare arborem, to heap up earth around a tree, Col. II. Fig.: to increase: aggerat iras, piles wrath on wrath, Virg.

aggestus, a, um, Part. [aggero]. **aggestus** (adg.), ūs, m. [id.] a carrying to, a collecting, an accumulation: pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac.

ag-glōmēro (adg.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to wind (as on a ball): to join or attach: se lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg.

ag-glūtīno (adg.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to glue or stick on: Cic.

ag-grāvesco (adg.), 3. v. n. incep. to become heavier. Fig.: of sickness: to become worse, Ter.

ag-grāvo (adg.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make heavier: aggravatur pondus, Plin. Fig.: to burden, incommode, make worse, aggravate: quo (bello) si aggravatae res essent, Liv.: argumenta, quae per se nihil reum aggravare videntur, do not seem to bear hard upon the defendant, Quint.

ag-grēdio, 3. v. a. (act. form of aggredior): to go to, approach: hoc si aggredias, Pl. Hence pass.: Cic. (fr.): Just.

ag-grēdior (adg.), gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] (2 pers. pres. aggredire, Pl. Inf. aggrediri, and aggredier, id.) to go

to or approach: with ad or Acc.: ad hunc Phileum aggredimur? Pl.: aggredior hominem, id. With loc. adv.: non enim repellitur inde quo aggredi cupiet, Cic. II. With Acc.: to address a person, apply to, solicit: Locustam ego Romae aggrediar, will apply to, Cic.: aggredi aliquem pecunia, to tamper with, Sall.: pollicitationibus aggredi, id.: or absol.: legatos allum ab alio diversos aggreditur, id.: dictis, to accost, Virg.: precibus, Tac. III. Milit. t. t., to attack or assault: equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes.: Cic.: Sall. IV. to enter on, undertake or begin: with ad, Acc. or Inf.: si aggredior ad hanc disputationem, Cic.: magnum quid, id.: de quibus dicere aggrediar, id.: Virg. Ger. part., in pass. sense, multa magnis ducibus non aggredienda, Liv.

ag-grēgo, (adg.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. Lit. to bring to the flock: hence: to add or join to: si eodem ceteros naufragos aggregaverit, gathered them together in one body, Cic.: filium ad patris interitum, to involve in, id.: se aggregare, to attach or join oneself to: oppidani aggregant se Amphotero, Curt.: or pass.: ne descendentibus aggregarentur, Suet.: se ad eorum amicitiam aggregaverant, Caes. Fig.: meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem aggregassem, had shown my goodwill in support of his reputation, Cic.

aggressio (adg.), ōnis, f. [aggredior]. Lit. a stepping to, a coming towards: hence Rhet. t. t. = prooemium, introduction to a speech: animos prima aggressione occupare, Cic.

aggressus (adg.), a, um, Part. [aggredior].

ag-gūberno (adg.), 1. v. a. (v. rare) to guide or direct, Flor.

āgilis, e, adj. [ago] Pass.: easily moved: classis, Liv.: aer, Sen. II. Act. that moves easily, agile, nimble, active: agilis dea, swift-footed Diana, Ov. Also of things: quick, sudden: argumentatio agillior et acrior et instantior, Quint. 2. active, busy (in the management of affairs): nunc agilis flo et mensor civilibus undis, Hor.

āgilitas, ātis, f. [agilis] nimbleness, activity, quickness: navium, Liv. Fig.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiaeque naturae, quick susceptibility and pliancy, Cic.

āgitābilis, e, adj. [agito] easily moved, light: agitabilis aer, Ov.

āgitatio, ōnis, f. [id.] frequent or continual motion, agitation: agitationes fluctuum, Cic.: lecticae, the movement (or jolting) of the litter, Liv.

II. Fig.: activity of mind: animus agitatione et motu vacuus esse nunquam potest, id.: studiorum, prosecution of studies, id.: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, the exercise, Sen.

āgitator, ōris, m. [id.] a driver, a charioteer, etc.: aselli, poet. for a

rustic or peasant, Virg.: equorum Achillis, the charioteer, id. Esp. of charioteers who drove at the public games, Cic.: Suet.

āgitatus, a, um, Part. [agito]. Adj. excited, impassioned: actio paulo agitator, Quint.

āgito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [ago] to put in constant or frequent motion, to drive about. Of cattle, to drive (cf. ago): in curru bijugos agitare leones, Lucr.: lanigeros greges birtasque capellas, to drive, poet. for to tend, Virg. Of wild animals, to hunt, pursue: etiamsi excitaturus non sis nec agiturus feras, Cic. 2. Of things, to move or shake about: alas, Ov.: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. 3. to agitate, to toss up and down: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic.: ventis agitur pinus, Hor.: agitata numina Trojae, tossed, persecuted, Virg. II. Fig.: to rouse, excite, urge, aliquem, sometimes in aliquid, to some end: agitare plebem, to stir up, Liv. And of animals: in furias agitantur equae, are excited to fury, Ov. 2. to disquiet, vex, torment: videtisne ut eos agitent furiae, Cic.: commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitabatur, he was distracted by contending passions, Sall. 3. to assail with abuse (verbis), deride, mock: agitatur rem militarem, insectatur totam legationem, Cic.: Hor. III. In gen.: to be engaged in doing or making, to hold, keep: vigilias, Pl.: convivia, Ov.: meum natalem, to keep my birthday, Pl.: festos dies, Cic.: agraria lex a Flavio trib. pl. vehementer agitabatur, was vigorously promoted, id.: praecepta parentis mei agitare, was striving to comply with, Sall.: agitare fenus, to practise usury, Tac.: laeti pacem agitabamus, were in the enjoyment of peace, Sall. Hence of time, esp. life: to pass, spend: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, id. And absol.: to live, to dwell, to be: laeti Germani agitabant, Tac. IV. Of the thoughts: agitare aliquid or de aliqua re (in corde, in mente, animo, secum, etc.), to turn a thing over in the mind, to revolve, to consider, to devise, design, etc. (cf. cogito): quum eam rem in corde agito, Pl.: quod agitet in mente, Cic. With Inf. as object: mente agitare bellum renovare, contemplated a renewal of the war, Nep. Poet.: aliquid invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, Virg. And without mente, animo, etc.: oratori omnia agitata esse debent, well considered or weighed, Cic. With de: de bello, Tac. V. to speak of, to confer or deliberate upon, discuss: his rebus agitat, Caes. VI. sat agitare, with gen. in Pl. = sat agere, to have plenty to do, to have trouble enough.

aglaspis, Idis, m. (ἀγλαός ἀσπίς, a glittering shield), a body of soldiers with bright shields (a division in the Macedonian army), Liv. (dub.)

agmen, inis, n. [ago]: Lit.: any-

thing driven or set in motion: hence a train, troop, gang: agmen perpetuum, an unbroken train (of people), Cic.: Eumenidum agmina, Virg. *Of animals, and of things (mostly poet.):*

agmine magno corvorum, id.: frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo formicas, Ov. Sometimes used of the motion itself, leni fluit agmine Thybris, with gentle current, Virg.: agmine remorum celeri, with the quick movement of oars, id. II. Esp. as milit. t. t.: an army on the march; but in translating, generally to be rendered simply, army: in itinere agmen nostrum adorti sunt, Caes.: agmen primum, the van, Liv.: medium, the centre, id.: ab extremo agmine, in the rear, Caes.: also, novissimum agmen, the rear, id.: agmen quadratum, an army marching in order of battle, in the form of a parallelogram; it. conspectu hostium quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. 2. the line of march or march itself: ratio ordoque agminis, the plan and arrangement of the march, Caes.: agmen claudabant, closed the line of march, i. e. formed the rear, id.: agmen cogere, to bring up the rear (keeping the men together), Liv.: used also of naval operations (=claudere). 3. a body of troops in column of attack: confertissimo agmine, id.

4. Sometimes=exercitus or acies: instructo agmine, Liv.: justo agmine, with a sufficient or fully equipped army, Tac. 5. agmen impedimentorum, the baggage train, Tac. 6. Meton. military service, warfare: rudis agminum, a stranger to war, Hor. III. Gen. a crowd or band of people: mulierum ac spadonum agmen, Liv.: educenda dictio est medium in agmen, before the public, Cic.

agna, ae, f. [v. agnus] a ewe lamb: Hor.: Varr. agnascor (adg.), natus, 3. v. dep. [ad and gnascor, old form of nascor] to be born in addition to: commonly, of children born into a familia, where there was already an heres; born after the father had made his will: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. 2. Of plants, etc.: to grow to, or upon something: viscum in quercu agnasci, Plin. Of teeth: to grow afterwards, Gell. Of hair: Plin. Of super-numerary limbs, id.

agnatio, ōnis, f. [agnascor] consanguinity on the father's side (v. agnatus), Cic. agnatus, a, um, Part. [agnascor]. agnatus (adg.), i, m. [agnascor]: a relation on the father's side: cognati, all those descended from the same person, whether male or female: agnati, the cognati of the male sex who traced their descent through males, and were of the same familia. Agnati also signified all those who were adopted into the familia: ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, must be given into the custody of his relations, (Prov. of a quadman), Varr. 2. a child born into

a familia where there was already an heres, Tac.

agnellus, i, dim. m. [agnus], a lambkin, Pl.

agninus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a lamb: lactes, Pl. 2. As subst., agnina, ae, f. (sc. caro) the flesh of a lamb: Pl.: Hor.

agnitio, ōnis, f. [agnosco] a recognizing: agnitio literarum, Quint. II. a knowing, knowledge, in gen.: ad agnitionem animi, for a knowledge of the nature of mind, Cic.

agnitus (adg.), a, um, Part. [agnosco].

agnomen, (adn.), inis, n. [ad and gnomen, old form of nomen] a surname, added to the name; as, Africanus, Magnus, etc.

agnosco (adgn. or adn.), nōvi, nītum [ad and gnosco, old form of nosco] 1. v. a. to recognize, or know again something known before, to own: quum se collegit animus atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo, Cic.: veterem amicum, Virg. II. to express one's recognition, to allow, to acknowledge, to confess, etc.: Aescalon agnoscit summus prolemque fatetur Jupiter esse suam, Ov.: an me non agnoscetis ducem? Liv.: sortilegos, believe in or approve, Cic.: crimen, to acknowledge it to be true, id.: also foll. by Acc. and Inf., to allow that a thing is so, id. III. In gen.: to become acquainted with, to perceive, remark, understand: deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, id.

agnus, i, m. (in the earliest period, generally common, hence agnus mas and agnus femina) a lamb: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, Cic. Agnum lupo eripere velle, proverb, to try to rescue a lamb from a wolf, i. e. to attempt a difficult task, Pl. (Perh. for avi-gnus, connected with Skr. avi-s, a sheep (cf. Gr. ὄvis, Lat. ovis); the root gen (whence genus, gigno) supplying the second part of the compound.)

āgo, ēgi, actum (agier=agl, xii. Tab. in Cic.) 3. v. a. to set in motion, either physically or morally. A. Of physical impulse: I. Of cattle, to drive, tend: agit, ut pastor, capellas, Ov. II. Of men: to drive, conduct, impel: agere praecipitem de fundo, Cic. Poet.: with reflective pronoun, to come, to go: quo agis te? Pl.: quo hinc te agis? whither are you going? Ter. Without pron.: unde agis? Pl. In prose, agi for agere se, to go, to march: si citius agi vellet agmen, to march on quicker, Liv. III. to drive, or carry off: and gen. to steal, plunder (usu. abigere): praedas agere, Sall. Used with ref. to men or animals taken in war, while ferre is used of portable things: hence the phrase ferre et agere (Gr. ἀγρεῖν καὶ φέρειν): res sociorum ferri agique vidit, i. e. exposed to all the licence of war, Liv. IV. to chase, pursue, urge (usu. agitare): apros, Virg. Of men: Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat,

id. V. Of inanimate objects: to impel, push forward, carry: cloacam maximam sub terram agendam, to be carried under ground, Liv. Poet.: agere navem, to steer, Hor.: agere currus, to drive, Ov. Also, Milit. t. t. to push on or advance warlike engines: vineas ad oppidum agere, Caes. Fig., cuniculos agere ad aerarium, to run a mine under the treasury, embezzle money, Cic. VI. to throw out, to shoot or extend upwards or downwards, etc. (mostly poet.): scintillasque agere, to throw out sparks, Lucr.: se lactes ad auras palmes agit, shoots up into the air, Virg.: rimas agere, to split or crack, Cic. Hence animam agere, to breathe one's last, expire, id. B. Of the mind, and the feelings: to incite, rouse, urge, assail, hurry forward, work upon: quae te, germane, furem in mens agit in facinus? Ov.: homines transvorsos agere, to lead them astray, Sall. C. Gen.: to do, act, deal with, attend to, etc. I. In widest signif.: to do, to act, to perform, transact: with aliquid, nihil, plus, etc.: Africanus solitus est dicere nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil cum ageret, Cic. And absol. to act: aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, id.: quid agitur? how do you do? Pl.: quid agis? what are you doing? also, how goes it with you? Hor.: nihil agis, you effect nothing, it is of no use, Ter. II. to pursue in one's mind, aim at, have in view, esp. in phrase, id agere: qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, aim at appearing, Cic. III. agere cum aliquo de re or ut: to treat, deal, negotiate, confer with, plead with: egi cum Claudia et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut eum ab illa injuria deterrent, I tried to induce them, Cic.: de his rebus agere cum eo, to treat with him, Caes. Also, absol.: ita cum Caesare agit, id. 2. With advs. bene, praecclare, male, etc.: to deal well or ill with: praecclare cum aliquo agere, Cic. Freq. in pass. impers.: intelliget secum actum esse pessime, id. IV. With a subst. to denote the action indicated by the subst.: agere triumphum, to triumph, Cic.: libera de quoque arbitria agere, to decide freely concerning each, Liv.: paenitentiam acturus, destined to regret, Quint.: otia agere, to be at leisure, Ov.: alta silentia, to keep profound silence, id.: bellum, to wage war, Caes.: proelium, to give battle, Liv.: gratias (never gratiam, poet. grates), to thank: decima legio ei gratias egit, Caes. Also, t. t. forum or conventum agere, to hold a session, to administer justice: agere te forum Tarsi dicebant, Cic.: Caesar in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est, to hold the assizes, Caes. Of the Senate: ne unquam eo die senatus ageretur, should not meet, Suet. Of offices, employments, etc.: to administer, conduct: agere praefecturam praetorii, id.

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V. Of time: to spend, pass: acta-

tem in literis, Cic.: ruri agere vitam, Liv. Pass.: acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. With annus and an ordinal: to be of a certain age: quantum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. Hence (rare) a sol.: to live, pass the time, or be somewhere: civitas laeta agere, Sall. (see agito, iii., fin.) VI. Sacrific. t. t.: to dispatch the victim: qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros semper "Agone" rogat, Ov. The reply of the priest to the interrogation of the popa, or sacrificer, Hoc Age, bespoke the attention of the assembly: whence hoc or id agere (comp. II.) often means, to pay attention to: Cic.: agere hoc possumus, can think only of our work, Lucr. Hence aliud or alias res agere, not to attend to or heed: aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, Cic. VII. Of civil and political transactions: to manage or transact, to discuss, deliberate: with acc., de with abl., or absol.: recordare velim quae ego de te in senatu egerim, id.: de conditionibus pacis, Liv. (comp. III.) Hence, agere cum populo, of magistrates: to address the people for the purpose of obtaining their suffrages: agere cum populo de republica, Cic. Of proceedings in a court of justice: rem agere ex jure, lege, causa, etc.: to bring an action, to manage a cause or suit, very often absol., (cum aliquo) lege agere, to go to law, Ter.: Cic.: ex jure civili et praetorio agere, id.: tanquam ex syngrapha agere cum populo, to argue with the people, as if it were a case of contract, id.: ex sponso egit, he brought an action on an agreement, id.: summo jure agere, to exercise one's strict legal right, id. Hence, agere reum, to accuse one: tanquam reos ageret, Liv.: and with the gen. of the crime: agere furti, to accuse of theft, Cic. Pass.: the thing in question being the subject of the verb: non capitis ejus res agitur, sed pecuniae, the matter in litigation is not his life, but his money, Ter. Hence, Fig.: to be at stake or in danger, be interested or affected: agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, Cic.: tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. And as a suit, once decided, could not be recommenced, actum est de me, etc. it is all over with me, I am undone, etc.: Pl.: de isto, Cic.: so, acta haec res est, this is quite lost, Ter. Actum or acta agere, proverb, to do what has been already done, to lose one's labour, Cic. VIII. to speak in public, to perform as an actor, etc. Of an orator: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. Of an actor: to represent, play, act: primas partes agere, to perform the principal part, Ter.: gestum agere in scena, Cic.: Hor. Fig.: to act the part of, behave like: amicum, Tac. So, also, se agere = se gerere: tanta mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, in so fickle a way do they act, Sall. IX. Imperat. age, agite, also with the particles dum, vero,

nunc, modo, sane, jam, sis, porro (sometimes agendum and athesis in one word) as an exclamation of encouragement: come on! quick, etc.: age, i tu secundum, come, follow me! Pl.: age, da veniam filio, come now pray, Ter.: agite dum, Liv. In sing. connected with another imper. in the plu.: mitte, agendum, legatos, id. 2. In transitions in discourse: well then! well! nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, well now, since I have taught, Lucr.: age porro, tu, Cic.

3. As a sign of assent: very well! good! age, sit ita factum, Cic. [Cf. Skr. ag-ā-mi, I drive; Gr. ἄγω; O. N. aka, to carry, be carried.]

agōn, ōnis, m. = ἄγων, acc. agona, Plin. Ep.: a contest, or combat in the public games: gymnics, id.: musics, Suet. Prov.: nunc demum agon est, now is the time for action, id.

agōnium, i, n. a Roman festival, at which the rex sacrificulus offered up a ram: See Smith's Ant. agonalia.

agrarius, a, um, adj. [ager] pertaining to land: agrariae leges, laws regulating the division of public lands among the poorer citizens: agrariam rem tentare, to attempt a division of public lands, Cic.: triumvir agrarius, one of three commissioners to manage the division of public lands, Liv. II. Subst.: agrarii, orum, m. plu.: the agrarian party: Cic.

agrestis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to the fields or to the country, country-like, rustic, in good sense: Musa, Lucr.: poma, Virg.: hospitio agresti accipere, Cic. Subst. agrestis, is (Gen. pl. agrestum, Ov.; but -ium, Cic.), a countryman, a rustic: collectos armat agrestes, Virg. Meton.: growing wild, wild: agrestes palmarum, Cic. II. In opp. to the refinement of the citizen, boorish, rude, uncivilized, barbarous, etc.: alterum (hominum genus) indocum et agreste, alterum humanum et politum, Cic.: aborigine genus hominum agreste, Sall.: agrestiores Musae, more rough and practical (referring to the bar), Cic. III. wild, brutal, savage: dominus agrestis et furiosus, id.: vultus, Ov.

agricola, ae, m. [ager, colo]. (Lucr. has gen. pl. agricolūm) Lit.: a land-tiller; a husbandman, farmer: agricolae assidui, Cic.: Delotarus, diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, agriculturist and cattle-breeder, id. Poet. of the gods: the tutelary deities of agriculture: redditur agricolis gratia caelibus, Tib.

agricultio, ōnis, f., also agri cultio, husbandry: Cic.

agricultor, ōris, m., also agri cultor, an agriculturist, husbandman (rare): Liv.

agricultūra, ae, f., also agri cultura, agriculture: Cic.

agripetā, ae, m. [ager, peto] one who strives for the possession of land, Cic.

ah, interj. ah! alas! ha! an excla-

mation expressing pain, indignation, joy, etc., Pl. and Ter. passim: Cic. With Acc.: ah me, me, Cat. (Sometimes written without h.)

āhā, āhā! ah! hahā! interj. an exclamation of reproach or laughter, Pl.

aheneus, aheneus, etc. v. aen., etc.

ai, interj. denoting grief: alas! Ov.

ai, imperat. from aio.

aiens, part. (aio) = affirmativus: negantia contraria aientibus, Cic.

aio, verb defect. [The forms in use are: Pres. Indic. aio, ais, ait, aiunt. Subj. (rare) alas, aiat, aiunt. Past Imperf. Indic. throughout, aiebam, etc. Imperat. ai (rare). Part. pres. aiens (rare). Ain' is used in familiar dialogue = ais-ne. For Past Imperf. also aibas, aibat, and aibant, in Pl. and Ter.] to assent, to say yes (opposed to nego, to say no): vel tu mihi alas vel neges, Pl.: negat quis? nego. Ait?

aio, does he say, yes? so say I, Ter.: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic.

II. to say, or assert: scio absurde dictum hoc derisores dicere, at ego aio recte, I assert, Pl.: aiebant, people generally said, Sall. Esp. in phr., aiunt or ut aiunt, quomodo aiunt, quod aiunt, in quoting a proverbial phrase, relating a story, etc., as the saying is: docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum, Cic. III. to say or speak: often used parenthetically, like inquit, says he, Virg. Sic ait, thus he spake, id. IV. As a sort of conversational exclamation, expressing astonishment, regret, etc.: Ain'? = aisne? also often strengthened, ain' tu? ain' tute? ain' tandem? ain' vero? quid ais? how? is it possible? indeed? what say you? etc: Ain' tu? Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit censorem non fuisse? Cic. Also with a plur.: ain' tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv. [For ag-io, as major for mag-iōr: cf. adagiūm (from ad, agio) and nego (= ne agio).]

ain = aisne, v. aio.

āla, ae, f. a wing: galli plausd pre-munt alas, Enn. in Cic. Poet.: mors alis circumvolat atris, Hor. Of sails: velorum pandinus alas, Virg. Of oars: classis centenis remiget alis, Prop. Of other things: fulminis ocior alis, swifter than the wings of the lightning, Virg.

II. Meton.: in man, the armpit: Liv.: sub ala fasciculum portare, Hor.

2. the corresponding part of animals, Plin.

3. In trees and plants: the junction of a branch, etc.: id.

III. In buildings: the wings, the side apartments, the colonnades: also called in Gr. πτερό, Vitruv. IV. Milit. t. t.: the wing of an army (orig. composed of the Rom. cavalry): alae; equites, ob hoc alae dicti, quia tegunt pedites alarum vice, Serv. ad Virg.

2. Subseq. when the army was composed partly of Roman citizens, and partly of Socii, the Romans were placed in the centre of the battle-line and the Socii upon the wings: hence ala and alarii denoted

the contingent furnished by the Socii, both horse and foot; and the two divisions were denoted as *dextera ala* and *sinistra ala*: prima legio et dextera ala, Liv.: cohortes alarii, i. e. sociorum cohortes, id.: alarii equites, i. e. sociorum equites, id. 3. Still later, when the Italian Socii had become Roman citizens, the alarii were the foreign troops serving in the Roman armies: cohortes alarii et legionarii, Caes. 4. Under the empire the foreign troops serving in the Roman army were divided into cohortes (infantry) and alae (cavalry): hence, agmen legionum alae cohortesque praeveniebant, Tac. [For *az-la*: v. axilla and mala. Cf. O. H. G. *ahsala*: Germ. *achsel*. The root is the same as that of ago, with the sense to move backwards and forwards, to swing; seen also in Gr. *ἀξων*, Lat. *axis*.] (Hence Fr. *aile*.)

alābarches, v. Arabarches.

alābaster, tri, m. plur. **alabastra**, orum, n. = *ἀλάβαστρος*, plur. -*ρα*, a box of a tapering form for perfumes or unguents: alabaster plenus unguenti, Cic. II. Meton. for a rose-bud, from its shape: in virides alabastros fastigato, Plin.

alācer, cris, e, adj. (nom. masc. alacris, Enn., Ter., Virg.: anciently alacer, comm.), dated, cheerful, brisk, gay, active, courageous: quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? why are you so sorrowful? or why so excited? Ter.: videbant Catilinam alacrem atque laetum, in high spirits and joyous, Cic.: ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus, Caes.: equus, Cic. II. Meton.: alacris voluptas, a lively pleasure, Virg. (Hence, Ital. *allegro*, *allegrezza*, Fr. *allègre*, *allégresse*.) [Etym. uncertain.]

alācritis, ātis, f. [alacer] cheerfulness, ardour, eagerness, gladness, excitement: alacritas reipublicae defendendae, Cic.: vir temperatus, sine alacritate ulla, free from excitability, id.: clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, from joy, Liv.: alacritas studiumque pugnandi, Caes.: animi incitatio atque alacritas, high spirits, id. Of animals: canum in venando, Cic.

alāpa, ae, f. a box on the ear: ducere gravem alapam alicui, to give one, Phaedr. Given by a master to his slave on emancipation: hence meton. multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, I sell freedom at a much higher price, id.

alāris, e, adj. (rare for alarius). Milit. t. t., pertaining to the ala: cum cohortibus alaribus, Liv.

alārius, a, um, adj. [ala]. Milit. t. t., pertaining to the ala. For examples v. ala IV.

alātus, a, um, adj. [ala] furnished with wings, winged (only poet.): plantae, winged sandals (of Mercury), Virg.

alānda, ae, f. [a Celtic word]: the lark: Plin. II. the name of a legion

raised by Caesar, in Gaul: Suet. Plur. Alaudae, the larks, i. e. troops of the said legion, Cic. (Hence Fr. dim. *alouette*.)

ālāzōn, ōnis, acc. ōna, m. = Gr. *ἀλαζών*, boaster, braggart, Pl.

albānus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Mons Alb.: lapis albanus, a kind of stone heven from Mount Alba, called in Ital. *peperino* or *piperno*, Vitruv.: hence Alb. columnae, made of such stone, Cic.

albātus, a, um, adj. [albus, like atratus from ater] clothed in white: cum ipse epuli dominus albatu esset, Cic. In the Circensian games, the white party: auriga albatu, Plin.

albēo, 2. v. n. [id.] to be white: (mostly poet.) campi ossibus albet, Virg. Esp. in imperf. part.: albentes rosae, Ov.: albente caelo, at daybreak, Caes.

albesco, 3. v. n. incep. [albeo] to become white: mare albescit, Cic.: albescens capillus, Hor. Of daybreak (cf. albeo): to dawn: lux, Virg.

albīco, i. v. n. [albus] to be white (rare): prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor.

albīdus, a, um, adj. [id.] whitish, white: spuma, Ov.

albītūdo, inis, f. [id.] whiteness, Pl.

albūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] whitish, white: columbus, Cat.: freta, the foaming waves, Mart.

album, i, n. (strictly neut. of Adj. albus) the colour white: maculis insignis et albo, Virg. II. any white object: oculorum, the white of the eye: Cels.: ovi, the white of an egg: id.

2. a white spot on the eye, i. e. a disease of it = albugo, id. III. a white tablet, on which anything is inscribed (*λευκωμα*): e.g., 1. the tablets on which the Pontifex Maximus registered the principal events of the year, the *Annales maximi*: in album referre, to enter or record in, Cic. 2. the tablets of the praetor, containing his edicts, posted up in some public place: sedere ad album, to be studying the edicts of the praetor, Sen. 3. a list of names, a register, e.g. album senatorium, the roll of the senators: albo senatorio eradere, Tac. Also the list of the judges: albo iudicum eradere, Suet.

albus, a, um, adj. white (prop. dead white, opp. to ater, whilst candidus denotes a dazzling white, opp. to niger): barba, Pl.: alba et atra discernere, to tell white from black, Cic.: Pl. Albus is also found in opposition to niger: quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, Cic.: Phaedr. 2. Meton. pale, from sickness, care, etc.: aquosus albo corpore languor, Hor.: vivat et urbanis albus in officiis, pale with town life, Mart. 3. Of the weather, wind, etc.: bright, clear, dry: Notus, Hor.: simul alba nautis stella refulsit, bringing clear weather, id. II. Fig. favourable, fortunate, propitious, Sil. III. Idiomatic phrases: 1. dentibus albis deridere, to deride by laughing so

as to show the teeth, to laugh to scorn: Pl. 2. albus an ater sit nescio or ignoro, I know not whether he is white or black, I know nothing whatever about him, Cic. 3. alba linea signare, to mark with a white line (on white): hence to make no distinction: Lucil.: Gell. 4. alba avis = rara avis (Juv.): Cic. 5. filius albae gallinae, a favourite child of fortune, Juv. (See Mayor a. 1.) 6. equis albis praecurrere, to triumph over, surpass (from the white horses in a triumphal chariot), Hor. 7. album calculum adicere, to allow, approve, Plin. (from the white pebble used by the judges as a sign of acquittal). [Cf. Gr. *ἀλφός*, a white eruption, and *ἀλφός*, adj. = *λευκός* in Hesych.] (Hence Fr. *aube*.)

alcēdo, inis, f. the kingfisher, Varr. Pl. = alcyon.

alcēdōnia (halc.), ōrum, n. plu. the winter days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea was supposed to be calm. Hence Fig.: profound tranquillity: Pl.

alcēs, is, f. the elk: Caes. [Cf. Greek *ἀλκη*; O. H. G. *elaho*, Engl. *elk*.]

alcōyon (hal-), ōnis (= *ἀλκυών*), the kingfisher, halcyon, Virg. = alcedo.

alcōyonēus and -ius (hal-): pertaining to Alcyon, or Alcyon: dies, = alcedonia, q. v.

alēa, ae, f. orig. perh. a die or cube (but does not occur in this sense): a game played with dice, in gen. any game of chance; gambling. Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia, except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia: ludere alea or aleam, also sometimes, in alea: homo nequissimus, qui non dubitavit in foro alea ludere, Cic.: aleam studiosissime lusit, Suet.: in alea perdere, Cic.: exercere aleam, Tac.: indulgere aleae, Suet. Fig.: jacta alea est, the die has been cast: the memorable exclamation of Caesar at the Rubicon, Suet. II. Fig.: anything uncertain, an accident, chance, venture, risk: alea vitae ac rei familiaris, the risk, Varr.: aleam inesse hostiis deligendis, Cic.: dare summam rerum in aleam, to stake or hazard, Liv.: in dubiam imperii servitiiue aleam ire, id.: alea belli, id.: periculosae plenum opus aleae, Hor.: M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, raised above all doubt of his talents, Plin. [Etym. unknown.]

alēātor, ōris, m. [alea] a dice-player, a gambler: Cic.

alēātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a gambler: aleatoria damna, losses at play, Cic.

alēc, alex, v. allec.

alēo, ōnis, m. [alea], a gambler, Cat.

alēs, ātis (abl. aliti, Sen.: gen. plur. alitum, Mart., and lengthened alituum, Lucr.) (ala) orig. adj. I. winged: ales avis, Cic.: equus, i. e. Pegasus, Ov.: Deus, Mercury, id. 2. Fig. =

swift: ales Auster, Virg.: passus, Ov.

II. Subst. a bird (mostly poet.), f. and m.: pennis delata ales, Lucr.: argentea, the raven, before its metamorphosis, Ov.: superba, the peacock, Mart.: longaeva, the phoenix, Claud.: famelica, the kite, Plin.: Phoebeus, the raven, Ov.: albus, the swan, Hor.: cristatus, the cock, Ov.: also, vigil ales, id.: Daulias ales=philomela, id.: fulvus Jovis ales, the eagle, Virg.: also fem.: Jovis ales lapsa plaga aetheria, Virg.

2. Meton. any winged person or deity: Cyllenius ales, Mercury, Claud.: aureus ales, Perseus, Stat.: ales canorus, a swan, for a poet: Hor.: Maconii carminis ales, a swan of epic strain, id.

3. In augury, alites are birds that give omens by their flight, as the bateo, sanqualls, aquilla, etc.: but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua: tum huc, tum illuc volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines, Cic. Hence, 4. Meton.: augury, omen; in this sense f.: mala soluta navis exit alite, Hor.: secunda alite, id.

alesco, no perf. or sup., j. v. n. [alo], to grow, increase: Lucr.

alex, v. alloc.

alexandrinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Alexandria: Alexandria vita atque licentia, a luxurious life, like that of Alexandria, Caes.

alga, ae, f. sea-weed, Plin.: Hor.

2. Fig. to denote a thing of little value: villor algā, Hor.: Virg.

algeo, als, 2. v. n. to be cold, feel chilly; only of the state of the body: erudunt juventutem, algendo, aestuando, Cic.: sudavit et alsit, Hor. Fig.: probitas laudatur et alget, thivers with cold, Juv. [Perh. alg-co and Gr. ἀλγος are cognate.]

algesco, als, 2. v. n. insep. n. [algeo] to catch cold: ne ille alserit, Ter. 2. by analogy of plants, to suffer from the cold: vites, Plin.

algidus, a, um, adj. [id.] chilly: algida, sc. regio, Naev. In Cic.: Cat.

algor, ōris, m. [id.] the feeling of cold, exposure to cold: patiens aloris, Sall.

algosus, a, um, adj. [alga] abounding in sea-weed: Plin.

algu, ūs, m. or *algu*, n. [algeo] the feeling of cold=algor, q. v.: interficere fame atque algu, Pl.

ali-, a stem which appears in a great number of words, and from which are formed alis and alid, the old Nom. of alius (v. alius). This stem *ali* has two meanings: I. *Else, other*. This meaning is negative, "not this one," but some other. II. *Any, some*. This meaning is indefinite, any or some, without limitation.

aliā, adv. [alius] by another way: equites alii alia in civitates suas dirapsi sunt, some by one way, others by another, Liv.

aliās, adv. [id.] I. Of place: somewhere else: alii enim sunt alias, Cic.:

facete is quidem sicut alias, in other passages, id. II. Of time, past or future: at another time, on another occasion: sed plura scribemus alias, at another (or future) opportunity, id.

Alias... alias, at one time... at another time: alias eruptione tentata, alias cuniculis actis, Caes. Alias... aliter, or alias... aliud, at one time in one way, at another time in another way, Cic. Alias saepe, on many other occasions: fecimus et alias saepe, id. Raro alias, on few other occasions, seldom if ever: ut raro alias quisquam tanto favore sit auditus, Liv. Semper alias, on all other occasions: Suet. Non alias, on no other occasion, never before: Liv. III. in other respects, otherwise, for other reasons: alias salubri potu aquae, Tac.: Plin.

alibi, adv. [ali-, (q. v.), with suffix -bi, as in i-bi, u-bi], elsewhere: alibi quam Romae, Tac.: for use of alibi... alibi, v. alius, III.: alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens facit, in one place fear, in another joy, Liv.: exprobrantes suam quisque alius alibi militiam, one his service in one place, another, his in another place, id. II. in other things, in other respects, otherwise: si alibi plus perdiderim, minus aegre habeam, Pl.

alica, (hal.) ae, f. a kind of grain, spelt, Cato. 2. grits prepared from it, Cels. 3. a drink prepared from these grits, Mart.

alicubi, adv. somewhere, anywhere: si salvus sit Pompeius et constiterit alicubi, Cic. With hic: somewhere here, whereabouts: utinam hic prope adesset alicubi, Ter. [Ali- (q. v.), with cubi, adv. of place=ubi, from pronoun stem quo; cf. si-cubi, ne-cubi.]

allicula, (hal.) ae, f. a light upper garment: Mart.

alicunde, adv. lit. any-whence, some-whence: from some place: frequently used with nouns and pronouns in the old writers: venit meditatus alicunde ex solo loco, from some solitary place, Ter.: aliunde... alicunde, from some other quarter, Lucr. 2. with vague reference to persons or things: alicunde corradere, to scrape (the money) together from some quarter, Ter.: Cic. (dub.): nos omnes, quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labor, from any quarter, Ter. [Ali- (q. v.), with cunde, adv. of place=unde; cf. alicubi.]

alid, for aliud, v. alius.

alienatio, ōnis, f. [alieno] the transferring of a thing from one person to another: alienatio sacrorum, a transfer of the sacred rites of one family to another, Cic. II. Fig.: of persons: the going over from one person or party to another, estrangement, desertion: turpis fuga et alienatio exercitus, Caes.: in Vitellium alienatio, offence, aversion, Tac. Phr.: alienatio mentis, loss of reason, lunacy, Cels.

alienigena, ae, m. (earlier, alieni-

genus, a, um, adj.), born in another or foreign land; foreign, alien; and subst. a stranger, a foreigner: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Of things: vino alienigena utere, Gell. In adj. form, exempla alienigena, foreign examples, Val. Max.: Col. Subst.: quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic. 2. heterogeneous: Lucr. [Alienus and gen, root of gigno.]

aliēno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [alienus] to make another's, to alienate, to transfer by sale: ea, quae acceperant a majoribus, vendidisse atque alienasse, Cic. 2. to make other or different, to alter the nature of: tu me alienabis nunquam, quin noster siem, Pl. 3. In gen., to separate, estrange: urbs alienata, subjected to a foreign power, Sall. II. Fig.: Of mental objects: to estrange, set at variance, alienate: eum omnibus eadem respublica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, Cic.: me falsa suspitione alienatum sentiebam, estranged, looked upon as an enemy, Sall.

2. Pass. followed by ab and Abl.: to be disinclined to, be averse to=abhorrere: ab interitu alienari, to recoil from destruction, Cic. 3. Followed by mentem, sensum, etc., to deprive of reason, make delirious, insane: paene alienata mente, Caes.: signum alienatae mentis, of insanity, Suet. And absol.: odor sulphuris saepius haustus alienat, deprives of sense, Sen. Phr.: alienari mente, to be insane, delirious, Plin.

aliēnus, a, um, adj. [alius] belonging to another person, or thing, not one's own (opp. to suus): aliis sua eripere, aliis dare aliena, Cic.: alieni appetens, covetous of the property of others, Sall.: alienum vulnus, intended for another, Virg.: aliena cornua, of Actaeon transformed into a stag, Ov.: suo alienoque Marte pugnare, sc. equites, to fight either as horse or as foot-soldiers, Liv. 2. aes alienum, lit. another's money, hence debt: v. aes.

II. not related or allied, foreign, strange: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, Cic.: se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, to perfect strangers, Caes. Subst.: apud me venant alieni novem, nine strangers, Pl. III. Fig.: unsuitable, incongruous, unfavourable, inconvenient, foreign (opp. to aptus): with Gen. Dat. Abl. ab, ad, or absol. 1. With Gen.: alienum ejus dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribuit, Cic. 2. With Dat.: quod illi causae maxime est alienum, which tells against that side, id. 3. With Abl.: amicitia, inconsistent with, id. 4. With ab: alienum a vita mea, Ter. 5. With ad: ad committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbitrat, unfavourable, Caes.

6. absol.: alieno loco proelium committunt, on unfavourable ground, id.: aliena ac nihil profutura petere, things foreign (to man's nature), unsuitable, Sall. 7. alienum esse in

or ab aliqua re, to be a stranger to, not to understand or be versed in: in physics Epicurus totus est alienus, altogether out of his element, Cic. IV. *averse, hostile, unfriendly*: illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat, Ter.: alieno esse animo in Caesarem milites, Caes. V. In medicine: of the mind, *distracted, delirious*: aliena mens, Sall.

aliger, gēra, gērum, adj. [ala gero], having wings, winged: amor, Virg.: agmen, i. e. of birds, id.

alimentarius, a, um, adj. [alimentum] of or relating to sustenance: lex, Cic.

alimentum, i, n. [alo] nourishment, sustenance, food: alimenta corporis, Cic. 2. Fig.: support, materials, matter: addidit alimenta rumoribus adventus Attali, gave support to the rumours, Liv.: concipit Iris aquas, alimenta nubes affert, Ov.: lacrimae ei alimenta fuere, tears were his food, id. II. *recompense due to parents from children for their rearing*: quasi alimenta expectaret a nobis patria, Cic.

alimonia, ae, f. [id.] = alimonium (q. v.): Pl.: Gell.

alimonia, ii, n. [id.] nourishment, sustenance: mellis, Varr.: quaerere, Juv.

alio, adv. [alius] Prop. of place: lit. *else whither*: to another place: si offendet me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, Cic.: Caes. Strengthened by quo: statuam, Arpinumne mihi eundem sit, an quo alio, to some other place, Cic. 2. Of persons or things: quo alio, nisi ad nos, confugerent? Liv.: vocat me alio jamdudum tacita vestra expectatio, to another point, Cic. 3. Of purpose or design: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad servendum, for no other end, Liv. Alio... alio, in one direction... in another; alio res familiaris, alio ducit humanitas, Cic. Similarly, alius alio, an abbreviated phrase: one in one direction, another in another, Cic.: aliud alio dissipavit, scattered them hither and thither, id. So also: aliunde alio, from one place to another: quassatione terrae aliunde alio aquae transferuntur, Sen.

alioquin, and **alioquin** (both forms are used indifferently, like ceteroquin and ceteroquin) adv. Prop. abl. of alius and quis, *other-how, other-wise, in other respects*: milites tantum, qui sequerentur currum, defuerunt: alioquin magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. II. *besides, in general, moreover (praeterea)*: ne pugnemus igitur, quum praesertim plurimis alioquin Graecis sit utendum, many other Greek words besides, Quint.: non tenuit iram Alexander, cujus alioquin potens non erat, in general, under ordinary circumstances, Curt. III. In arguments, inferences, etc.: *otherwise, else*: credo minimam istius rei fuisse cupiditatem; alioquin multa exstarent exempla majorum, Cic.

aliosum or **aliosus**, contr. of alioversum and alioversus, which are also used, adv.: lit. *else-whither, else-wards, in another direction*: mater ancillas jubet, aliam aliosum ire, Pl.

II. = in aliam partem or rationem, in another way, in a different sense: vereor, ne aliosum atque ego feci, acceperit, Ter. (Hence, Fr. *ailleurs*.)

alipes, ēdis, adj. [ala pes] (poet. and rare), having wings on the feet, wing-footed: deus, Mercury, Ov.: and absol. = Mercurius, id. II. Meton.: *swift, fleet*: cervi, Lucr.: equi, Virg. And absol. for equus, id.

alipēs or **alipēs**, ae, m. = ἀλειπτης. Lit.: the anointer in the wrestling-schools or the baths; but gen. the trainer or teacher in the gymnasia: Cic.: Juv.

aliquā, adv. (orig. Abl. of aliquis, agreeing with via), by some road, somehow, in some way or other: aliqua evolare si posset, Cic.

aliquam, adv. [aliquis], in some degree; used only in connection with diu, multus, and plures. I. aliquam diu, and aliquamdiu, a while, for a while, for some time: ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Opplanicum, sed aliquam diu incolumem fuisse miremini, for any length of time, Cic. 2. Often followed by deinde, postea, postremo, tandem, etc.: cunctati aliquam diu sunt: pudor deinde commovit aciem, Liv. 3. Of place: for a long distance: Rhodanus aliquam diu Gallias dirimit, Mela. II. aliquam multus, or aliquammultus: considerable in number or quantity: sunt vestrum aliquam multi qui Pisonem cognorunt, Cic.

aliquando, adv. of time [id.] related to aliquis, as quando to quis: hence, quando, when, aliquando, any-when, some-when, that is, at some indefinite time, past or future, once upon a time, formerly, hereafter. Aliquando is generally used in affirmative clauses, unquam in negative clauses, or those implying doubt: illucescet aliquando dies ille, will at some time (sooner or later) dawn, Cic.: veritus sum deesse Pompeii salutem, quum ille aliquando non defuisset meae, once, Cic. Si forte aliquando or si aliquando, if haply at any time, if ever, etc.: si quid hujus simile forte aliquando eveniret, Ter.

II. *sometimes, now and then* = nonnunquam, interdum: te nonnunquam a me alienarunt, et me aliquando immutarunt tibi, Cic. It is sometimes repeated: aliquando... aliquando, sometimes... at other times, Quint.

III. *at length, for once, on this occasion, now*: verum aliquando tamen, Cic.: sed ne plura: dicendum enim aliquando est: I must for once say it, id. Pleon. with tandem: aliquando tandem huc animum ut adducas tuum, now at last, Ter.

aliquantillus, a, um, adj. dim. [aliquantulus] neut. used subst., a little bit: Pl.

aliquantisper, adv. temp. [aliquantus] for a while, for a few minutes: Pl.: Ter.

aliquanto and **aliquantum**, adv. [id.] somewhat, considerably, in some degree (the degree depends on the context): a middle term between multo and paulo: nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. Ba. Aliquantum, soror, somewhat, Pl.: non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, not a little, well within it too, Cic.: quale sit, non tam definitione intelligi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), quam, etc., in some degree, id. Of time: quum in iisdem locis aliquanto ante fuisset, some time before, id. Esp. with comparatives, aliquanto: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, considerably flatter, Caes. But also aliquantum, Ter.: Liv.

aliquantulum, adv. [aliquantulus] just a little: aliquantulum tibi parce, Ter.: subtristis, id.

aliquantulus, a, um, adj. dim. [aliquantus] (rare as adj.) some little, just a little: aliquantulus frumenti numerus, Hirt. Neutr. used subst. with Gen. partit.: aeris alieni aliquantulum, Cic.

aliquantus, a, um, adj. [ali, any, some, and quantus] somewhat (great), not a little, considerable: a middle term between much and little: Romani signorum et armorum aliquanto numero potiti, a considerable number or quantity, Sall. 2. As neutr. subst.: sed quaero, utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus, an nihil arbitremur? A. Actum vero, et aliquantum quidem, and a good deal too, Cic.: with Gen. partit.: aliquantum agri, id.

aliquatenus, adv. [aliquā and tenus]: for some distance. Of place: aliquatenus procedere, Mel. 2. Usu to a certain degree, to some extent: aliquatenus, inquit, dolere, aliquatenus timere permitte: sed illud aliquatenus longe producit, Sen.: Quint.

aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, plur. aliqui, aliquae, aliqua [ali-, qui] (the Nom. fem. sing. and neutr. plur. were originally aliquae: aliquae res verberet, Lucr.: afterwards aliqua), pron. indef. adj. (the forms aliquis, aliquid being used substantively: v. foll. art.): some, any, always emphatic, and opposed, either expressly or by implication, to such words as *all, much*, on the one hand, and *none* on the other: si est aliqui sensus in morte, some sensation (if not complete, as in life), Cic.: ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, Ter.: qui alicui rei est (sc. aptus), who is fit for something, id.: in alicujus certae personae laudem, to the praise of some definite individual, Cic.: haec enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, in some degree, id.: aut hoc, aut aliquo reipublicae statu, granted only that there be some condition of a commonwealth opp. to si omnia interierint, if all be lost, id. (Aliquis, aliqui are chiefly

used in affirmative sentences; ullus in negative: when used in negative sentences, aliqui is more emphatic than ullus: nec cum aliqua defensione confiteri, with any available defence, id.)

II. With numerals (as Gr. τις) to express an indefinite number: aliquos viginti dies, some, or about 20 days, Pl.: tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic.

Aliquis, aliquid, plur. aliqui [all, quis] Abl. sing. aliqui, Pl.—pron. indef. subst., the forms aliqui, aliquid being adj.: v. former art. (aliquis is sometimes used with a noun: quibus est aliquis objectus labos, Ter.), some one, some thing, somebody or something: in plur., some, any: quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis, qui, etc., if there be somebody, Cic.: aut tunc, aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, with something, Pl.: aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem, I would do (at all events) do something, so as to avoid doing this, Ter.: aut ipse occurrebat aut aliquos mittebat, some others, Liv. Later aliquid = unemphatic quid, quidquam: Tiberium ne tum quidem aliquid quam iram meditatum, any thing else, Tac.

2. With adjectives: Judicabant, esse profecto aliquid natura pulchrum atque praeclarum, Cic.: aliquid magnum, Virg.

3. With unus, to denote a single, but indefinite person: ad unum aliquem confugiebant, Cic.

4. With alius, aliud: dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat, Ter.

5. Partitive with ex, de, or the Gen.: aliquis ex vobis, Cic.: aliquis de tribus nobis, id.: suorum aliquis, id.

6. aliquid with part. Gen. of Subst. or Adj.: aliquid pugnae, some fighting, Pl.: virium, Cic.: in quibus aliquid dignitatis fuit, Caes.

7. In Pl. and Ter. with plur. verb (as τις in Gr.): aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, bid her come out, some one, Pl. With 2 pers. sing.: exoriaré aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg.

8. neut. acc. with intrans. verbs: si in me aliquid offendistis, have done ought to offend me, Cic. Sometimes used quite as adv., somewhat, in some degree, Liv. II. somebody or something great or considerable: esse aliquem or aliquid (as τις, τι, in Gr.): to be of some worth, value, or note: atque fac, ut me velis esse aliquem, Cic.: est aliquid, it is no trifle, id. 2. dicere aliquid, like λέγειν τι, to say something of importance, id.

Aliquisquam, **aliquidquam**, pron. indef. subst. (aliquis), any one, any thing (rare): Cic. (dub.)

Aliquō, adv. (aliquis) lit. *some-whither*: to some place or other: aliquem rus aliquo educere, Cic. With Gen. like quo, ubi, etc.: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. in Cic.

Aliquōt, num. adj. indef. indecl. [all, quot] lit. *some-what* in point of number, some, several, a few: dies, Ter.: saccula, Cic. Without subst.: aliquot me adiere, Ter.

Aliquōtīes (also, aliquotiens), adv. [aliquot] *some-times*, either many or few, at several times, at different times: aliquoties causam agere, Cic.

Aliquō-vorsum, adv. *towards some place, one way or other*: Pl.

Alis, old form for alius, q. v.

Aliter, adv. [alis for alius] *otherwise, in another manner*: tu si aliter existimes, nihil errabis, Cic.: neque mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, by any other means, Hor.: aliter . . . aliter . . . in different ways: aliter Diodoro, aliter Philoni, Chrysippo aliter placet, Cic. With atque, ac, quam (v. alius): sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, id. Non, nec, nihil, haud aliter, not otherwise, i.e. just as if: nec scripsi aliter ac si, etc., id.: esp. in similes, sometimes preceded by ceu: just as when . . . even so, Virg. Non aliter nisi, or quam ut, on no other condition than: non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi . . . , Caes. in Cic.: id sibi contendendum, aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Caes.—Aliter esse, or se habere, to be differently constituted or arranged: ratio ordoque agnominis aliter se habebat ac . . . , id. 2. in a different manner, i.e. contrary to expectation or wish, amiss: ne quid aliter eveniat, Sall. 3. Of local position: atque aliter curvantem brachia cancrum, in the opposite direction, Ov.

II. For aliquo, in any other case, else: jus enim semper est quaesitum aequabile: neque enim aliter esset jus, Cic.

Alitus, Part. [alo.]

Aliūbi, adv. [ali-, ubi] (rare for alibi) *elsewhere*: Plin. Varr.: aliūbi . . . here . . . there, Plin.

Alium, i. n. v. allium.

Aliundē, adv. [ali-, unde] lit. *elsewhence*: from another person, place, or quarter: aliundē dicendi copiam petere, Cic.: neque ultra caeca timet aliunde fata, has no fears of death from any other quarter, Hor.: aliis aliunde est periculum, some are exposed to danger from one quarter, others from another, Ter.

Alius, a, ud, adj. Gen. altus, Dat. alii (old form, alis, alid, Lucr., Cat.—Gen. sing. m. alii, Cato.—Dat. m. alii, Lucr.—Fem. gen. aliae, Lucr.: Cic.: Liv.—Fem. dat. aliae, Pl.—Dat. plur. alis, Lucr.), not the same, different, other (usually of several, whereas aliter means the other of two): diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi proelio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant, Caes.: freq. with a pron. indef. aliquis, quis, quidam: nec nobis praeter me alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Pl.: ALIO DIE, augural t. t. when the comitia were to be postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavourable omens: quid gravius, quam rem susceptam dirimi, si unus augur ALIO DIE dixerit? Cic. Followed by atque or ac and et, more rarely by nisi

and quam: instead of quam, the Abl. compar. or praeter, and similar words, are sometimes used: 1. With atque or ac: ut longe alia in fortuna esset atque ejus pietas ac dignitas postulabat, in a far different condition from that which, etc., Cic.: non alius essem atque nunc sum, a different person from what I now am, id. 2. With et: lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, there is a wide difference between the light of the sun and that of a lamp, id. 3. With nisi or quam (the latter is doubtful in Cic.): erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. Also, nihil aliud nisi or quam, followed by verb finit., nothing else than, nothing but, only. This constr. is often elliptical, and fecit, factum est, or something similar must be supplied: et hostes quidem nihil aliud (i.e. nulla alia re facta) quam perfusis vano timore Romanis, citato agmine abeunt, Liv. So, quid aliud quam? what else than? quibus quid aliud quam admonemus, cives nos eorum esse, what else do we do save to remind them . . . , id.: so, quid enim aliud quam admonendi essetis? id. In affirmative clauses, rare and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin. 4. With Abl., other than, different from: qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, Pl.: alius Lysippo, any other (sculptor) than he, Hor. 5. With praeter: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic. II. alius repeated in distributive clauses or opposed to nonnulli, quidam, ceteri, partim, etc.: in sing. the one . . . the other: in plur. some . . . others: alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes; earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam autem cicures, nonnullas abditas, Cic. Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause: castra metari placuit, ut [sc. alii] opus, et alii proelium inciperent, Tac. Opposed to aliquis: putat aliquis, esse voluptatem bonum: alius autem, pecuniam, Cic. Sometimes aliud . . . aliud mark the contrast between two different ideas or expressions: one thing . . . another: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, id.

III. alius repeated (in another case) or joined with aliter, alias, alio, alibi, aliunde, etc.: an abbreviated expression which must be translated twice: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, some in one place, others in another, Cic.: illi alias aliud hisdem de rebus sentiunt, they are at one time of one opinion, at another of a different opinion, id.: equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, some by one road, others by another road, Liv. IV. alius ex alio, alius super alium, alius post alium, one after another: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic.: so even of two only (=alter), alius super alium

corruerunt, Liv.: alia super alia, Liv.: alium post alium, Sall. **V.** alius atque alius or alius aliusque, one and another; now this, now that; different: eadem res saepe aut probatur aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, accordingly as it is differently expressed, Cic. **VI.** With negative and comparative: mulier, qua mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, than whom no other woman is more beautiful (where other is redundant in English), Pl.: non alia ante Romana pugna atrocior fuit, Liv.

VII. of another kind, different: alium fecisti me, you have changed me, Pl.: longe alia mihi mens est, my feelings are very different, Sall. Hence, as t. t. in the divisions of the Roman Senate, in alia omnia, sc. vota, ire, transire, or discedere, to reject or oppose a measure, to vote or divide against it: frequens eum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic. **VIII.** Where the contrasted objects together compose one whole, alius=relíquus, ceteri, the rest, the others. Divitiaco ex aliis (Gallis) maximam fidem habebat, Caes.

IX. In the enumeration of the parts of anything, second... third: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. And with a proper name: ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, a second Ariovistus, Tac. (Gr. ἄλλος (=ἄλ-γος); Goth. ali-s, O. H. G. all-es, ell-es, Eng. else.)

alius-mōdi (modus) ade. of another kind (rare): res aliusmodi est ac putatur, Cic. **al-lābor** (adl.), apsus, 3. v. dep. l. f. to slip to, or towards: hence, of any easy or noiseless motion: to flow, glide to or on: with Dat. or Acc.: viro lapsa sagitta est, Virg.: fama allabitur aures, id.: Curetum allabimur oris, see sail to, id.: mare crescenti allabitur aestu, rolls gently in with flowing tide, id. Fig.: totum allabi classibus aequor, (they see) the whole sea glide towards them with fleets (as if moving with them), id.

al-lāboro (adl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to labour or toil at: Hor.: simplici myrto nihil allabores, add to with labour, id. **allacrīmo**, avi, atum, 1. v. n., to shed tears at something: only in imp. part.: allacrimans, Virg. **allapsus** (adl.), a, um, Part. [allabor].

allapsus (adl.), ūs, m. [id.] a gliding to, a stealthy approach: serpentium, Hor. **al-lātro** (adl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a.: to bark at: and fig. of persons: to revile, rail at: Cato allatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv.

allātus (adl.), a, um, Part. [affero].

allaudābilis, e, adj. praise-worthy, Pl.

al-laudo (adl.), 1. v. a. to praise much: Pl.

allectatio (adl.), ōnis, f. [allecto] an enticing or alluring: Quint.

allecto (adl.), avi, atum, 1. v. freq. [allicio] to allure, entice (rare): Cic. (Hence Fr. *allécher*.)

(1) **allectus**, a, um, Part. [allēgo.]

(2) **allectus**, a, um, Part. [allicio.]

allēgatio (adl.), ōnis, f. [allēgo] a despatching, a mission: quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic.

allēgatus, ūs, m. a sending, instigation: meo allegatu venit, Pl.

al-lēgo (adl.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [lēgo] to despatch on business, to commission: (freq. in Pl., elsewhere rare, but class.): ego si allegassem aliquem ad hoc negotium, Pl.: homines nobiles allegat iis, qui peterent, Cic. Hence *allegati*, deputies: inter allegatos Oppianici, id. **II.** Meton. (post-Aug.): to adduce, allege: exemplum, Plin.: (legati) munera, preces, mandata regis sui allegant, bring the gifts, and allege the entreaties and commands (a Zeugma), Tac. **2.** to instigate=subornare: ut ne credas a me allegatum hunc senem, Ter.

al-lēgo (adl.), ēgi, ectum, 3. v. a. to gather to, to elect into (a body or corporation), to choose: suffragio Druidum allegitur, Caes.: aliquem in senatum, Suet.: inter patricios, id. **allēvamentum**, i, n. [allevo] a means of alleviating (rare): sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, Cic. **allēvatio** (adl.), ōnis, f. [id.] a raising up, elevating: humerorum allevatio, Quint. **2.** Fig.: the lifting up or taking away of a burden, etc.: an alleviation, relief: ut (doloris) diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic.

al-lēvo (adl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lift up, to raise, set up: quibus (laqueis) allevati milites facilius ascenderent, Sall. Fig.: C. Caesar eloquentia et spiritu, et jam consulatu allevabatur, was being raised (i.e. to distinction), Flor. **II.** Fig.: to lighten, alleviate, comfort: onus aliqua ex parte, Cic. **2.** to diminish the force of, to weaken: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut allevatur, is extenuated, id.

allec (also halec and alec), ēcis, n. or **allex** (hal.), ēcis, f. and m. (plur. not used), the sediment of a costly fish-sauce, garum: and in gen. the sauce prepared from small fish, fish-pickle, Plin.: Pl.: faecem et allec, Hor. (Etym. uncertain.)

allicēfacio (adl.), 3. v. a. [allicio facio] to allure (rare): Sen.: Suet. **al-līcio** (adl.), lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. (also alliceo, allicui, ēre, 2. v. a. Char.) [lacio] to draw gently to, entice: rex sum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me allexero, Pl.: exsules damnatosque ad se allicere coepit, Caes. Fig.: somnos, to invite slumber, Ov.

al-līdo (adl.), si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] to strike, or dash against: (remigum) pars ad scopulos allisa, Caes. **II.**

Fig.: to endanger; pass., to suffer damage: in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est, Cic.

allifana, orum, n. plu. sc. pocula, large drinking-cups made at Allifae, Hor.

al-līgo (adl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind to, up, etc.: ad statuam, Cic.: of binding the vine to trees or other props, Col.: vulnus, to bandage, Liv.: oculus alligatus, Cic.: naves alligat ancora, makes or holds fast, Virg.: alligare colorem, to fix it, Plin.: alligati sc. servi, slaves who are fettered, Col.: alligatus calculus, in games, a piece that cannot be moved, Sen.: lac alligatum, curdled milk, Mart. **II.** Fig.: to bind down, hold fast, to restrain; in moral sense: to oblige or bind: lex omnes mortales alligat, Cic.: beneficio alligari, id.: alligare se, to make oneself responsible, to implicate oneself: with Gen. or Abl.: hic furti se alligat, he pleads guilty of the theft, Ter.: alligare se scelere, Cic.

al-līno (adl.), lēvi, lītum, 3. v. a. (inf. allinire, Pall.) to besmear, to bedaub (rare): Plin. Fig.: atrum signum (versibus), to mark them with a damnable mark, Hor.: Cic.

allīsus (adl.), a, um, Part. [allido].

allium (or alium), i, n. (v. caepa and porrum), garlic (much used for food among the poor): oboluit allium, Pl.: Hor. (Hence, Fr. *ail*.)

allōcūtio (adl.), ōnis, f. [alloquor] a speaking to, an accosting: Suet.

II. Esp. a consolatory address, an exhortation: qua solatus est allocutione? Cat. **III.** an harangue by a Roman general to his soldiers: v. Smith's Ant. 17.

allōcūtus (adl.), a, um, Part. [alloquor].

allōquium (adl.), ii, n. [alloquor] an address, exhortation, consolation: alloquio leni perlicere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv.: fortunam benigno alloquio adjuvabat, by affable address, id.

al-lōquor (adl.), cūtus, 3. v. dep. to speak to, address, exhort, console (rare in class. per.): Diis gratias agere atque alloqui, Pl.: quem nemo alloqui vellet, Cic. Of a general addressing his troops, Liv.: Suet.

al-lūbesco, 3. v. insep. [lubet], to begin to please: Hercle vero jam allubescit (femina) primulum, Pl.

al-lūceo (adl.), xi, no sup, 2. v. n. to shine upon (very rare): nisi aliqui igniculus alluxerit, Sen. **II.** Fig.: as v. a.: fortuna faculam lucificam allucere vult, is ready to light up the torch of money-making, Pl.

allucinatio, **allucinor**, v. aluc.

al-lūdō, 1. v. a. to play, jest: quando adbibero, alludiabo, Pl.: and of dogs: to caress, id.

al-lūdo (adl.), ūsi, ūsum, 3. v. a. and n. to play with, to joke, jest: [freq. after Aug. per.: in Cic. only once] with ad or Dat.: alludit (taurus) viri-

dique exsultat in herba, *plays with her*, Ov.: alludens varie et copiose *bantering (him) in a variety of ways*, Cic. 2. *to allude or refer to*: Homeri versibus, Val. Max. II. Fig.: of the waves: *to play or dash upon*: litoribus, Cic. 2. of the wind: *summa cacumina silvae lenibus alludit flabris levis Auster*, Val. Fl.

al-lūo (adt.), ōi, i. v. a. *to wash against, to bathe*: non alluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. Fig.: (Massilia) cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, id.

allūvies (adt.), ei, f. [alluo] *a pool occasioned by the overflowing of a river*, etc.: in proxima alluvie pueros exponunt, Liv.

allūvio (adt.), ōnis, f. [id.] *an overflowing, an inundation*: terra aquarum saepe alluvionibus mersa, App. 2. *alluvial land*: jura alluvionum et circumluvionum, Cic.

almus, a, um, adj. [alo] *nourishing*: (generally poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, etc.): hence, *life-supporting or producing, increase-giving, genial, kind*, etc.: nutrix, Pl.: Venus, Lucr.: Ceres, Virg.: ager, id.: vites, id.: Faustitas, Hor.: dies, id.

alnus, i, f. *the alder*: Plin. Poet.: anything made of alder-wood: tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, canoes, Virg.: of Charon's boat, nec sperat coenosi gurgitis alnum, Juv. [Cf. O. H. G. *el-ira*, N. H. G. *eller*, Eng. *al-der*, *el-der*.] (Hence, Fr. *aune*.)

alo, alōi, altum and altum, i. v. a. *to rear, nourish, support, maintain*: Athenis natus altusque, Pl.: cum Hannibale alito atque educato inter arma, Liv.: aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter.: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, rear for the sake of amusement and pleasure, Caes.: velut annis, imbres quem super notas aluere ripas, have raised above its wonted banks, Hor. With Abl. of the means: reliquam partem hlemis se eorum coplis aluerunt, Caes. II. Fig.: *to increase, promote, cherish*: honos alit artis, Cic.: civitas quam ipse semper aluisset, whose prosperity he had always promoted, Caes. [Cf. Goth. *al-an*, *al-jan*, to rear, O. H. G. *alt*, Eng. *old*. The root takes also in Latin the forms *al* (el-e-mentu-m) and *ol* (ad-ol-e-sco).]

ālōē, ēs, f. = *ἀλόη*, the aloe: aloe perfoliata, Linn., and probably other species: Plin. Fig.: from its bitterness: plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv.

Alpēs, tum (sometimes in the sing. **Al** is, is), f. *the Alps*. In sing. (poet.): nec quot apes Hyble, nec quot in Alpe ferae, Ov. As a gen. name for a mountain, only poet.: geminae Alpes, the Alps and Pyrenees, Sil.

alpha, n. indecl. = *ἄλφα*, the Gr. name of the first letter of the alphabet: hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, Juv.

Hence fig. the first: alpha paenultorum, Mart.

alpīnus, a, um (rarely *Alpicus*), adj. [Alpes] *pertaining to the Alps*: nives, Virg.: Alpini mures, marmots, Plin.

alsius or **alsus**, a, um, adj. [algeo] *chilly, cold, cool* (rare): alsia corpora, cold bodies, Lucr. Alsus only in Comp. neutr.: Antio nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic.

altar and **altāre**, āris, n. v. altaria.

altāria, tum, n. plu. [altus: term. -are: cf. alveare, collare] (post class. in the sing.: altare, is, n.: altar, āris, n.: and altarium, ii, n. Abl. altari, Petr.): *that which was placed upon the altar (ara) for the burning of the victim*: aris altaria imponere, Quint. Hence poet.: a high altar (built and ornamented with special splendour): en quatuor aras: ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas, altaria Phoebō, two high altars to Phoebus, Virg. (where ara is the genus, altare the species). Of a single altar: Hannibalem altaribus admotum, brought to the altar, Liv. (Hence, Fr. autel, O. Fr. alter.)

altārium, ii, n. v. altaria.

altē, adv. *high, on high, dextram alte extulit, raised it high*, Virg.: altius praecinctis, to persons higher girt up, i. e. more active, Hor. Fig.: spectare, to aim high, Cic.: ingenium altissime assurgit, Plin. II. *deeply*: sulcus altius impressus, Cic.: ort. of wounds driven deep, Virg. 2. Fig.: indignum his qui altius perspiciebant, who took a deeper view, id.

alter, tēra, tērum, adj. Gen. usu. altērius, which is frequent in dactyl. verse: Dat. alteri, rarely altero: Dat. fem. alterae, Ter., Nep.: one of two, the other of two: necesse est enim sit alterum de duobus, Cic.: alter consummum, Liv.: altera factio, the other (opposite) party, Nep. In plur. with nouns plur. in form but sing. in meaning: binas a te accepi literas: quarum alteris mihi gratulabare, alteris dicebas, in the one... in the other, etc., Cic. Also of things regarded as forming two classes or divisions: hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, these other five, id. Alter ambove, one or both of two; commonly in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = ALTER AMBOVE SI EIS VIDERETUR: utique C. Pansa, A. Hir-tius consules alter ambove S. E. V. rationem agri habeant, id. II. alter... alter, the one... the other: alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Pl. In plur.: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic. 2. With subst. or pron., instead of the second alter: Epaminondas... Leonidas: quorum alter, etc. Leonidas autem, Cic.

3. Sometimes one alter is omitted: duae turmae haesere: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (sc. altera) in repugnando, Liv. 4. The second alter in diff. case, with an ellipsis similar to that which occurs with

alius: alter alterius ova frangit, each breaks the eggs of the other, Cic.

5. With unus: quum inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Pl. After two subs., the first alter generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second; but the order is sometimes reversed. III. As a numeral = secundus, the second, the next: primodie, ... alter dies, ... tertius dies, ... deinde reliquis diebus, Cic.: fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, thou shalt now be next after him, Virg.: alteris mensis (for mensis secundis), at the dessert, Hor. So with tens, hundreds, etc.: accepi tuas literas, quas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, on the twenty-second day, Cic.: anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita Roma erat, in the three hundred and second year, Liv.: altero quoque die, every other day, Cels.: olea non continuis annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum affert, about every other year, Col. 2. unus et alter, the one and the other = one or two: several, two or three (Gr. *εἰς καὶ ἕτερος*): unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic. Versus paulo concinnior unus et alter, Hor.

3. alterum tantum: as much more or again, twice as much (cf. Gr. *ἕτερα ποῖαυτα*): altero tanto aut sesqui major, Cic. 4. To denote similarity: a second, another: Verres, alter Orcus, a second Orcus, id.: Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv. So, alter idem: amicus est tanquam alter idem, a second self, Cic. IV. one or the other of two, for alteruter: si necesse est in alteram errare partem, on one side or the other, Quint. V. As subst.: a neighbour, a fellow-creature (*ὁ πέλας*): qui nihil alterius causa facit, for the sake of his neighbour, Cic. VI. Sometimes = alius; esp. in Gen. sing., the Gen. of alius being v. rare: alter adolescens decessit, alter senex, alius inter cenandum solutus est, alterius continuata mora somno est, another dies in his sleep, Sen.: but only when opp. to a word in the sing.: nil obstat tibi, dum ne sit tibi ditior alter, Hor. [From *al*, the root of alius, q. v.: -ter is allied to the comparative suffix, and hence occurs as the suffix of several words which denote one of a pair, or one considered relatively to another: cf. u-ter, neu-ter, and Gr. *ἑ-τερο-ς*, *πό-τερο-ς*.] (Hence, Fr. *autre*, *autrui*.)

altercātio, ōnis, f. [altercor] *wrangling, a dispute, debate*: dies consumptus est altercatione, Cic. 2. esp.: a sharp questioning, or cross-examination in a court of justice: id.

alterco, are (act. form for altercor), i. v. n. *to wrangle, quarrel*: Ter.

altercor, atus, i. v. dep. [alter] *to bicker, dispute, wrangle, quarrel*: Labienus altercari cum Vatinius incipit, Caes.: inter nos, Liv. 2. *to cross-examine sharply, or severely in a court of justice*: Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic. 3. Poet.:

to contend, struggle with: altercantes libidinibus pavore, Hor.

alternis, v. **alternus**, *fin.*

alternus, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [alternus] to do first one thing, then a second: more fully, alternare vices, Ov.: alternant spesque timorque fidem, make it at one time seem credible, at another not, id.: hirundines in fetu summa aequitate alternant cibum, feed their young in succession, Plin. II. Neutr.: to alternate: alternantes proelia miscet, fight with each other in succession, Virg.: arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, alternates, i. e. they bear every other year, Plin.

alternus, a, um, adj. [alter] every other (out of two, or a series of pairs, e. g. 1, 3, 5; or 2, 4, 6), alternate, one after the other: alternus tenebras et lucem tempore gigni, Lucr.: alternis trabibus ac saxis, with beams and stones alternately, Caes.: alterno pede terram quatunt, first with one foot, then with the other, 'with rhythmic foot,' Hor.: alternus metus, alternate fear, i. e. when first one party and then the other is frightened, Liv.: alternis paene verbis T. Manlii factum laudans, with almost every other word, id.: alternis dicetis, amant alterna Camenae, couplets made by two rivals alternately, Virg.: alternis carminibus sermonibus, dialogue, Hor. Of verses: alternately hexam. and pentam., elegiac: versus, Cic. II. Legal t. t., alterna consilia or alternos iudices rejicere, to denote the right of plaintiff and defendant alternately to strike out the names of a certain number of jurors, as in English law, Cic. III. As adv.: alternis (Abl. plur. sc. vicibus), alternately, by turns (not in Cic.): Lucr.: Liv.: Virg.

alter-uter, alterutra more freq. than altera utra, alterutrum more freq. than alterum utrum (so alterutrus, alterutri, etc.), adj. one of two, the one or the other, either: utrum te perfidiosum an praevaricatorem existimari mavis? video necesse esse alterutrum, Cic.: alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor.

alticinctus, a, um, adj. [altus cinctus] high-girt, i. e. active, busy: Phaedr.

altillius, e, adj. [alto] fattened, fat, large: boves, Varr. Absol.: altillius (sc. avis), a fattened bird, esp. of fowls: satur altillium, having eaten his full of fat poultry, Hor. Also of plants: asparagi, Plin. Fig. for rich, abundant: dote altilli atque opima, Pl.

altisonus, a, um, adj. [altus sonus] high-sounding, sounding from on high (rare and poet.): Juppiter, thundering on high, Cic. II. Fig.: lofty, sublime: Maro, Juv.

altitōnans, antis, adj. [altus tonans] thundering from on high: Juppiter, Enn.: pater, Cic. poet. II. Meton. of wind, loud-roaring: Vultur, Lucr.

altitudo, dinis, f. [altus] height:

altitudo aedium, Cic. Fig.: elevation, loftiness: elatio atque altitudo orationis, id.: animi, elevation, nobleness of mind, id. II. depth: spelunca infinita altitudine, id.: altitudo fluminis, Caes. Fig.: unfathomableness, secrecy (Gr. βαθύτης): altitudo animi, impenetrable reserve, Tac.

altivolans, antis, adj. [altus volans] high-flying, soaring: altivolans solis rota, Lucr.

altivölus, a, um, adj. [altus volo] flying high, soaring: aves, Plin.

altor, ōris, m. [alo] a nourisher, foster-father: educator et altor, Cic.

altrinsēcus, adv., from the other side: perge; ego assistam jam hinc altrinsecus, Pl. [Cf. intrinsecus, extrinsecus.]

altrix, icis, f. [alo] a female nourisher: eorum eadem terra parens, altrix, patria dicitur, Cic.: a foster-mother, Ov.

altrovorsum, contr. altrorsus, adv. [alter versum] on the other side, Pl.

altus, a, um, adj. orig. Part. from alo: I. Seen from below, upwards, high: arbor, Lucr.: altior illis ipsa Dea est, taller, Ov.: montes, Virg. With gen. of the measure: alta novem pedum, Col. (but regularly Acc.) 2. Fig.: lofty, elevated, noble: altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic.: Roma, Ov. Of the voice: high, shrill: conclamationem altiore voce, Cat. 3. neut. used subst., usu. after prep.: editus in altum, raised on high, Cic. Esp. (sc. caelum) the heavens: Maia genitum demisit ab alto, Virg. II. Seen from above downwards, deep, profound: altissimae radices, Cic.: altissima flumina, Caes.: gurgite in alto, in the deep abyss, Virg.: altum vulnus, id. Fig.: somnus, deep sleep, Hor.: sopor, Virg.: silentia, Ov. 2. neut. used subst. v. supr. I. 3: ex alto dissimulare, to be a deep dissembler, id. Hence, ex alto repetere, or petere, in discourse, to bring from far, and part. far-fetched: quid causas petis ex alto? Virg. 3. Still more freq. (sc. mare), the deep sea: terris jactatus et alto, id.: ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic.

Fig.: imbecillitas in altum provehitur imprudens, id. III. Poet.: far back, ancient, venerable: genus alto a sanguine Teucri, Virg. (Hence, Fr. haut, through old Fr. halt.)

alucinor, (better than all. or hall.) atus, i. v. dep. [perh. cogn. with αλῦω]: to wander in mind, to talk idly, dream: quae Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic.: epistolae nostrae debent interdum alucinari, to wander, be discursive, id.

alūmen, inis, n. alum: Vitr.: Cels.

alumna, ae, v. alumnus.

alumnus, a, um, adj. [v. fin.] nourished, brought up: usu. subst. and chiefly poet.: a nursing, foster-son, disciple: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? for her dear nursing (pet), Hor.: legionum alumnus, brought

up among soldiers, Tac.: Platonis alumnus, Cic. Of the inhabitants of a country: Italia alumnus suum, summo supplicio affixum videret, id. And of cattle, younglings: Faune, abeas parvis aequus alumnus, Hor. Fig.: ego itaque pacis, ut ita dicam, alumnus, the child of peace, Cic. 2. alumna, fem. a foster-daughter: nostra haec alumna, Pl. Fig.: bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam, eloquentia, the foster-child of a well-ordered state, Cic. 3. Neut.: numen alumnus, nursing deity (Bacchus, suckled by Ino), Ov. (Really a part. of alo, with suffix -m(e)nos = Gr. -μενος.)

āluta, ae, f. orig. adj. sc. pellis, a kind of soft leather, dressed with alum [alumen]: alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. II. Meton.: a shoe: nivea, Ov. 2. a purse: tumida superbus aluta, Juv. 3. a patch for the face: Ov.

alvēārīum, ii, n. (and alveare, is), [alveus] lit. a bellying vessel: hence, a bee-hive: lento alvearia vimine texta, bee-hives of wicker-work, Virg. Also, a bee-house, apiary: Varr.

alvēōlus, i, m. dim. [alveus] a little trough or tray: Liv. 2. a kind of gaming-board: Cic. 3. a small channel of a river, Curt.

alvēus, i, m. (alveum, n. in Fest.) [alvus] a hollow, an excavation, a cavity: vitiosae illic alveo, Virg. Hence, a hollow vessel, a tub, or tray: fluitans alveus, Liv. II. the hold or hull of a ship: alveos navium, Sall. Hence, a small ship, a boat: accipit alveo Aeneam, Virg. III. a gaming-board: more fully, alveus lusorius, Plin. IV. = alvus and alvearium, a bee-hive: apes alveo se continent, Plin. V. a bathing-tub: Cic. VI. a river-bed: fluminis alveo, Virg.: plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov. (Hence, Fr. auge.)

alvus, i, f. (anciently m.) [perh. from root of alo] the belly, the bowels: purgatio alvi, Cic. Epith. tortuosa, multiplex (referring to the convolutions of the intestines), id. Meton.: excrement, 'motions,' (medic.): varia, Cels. 2. the womb: cum praegnans Dionysium alvo contineret, Cic. II. a bee-hive: Varr.: Col.: Plin.

am, prefix: v. ambi.

amābilis, e, adj. [amo] deserving of love, lovely, amiable: filiola, Cic.: carmen, a pleasant, charming song, Hor.: insania, a fond delusion, id.

amābilitas, ātis, f. [amabilis], amiableness, loveliness: Pl.

amābilitē, adv. [amabilis] lovingly, amicably: spectet amabilis juvenem, Ov.: lusit amabiliter, pleasantly, Hor.

amandatio, ōnis, f. [amando] a sending away: Cic.

ā-mando, avi, atum, i. v. a. to send away, to remove: amandat hominem quo? Lilybaeum, Cic.

āmans -antis, *Part.* [amo] *Adj.* with *Gen.*: fond, loving, affectionate: *amans patriae civilis, patriotic*, Cic. *Sup. amantissimus tui, fondly attached to you*, id. *Fig.*: nomen amantius indulgentiusque, id. **II.** a lover, sweetheart: *amantium irae amoris integratio est*, Ter.

āmanter, *adv.* [amans] lovingly, affectionately: Cic. *Comp. Tac. Sup. Cic.*

āmānūensis, *is, m.* [ab manus] a clerk, secretary = a manu servus, Suet.

āmārācinus, *a, um, adj.* [amaracus] of marjoram: *oleum*, Plin.: also a b s o l., *amaracnum*, *i, n. sc.* unguentum, *marjoram ointment*, Lucr.

āmārācus, *i, com.* and **āmārācum**, *i, n.* = *ἀμαράκος* and -ov, *marjoram*, Cat.: Virg.

āmārāntus, *i, m.* = *ἀμαραντος* (unfading), *amaranth*, Ov.

āmārē, *adv.* bitterly, Pl.

āmārītēs, *ei, f.* [amarus] bitterness: *dulcis*, Cat.

āmārītūdo, *inis, f.* [id.] bitterness (of flavour): opp. to *dulcedo*, Varr.

II. *Fig.* bitterness, severity, acrimony: *harshness of voice*, Quint. (Hence, *Fr. amer-tume*.)

āmārōr, *ōris, m.* [id.] bitterness (poet. and rare): Lucr.: Virg.

āmārus, *a, um, adj.* bitter: of flavour opp. to *dulcis*: *sensus judicat dulce, amarum*, Cic.: *Doris amara*, (= *salsa*), the sea, Virg. **2.** *Fig.* of other senses: *sonitus amarus, harsh*, Stat.: *fructus amarus odore, offensive*, Plin.

II. *Fig.*: painful, sad, calamitous: *amores dulces aut am.*, Virg.: *amara temperare, to sweeten the bitters (troubles) of life*, Hor. Of speech: *biting, acrimonious, sarcastic*: *dictis amaris*, Ov. Of conduct: *morose, ill-natured, irritable*: *mulleres*, Ter.: *amariorem me senectus facit*, Cic. [Cf. *Skr. āma-s, ama-s, raw*; *Gr. ἄμω-s, id.*] (Hence, *Fr. amer*.)

āmāsīus, *ii, m.* [amo] a lover, sweetheart, Pl.

āmātīo, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a making love, an amour, an intrigue: Pl.

āmātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a lover, a friend: *vir bonus amatorque noster, a friend of mine*, Cic.: *amatores Catoni desunt, i.e. readers of his writings*, id.

2. a gallant, paramour: *mullerum*, Pl.

āmātorcūlus, *i, m. dim.* a little, pitiful lover, Pl.

āmātōrīe, *adv.* amorously, Pl.: Cic.

āmātōrius, *a, um, adj.* [amo] loving, amorous: *medicamentum, a philtre*, Suet. Also, *amatorium*, as *subst.*, Plin.

āmātrix, *icis, f.* [id.] a sweetheart, a mistress: Pl.: Mart.

amb, *v. ambi.*

ambactus, *i, m.* a vassal, a dependent upon a lord: *plurimos ambactos habent*, Caes. [= *Goth. and -bahts, a servant*, O. H. G. *am-baht*.]

amb-ād-ēdo, *3. v. a.* to eat or gnaw around, to eat up entirely: (*fig.*) Pl.

ambāges, *is, f.* (found only in *Abl. sing.*: plur. complete, *Gen. ambagum*) [amb or ambi and ago] a going around, a roundabout way, a winding: *variarum ambage viarum* (of the labyrinth), Ov.: *dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit*, Virg.

II. *Fig.*: of speech: a turning, shifting or shuffling: *roundabout rambling stories, quibbles*: *ambages mihi narrare occipit*, Ter.: *longae ambages, a long and involved story*, Virg.: *ne te longis ambagibus morer, to cut the matter short*, Hor.

2. *obscurity, ambiguity*: *immemor ambagum* (of the Sphinx), Ov. Of oracles: *ea ambage Chalcedonii monstrabantur, in dark, mysterious phrase*, Tac.: *per ambages, in an enigmatical manner*, Liv.

amb-ēdo, *ēdi, ēsum, 3. v. a.*: to eat or gnaw around, to waste, consume (very rare): *robora ambesa flammis, charred by fire*, Virg.

ambēsus, *Part.* (ambedo).

ambi. abbrev. **amb, am, an**, *insep.* prep. around, round about: before vowels *gen. amb*: *ambages*: before consonants, *ambi, am, an*: *ambivium, amburo, anquiro*. [Cf. *Gr. ἀμφί*; O. H. G. *umpi*; N. H. G. *um*. The word is cogn. with *ambo, q. v.*]

amb-igo, (*no perf.*) *3. v. n.* [ago] to wander about, go around: rare in lit. sense: *ambigens patriam et declinans, going round about and avoiding the main streets of his native city*, Tac.

Fig.: to hesitate, to be in doubt, suspense, etc. (in this sense, in Cic. always *impers. or pass.*): *it is disputed, is doubtful, ambigitur*, Cic.: *cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat*, Just.

II. *dispute, wrangle, go to law*, Cic.

ambigūe, *adv.* ambiguously, doubtfully: Cic. **2.** *indecisively*: *pugnare*, Tac.

ambigūitas, *ātis, f.* [ambiguus] ambiguity, equivocalness, double meaning: *nominiis*, Cic.

ambigūus, *a, um, adj.* [ambigo] shifting from one side to another, changeable: *per ambiguum favorem, by showing equal friendliness to both sides*, Liv.: *ambiguus Proteus, of varying form*, Ov.

II. *uncertain, doubtful*: *Salamis* (there being two places of the same name), Hor.: Virg.: *haud ambiguus rex, i.e. sure of becoming king*, Liv. *Neut. as subst., esp. after prep.*: *in ambiguo servare, to keep a thing in doubt*, Hor.

III. Of speech: *obscure, dark, ambiguous*: *scriptum ambiguum*, Cic. *Subs.*: *ambiguum*, *i, n.* an obscure, dark saying: *ambiguorum complura sunt genera*, id.

IV. Of conduct: *vacillating, wavering, untrustworthy*: *esse ambigua fide*, Liv.: *domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilingues*, Virg. Of fortune: *changing, fickle*: *ambiguarum rerum sciens*, Tac. In Tac. with *Gen.*: *pudoris ac metus, wavering between*.

amb-īo, *ivi and ii, Itum, 4. v. n.* and *a.* (from *eo*, but conjugated regularly throughout: *part. perf. ambitus*: *Past Imperf.*, however, *ambibat* is found as well as *ambiebat*) to go around or about: Cic.: Ov.

II. to surround, encompass: *insula quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat*, Vell.: *clipei oras ambiit auro, encompassed the rim with gold*, Virg.

III. Of candidates for office: *to go about canvassing, to solicit*, etc.: with *Acc.* of persons whose votes are asked, Cic.: Sall.: also *absol.* Cic.: Pl. With *Acc.* of the office: *magistratum sibi*, Pl.

IV. In *gen.*: to court, entreat, solicit: *reginam ambire affatu*, Virg. With *ut* and *Subj.*: *ambienti, ut legibus solveretur*, Suet. With *Inf.*: *donec ultro ambiretur consulum accipere*, Tac.

ambitiō, *ōnis, f.* [ambio] a going round, esp. of candidates for office: *canvassing* (by lawful means, whilst *ambitus* implies unlawful means): Cic.: *cretata ambitio, white-livered* (from a candidate wearing a white dress), Pers.

II. In *gen.*: a striving for favour or good-will, love of popularity: *ambitione labi*, Cic.: *Dionysius Platonem magna ambitione Syracusas perduxit, by great importunity*, Nep. (or *perh. in a very ostentatious way*, v. *infr. IV.*): *ambitione relegata, without flattery*, Hor. Hence, *partiality*: *jus sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse*, Liv.

III. a seeking after rank, fame, etc., ambition: *me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit*, Cic.: *ambitio mala, misguided ambition*, Sall.

IV. display, ostentation: *funerum nulla ambitio, no ostentatious pomp*, Tac.

V. great exertion: Just.

ambitiōsē, *adv.* with a wish to please: *corrigere orationem*, Cic. **II.** ambitiously, ostentatiously: *petere regnum*, Liv.

ambitiōsus, *a, um, adj.* [ambitio] going around, encompassing, embracing, twining around (in lit. sense, rare and mostly poet.): *lascivis hederis ambitiosior, more close-clinging*, Hor.

II. going about in order to canvass or solicit, loving popularity, ambitious: and, in bad sense, obsequious, rain-glorious, etc.: *ita ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque quotidie persalutet*, Cic.: in *Graecos ambitiosus, desirous of the favour of the Greeks*, id.: *malis artibus ambitiosus, seeking to ingratiate oneself*, Tac. Of things: *ambitiosae amicitiae, founded merely on a desire to please, interested*, Cic.: *preces, urgent*, Tac.

III. fond of display: *mors, ostentatious, vain-glorious*, id.: *ornamenta, showy, meretricious*, Hor.: *atria, gorgeous*, Mart. Opp. to *utilis* (showy opp. to useful), Quint.

ambitus, *a, um, Part.* [ambio].

ambitus, *ūs, m.* [ambio] a going around, circuit, revolution: *per amoenos ambitus, windings of a river*, Hor.: Cic.

II. Rhetor. *t. t.*: a

amb-īo, *ivi and ii, Itum, 4. v. n.* and *a.* (from *eo*, but conjugated regularly throughout: *part. perf. ambitus*: *Past Imperf.*, however, *ambibat* is found as well as *ambiebat*) to go around or about: Cic.: Ov.

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ambitus, *ūs, m.* [ambio] a going around, circuit, revolution: *per amoenos ambitus, windings of a river*, Hor.: Cic.

II. Rhetor. *t. t.*: a

period: perfectus et completus ambitus, id.: also *periphrasis, circumlocution* = *ambages*: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. III. *circumference, edge*: ambitus parmae, Plin.: Suet. IV. *the space left round a house*: Cic. V. *unlawful canvassing for an office, esp. by bribery* (see *ambitio*): legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic.: ambitus or de ambitu accusare, to accuse of bribery, id. (On the laws against *ambitus*, v. Smith's Ant. 18 seq.) VI. *ostentation, vanity, parade* (for *ambitio* IV., rare): relinque ambitum: tumida res est, vana, ventosa: Sen. Of speech: bombast, verbiage: ambitu rerum, Quint.

ambō, bae, bō and bō, num. (Dat. and Abl. pl. ambobus, ambabus; Acc. pl. ambo and ambos; ambo was the old form, like Gr. ἀμφω; Cic. never uses ambos: ambo for ambae, Pl.) both (i.e. two together; whilst uterque means both considered separately, or as individuals): ambo accusandi estis, Ter.: una salus ambobus erit, Virg. [Cf. Gr. ἀμφω. Lat. ambi (Gr. ἀμφί) is cogn.] (Hence O. Fr. ambes.)

ambrosia, ae, f. = ἀμβροσία, the food of the gods, nectar being their drink: Cic.

ambrosius, a, um, adj. = ἀμβροσιος, immortal, divine: hence lovely beyond expression, oft. with additional idea of fragrance (mostly poet.): comae, Virg.

ambubāja, ae (usu. in plur., ambubajae, arum), f. a Syrian musician and courtesan: ambubajarum collegia, Hor. [From Syr. ambuba or ambubaya, tibia, fistula, a pipe.]

ambulatio, ōnis, f. [ambulo] a walking about, a walk: ambulationem postmeridianam conficere, Cic.

II. Meton.: a place for walking, a promenade: id.

ambulatiuncula, ae, dim. f. (rare) a short walk: Cic. II. Meton.: a small place for walking: id.

ambulator, ōris, m. [ambulo] one who walks about, an idler, lounge: villicus ne sit ambulator, Cato. II. a pedlar, a costermonger: Mart.

ambulatorius, a, um, adj. [id.] (rare), moveable: turres, Hist.

ambulo, avi, atum, i. v. n.; opp. to sitting, standing, or other modes of locomotion: Pl.: Cic. Pass. impers. satis jam ambulatum est, we have walked enough, Cic.: oft. of walking for exercise or pleasure: id. II. to travel, make a voyage, etc.: biduo, aut triduo septingenta millia passuum ambulare, Cic.: bene ambula, a form of bidding farewell (a pleasant journey to you): bene ambula et redambula, Pl. Ambulare in jus, to go to law, id.

2. Of inanimate things (rare): amnis, qua naves ambulant, go to and fro, Cato. 3. Act.: with acc. of such words as iter, mare, etc., to navigate, traverse, etc.: maria, to walk the seas (of Xerxes), Cic.: perpetuas ambulat illa vias, Ov. [Denom. verb from am-

bulus (in funambulus), which is for ambi-bu-lus, bu being the root syll., and representing ba in βα-iv-ω, be-to, ar-bi-ter.]

ambūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. [doubtful whether amb-uro or am-buro], to burn around, to scorch: Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres sociorum ambustus (singled, scorched) incendio, tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic.: Ov. Also appy. of entire combustion: Cic. (see Cic. Sext. 58, Long). Hence ambustum, i, n. Medic. t. t.: a burn: inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. Meton.: to nip or wither with cold: ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. II. Fig.: ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, the charred remains (half destroyed), Cic.

ambustus, Part. [amburo].

amellus, i, m. the purple Italian star-wort: Aster amellus, Linn.: Virg.

ā-mens, entis [a, mens] Adj. out of one's senses, mad, frantic: homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. With Abl.: aspectu amens, distracted at the sight, Virg.: more fully, amens animi, id. More rarely, foolish, stupid, homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Of things: amentissimum consilium, id.

āmentatus, a, um, Part. [amento].

āmentia, ae, f. [amens] being out of one's senses, distraction, madness: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. Also simply, folly: Hor.

āmento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [amentum] to furnish with a strap or thong: (usu. in p. part.) hastae velutibus amentatae traduntur, Cic. Fig. of discourse: amentatae hastae, ready-made arguments, id. II. Poet.: to hurl or dart the javelin by means of this thong: jaculum, Lucan.

āmentum, i, n. a strap or thong attached to a spear, and used for throwing the missile (Smith's Ant. 200): epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes.

II. a shoe-tie: soleae sine amento, Plin. [For ap-mentum. The root ap, to connect, is seen in ap-ere, ap-isci, ap-tus, and copula (for co-ap-ula).]

āmes, Itis, prob. m. a pole for spreading bird-nets: aut amite levi rara tendit retia, Hor. [For ap-mes; v. amentum. For the form cf. li-mes, ter-mes.]

āmēthystinus, a, um, adj. of the colour of amethyst, Juv.

āmēthystus, i, f. = ἀμethystος, the amethyst, Plin.

amfractus, v. anfr.

āmīca, ae, f. [amicus] a female friend: amicae, cognatae, Ter. II. a mistress, concubine: sive ista uxor sive amica est, id.

āmīcē, adv. in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably: amice et benevole facere, Cic.: sup. Cic.

ām-īcio, icul or ixi, ictum, 4. v. a. (fut. amicibor, Pl.) to throw around, to wrap about (properly of upper garments), or pass. to veil or throw around

oneself: pallium (mantle, cloak), quo amictus esset, Cic. Poet.: nube humeros amictus, wrapped, shrouded, Hor. II. Fig.: to veil, cover, wrap up: amicitur vitibus arbor, Ov. [Am or amb and jacio: the j has been dropped as in ob-icis, v. obex.]

āmīcīter, adv. [amicus] in a friendly manner, Pl.

āmīcītia, ae, f. (Gen. sing. amicitia, Lucr.) [id.] friendship: est autem amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensus, Cic. Fig.: of plants: as of the elm and the vine, Plin. II. a league or alliance between nations: Ubii, qui amicitiam fecerant, Caes.

III. Abstract for concrete, esp. in pl., like relations for relatives: amicitiae = amici, Tac.: Suet.

āmīcītēs, ei, f. = amicitia: Lucr.

āmīctus, a, um, Part. [amicio].

āmīctus, ūs, m. [amicio] prop. the act of wrapping around; hence, manner of (outer) dress, amictum imitari, to copy any one's style of dress, Cic.: status, amictus, attitude and drapery (of a statue), id. II. the garment or dress itself (chiefly poet.): duplex, double, thick, Virg.: Ov. III. Fig.: nebulae amictus, wrapping, envelope of cloud, Virg.

āmīcūla, ae, f. dim. of amica, a mistress: de amicula rixatus, Cic.

āmīcūlum, i, n. [amicio] a mantle, cloak: agreste duplex amiculum, Nep.

āmīcūlus, i, m. dim. [amicus] a little friend, a dear friend: quid de Docimo amiculo meo? Cic.

āmīcus, a, um, adj. [amo] friendly, kind, fond of, with prep. or Dat.: animo esse amico erga aliquem, Ter.: tribuni sunt nobis amici, Cic.: amica luto sus, fond of the mire, Hor. Amicum est mihi, it pleases me: nec Dis amicum est nec mihi, it is neither the will of the gods nor mine, Hor. Comp. Cic. Freq. as noun: v. foll. art.

āmīcus, i, m. [id.] (Gen. plur. amicum, Ter.) a friend: ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, Cic. Also for patronus, patron, protector: amicus potens, Hor. And for socius, companion, comrade: trepidum fugam exprobravit amico, Ov. 2. In and after the Aug. per., a courtier, or minister of a prince: fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, Nep. (Hence, Fr. ami.)

āmīssio, ōnis, f. [amitto] a losing, a loss: oppidorum, Cic.

āmīssus, a, um, Part. [amitto].

āmīssus, ūs, m., for the more usu. amissio, a loss: Siciliae, Nep.

āmīta, ae, f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt (the mother's sister is called matertera): Cic.: Liv. (Hence Fr. tante, Old Fr. ante; Eng. aunt.)

ā-mitto, isi, issum, 3. v. a. (amisti sync. = amisisti, Ter.: amissis, sync. = amiseris, Pl.) to let go, let slip, to dismiss (freq. in Pl.): stulte feci, qui

hunc (servum) amisi, Pl.: vis me uxorem ducere? hanc amittere? to turn this woman away, Ter.: praeda de manibus amissa, was let slip, Cic. Fig.: tibi hanc amittam noxam unam, remitt, pardon, Pl.: non amittere tempus quum sit datum, not to neglect an opportunity, Cic.: fidem amittere, to break one's word, Nep.

II. to lose (sometimes opp. to perdere, to lose by one's own fault; but the two words are often confounded): simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter.: classes amissae et perditae, Cic.: ignominia amissarum navium, Caes.: oppidum Capsam et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. Opp. obtinere: litem, to lose a suit, Cic.

ammiror and **ammitto**, v. admiror, etc.

ammoneo and **ammonitrix**, v. admonero, etc.

amnicola, ae, com. [amnis colo] dwelling or growing by a river: Ov.

amniculus, l, m. dim. [amnis] a rivulet, brook, Liv.

amnis, is, m. (anciently fem.: Abl. amne, sometimes amni, esp. in the poets): a stream of water, a broad river; a torrent; applied by Liv. to the Po; but the word has always a poetic cast, the usu. prose equivalent being fluvius: profluus amnis aut vix aut nullo modo corrumpitur, Cic.: ruunt de montibus amnes, Virg.: secundo amni, down the stream, id.: adverso amne, up the stream, Curt. Of the ocean, like Gr. Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός: oceanus amnis, the ocean-stream, Virg. Poet.: Of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem, Cic. (poet.) II. Meton.: anything flowing, a stream: Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

amo, avi, atum, i. v. a. (amasso = amavero, Pl.) to love, to have a warm, hearty affection for: videas corde amare (eos) inter se, to love each other heartily, Pl.: amare aliquem ex animo, Cic. (Amare and diligere are often contrasted, the former denoting a warmer feeling: cum a me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, id. The phrase amare et diligere, to love and esteem, is often found, id.) 2. to be in love, have a love affair, Ter. 3. Used in oaths or strong asseverations: ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament or amabunt, to help me God; i.e. most assuredly: ita me dii amabunt, Pl.: Ter. Also ellipt.: ita me Jupiter! sc. amet or amabit, Pl.

II. Of things: to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in: nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum alicujus amare, Cic.: non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. And with Inf. as object (poet.): hic ames dici pater atque princeps, id. III. amare aliquem de or in aliqua re, quod, etc., to be obliged to one for something, to be thankful: de raudusculo multum te amo, Cic.: et in Attilii negotio te amavi, id. A b o l.: bene facis: merito te amo,

Ter. Hence in entreaties, amabo, or amabo te (never vos), lit. I shall be much obliged, may often be translated by, be so good, I pray, etc.: amabo te, advola, Cic. With ut or ne: amabo ut illuc transeas, Ter.: amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes, pray do not . . ., Cic. IV. With Inf.: to be wont or accustomed (like Gr. φιλεῖν): aurum per medios Ire satellites amat, is wont to make its way, Hor.: quae ira fieri amat, is wont to have done, Sall. (Hence Fr. aimer.)

amoeno, adv. [amoenus] pleasantly, sweetly: Pl.; Gell.; Plin.

amoenitas, atis, f. [amoenus] pleasantness, delightfulness, a delight, a pleasure: hortorum, Cic. 2. As a term of endearment in Pl.: uxor mea, mea amoenitas, quid tu agis?

amoenus, a, um, adj. pleasant, delightful, charming (mostly of sensible objects): locus, Cic.: loca amoena, voluptaria, Sall.: rus, Hor.: aquae, aurae, id. In Tac., amoena, n. plu. pleasant places: per amoena Asiae atque Achalae. 2. Of abstract things: vita, Tac. 3. Of dress: showy: cultus amoenior, Liv. [Most prob. from amo.]

amollior, itus, 4. v. dep. to carry away, remove (with effort or difficulty): amoliri omnia, Pl. 2. to send away, to get rid of: uxorem, Tac.

3. With refl. pron.: to take oneself off, begone: hinc vos amolimini, Ter. II. Fig.: to avert: in rhetor., to refute, repel: invidiam crimenque ab aliquo, Tac.: amolior et amoveo nomen meum, I put aside, lay no stress on, Liv.

amollitus, Part. [amolior].

amomum or -on, i, n. = ἀμωμον, an aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly fragrant balsam: Assyrium amomum, Virg.

amor (old form amos, like honos, labos, colos, etc., Pl.) oris, m. [amo], love; (of natural affection among kinsmen, etc.: of sexual passion; and of a high degree of friendship). With in, erga, or Gen.: ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus, Cic.: si quid in te residet amoris erga me, id.: ancillae amor, passion for, Hor. In plur.: amores hominum in te, warm affection, Cic. 2. Meton., in plur., the loved object itself: Pompeius nostri amores, my darling Pompey, id. Personified: Amor, the god of love, Love, Cupid, Ἔρως: Virg. In plur., Cupids, Loves: Ov. II. Gen.: any passionate longing, eager desire: consalutus amor, Cic.: nummi, Juv.: with ger., habendi, love of wealth, Ov. Poet. with Inf.: si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Virg.

amos, v. amor.

amotio, onis, f. [amoveo] a removing, removal (rare): doloris, Cic.

amotus, a, um, Part. [amoveo].

amoveo, movi, motum, 2. v. a. to move away, put or take away, to re-

move: me exinde amovit loco, Pl.: testem, to get rid of, Ter.: Cic. With refl. pron.: to retire, withdraw: te hinc amove, Ter.: e coetu se amovissent, Liv. Fig.: to lay aside, to cast off: libidinem, odium, cupiditates omnes amovere, Cic. Phr.: amoto ludo, jesting apart, Hor. II. to take away by stealth: euphem. for furari, furtum facere: boves per dolum amotas, purloined, Hor. III. to banish, Tac.

amphibolia, ae, f. = ἀμφιβολία: in rhet., ambiguity, double-meaning, Cic.

amphithēatrum, l, n. = ἀμφιθέατρον: lit., a double theatre (the ancient theatres being usually of a form approaching that of a semicircle) an amphitheatre, a circular or oval building for public spectacles: Plin.: Tac. (For an account of the Roman amphitheatres, v. Smith's Ant. 21.)

amphora, ae (Gen. pl. as a measure, usually amphorum), f. = ἀμφορεύς, a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles or ears, for liquids, esp. wine; a flagon, pitcher, jar, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 23): amphora coepit institui, a vase, Hor. Meton.: for the wine contained therein: id. For oil: amphorae oleariae, Cato: for honey: aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris, Hor. II. a measure for liquids, also called quadrantal = 48 sextarii, or about 6 gallons: Cic. N.B.—The amphora was used as the standard measure of a ship, as we speak of a ship of so many tons burden: navem, quae plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset, Liv.: Cic. (amphorum).

ample, adv. abundantly, richly, splendidly: exornare ample magnificeque triclinium, Cic.: elate et ample loqui, sublimely, id.: v. amplius.

am-plecto, v. amplector.

am-plector, xus, 3. v. dep. (act. form amplecto: amplectitote crura fustibus, Pl. In pass.: id.) Lit. to wind, or twine around, to encompass, encircle: of living beings: to clasp, embrace: amplectimur tibi genua, Pl.: serpens arboris amplectens stirpem, coiling round, Lucr.: manibus saxa, to grasp, Liv.: ille me amplexus atque osculans flere prohibebat (in this sense usu. complector), Cic. 2. In wider sense, to include, take in: quindecim millia passuum circuitu amplexus, hoc spatio pabulabatur, Caes.: Tac. II. Fig., to embrace or grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend: omnia consilio, to take everything into consideration, Cic. In discourse, to discuss, to handle, to comprise: omnes res per scripturam amplecti, id. 2. to comprehend under a term (usu. complector): quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, id. 3. to embrace in our affection, to love, cherish, esteem: me amicissime quotidie magis Caesar amplectitur, id.: plebem, to take the side of, id.: hoc se amplectitur uno, values, esteems himself, Hor.

amplexo, v. amplexor.
amplexor, ātus, i. v. freq. dep. (act. form **amplexo**, analogous to **ampecto**, in Pl., Attius, Lucil., and Petr.) [**amplector**] to encircle; embrace fondly: aram amplexantes, Pl.: osculari atque amplexari, to kiss and caress, Ter.: inimicum meum amplexabantur, were showing every mark of affection for him, Cic. II. Fig.: to love, esteem warmly: Appius totum me amplexatur, id.

amplexus, a, um, Part. [**amplector**].

amplexus, ūs, m. [**amplector**] an encircling, surrounding, embrace: terrarum, Lucr.: serpentis, Cic. Esp. of caresses: cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Virg.: Ov.

ampliatio, ōnis, f. [**amplio**]. Legal t. t., an adjournment of the hearing of a case to another day: the judex announced this adjournment by the word "amplius." The "amplatio" was an adjournment to any day which the judex might please: cf. **comperendinatio**.

amplificatio, ōnis, f. [**amplifico**] a widening, an increasing, enlarging: pecuniae, Cic. 2. Rhetor. t. t., a heightened description: an amplification, id.

amplificator, ōris, m. [id.] an enlarger, an amplifier (rare): rerum, Cic. **amplificē**, adv. splendidly, Cat.

amplifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [**amplius facio**] to widen, to extend, enlarge: divitias, Cic.: sonum, to strengthen, increase, id.: urbem, id. 2. Rhetor. t. t., to heighten and set off; to amplify, dilate upon: **amplificare** rem ornaudo, id.

amplio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [**amplius**] to make wider, to extend, enlarge, increase: rem, Hor. Fig.: **ampliare** nomen, to render glorious, Mart. II. to adjourn the hearing of a case. Legal t. t., **ampliare** aliquem or causam: potestas ampliandi, Cic.: v. **amplatio**.

ampliter, adv. greatly, amply, abundantly, magnificently, Pl.

amplitudo, ōnis, f. [**amplius**] width, breadth, size, bulk: cornuum, Caes.

II. Of mental and moral qualities, etc.: greatness: **amplitudo** animi, Cic.

2. dignity, grandeur, importance: homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est et amplitudo, id.: propter amplitudinem civitatis, Caes. 3. In rhet.: copiousness and dignity of expression: Platonis, Cic.

amplius, adv. (comp. of **ample**) more, longer, further: (usually of time and number) freq. used without quam, the case not being affected by the omission: also in the usual construction with quam or Abl.: **amplius** centum clives Romani, more than 100, Cic.: duo haud **amplius** millia peditum, 2000 and no more, Liv.: **amplius** horis quattuor, Caes.: de sepulcris autem nihil est apud Solonem **amplius** quam, nothing more than this, etc., Cic.: sell-

ces ter et **amplius**, thrice and more than thrice happy, Hor. 2. besides, moreover = praeterea, insuper; nihil dico **amplius**, I say nothing further, Cic.

3. nihil **amplius**, an ellipt. phrase, to denote that nothing remains to be stated: sese ipsum abs te repetit: nihil **amplius**, that is the whole case, id.

4. also ellipt.: si nihil **amplius**, like si nihil aliud sc. possit: excedam tectis? an, si nihil **amplius**, obstem? if no other course remains open, Ov.

II. **AMPLIUS**, legal t. t. pronounced by the judex, on adjourning the hearing of a case, (vide **amplatio**): Cic. Also, **amplius** non petere: to bring no further action, to make no further claim: id. And polit. t. t. of senators, when they gave their sanction to a proposal, but made an addition to it: Servilio assentior et hoc **amplius** censeo, I propose this addition, id.

amplius, a, um, adj. Of space: large, wide, spacious, roomy: **amplissima** curia et **amplissimum** gymnasium, Cic.: porticus, Virg. II. Meton.: abundant, great, large: pabula, Lucr.: Galli **ampliores** copias expectabant, Caes.: **amplissima** dies horarum quindecim, the longest day, Plin. And of abstract things, passions, etc.: **amplior** potentia, Plin.: haec irae factae essent multo **ampliores**, Ter.: pro viribus **amplius**, in proportion to the great strength, Lucr. Also in compar. n., **amplius**, as subst. (not to be confounded with the adv.), more: daturus non sum **amplius**, Cic. Also with Gen.: **amplius** obsidum, a larger number of, Caes. III. important, entitled to consideration: familia, highly respectable, Cic.: civitas, important, influential, Caes. IV. magnificent, splendid, glorious, renowned, distinguished: ne ullum munus aedilitatis **amplius** aut gratius populo esse possit, Cic.: praemia, id.: **amplissimo** genere natus, Caes.: **amplissimi** honores, the most exalted honours, Cic. Hence, **amplissimus**, as a title for persons high in office: **amplissimum** collegium decemvirale, id. V. Of language, complimentary: **amplissimis** verbis, id. VI. In Rhet., **amplius** orator, who speaks with dignity and fulness, id. [From **am** = **ambl**, with the same **plus** as in **duplus**, **triplus**, cogn. with Gr. **πολύς**, Lat. **pleo**, **plenus**, Goth. **full-z**, Eng. **full**.]

ampulla, ae, f. a globular vessel for holding liquids, a flask, bottle, jar, pot, etc. (sometimes of leather), Cic. II. Meton.: of inflated discourse, bombast: **ampullas** et **sesquipedalia** verba, Hor. [For **amporula**, dim. of **ampora** (so **ἀμφορεύς** was Latinized in the time of Pl.).]

ampullaceus, a, um, adj. [**ampulla**] pertaining to a flask, bottle-shaped or globular: pira, Plin.

ampullarius, i, m. [id.] a flask-maker: Pl.

ampullor, atus, i. v. dep. [id. II.]

to employ a bombastic style, **ampullari** in tragica arte, to strut and mouth, Hor.

ampūtatio, ōnis, f. [**amputo**] a pruning, lopping off: sarmentorum, Cic. II. Meton.: the part cut off, a cutting: Plin.

am-pūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cut away or off, to lop off, prune: esp. of plants: vitem ferro, Cic.: caput, Suet.

II. Fig.: to curtail, shorten, remove: **amputata** inanitas omnis et error, Cic. In rhet., **amputata** loqui, to speak unconnectedly, id.

āmurca, ae, f. [from Gr. **ἀμόργη**] scum of olive-oil: Virg.

āmussis, is, f. (acc. **amussim**), a rule, level or square, Varr. Hence, **ad amussim** (and as one word), according to rule or level, i.e. accurately, exactly, Gell. Also, **examussim**, in same sense, Pl.

āmussito, are, i. v. a. [**amussis**] to make according to rule, accurately, nicely: **amussitata** indoles, Pl.

āmygdalum, i, n. an almond, an almond kernel, Ov.

āmystis, idis, f. (**ἀμυστί**, without closing the mouth) a long draught, the emptying of a cup at one draught: Hor.

an, conj. It introduces the second and succeeding members in a disjunctive (double) interrogation, or in sentences implying doubt; or, or whether: in disjunctive interrogations. Direct: dicam huic an non dicam? Ter.: Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic. 2. Indirect: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisue an malis moribus vivamus, Sall. An potius, or rather: an id flagitium est, an potius haec patri aequum est fieri? Ter. 3. When an alternative, or inference is implied from something said before, an often appears to introduce a single question; when it may be rendered, or is it the case, is it then, etc.: ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jam pridem oportebat: an vero P. Scipio T. Gracchum privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero, nos consules perferemus? or is it true that P. Scipio . . . and shall I . . .? Cic. 4. Particular constr.: an non, and in one word, **annon**, occurs in direct questions more freq. than **neque**: isne est quem quaero an non? Ter.: utrum nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes **annon**? Cic. An ne, commonly **anne**, **pleon.** for **an**: nec, aequum **anne** iniquum imperet cogitabit, Pl. 5. In double questions with **num** . . . **an**, the latter is supposed to have an affirmative reply: num quid duas patrias habetis, an est illa patria communis? is it not on the contrary true that . . .? Cic. II. In disjunctive clauses expressing doubt: whether: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, id.

2. As in such disjunctive clauses the opinion of the speaker himself usually inclines to the second, or that introduced with **an**, the particle **some-**

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times has a modified affirmative signif.: I almost think, it is possible that, perhaps, probably. (i). usu. with a negative, or word implying doubt in principal clause: testem non mediocrem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, I would almost venture to say the most important, Cic.: ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, perhaps I may say, Liv. (ii). with negative also in dependent clause: eloquentia quidem nescio an habuisset parem neminem, perhaps he would have had no rival, Cic.

anabathrum, *i. n.* = ἀνάβαθρον, a raised seat at the public games, Juv.

anadēmā, *ātis, n.* = ἀνάδημα, a band for the head, a wreath: Lucr.

anagnostēs, *ae, m.* = ἀναγνώστης, a reader: Cic.

anancoaeum, *i. n.* = ἀναγκαῖον (necessary), a large drinking cup, which must be drained at a draught, Pl.

anapaestus, *a, um* = ἀνάπαιστος, *adj.* pes, the metrical foot anapaest: — (a reversed dactyl), Cic. Neut. as subst., *i. n. sc.* carmen, an anapaestic poem, Cic.

ānas, *ānātis* (*gen. plur. usu.* anatum), *f.* the duck: anatum ova, Cic. [Cf. Gr. νῆσσα (for νητ-ια), O.H.G. anut, mod. Germ. ente.] (Hence, Ital. anatra.)

anaticūla, *ae, f. dim.* [anas] a little duck; a duckling: Cic. 2. Term of endearment: my duckling: Pl.

anātīnus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of or pertaining to the duck, Pl.

anātōcismus, *i. m.* = ἀνατοκισμός, interest upon interest, compound interest: centesima cum anatocismo anniversario, Cic.

anceps (anciently ancipes, Pl.: *abl. sing.* ancipiti): *clippis, adj.* [amb- and caput, v. amb.] that has two heads, two-headed (cf. biceps, praiceps, etc.): only in the poets: anceps Janus, Ov. of a mountain, two-peaked: anceps acumen, id. II. In gen. having two sides, two natures, double: and of abstract things, doubtful, uncertain, undecided, changeable: securis, Ov.: bestiae quasi ancipites in utraque sede viventes, amphibious animals, Cic.: ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est, with two fronts, Caes.: metus, fear arising from two opp. sides, Liv.: Jus anceps, a doubtful point of law, Hor.: ancipiti Marte pugnare, to fight with doubtful success, Liv. III. dangerous, critical (later): viae, Ov.: vox pro republica honesta, ipsi anceps, Tac.

anchora, *-alis, v.* ancora, etc.
ancile (also ancule), *is, n.* (*gen. plur.* also ancillorum, Hor.): a small oval shield: Virg. Esp.: the shield said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome depended, with the others made exactly like it, ancilia: Liv.: (cf. Smith's Ant. 326). *Adj.*: clippis ancilibus, Juv.

ancilla, *ae, f. dim.* a maid-servant, female slave: ancilla aere emptā, Ter.: servi ancillaeque, Cic. [Dim. of ancūla, cogn. with old verb ancilare or anculare, "to serve."]

ancillāris, *e, adj.* [ancilla] relating to female servants: artificium, maid-servant's work, Cic.

ancillūla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a little serving-maid, a young female slave: Ter. Fig.: juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti, as the hand-maid of eloquence, Cic.

ancipes, *v.* anceps.

ancisus (also amc.), *a, um, Part.* [amb and caedo: there is no such verb as ancido] cut around or away: omnia ancisa recenti vulnere, Lucr.

ancōra, *ae* (erroneously written anchora), *f.* an anchor: ancoras jacere, to cast anchor, Caes.: consistere ad ancoram, to lie at anchor, id.: solvere, to weigh anchor, Cic.: tollere, Caes. Fig.: as a symbol of security: refuge, hope, support: Sil. [Borrowed from Gr. ἀγκύρα.]

ancōrālis, *e, adj.* [ancora] belonging to an anchor. Hence ancorale, *is, n.*, a cable: Liv.

ancōrārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] belonging to an anchor: funes, cables, Caes.

andābātā, *ae, m.* a gladiator, whose helmet was without openings for the eyes, a blindfold gladiator, Cic.

andrōgynus, *i. m.* = ἀνδρόγυνος, *-gynē*, *es, f.* -η, a man-woman, hermaphrodite: Cic.

ānellus (ann.), *i. m. dim.* [annulus] a little ring: Hor.

ānēthum, *i. n.* dill, anise: Virg.

anfractus, *ūs, m.* [am=ambi, and frag root of frango] a curving or bending, an orbit: solis anfractus, a circuit, revolution, Cic. Also, a tortuous, circuitous route: si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes.: viarum, litorum anfractus, windings, Liv. II. Fig.: of discourse = ambages: digression, prolixity: quid opus est circuitione et anfractu? beating about the bush, Cic. Of legal proceedings: intricacies, prolixity: iudiciorum, id.

angina, *ae, f.* [ango] the quinsy: Pl.

angiportus, *ūs, m.* and angiportum, *i. n.* a narrow street, lane or alley: in angiportum quoddam desertum, Ter.: viae omnes angiportusque, highways and by-ways, Cic. [The root ang means "make narrow": v. angō: portus anciently meant "a passage, a gangway."]

ango, *xi, ctum* and *anxum*, *3. v. a.* (perf. and sup., only in Gram.) to press tight, to throttle, strangle (in this signif., poet. or antiquated): angit inhaerens elisos oculos et guttur, squeezes his eyes out and throttles him, Virg.

II. Fig.: to cause pain, both physical and mental, esp. the latter: to torment, vex, trouble: hence angī, to

suffer pain: cura angit hominem, Ter.: cruciatu timoris angī, to be tormented by an agony of fear, Cic.: ne munere te parvo beet, aut incommodus angat, or vex by refusing, Hor. With de: de Statio manumisso angor, I am annoyed about it, Cic. Angi animi, to be distressed in mind: Pl. On the other hand, Cic. says angī animo. [Cf. Gr. ἀγχω, ἀγχών, ἀγχι; Goth. agguus, narrow; mod. Germ. eng.]

angor, *ōris, m.* = angina [ango] a compression of the neck, suffocation, the quinsy: aestu et angore vexata, Liv. II. Fig.: anguish, torment, vexation (of a transitory nature, whereas anxietas is of an abiding nature): differt anxietas ab angore: neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, Cic.: angorem capere pro amico, to feel distress (anxiety, on his behalf), id. In plur.: confici angoribus, id.

angūicōmus, *a, um, adj.* [anguis coma] with snaky hair (poet.): Gorgon, Ov.

angūicūlus, *i. m. dim.* [anguis] a small snake: Cic.

angūifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [anguis fero] serpent-bearing: caput, Ov.

angūigēna, *ae, m.* [anguis and gen. root of gigno] Lit., snake-born, sprung from a snake or dragon, an epithet of the Thebans, who sprang from dragons' teeth: Ov.

anguilla, *ae, f.* [anguis] an eel: Juv.: anguilla est, elabatur, proverb, of a sly, slippery fellow: Pl.

angūi-mānus, *a, um, adj.* [anguis manus]. Lit. snake-handed; with serpent arm (or trunk), epith. of the elephant, Lucr.

angūinēus, *a, um, adj.* [anguis] (rare): pertaining to the serpent, snaky: Gorgonis comae, Ov.

angūiaus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to the serpent, snaky: Cato: Plin. Subst.: anguinum, *i. n.* (sc. ovum), a snake's egg, id.

angūi-pēs, *ēdis, adj.* [anguis pes] snake-footed, epithet of the giants: Ov.

anguis, *is*, (*Abl.* angue and angui), *m.* and *f.* a snake, a serpent: femina anguis, mas anguis, Cic. As fem.: torta, Ov. Latet anguis in herba, a snake in the grass, proverb, for some concealed danger, Virg. 2. Fig.: for anything odious: odisse aliquem aequae atque angues, Pl. As an emblem (1) of terror: of the head of Medusa, Ov. (2) of rage: the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, id. (3) of art and wisdom: the serpent-team of Medea, id., and of the inventive Ceres, id. II. As a constellation = draco, the Dragon, between the Great and Little Bear, Cic.

2. = hydra, the Hydra, water serpent: Ov. 3. the Serpent, which Anguitenens carries in his hand, id. [= "constrictor," from root of angō; cf. O. H. G. unc = Natter.]

angūi-tēnens, *entis, adj.* [anguis

teneo] serpent-holding: hence, subst. the constellation Ophiuchus = angulifer, serpent-bearer, Cic.

angulāris, e, adj. [angulus] having corners: lapis, Cato (later sense, corner stone, Vulg.).

angulātus, a, um, Part. [angulus] made angular, with angles: Cic.

angulus, i, m. an angle, a corner: obtusus, Lucr.: hujus lateris alter angulus, qui est ad Cantium, one corner of this side, Caes.: extremus, the extreme point, corner, Ov. II. a retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place: in angulum abire, Ter.: ille terrarum angulus, that particular nook of the earth, Hor. (Cf. ἀγκῶν, ἀγκύλος; Lat. uncus is cogn.)

angustē, adv. narrowly, sparingly, briefly: anguste sedere, to be in close quarters, Cic.: frumentum angustius provenerat, more scantily, Caes.: angustius concluduntur, more concisely, Cic.: anguste transportare milites, packing them close, Caes.: angustius pabulari, within narrower limits, id.

angustiae, arum, f. plu. rare in the sing. angustia, ae [angustus] a narrow place, a strait, defile: Corinthus posita in angustis, Cic.: per angustias Hellespontis, the straits of the Hellespont, Suet. Hence, II. Fig.: shortness, narrowness, deficiency, difficulty, perplexity, etc.: angustiae spiritus, shortness of breath, Cic.: pecuniae publicae, financial straits, id.: rei frumentariae, Caes. Sometimes absol.: ex meis angustis illius sustento tenuitatem, out of my narrow means, Cic.: in summas angustias adduci, perplexity, id. (Hence, Ital. angoscia; Fr. anguisse.)

angustiolāvius, a, um, adj. [angustus clavus] wearing a narrow stripe of purple, as a plebeian tribune: Suet.

angusto, avi, atum, i, v. a. [angustus] to make narrow, straiten: iter, Cat.

angustus, a, um, adj. [ango]. Of space: narrow, strait, contracted: opp. to latus, Cic.: montibus angustis mare continebatur, confined mountains (leaving but a limited space between them and the sea), Caes.: neut. pl. with depend. gen., angusta viarum, narrow parts of the highways = narrow ways (Or. constr.), Virg. Fig.: In angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, etc.: to bring within a narrow compass, reduce to a strait, to restrain, confine, etc.: In exiguum angustumque concluditur, is reduced, narrowed down, Cic. 2. short, scanty: spiritus, short breath, id.

3. needy, pinching: pauperies, Hor.: res angusta domi, mean circumstances (lowly parentage and limited means), Juv. 4. critical, difficult: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, in straits of fortune, Hor. Neut. as subst. esp. after prep., critical condition, difficulty, danger: rem esse in angusto, Caes. 5. base, petty: nihil est tam angusti animi, quam amare divitias, Cic. 6. subtle, minute:

minutae angustaeque concertationes, id. 7. of style: brief, simple: angusta et concisa oratio, id.

anhēlitus, ūs, m. [anhele] a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing: Cic.: sublimi anhelitu, with uplifted (face and) panting breath, Hor.: aeger, painful, distressed breathing, Virg.

II. breathing, breath: recipere, to take breath, respire, Pl. III. Fig.: an exhaling, exhalation: terrae, Cic.: vini, fumes, id.

anhēlo, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. [anhele] to draw the breath with difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp, etc.: nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus, Ov. Fig.: fornacibus ignis anhelat, roars, Virg.: Catilinam scelus anhelantem, breathing out wickedness, Cic.

anhēlus, a, um, adj. [an (=āra, up) and halo] panting, puffing (poet.): equi, Virg. 2. causing shortness of breath: cursus, Ov.

anīcula, ae, f. dim. [anus] a little old woman; esp. with the accessory idea of credulity (comp. avia): haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic.

anīlis, e, adj. [id.], pertaining to an old woman, old womanish: voltus, Virg.: ineptiae pene aniles, Cic.

anīlitas, ātis, f. [anilis] old age of a woman, anility, Cat.

anīliter, adv. like an old woman: superstitiose atque anīliter dicere, Cic.

anīma, ae, f. (gen. animāi, Lucr.): air, a breeze, wind (in this sense mostly poet.): impellunt animae lintea, Hor.: ignes animaeque, Virg. II. the air, as an element (rare): Cic. Hence, III. the breath (most freq. sense): animam compressi, held my breath, Ter.: gravitas animae, bad (smell of) breath, Plin.: animam recipe, take breath, Ter. Fig.: anima amphorae, the fumes of wine, Phaedr.

IV. the principle of animal life, dist. from animus, the spiritual principle of life, the rational soul: sine animo anima est debilis, Att.: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, mere existence, Sall.: adimere animam, Pl.: extinguere, to deprive of life, Ter.: relinquere, to die, id.: edere, Cic.: animam agere, to be in the agonies of death: id. As a term of endearment: my life, my soul, vos meae carissimae animae, dearest souls! id. Prov.: animam debere, to owe his very life, of one deeply in debt: Ter. 2. an animal, a living being: esp. of men: egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis hanc patriam peperere suo, Virg. Hence also, souls separated from the body, manes: tu plias laetis animas reponis sedibus, Hor. 3. Sometimes including the sense of animus: the (entire) soul of man: anima rationis consilique particeps, Cic. (Cf. Gr. ἀνέμος; Goth. uz-ana, I breathe out, expire.) (Hence, Fr. âme.)

animadversio, ōnis, f. [animad-vertō] the perception or observation of

an object, attention: notatio naturae et animadversio, observation of nature, Cic.: animadversio et diligentia, attention and diligence, id.: and in gen. inquiry: quaestio atque animadversio in aliquem, Liv. II. reproach, censure, punishment (comp. animadverto, III.): paterna, a father's chastisement, Cic.: censoria, with reference to the censor's power of degrading a man, id.

animadversor, ōris, m. [id.] an observer (rare): Cic.

animadverto (vort.), ti, sum, 3. v. a. [contr. from animum adverto, which orthography is very freq. in ante-class. per.: cf. adverto nō. 2] (scarcely found in any poet except Ter. and Virg.) to turn or bend the mind to, to give heed to, to attend to, to consider, observe: dignitas tua facit, ut animadverto quidquid facias, causes your conduct to be noticed, Cic. Of the lictor, whose duty it was to see that the consul received due homage, as he passed by, etc.: consul animadvertere proximum lictorem jussit, bade him take heed, Liv. (cf. Smith's Ant. 239).

II. to remark, notice, understand, perceive (as the result of attention): animadvertis horum silentium? do you mark the silence of those present? Cic.: animadvertit Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, he observed that...

Caes. III. to punish, blame, etc.: ea primum ab illo animadvertenda injuria est, deserves to be punished, Ter. Esp. in aliquem animadvertere: Cic.: in filium patrio jure, to punish a son by paternal right (prerogative), Liv.: Caes. Absol.: to inflict capital punishment: in aliquem, Tac.

animāl, ālis, n. [animalis], a living being, an animal: Cic.: fera animalia, wild, Tac. Of man: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic. Of the universe: hunc mundum animal esse, an animated being, id. Opp. to man: multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines, Varr. Hence, contemptuously of a man, a brute (so pecus, udis: q. v.): funestum illud animal, ex nefariis stupris concretum, Cic. (Hence, Fr. aumailles, "black cattle.")

animālis, e, adj. [anima], of air, aerial: natura vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida, Cic. II. living: corpora, Lucr.: quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea transit, a kind of animated intelligence, Cic.

animans, antis, Part. adj. [animo] animate, living: Cic. II. Subst.: any living being; an animal. (Gender m. f. or n.: Gen. plur. animantum, Lucr.: but -ium, Cic.): alterius animantem animantis vivere leto, for one creature to live by the death of another, Ov. Poet.: of man: hic stilus haud petet ultro quemquam animantem, ne living being, Hor.

animatio, ōnis, f. [id.] the bestowal of life (extremely rare): meo n. the living being itself: Cic.

animatus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *animated*. II. *Adj. disposed, minded*: animatus melius quam paratus, Cic.: male animatus erga principem, disloyal to, Suet.: Cic. With *Inf.*: si quid animatus es facere, Pl. 2. *courageous, stout-hearted* (=animosus): more fully animatus probe, id.

animō, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [anima] lit. to fill with breath or air: hence, to make alive, animate: formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. Poet.: animare in aliquid, to transform a lifeless object to a living being: guttas animavit in angues, Ov. II. to endow with, to temper: utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, endowed and moulded according to the climate, Cic.

animōs, adv. courageously: animose et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic. II. ardently, eagerly: id. Comp.: Sen. Sup. Suet.

(1.) **animōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [anima] full of air, airy: animosa guttura, through which the breath passes, Ov. Of the wind, blowing violently: Eurys, Virg.

(2.) **animōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [animus] full of courage, spirited: joined with fortis, spirited and brave, Cic.: Hor.: quadrupedes animosos, i.e., equos, mettlesome, Ov. II. Poet.: proud, with Abl.: en ego (Latona) vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, proud to have borne you, Ov. III. ardent, eager: corruptor, a bold, unscrupulous, briber, Tac.

animula, ae, f. dim. [anima] a little soul, life, courage: quae (literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restituerunt, as it were a little drop of life, refreshment, Cic.

animulus, i. m. dim. [animus] only in voc.: mi animule! dear heart! darling: Pl.

animus, i. m. [v. anima] the spiritual principle of life in man, the rational soul (opp. to anima, the principle of animal life), the soul as a whole: immortalis, Cic. In more restricted sense, for the separate faculties of the soul: as the will, the passions, and the reason or understanding. When mens and animus occur together, animus denotes impulse, mens rather the habit and character of a man: ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus (spirit), sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens (character, disposition) eorum est, Caes. I. With special reference to will, purpose, desire: istum exheredare in animo habebat, he intended, Cic.: so, sibi esse in animo, Caes.: fuerat animus conjuratis bona publicare, the conspirators had intended, Suet. Sometimes without dat. expr.: perficere est animus, it is my intention, Virg. II. Of the affections, inclinations, passions. 1. In gen., heart, disposition, or character: animus alius ad alta vitia propensior,

character, Cic. Fig.: of plants: haec quoque exuerint silvestrem animum, put off their wild nature, Virg. 2. of particular passions: (i.) courage, spirit: virtute atque animo resistere, with valour and resolution, Cic.: bono animo esse, to be of good courage, id.: satis animi, sufficient courage, Ov. Also for hope, confidence: magnus mihi animus est, I entertain great hopes (foll. by Acc. and Inf.), Tac. (ii.) haughtiness, pride, esp. pl.: quae civitas est in Asia, quae unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? could contain the arrogance and pride, Cic. (iii.) vehemence, wrath: animum rege, compesce, rule, curb thy passion (=iram), Hor.: so pl. vince animos iramque tuam, Ov. Fig., of the stormy winds: Aeolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Virg. (iv.) pleasure, delight, entertainment, haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, as a pastime or amusement, Caes. (v.) temper, disposition towards any one: hoc animo in nos esse debetis, Cic.: quietum in Teucros animum mentemque benignam, a peaceful spirit: Virg. Hence meton., of a beloved person, my heart, my soul: salve, anime mi, Pl. III. Of the reasoning faculty, the understanding:

1. thought, reflection, attention: recordari cum animo, Cic.: and without cum: animo meditari, Nep. Hence the expressions animum advertere, adungere, applicare, appellere, inducere, etc. 2. memory: ex animo effluere, to be forgotten, Cic. 3. sense, consciousness: reliquit animus Sextium, he fainted away, Caes. 4. opinion, judgment: mostly in Abl., meo quidem animo or meo animo, in my opinion: hoc, meo quidem animo, amoris mei signum debet esse certissimum, Cic.

IV. Sometimes poet. in signif. of anima: vital power, life: una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur, Virg. (The phrase ex animi sententia is explained under sententia.) The Gen. (properly Locative) animi, in mind, with Adj. (aeger, miser, certus, anxius, ingens, validus, etc.), is freq. used both by the poets and historians.

annalis, e, *adj.* [annus] continuing a year, annual: tempus, cursus, Varr.

II. relating to the year or the age: lex, the law which determined the age necessary for election to any public office: legibus annalibus grandiolem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. III. Subst. m. sc. liber, most freq. in the plur. annales, ium, sc. libri, year-books, yearly records, chronicles, annals: id. Respecting the annales of the pontiffs, see Smith's Ant. 304.

annascor, v. agnascor.

anne, v. an.

an-necto (adn.), xui, xum, 3. v. a. to tie on or bind to, to attach: funiculus scapham annexam trahebat, Cic. Fig.: rebus praesentibus annectit futurae, id.

annellus, v. anellus.

annexus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [an-necto].

annexus (adn.), ūs, m. [id.] a tying or binding to, a connection: Tac.

annisus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annitor].

an-nitor (adn.), nisus or nixus, 3. v. dep., to press or lean upon: with ad or dat.: natura ad aliquod tanquam adminiculum annititur, Cic.: hasta ingenti annexa columnae, resting against it, Virg. II. Fig.: to take pains, to exert oneself, strive with a view to something: with ut, ne, or Ger. with ad: quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut illi frustra sint, Sall.: ad ea patranda omnis civitas summo studio annitebatur, id. 2. With de: nisi Bibulus anniteretur de triumpho, Cic. 3. With pro: patres non temere pro ullo aequo annisi sunt, Liv. 4. With Acc. of neut. pron.: Plin. 5. With Inf.: annitentibus retinere morem, Tac. 6. Absol.: annitente Crasso, by his influence, Sall.

anniversarius, a, um, *adj.* [annus verito] annual, yearly: sacra, Cic.: (caeli) vicissitudines, the annually recurring seasons, id.

annixus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annitor].

an-no (adn.), i. v. n. to swim to, near, or towards: with ad, dat., or acc.: naves annare, Caes.: terrae, Virg.: ad litus, Gell. Absol.: plures annabunt thymni, will flock to the nets, Hor. Fig., to approach by sea, in ships: ad urbem, Cic.

annon, v. an.

annona, ae, f. [annus, like pomona from pomum] the year's produce: esp. agricultural produce, grain: annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, farm-produce does not fetch high prices, Cic.: of other commodities: salaria, the yield of salt, Liv.: lactis, of milk, Col. II. Meton. the price of corn or other things, market rate: gravis, high prices, Pl.: cara, Cic. (opp. to vilis, low prices): annonam incendere, to cause a rise in prices, Varr. Fig.: villis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, small indeed is the cost of friends, i.e. a friend is easy to gain, Hor.

annosus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] full of years, aged, old: anus, Ov.

annōtatio, ōnis, f. [annoto] an annotation, remark: Plin. Ep.

annōtinus, a, um, *adj.* [annus, formed like hōno-tinus, diu-tinus] a year old, of last year (rare): naves, the ships used in the former year, Caes.

annōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to note down, remark: take notes of: librum, Suet.: Plin. Ep.

annularius, annulatus, annulus, v. anul., etc.

an-nūmero (adn.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to count out (money) to, to pay: Cic.

II. to add to, to reckon with: with dat.: his libris annumerandi sunt sex de republica, must be added, id. With

in: in grege annuor, I am numbered with the multitude, id.

an-nuntio (adn.), less correctly **annuio** (adn.), i. v. a. to bring news, make known, proclaim: Plin.

an-nūo (adn.), ūi, ūtum, 3. v. n. to nod at, to nod to: simulac annuisset, at his first nod, Cic.: Pl. II. to nod assent, approve, consent: petenti annuit, she nodded assent to the prayer, Virg.: coeptis adnue, smile on our undertakings, id. With Acc. and Inf.: amicitiam se Romanorum accipere annuit, Liv. III. With Acc. and Dat.: to promise to grant: caeli quibus annuis arcem, Virg. IV. to designate by a nod or wink: quos iste annuerat, Cic.

V. to state, declare (late): falsa annuere, Tac. [Root nu: v. abnuo.]

annus, i. m. a year: anno exeunte, at the end of the year, Cic.: ineunte, at the beginning, Suet.: poet. aunopleno, at the close of, Hor. Adverbial phrases: 1. anno, a year ago, last year: quatuor minis ego emiliscam anno, Pl.: qui anno jam prope senatum non habuerint, for almost a whole year, Liv.: in each year, yearly, Plin. In is freq. added with the adverbial numerals: ter in anno, Cic.

2. annum, a year, during a whole year: matronae annum eum luxerunt, Liv. 3. ad annum, a year hence, for the coming year: faciendum est ad annum, Cic. 4. in annum, for a year: prorogatum in annum imperium est, continued for another year, Liv. With numerals, annus is used in various phrases to denote age: cum annorum octoginta (=octoginta annos natus: v. natus) in Aegyptum ivisset, at the age of 80, Nep.: also Abl., hunc exitum habuit Galba tribus et septuaginta annis, at the age of 73, Tac. II. Poet.: for a season of the year nunc formosissimus annus, now the season is most beautiful, Virg. III. the produce of the year: nec arare terram aut expectare annum, to wait for a crop, Tac. IV. Poet.: age, time of life: rugis Integer annus, Prop. V. the legal age for an office: hoc honore me affectis prima petitione, anno meo, in my proper year, Cic. [Perh. for amnus, from am=ambi, the meaning being 'a ring, circle': cf. annulus. Amnus would explain the form soll-emni-s.] (Hence, Ital. annata, from which Fr. année; also an, directly from annus.)

an-nūto (adn.), i. v. n. freq. [annuo] to nod often to, to nod to: Pl.

annūus, a, um, adj. [annus] lasting a year, of a year's duration: tempus, Cic.: magistratus, Caes.: nox erat annua nobis, seemed a year long, Ov.

II. recurring every year, yearly, annual: commutationes, the changes of the seasons, Cic. Phr., annua vice, annually, Plin.

an-qui-ro, quisiui, itum, 3. v. a. [am-or amb-quaero] to seek on all sides, to search after: anquirere aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: to inquire into, to ex-

amine: anquirentibus nobis omnique acie Ingenii contemplantibus, id. III.

Legal i. t.: to institute an inquiry or examination: de perduellione, Liv.

2. to accuse, with Abl. or Gen. of the punishment: pecunia (where it is a case for a fine), capite or capitis (in a capital case), anquirere, Liv.

ansa, ae, f. a handle, haft. Of an earthen vessel: Cato. Of a door: ostii, Petr. The loop of a sandal: Plin.

II. Fig.: occasion, opportunity (rare): reprehensionis ansa, a handle or occasion for, Cic.

ansatus, a, um, adj. [ansa] having a handle: vas, Col.: homo (comice), with his arms a-kimbo, Pl.

anser, eris, m. (f. Varr.): a goose: Liv.: Hor. [O.L. prob. hanser: cf. Sanscr. hansa-s; Gr. χην (for χερς); O.H.G. gans, Eng. gander, goose.]

antē, prep. and adv. A. Prep. with Acc.: before, in front of, facing.

I. In space, or Fig. In regard to order and preference. 1. In space: in front of (=pro): (a) without motion: ante suum fundum insidias collocare, Cic.: Liv. Fig.: causam ante eum diceret, before him as judge, Cic. Hence, homines ante pedes, servants, Juv. (β) with motion: equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes. 2. Fig.: in regard to order and preference: before (=prae): O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo, Virg. Hence, ante esse, to surpass, excel: gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. The phrase ante omnia is used adverbially. (i.) first of all: Suet. (ii.) comparatively: above all, especially: dulces ante omnia Musae, pleasing above all things, Virg. (iii.) in discourse: firstly, in the first place: ante omnia, quid sit rhetorice, Quint. II. In time (the more usual meaning), before: ante noctem, Hor.: jam ante Socratem, even before the time of Socrates, Cic.: ante has meas literas, before the receipt of this letter, id. So with perf. part.: ante decemvros creatos, before their appointment, Liv.

2. Particular phrases: (i.) ante tempus, before the right time: ante tempus excitatis suis, id.: before the fixed or lawful time: factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, before the time fixed by the law (v. annalis), Cic. (ii.) ante diem, poet.: before the usual time, before the time destined by fate, Ov. (iii.) ante diem (abbrev. a. d.) and an ordinal number are used to denote the day of the month; where the prep. causes the Abl. of time to be changed into an acc., as if the word depended upon the prep. Hence, in translating such phrases, diem must be translated by on the day, and the prep. ante be transferred to the following acc.: a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (i. e. ante diem quartum Idus Martias,) on the 4th day before the Ides of March, i. e. the 12th of March, Liv. As in this constr., the phrase ante diem was con-

sidered as one word, it is often found after the prep. in or ex: caedem te optimatum contulisse in ante diem V. Kal. Nov., had postponed it to the 28th Oct., Cic.

B. Used without a case, or adverbially. I. In space (a) without motion: in front: ab tergo, ante circaque, behind, in front and around, Liv. (β) with motion, forwards: ingredi non ante sed retro, not forwards, but backwards, Cic. II. In time: before (in the sense of previously), either with an Abl. of time, or with an Acc. depending upon the prep. in syntax, but not in signification: perpaucis ante diebus, a very few days before, id.: ante quadriennium amissus es, four years previously, Tac. With adverbial Abl. multo, paulo, tanto, aliquanto (more rarely multum and paulum): multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, long before, Cic.: permultum ante certior factus eram literis, id.

2. With quam (when the two words come together, they are frequently joined, making what is sometimes called the conjunction antequam), sooner than, before: ut te ante videret quam e vita discederet, before he died, id.: antequam de incommodis Sicillae dico, id. 3. In place of an adj. (Gr. constr.: rare): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum (τῶν πρὶν κακῶν), of previous calamities, Virg.

C. In composition: with verbs, before, in place, time and rank: e. g.: antecapere, antecedere, antefigere, anteferre, antestare, antepone. In designations of time often with adj. and adv.: e. g.: antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac. Ante sometimes appears as anti, e. g. anticipare: and sometimes with the suffix d, anted or anted. [Cogn. with Gr. ἀντί, ἀντα, over against, before: Germ. ant-, in Ant-wort, A.-S. and in Eng. an-swer.] (Hence, Ital. anzi.)

antēā, adv. before, (with ref. to any time, past or pres., whereas antehac means before this present time, i. e. with ref. to the speaker): before this or that, aforesaid: et antea laudatus, et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic.: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt: deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, at an earlier period... subsequently, Liv.

anteactus, and anteago, better separately, ante actus, ante ago.

antē-cāpio, cēpi, ceptum or cap-tum, 3. v. a. to take beforehand: multa antecapere, quae bello usui forent, to have in readiness, Sall. II. to anticipate, i. e., not to wait for, noctem, id.

antēcēdens, entis, Part. [antedo.] II. neut. pl. as subst.: antecedent causes (also called antecessiones), Cic.

antē-cēdo, essi, essum, 3. v. n. to go before (in space), to get the start: with Acc., or absol.: Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones, Cic. Absol.: qui antecesserant, suos adscendentes protegebant, Caes. II. to precede (in

time): with *Dat.*: *Ter.*: with *Acc.*: Cels. III. *Fig.*: to have precedence, to excel, surpass; with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: natura hominis pecudibus antecedit, Cic.: Veneti usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, Caes. *Absol.*: honore et aetate, to have the advantage in respect of, Cic.

antē-cello (*perf.* and *sup.* not used), 3. v. n. to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel: with *Dat.*: Asia facile omnibus terris antecellit, Cic. With *Acc.*: Tac. With *Abl.* of respect: humanitate antecellens, pre-eminent in refinement, Cic. [The simple verb *cello* is not found. The root, which means "to project, be prominent," appears in *celsus*, *excello*, *collis*, *culmen*, *columna*, *culmus*, *culamus*, Gr. *κολώνη*.]

anteceptus, v. antecapio.

antecessio, ōnis, f. [antecedo] a going before, preceding, Cic. II. that which goes before, the antecedent cause: rerum antecessiones (=antecedentia), id.

antecessor, ōris, m. [id.] he who goes before: hence milit. t. t., antecessores, the advanced guard: agminis, Suet. (Hence, Fr. *ancêtres*, and Eng. *ancestors*.)

antecursor, ōris, m. a forerunner. Hence milit. t. t., antecursores, the advanced guard, pioneers: Caes.

antēdico and **antedictus**, more correctly *ante dico*, etc.

antē-ēo, ivi or ii, 4. v. n. (Old forms, *antideo*=*anteco* like *antidea* for *antea*, Pl.: *antidit*=*anteit*, id.: *anteire*, trisyll., Lucr.: *antels*, *anteit*, dissyll. Hor. *Pres. Subj. sync.* *anteat*, Ov.: so also *antibo*, Tac.: *pluperf. Subj.* *antisent*, id.: *Inf.* *antissee*, id.) to go before, precede: with *Dat.*, *Acc.*, or *absol.*: praetoribus anteeunt, Cic.: te anteit necessitas, walks in front of thee, Hor.: barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic. II. *Fig.*: to excel, surpass: aliquem sapientia, *Ter.*: allicui aetate, Cic. Also *pass.*: se aequales tui abs te anteiri putant, id. III. to anticipate: aetatem meam honoribus vestris anteistis, Liv.: damnationem anteit, Tac.

IV. to take precedence of, and to set aside, oppose: auctoritati parentis anteire, id.

antē-fēro, tūll, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. to carry or bear before: anteferre fasces, Caes. II. *Fig.*: to set before, prefer: with *Dat.* and *Acc.*: longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic. III. to anticipate: id. (dub.)

antēfixus, a, um, *Part.* [ante and *fixus part.* of *figo*] fastened before, nailed to (rare): truncis arborum ora, Tac. Hence, subst. *antefixa*, orum, n. plu., the little ornaments affixed to the cornice of an entablature: Liv.

antegestus, better separately, *antegestus*.

antē-grēdior, egressus, 3. v. dep. [*gradior*] to go before, to precede: with *Acc.*, Cic. Also without obj. expr.: id.

antē-hābēo, 2. v. a. to prefer: incredibilia veris, Tac.

antē-hāo (old form *antidhac*, like *antidea* for *antea*.—*Antehac*, dissyll., Hor.) before this (present) time, formerly, previously (cf. *antea*): antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id creptum est, Cic. Sometimes=antea: preciously, before that time: ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall.

antē-lātus, a, um, *Part.* [antefero].

antē-lūoānus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] before daybreak: tempus, Cic.: cenae, which continue until daybreak, id.

antē-mēridiānus, a, um, *adj.* before mid-day, in the forenoon: sermo, Cic.: literae, received before mid-day, id.

antē-mitto, 3. v. a. to send before (rare for *praemitto*): Caes.

antē-moenio, 4. v. a. [munio] to furnish with a wall or rampart in front, Pl.

antenna (less correctly, *antenna*), ae, f. a sail-yard: Caes.: cornua velarum antennarum, the ends of the sail-clad yards, i. e. with sails set, Virg. (Cf. Smith's *Ant.* 267.) [Prob. for *ante-lenna*, from the root of *tendo*.]

antē-pēs, ēdis, m. the fore-foot, Cic. poet.

antē-pilānus, i, m. in pl., milit. t. t., the soldiers who fought before the pilani or triarii, i. e., the hastati and principes, Liv.: (cf. Smith's *Ant.* 168).

antē-pōno, pōsul, sūtum, 3. v. a. with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: to set one thing before another: equitum locos sedilibus plebis antepone, Tac.: of setting food before any one, Pl. II. *Fig.*: to prefer, give the preference: neque has occupationes sibi Britanniae antepondas iudicabat, should not be allowed to take precedence of (the invasion of) Britain, Caes.

antē-pōtens, entis, *adj.* superior in power, fortune, etc.: Pl.

antēquam and **antequam**, v. ante, B. II. 2.

antes, ium, m. plu. *romos*, or ranks, e. g. of vines, Virg.: of soldiers, Cato.

antē-signānus, i, m. [signum] that is before the standard: hence, *antesignani* sc. milites, a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standards, Caes.: (cf. Smith's *Ant.* 168). *Fig.* as subst., in a rhetorical passage, a prominent man, a leader: Cic.

ante-sto or **antisto**, stēti, 1. v. n. to stand before, in *fig.* sense only: to be foremost, to excel: usu. with *Dat.*: Cic. (with *Abl.* of respect): also *Absol.*: Lucr.

antestor, atus, 1. v. dep. [contr. from *antetestor*] Legal t. t., to call to witness: the formula was, "licet antestari?" and was addressed to a bystander by the plaintiff, who, when about to summon a defendant into court, wished to have a witness to the summons: at the same time he touched

the ear of the witness: Hor. In Cic. once without respect to judic. proceedings: nae iste to antestaretur, would appeal to you.

antē-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come before, get the start of: with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: temporis, Pl.: consilia et insidias (hostium), to anticipate, prevent, Sall. II. *Fig.*: to exceed, surpass, excel (very rare): with *Acc.*: nobilitatem, id. *Absol.* beneficia, ubi multum anteveneri, have exceeded the limit, Tac.

antē-vertō (-vor-), ti, sum, 3. v. n. and a. (as dep. Pl.) to go or come before, to precede: stella tum anteverrens, tum subsequens, now preceding, and now following, Cic. II. *Fig.*: to anticipate, prevent: usu. with *Dat.*: *Ter.*: also *Acc.*, Tac. III. to prefer: omnibus consillis anteverendum existimavit, thought it ought to take precedence of all his (other) plans, Caes.

anticipatio, ōnis, f. [anticipo] a preconception, an innate idea: anticipatio Deorum, Cic.

anti-oīpo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [ante, and cap the root of capio] to take beforehand, to anticipate: Cic.: anticipata via, travelled over before, Ov.

anticus, a, um, *adj.* [ante] in front, foremost: opp. *posticus*: in anticam partem pelli, to be carried forwards, Cic.

antidea, v. antehac.

antidōtum, i, n. and -us or -os, i, f.=ἀντιδότης (-ος), a counterpoison: Suet. In gen. an antidote, remedy: *Fig.*: adversus Caesarem, Suet.

antipōdes, um, m. plu.=ἀντίποδες, the antipodes. In Cic. as a Gr. word.

antiquāria, ae, f. a female antiquary, Juv.

antiquārius, ii, m. [antiquus] one who studies antiquities, an antiquary: Tac.: Suet.

antiquē, adv., like the ancients, Hor. Comp. *antiquius*, more after the ancient manner, Tac.

antiquitas, ātis, f. [antiquus] olden time, antiquity, ancientness: ultima, very remote antiquity, Cic. II. Meton.: the history of ancient times: memoria antiquitatis, id. 2. abstr. for concr., men of former times, the ancients: antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. III. primitive virtue, integrity, honesty, etc.: gravissimae antiquitatis viri, men of the most dignified, old-fashioned integrity, id.

antiquitūs, adv. [id.] in former times, anciently: Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transductos, Caes. 2. from ancient times: hence sometimes with *inde* or *ab* . . . *ad*: antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora, Quint. Also in speaking of times comparatively recent: hordeum antiquitus paratum, for a long time past, Caes.

antiquo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to restore a thing to its former condition. Only as forensic term: to reject a bill.

legem, Cic. (The letter A was used= Antiquo, I vote against the bill.)

antiquus, a, um, adj. [ante; another form of ant-icus: antiquus referring to time, anticus to space], former, old, ancient, that was formerly (opp. to novus, as vetus, that which has been long in existence, and still exists, to recens. Yet antiquus and vetus are often synonymous): Juppiter Alcumenam rediget in antiquam concordiam conjugis, to her former harmony with her husband, Pl.: antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta literis, an earlier or older date, Cic. Subst.: antiqui, the ancients, esp. the ancient writers (veteres, as still living in their works and influence): habemus Scaurum in antiquis, id. Poet.=praeteritus, past, gone by: vulnus, Ov. II. Of things begun before the present age, yet still existing: antiquissima scripta, Hor.: saxum antiquum, a stone which has lain where it lies from time immemorial, Virg.: antiquum obtinere, to keep up an old custom, Pl. III. Meton. of the old stamp, or fashion, i.e. simple, honest, innocent, venerable, etc.: homo antiqua virtute et fide, Ter.: terra antiqua potens armis, venerable, illustrious, Virg. 2. Hence, comp. and sup.: more or most important, preferable or better: quod honestius, id mihi est antiquius, to be preferred, Cic.: iudiciorum causam antiquissimam se habeturum dixit, to be preferred to all others, id. IV. aged: Virg.

antistes, stitis, m. and f. also antistita, ae, f. (like hospita from hospes, sospita from sospes, clienta from ellens). Lit.: a foreman, an overseer, president in gen. (rare): vindemiatorum, Col. II. a president of a temple, a high-priest: caerimoniarum et sacrorum, Cic. As fem.: a chief priestess: assidue templi antistites, Liv. III. Fig.: a master in any science or art: artis dicendi, Cic. [Ante, and sta root of sto. Cf. superstes.]

antistita, v. antistes.
antisto, v. antesto.
antitheton, i, n. = ἀντίθετον, Rhet. t. t., opposition, antithesis, Cic.
antrum, i, n. = ἀντρον, a cave, cavern (almost entirely poet.): antra gelida, Virg.: grato sub antro, in pleasant grot, Hor. Of the hollow of a tree: exesae arboris, Virg.

anularius [ann.], a, um, adj. [anulus] pertaining to a signet-ring.
II. Subst. anularius, ii, m., a ring-maker: Cic.

anulatus [ann.] a, um, [id.]: furnished or ornamented with a ring: aures, Pl.

anulus [ann.] i, m., any article in the form of a ring: velares anuli, curtain rings, Plin.: catenae, a link of a chain, id.: cruribus aptus, a feller, Mart. II. Esp. a ring for the finger, a signet-ring: Cic. The right to wear a gold ring was possessed in the time

of the Republic by the equites only: hence anulus equestris, Hor.: anulum invenit, i. e. he has been promoted to the equestrian order, Cic. So jus anulorum, equestrian rank, Suet. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 25.) [For etym. v. anus.]

(1.) **ānus**, i, m. the fundament: Cic. [Prob. for as-nus, from as, to sit; v. ara.]

(2.) **ānus**, i, m. a ring, Pl. (dub.)
anus, ūs (also uis, Ter.), f. an old woman, old wife, old maid: quae est anus tam delira, quae ista timeat? Cic. For the Sibyl: Hor. II. Adj. old, aged: anus matronae, Suet. Also of animals and things: cerva anus, Ov.: terra, Plin. [Etym. uncertain.]

anxiē, adv. anxiously: Sall.
anxiētas, ātis, f. [anxius] mental trouble, anxiety (strictly a permanent condition of mind, while angor is temporary), Cic.: perpetua, constant anxiety, Juv. Sometimes = angor, anguish, trouble: anxietas animi, Ov. II. scrupulous care, carefulness: quaerendi, judicandi, comparandi anxietas, Quint.

anxifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [anxius fero] causing anxiety: Cic. poet.

anxiūdō, inis, f. [anxius] (rare) anxiety: prona ad luctum, Cic. fr.

anxius, a, um, adj. [ango] anxious, solicitous, uneasy, painfully uncertain, (mostly of a permanent habit of mind): Cic.: but frequently of a transient feeling: anxiae aegritudines et acerbae, id. With Gen.: anxius animi, Sall. The source or cause of the feeling.

1. in Abl. (usu. constr.): gloria ejus, troubled by the renown of the other, Liv. 2. in Gen. (later): inopiae, Liv. (dub.): potentiae, Tac. 3. in Abl. with de: de fama ingenii, Quint.

4. in Acc. with ad: ad eventum, Lucan. 5. expressed by dependent clause: anxius, ne bellum oriatur, Sall.

II. In act. sense: causing anxiety, solicitude, etc.: timor, Virg.

āpāgē, interj. = ἀπαγε, away! begone! go to! with Acc. or absol.: also with sis (=si vis): apage istas a me sorores, Pl.: apage, haud nos id deceat, id.

āper, pri, m. a wild boar: aper Erymanthus, the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules, Cic. Prov.: uno saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Pl.: apros immittere liquidis fontibus, to let in the (filthy) wild-boars to the clear fountains, i.e. to do a very perverse thing, Virg. [Cf. A.-S. efor, O.H.G. ebar.]

ā-erio, erui, ertum, 4. v. a. (fut. aperibo, Pl.), to uncover, lay bare: ut corporis partes quaedam aperiantur, Cic.: aperto pectore, with naked bosom, Ov. Fig.: to make visible, to show, reveal: dispulsa nebula diem aperuit, Liv. Similarly of objects which come into view in a journey or voyage: formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo, comes in sight, Virg.: aperientibus classem

promontoriis, allowing a view of the fleet, Liv. II. to open, unclothe: aperite aliquis ostium, Ter.: locum asylum, to open a place as an asylum, Liv. Fig.: amicitiae fores, Cic. III. aperire locum (populum, gentes, etc.), to lay open a country, people, etc.: to open up, to render accessible: qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. IV. Fig.: of mental objects: to disclose, to unveil, reveal, prove; or gen. to explain, relate, etc.: occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperire, Cic.: lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv.: casus aperire futuros, to disclose the future, Ov. Also, with refl. pron. or in pass.: to reveal one's true character: Ter. Sometimes with Acc. and Inf., or relat. clause: quum jam directae in se prope hostes appropinquare aperuissent, had shown that the enemy were approaching, Liv.: domino navis, quis sit aperit, Nep. V. to commence, inaugurate: scholam, Cic.: annum, to open or begin the year, Virg. [Prop. to "take away, remove" a covering, from ab with par, root of parare, parere; cf. operio.] (Hence Ital. aprire; Sp. abrir; Fr. ouvrir.)

āpertē, ade, [apertus] openly, clearly, frankly, without disguise, loqui, Cic. See Adj.

āperto, i, v. freq. [aperio] to keep on laying bare, Pl.

āpertus, a, um, Part. [aperio] open, uncovered. Adj., opp. to tectus, open, uncovered: naves apertae, without deck, Cic. Opp. to silvestris: porrecta ac loca aperta, level and open ground (where there is no cover), Caes. Poet.: of the sky: unclouded, cloudless, clear: caelo invectus aperto, Virg. 2. Opp. to clausus: unclosed, open. Of the sea: the high seas, the ocean: apertissimo oceano, Caes.: of other things: oculi, Lucr.: caelum, not circumscribed by mountains, etc., Cic.: iter, unimpeded, Liv. Poet. of a battle: nec aperti copia Martis ulla fuit, in the open field, Ov. 3. neut. as subst., usu. after prep., open space: per apertum fugientes, Hor. II. Fig.: open, clear, evident, avowed: illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Hence the phrase, in aperto esse, to be clear, notorious, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι: Sall. Also = to be practicable, easy: hostes aggredi in aperto foret, would be an easy matter, Tac. 2. Of character: frank, open, candid: animus apertus et simplex, Cic. Ironie: apertissimus, very frank, i. e. impudent, shameless, id.

āpex, icis, m. the tip or top of a thing, the point, summit: lauri, Virg.: flammae, Ov. II. a hat, cap, crown, tiara, etc.: ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, Cic.: hinc Fortuna apicem sustulit, removes the diadem, Hor. III. the conical cap of a flamen, ornamented with a piece of olive wood, the base of which was surrounded with a lock of wool: (this ornament was

properly the apex): v. Smith's Ant. 28: apicem dialem, the cap of the flamen of Jove, Liv. IV. Fig.: the highest ornament or honour: apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. [From root ap in aptus, q. v., and apiscor; for form cf. vert-ex.]

aphractus, i, = ἀφρακτος (uncovered, sc. ναυς, hence), f., a long vessel without a deck (= pure Lat. navis aperta): Cic.

āpiānus, a, um [apis] belonging to bees, of bees: Plin.: Col.

āpiārius, a, um [id.] belonging to bees: masc. as subst. apiarius, a bee-keeper: neut. apiarium, a bee-house, apiary, Col.

āpicātus, a, um [apex] adorned with the priest's cap: Ov.

āp cula, ae, f. dim. [apis] a little bee, Pl. (Hence Ital. *pecchia*; Fr. *abeille*.)

ā is or **-es**, is, f. (gen. plur. apium and apum), a bee: Cic.: Hor.: reges apum, queen (lit. king) bees, Col. Fig., of one who loves sweet poetry, Hor. [O. H. G. *bīa*; Mod. G. *biene*; Eng. *bee*.]

āpiscor, aptus, 3. v. dep. [rare: adipiscor more common], to reach after, attain to, get, gain, come up with, etc.: hereditatem, Pl.: maris apiscendi causa, Cic.: spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. Poet.: to perceive, understand: Lucr. [Root ap, to connect, join on, reach, attain; v. adipiscor.]

āpium, li, n. the name of certain umbelliferous plants of doubtful species, parsley, celery, etc. The leaves of one species were used by the ancients for garlands, on account of their strong fragrance and beauty: this species is supposed by some to be the wild celery: by others wild parsley apio ornatus amaro, with pungent parsley, Virg.: vivax apium, that long keeps its freshness, Hor. Used for prize-wreaths in the Greek games; Graiaque apium meruisse coronae, Juv. (Hence Ital. *appio*; Fr. *ache*.)

āplustre, is, n. (nom. plur. aplustra, Lucr.: Dat. aplustis, id.): the curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments (v. Smith's Ant. 264): Cic. [Latinized from Gr. ἀπλαστρον.]

āpōclēti, (or acc. to some apocleti) = ἀποκλήτοι, the supreme council of the Aetolians: Liv.

āpōdūtērīum, li, n. = ἀποδυτήριον, the undressing-room in a bathing-house, Cic.

āpōlactīzo, i, v. a. = ἀπολακτίζω, to spurn, scorn, Pl.

āpōlōgus, i, m. = ἀπόλογος, a narrative: apologum agere, Pl. II. a fable, apologue: Cic.

āpōprōēgmēnon, i, n. = ἀποπροηγμένον, in the lang. of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected, opp. to proegmenon, Cic.

āpōthēca, ae, f. = ἀποθήκη, a place where a thing is laid up, storehouse, etc.: the apotheca in which the wine was kept, was in the upper part of the

house above the fumarium (Smith's Ant. 28): Cic.: Hor. [Hence Ital. *bottega*; Sp. *bodega*; Fr. *boutique*.]

a pīrātē (adp.), adv. with great preparation, sumptuously: apparate edere et bibere, Cic.

appārāt.o (adp.), ōnis, f. [apparo] a preparing, preparation (rare): Cic.

appārātus (adp.), a, um, Part. [apparo]. Of persons: prepared: apparatus et meditatus ad causam accedo, after careful preparation and study, Cic. II. Of things: well supplied: domus omnibus instructior rebus et apparatior, id. 2. Hence magnificent, splendid, sumptuous: ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi, id.

appārātus (adp.), ūs, m. [id.] a getting or making ready, a preparing, providing operum ac munitionum, Liv. II. In concrete sense, apparatus (instruments, furniture, machines, etc.), omnem comementum, totiusque belli apparatus, all his stores and munitions of war, Caes.: so in plur., id. Also of men: auxiliorum apparatus, Liv. III. splendour, pomp, magnificence, state: regio apparatu, with royal pomp, Cic.: in plur., Persicos odi apparatus, pomp and display, Hor.

ap-pārēo (adp.), ui, itum, 2. v. n. to become visible, make one's appearance, to appear: apparent rari nantes, are seen swimming, Virg.: Cic. With Dat.: anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, appeared to him, id. Absol., animosus atque fortis appare, show yourself, Hor. Hence apparens, opp. to latens, visible, evident: tympana non apparentia obstrepere, Ov. II. to be apparent; esp. impers. apparet with Acc. and Inf. or relat. clause: the thing (or it) is evident, clear, manifest, certain, δῆλον ἐστὶ, φαίνεται: apparet id etiam caeco, Liv.: apparet servum hunc esse domini pauperis, Ter. And by attraction, with the Nom. and Inf. as in Gr. δῆλός ἐστι: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse appareant, that it is clear they were bestowed . . . Cic. Or without the Inf.: apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen, there was manifestly at hand a fierce struggle, Liv. III. to appear as the attendant of any public officer, the priest of a deity, etc., to attend, serve (rare): cf. apparitor: quum appareret aedilibus, when he was in attendance on them, Liv.

ap-pārō (adp.), i, v. a. to gain, acquire, Lucr.

appārītio (adp.), ōnis, f. [appareo III.] service, attendance: in longa apparitione singularem fidem cognovi, Cic. II. Meton.: domestics, servants: only plur., ex necessariis apparitionibus, id.

appārītor (adp.), ōris, m. [id.] a servant, esp. a public servant (licitor, scribe, priest, etc.): Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 29).

ap-pāro (adp.), avi, atum, i, v. a.

to prepare or make ready, to fit out, put in order, provide, etc.: ornare et apparare convivium, Cic.: nuptias, Ter.: bellum, Cic.: ludos magnificentissimos, id.: aggerem, Caes. With inf. in Sestium apparabantur crimina, were got up against, Cic. (in Liv. ad hostes bellum apparatur, the sense is, on the part of the enemy). Fig.: nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam apparo, am contriving, Pl. With Inf. as object: trahere ex Sicilia apparantem tempestates inhibuerunt, Suet. Absol.: dum apparatur, while the preparations are going on, Ter. With ut: ut eriperes, apparabas, Pl. Se apparare, with Inf.: qui sese parere apparent legibus, id.

appellātio (adp.), ōnis, f. [appello] an addressing, accosting: hanc nactus appellationis causam, this opportunity of addressing, Caes. II. Legal t. t., an appeal to a tribune for assistance, and from one magistrate to another of equal or higher rank: provocatio and provoco of an appeal to the populus in a matter affecting life (Smith's Ant. 29): intercessit appellatio tribunorum, i. e. ad tribunos, Cic.: appellationem et tribunum auxilium, Liv. III. a naming, a calling by name: neque nomina ullorum inter eos appellatio est, Plin. Hence, Meton.: name, title: voluit appellatione hac inani nobis esse par, Cic. IV. In gram., pronunciation: suavis vocis, et lenis appellatio literarum, id.

appellātor (adp.), ōris, m. [id.] one who appeals, an appellant: Cic.

appellito (adp.), i, v. freq. a. [id.] to name often, to be accustomed to call or name: montem Caelium appellitatum a Caele Vibenna, Tac.

(1.) **ap-pello** (adp.) pūli, pulsum, 3. v. a. and n. to drive, move, or bring to. With ad or Dat.: ad litora juvencos, Ov.: hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris, brought me to your shores, Virg. Fig.: animum ad scribendum appulit, applied his mind to writing, Ter.

II. Nautical t. t., to bring to land, to make any coast, haven, etc. (very freq.) Constr. with Acc. of navis, classis, etc., or in pass. with Nom.: also intrans. with Abl. nave, classe, or absol.: quum Persae classem ad Delum appulissent, had anchored (their fleet) at Delos, Cic.: quum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, put in at my country-seat, id.: alios milites ad Siciliam appulsos esse, had landed in Sicily, Cic. With Abl.: quum Rhegium oneraria nave appulisset, he had put ashore with a transport ship, Suet. Absol.: huc appelle, put to, here! Hor. Also intrans. with subject navis: Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram appulit, came ashore, Tac.

(2.) **appello** (adp.), avi, atum, i, v. a. perf. Subj. appellassis = appellaveris (Ter.), to call upon, speak to, accost or address: aggrediar hominem, appel-

labo, Pl.: appellat hilari vultu hominem, Cic. Also, to address by letter: id. II. to entreat, appeal to: quo accedam, aut quos appelem? Sall.

2. With Acc. and de: to make overtures to anyone about something (bad): aliquem de prodicione, Liv.: de stupro, Quint. Also, to apply for payment of money: Cic. III. Legal t. t.: to appeal to, especially to a tribune for assistance, v. appellatio: procurator a praetore tribunos appellare ausus, id.: aliquem ut sponsores, id.: so appellare auctores, to quote the authorities, Plin. 2. to sue, accuse, summon: de pecunia, to sue for payment of a debt, Cic.: also absol., id. IV. to name or call: fruges Cererem appellare, to call corn 'Ceres,' id.: O Spartace, quem enim te potius appellem? id. Hence, to designate, salute by a certain title: rex a suis appellatur, is saluted king, Caes.: victorem, to hail as victor, Virg.

V. appellare literas, to pronounce: Cic. [Cf. compello, interpello. The etym. of these words is unknown.]

appendicula, ae, f. dim. [appendix] a small appendage: Cic.

appendix, icis, f. [appendo] that which hangs to anything, an appendage: hence, II. an addition, supplement: appendix animi esse corpus, an appendage, Cic.: belli, an addition to it, Liv.

ap-pendo (adp.), endl, ensum, 3. v. a. to weigh out, pay to: aurum alicui, Cic. Fig.: verba non annumerare sed tanquam appendere, to have regard not to their number, but their weight, id.

appensus (adp.), a, um, Part. [appendo].

appētens (adp.), entis, Part. [appeto] striving passionately after, eager for, in neutral sense (avarus in bad sense); with Gen.: appetens gloriae, Cic. II. = avarus (pecuniae being implied): grasping, avaricious: homo non cupidus, neque appetens, id.

appētenter (adp.), adv. [appetens] eagerly, graspingly: Cic.

appētētia (adp.), ae, f. [appetens] a longing after, appetite: cibi, Plin.: effrenata, unbridled desire, Cic.

appētītio (adp.), ōnis, f. [appeto] a grasping at: solis, Cic. II. Fig.: a passionate longing for, desire: alieni, id.

appētītus (adp.), a, um, Part. [appeto].

appētītus (adp.), ūs, m. [id.] an onset, attack: Amm. II. Fig.: a passionate longing or desire: voluptatis, Cic. 2. passion or desire, as a faculty of the soul: id.: in pl. the appetites or passions, opp. to ratio, reason, id.

ap-pēto (adp.), ivi or ii, Itum, 3. v. a. and n. (in poetry rare). A. v. a. to make for, seek to reach: Europam, Cic. And of things without life: mare terram appetens, pressing forward to the land, id.: Thule, quam hactenus

[nix et] hieus appetebat, snow and frost visited, made their home, Tac. [dub.]

II. to seek or grasp after: solem manibus, Cic.: of persons, appeti, to be sought after, courted. III. to attack as an enemy, to fall or seize upon, assail: ferro atque insidiis, id.: humerum gladio, to cut at anyone's shoulder, Caes.

IV. Fig.: to strive after eagerly, to long for (freq.): amicitiam, Caes.: bona, to desire what is good (opp. to declinare mala), Cic.: alienum, to covet, Phaedr. B. v. n. to draw on or nigh, to approach (only of time): dies appetebat, Caes.: freq. in Liv., jam ver appetebat, spring was now at hand: comitia appetebant, id.: et hieus appetebat, Tac.: v. supr. (A, 1.)

ap-pingo (adp.), 3. v. a. to paint upon or among (very rare): delphinum silvis appingit, Hor. Also, to add in writing: appinge aliquid novi, Cic.

ap-plaudo (adp.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to strike the hands upon, to clap: Ov.

II. to clap the hands in approbation, to applaud: Cic. dub.

applausus (adp.), a, um, Part. [applaudo].

applicatio (adp.), ōnis, f. [applico] Lit.: a binding on, a joining to: hence, fig.: animi, a bending or inclination of the mind, Cic.

applicatus (adp.), a, um, Part. adj. [applico] lying upon or close to, attached to: Leucas colli applicata, Liv.

II. Fig.: inclined or adapted to, directed to: omne animal applicatum esse ad se diligendum, inclined to self-love, Cic.

applicūsus (adp.), a, um, Part. adj. [applico] lying upon or close to, attached to: Plin.: Quint.

ap-plico (adp.), avi and ui, atum and (later) itum, 1. v. a. (the perf. applicui appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic., but he frequently uses applicavi) to join, fasten, or attach to: to place at or near, etc. With ad, more rarely with Dat.: se ad arbores applicant, lean against, Caes.: flumini castra, to pitch a camp so as to rest on a river, Liv. II. Fig.: to connect with, to add to: ut ad honestatem applicetur voluptas, Cic. 2. to direct intently towards, to apply, devote to: Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani applicavit, id.: se ad philosophiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam, id. 3. crimen alicui, to charge one with a crime: Plin. III. Nautical t. t., navem applicare, or applicare simply, or pass. applicari, to steer a ship towards, to bring (or come) to land: ad Heraeum naves applicuit, Liv.: Caes. telluris ad oras applicor, Ov.: quo applicem? Enn. in Cic.: quae vis immanibus applicat oris, brings you, Virg.: Medea Creteis regionibus applicat angues, directs her dragon-chariot, Ov.

ap-plōro (adp.), avi, 1. v. n. to deplore, wail with some one to listen: Hor.

ap-pōno (adp.), pōsi, pōsitum, 3.

v. a. (perf. apposivi, Pl.; cf. pono) to put, or lay at, near, or by the side of, to apply to, etc.: appone hic mensulam, Pl.: omnes columnae machina apposita dejectae, Cic.: scalis appositis urbem defenderunt, Liv. Of the putting on of anything: apposita velatur janua lauro, Ov. II. to serve up, put on the table: cenam, Pl.: patellam, Cic. III. With Acc. and Dat.: to appoint to any service or duty, to join as an assistant: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, id.: moderator et magister consilibus appositus, Liv. IV. to add to, superadd (rare): Hor. V. Fig.: with Dat.: to put down to, reckon, appy. a book-keeping phrase (very rare): appone lucro, set down to the credit side, id.

ap-porrectus (adp.), a, um, Part. [ad and porrectus] stretched or extended near: draco, Ov.

ap-porto (adp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry, bring, convey to: divitias domum, Pl.: signa populo Romano apportavit, brought them and presented them to, Cic.

ap-posco (adp.), 3. v. a. to demand in addition (rare): Ter.: Hor.

appōsitē (adp.), adv. pertinently, appropriately: Cic.

appōsitus (adp.), a, um, Part. [appono]. As Adj., situated at or near to, contiguous. With Dat.: castellum flumini appositum, Tac. Fig.: audacia fidentiae non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum, as we say, 'next door to,' Cic. II. fit, suitable, appropriate, etc. With ad: ager ad vitem appositus, Varr.: Cic.

ap-pōtus (adp.), a, um, adj. drunk, intoxicated, Pl.

ap-prēcor (adp.), 1. v. dep. (v. rare) to worship, pray to: Deos, Hor.

ap-prēhendo (poet. appendo), di, sum, 3. v. a. to seize, take hold of: aliquid manu, Pl. So of the tendrils of the vine, claviculis tanquam manibus, Cic. 2. to seize hostilely: Hispanias, id. II. Fig.: of discourse: to lay hold of and bring forward: quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, id. (Not used in class. period in sense of mental apprehension.)

apprendo, v. apprehendo.

apprimē (adp.), adv. especially, very: Pl.: Ter.

ap-prīmo (adp.), essi, essum, 3. v. a. to press to (rare): aliquid pectori, Tac.

ap-prōbatio (adp.), ōnis, f. [approbo] an approving, assenting to, approbation: Cic. II. proof, confirmation: Cat.: in logic, approbatio assumptionis, proof of the minor premiss, id.

ap-prōbator (adp.), ōris, m. [id.] one who gives his assent or approval (rare): Cic.

ap-prōbē (adp.), adv. very well: Pl.

ap-prōbo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to approve, assent to, favour: legiones clamore donum approbantes, Liv.:

orationem, Caes. II. to prove, demonstrate, establish: innocentiam, Tac.

III. to do according to any one's liking, or satisfactorily: opus approbavit, Phaedr.: with Dat. of person to whom: castrorum rudimenta Paullino approbavit, went through his military education to the satisfaction of P., Tac.

ap-prōmitto (adp.), 3. v. a. to promise in addition: Cic.

ap-prōpēro (adp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. Act.: to hasten, accelerate: opus approperatum est, Liv. II. Neutr. to make haste: Cic.

ap-prōpinquatio (adp.), ōnis, f. an approach (in time), drawing near (very rare): mortis, Cic.

ap-prōpinquo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. v. n. to approach, come, or draw near to. Of place: ad aquam, Cic. With Dat.: finibus Bellovacorum, Caes. Fig.: centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquabant, were near obtaining, id. II. Of time: jamque hiems appropinquabat, id.

ap-pugno (adp.), 1. v. a. to fight against, attack, assault: castra, Tac.

appulsus (adp.), a, um, Part. [appello].

appulsus (adp.), ūs, m. [appello] lit. a driving to: hence, II. a landing, bringing to land: ab litore appulsu arcere, to prevent from landing, Liv. III. an approach, in gen.: pars terrae appulsu solis exarsit, Cic.

IV. an effect, influence caused by approach: frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire, id.

apricatio, ōnis, f. [apricor] a basking in the sun: Cic.

apricitas, ātis, f. [apricus] sunniness, sunshine: Plin.

apricor, 1. v. dep. [id.] to sun oneself, bask in the sun: Cic.

apricus, a, um, adj. [aperio] lying open, uncovered (v. rare in this sense): aprico Lare, under the open sky, Prop.

II. exposed to the sun, sunny; opp. to opacus, shady: Cic. Neutr. used subst., a sunny spot: buxus amat aprica, Plin. Fig.: in apricum proferre, to bring to light: Hor. 2. Meton.: of objects exposed to the sun or fond of the sun: arbor, Ov.: flores, Hor.

aprilis, is [commonly derived from aperio] (orig. adj.: sc. mensis) m. the month April (as the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants): as adj. Nonae Apriles, the Nones of April, Cic.: as subst., id.

ap-rūgnus (also written aprūnus), a, um, adj. [aper with -g(e)n-us from root of gigno] pertaining to the wild boar: Pl.

aptātus, a, um, Part. [apto] adapted to, suitable, appropriate: Cic.

aptē, adv. closely, fitly, suitably: mundi corpus apte cohaeret, Cic.

apto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [aptus] to fit, apply, put on, adjust: with Dat.: vincula collo, Ov. II. In gen.: to pre-

pare, get ready, etc., aptare trabes silvis, to fell and hew suitable ship-timber in the woods, Virg. With Dat., ad, or absol.: aptare idonea bello, Hor.: ad pugnam classem, Liv. III. to furnish, provide: with Abl.: classem velis, to furnish with sails, Virg.: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, had armed himself, Liv.

aptus, a, um, Part. and adj.: fitted, attached to: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, fastened to the ceiling by a horse-hair, Cic. Fig.: ex aliqua re = pendens ex aliqua re, depending on, arising from: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. II. bound or tied together, connected, etc.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, id. Poet. with Abl.: endowed or furnished with: caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, studded with, Virg. III. suitable, appropriate, adapted: with ad or Dat. (of persons always with Dat.): castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Caes.: non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. With in: in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv. With qui: nulla videbatur aptior persona, quae de aetate loqueretur, no fitter character to speak on old-age, Cic. Poet. with Inf.: aetas mollis et apta regi, Ov. Absol.: lar aptus, a suitable homestead, Hor.: aptus exercitus, in fighting order, Liv.: tempus aptum, the right time, id. [The root is ap, which means "to connect, join on, reach, attain," v. apiscor, adipiscor.]

apud, prep. with Acc. (also apud, Inscr.) near, at, by, with, always of rest, and principally of persons.

I. Of persons: quum in lecto Crassus esset et apud eum Sulpicius sederet, next to, Cic. 2. apud me, te, se, etc., at the house of: apud me domi, Ter. So, in the country of, among the people of a nation: apud nostros iustitia culta est, Cic.: apud inferos, in Hades, id. Hence, 3. Fig., with a personal pronoun: to be in one's senses, not wandering in mind (conversational): sumne ego apud me? Pl. 4. before, in the presence of = coram: apud iudices reus est factus, Cic.: Caesar apud milites concionatur, Caes.: apud aliquem jurare, to take the oaths at any one's dictation, be sworn by him, Tac. 5. in the mind of a person: apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic.: apud aliquem valere, to have weight with, id. 6. in the time of: apud majores nostros, id.

7. in the writings of (authors): apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id.: apud Solonem, i.e. in his laws, id. 8. Instead of Dat. (rare): queritur apud me per literas, id. II. Of places (rarely: usu. ad): in the neighbourhood of, near: nos apud Alyziam unum diem commorati sumus, id.: apud oppidum morati, Caes. III. For ad implying motion (v. rare):

atque apud hunc eo vicinum, Pl. (Apud is sometimes placed after its subst.: Misenum apud et Ravennam, Tac.)

āqua, ae (aquā, Lucr.), f. water in gen.: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, Cic. Particular phrases: 1. praebere aquam, to invite to a feast, to entertain (from the use of water at table for washing and drinking), Hor. 2. aquam aspergere alicui, to animate, refresh, Pl. 3. aquam liberam, servam bibere (poet.), to be in freedom, in slavery, Ov. 4. in aqua scribere, applied to vain or resultless actions, Cat.

5. aqua et ignis, to denote the necessities of life: non aqua, non igni, ut aiunt, pluribus locis utimur quam amicitia, Cic. Hence, aqua et igni interdiceret alicui, to exclude from fire and water, to banish, id. So the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis as a symbol of their union: v. Smith's Ant. 173. 6. aquam et terram petere, from an enemy, to demand submission, Liv. II. In more restricted senses:

1. the sea: ad aquam, by the water side, on the sea-coast, Cic. 2. With ref. to well-known lakes, rivers, etc.: Albana, the water of the Alban lake, id.: Tusca, the Tiber, Ov. 3. rain: cornix augur aquae, Hor.: hence, a flood, inundation: aquae magnae, heavy rains and floods, Liv. 4. In plur.: medicinal springs: ad aquas venire, Cic. Hence, often as the name of a place, Aquae Sextiae, etc. 5. the water in the water-clock: hence the phrases: aquam dare, to give an advocate time for speaking, Plin.: aquam perdere, to spend time unprofitably, to waste it: Quint.: aqua haeret, the water stops, to denote a difficulty in explaining one's meaning: Cic. 6. aqua intercus, -cātis, the dropsy: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. [Cf. Sanscr. ap; Goth. aha, river, O.H.G. aha.] (Hence, It. acqua; Sp. agua; Fr. eau from older eave, orig. ēve; also O.Fr. aigue.)

āqueductus, ūs, m., separ. aquae ductus, a conveyance of water, a conduit, an aqueduct: Cic. Also, the right of conducting water: id.

āquālicūlus, i, m. [aqualis], lit. a small water-vessel: hence the belly, paunch, Pers.

āquālis, e, adj. [aqua] pertaining to water: Varr. II. Subst. aqualis, is, c. (sc. urceus or hama), a vessel for washing, a basin, ewer: Pl.

āquārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or relating to water: rota, a wheel for drawing water, Cato: provincia, superintendence of the supply of water, Cic.

II. Subst., aquarius, ii, m. a water-carrier: Juv. 2. an inspector of the conduits or water-pipes: Cael. in Cic. 3. the water-bearer, one of the signs of the Zodiac: Hor.

āquāticus, a, um, adj. [id.] found in or by the water, aquatic (for which

Cic. has aquatilis): aves, water-fowl, Plin. II. watery, moist, humid: Auster, Ov.

āquātīlis, e, adj. [id.] found in or near water, aquatic: bestiae, Cic. Subst., aquatilia, n. plu. aquatic animals: Plin. II. having a watery taste, watery: cucurbitae, id.

āquātio, ōnis, f. [aquor] a fetching of water: esp. on the part of troops, Caes. II. a place whence water is brought, a watering-place: Cic.

āquātor, ōris, m. [id.] a water-fetcher (milit. t. t.): Caes.

āquīla, ae, f. an eagle: Cic.: feroces aquilae, Hor.: in poetry, the lightning-bearer of Jupiter, Plin. Prov. aquilae senectus, a vigorous old age, Ter. II. the eagle as the principal standard of a Roman legion (while signs are the standards of the cohorts), v. Smith's Ant. 343: aquila argentea, Cic.: aquilifer aquilam intra vallum projecit, Caes. Hence meton.: the office of standard-bearer to a legion, Juv.: also, a legion: Lucan. III. In architecture, aquilae, the timbers which formed the pediment of a temple, and were called aquilae from their resemblance to an eagle with outspread wings: sustinentes fastigium aquilae, Tac. IV. the name of a constellation: Cic. [Prob. from root ak, to be sharp, swift; v. acer, and cf. Gr. ἄκρως.] (Hence, Fr. aigle.)

āquīlifer, ōri, m. [aquila fero] an eagle- or standard-bearer (v. aquila, II.); the chief centurion of a legion: Caes.

āquīlinus, a, um, adj. [aquila] pertaining to the eagle, eagles': ungulae, Pl.

āquīlo, ōnis, m. the north wind: Ov. In plur., Cic. Appy. for any stormy wind: Virg. Meton., the North: spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, id. [Perh. from ak; v. aquila.]

āquīlōnāris, e, adj. [aquilo] northerly, northern: regio, Cic.

āquīlōnīus, a, um, adj. [id.] northerly: Cic. (dub.): Plin.

āquīlus, a, um, adj. dark-coloured, dun, swarthy (rare): color, Pl.: Suet.

āquor, ātus, i. v. dep. [aqua] to bring or fetch water (milit. t. t.): Caes.: Sall. Poet. of bees: Virg.

āquōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in water, humid, rainy: hiems, rainy winter, Virg.: nubes, rain-clouds, Ov.: languor, the dropsy, Hor.: mater, i. e. Thetis, Ov.: Piscis, a constellation, id.

āquūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little water, a small stream (rare): Cic.

ar, an old form for ad, q. v.

āra, ae, f. (old form asa) orig. any elevation for sacrifices, an altar: aras sanguine multo spargere, Lucr.: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. One who took an oath laid hold of the altar: aram tenens jurare, Cic.: aras et foci, altars and hearths, meton. for homes (from the altars to the Penates, erected

in dwelling houses): hence, pro aris et foci pugnare, to fight for altars and hearths, i. e. for one's dearest possessions, Cic. Criminals and others fled to the altars for safety: (in aram confugere, Cic.). Hence, Fig., ad aram legum confugere, to seek the protection of the laws, id. II. an altar-like elevation or structure, a monument; e. g. ara sepulcri, Virg.: Cic. So certain flat rocks out at sea were called arae (mediis in fluctibus), Virg. III. the Altar, a constellation in the southern part of the heavens: Cic. [Asa seems to have meant, "sitting-place" for suppliants; cf. Skr. ās, to sit, Gr. ἄστυμα.]

ārābarches, ae, m. = ἀραβάρχης, an officer of customs in Egypt: Juv.: Cic.

ārānēa, ae, f. [ἀράνη] a spider: Ov. II. Meton.: a spider's web, cobweb: (aedes) opulettae araneis, a house choked with cobwebs, Pl. (Hence, Ital. aragna; Fr. araignée; cf. also Ital. ragnatela, "cobweb.")

ārānēōla, ae, f. dim. [aranea] a small spider: Cic.

ārānēōlus, i, m. dim. [araneus] a small spider: Virg.

ārānēōsus, a, um, adj. [araneum] full of spiders' webs: Cat.

ārāneum, i, n. in pl. only: spiders' webs: Plaut.

ārānēus, i, m. [ἀράνης] a spider: Lucr. (Hence, Ital. ragno.)

ārānēus, a, um, adj. [araneus] pertaining to the spider: texta, Plin.

ārātio, ōnis, f. [aro] ploughing, Col.: and in gen. the cultivation of the ground, farming: fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. II. Meton.: arable land: arationes, the public farms or plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce, Cic.

ārātīuncūla, ae, f. dim. [aratio] a small arable field, or estate: Pl.

ārātor, ōris, m. [aro] a ploughman, husbandman, farmer: Hor. Also adj.: taurus arator, a ploughing ox, Ov.

II. aratores, the cultivators of public lands, for which they paid a tenth of the produce: id.

ārātrum, i, n. [id.] a plough (of its construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 31 seq.): Virg.: Cic.

arbiter, tri, m. [ar = ad, and root ba, "to come" or "go"; cf. βα-ἰ-ω] one who comes to a place, a visitor, intruder: ab arbitris remoto loco, in a spot safe from all intruders, Cic.: a spectator, hearer, an eye-witness, a witness: remotis (amotis, Sall.) arbitris, all eye-witnesses being withdrawn, id.

II. Legal, t. t. an umpire, arbiter, a judge (one who decides acc. to equity, while the judge decides acc. to strict law): vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: me cepere arbitrum, Ter.: Caesar constituit ut arbitri darentur; per eos fierent aestimationes, Caes.

Fig.: arbiter inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic.: pugnae, the judge, umpire of the contest, Hor.

III. he who governs or manages, lord, master: arbiter bibendi, master of the ceremonies, toast-master, id.: imperii (Augustus), Ov.: armorum, (Mars), id.: Adriae (the wind Notus) Hor.

arbītra, ae, f. [arbiter] a female witness: Hor.

arbītrārio, adv. with uncertainty: Pl.

arbītrārius, a, um, adj. [arbiter] uncertain, not fixed: Pl.

arbītrātus, ūs, m. [arbītror] an arbitrating, an arbitration: Cato.

II. will, pleasure, choice, decision: meo arbitratu loquar libere, I will say what I like, Pl. III. direction, superintendence: Cic.

arbītrium, ii, n. [arbiter] a being present, presence. II. the judgment or decision of an arbitrator, which was to be given in accordance with "equity" (v. arbiter, II.: and Cic. Rosc. Com. 4): aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium, Cic. III. In gen.: a sentence, decision: libera arbitria agere, to exercise unfettered judgments, Liv.: in extrajudicial sense, Ter.: ad iudicium arbitriumque alicujus redire, to be referred to any one's absolute decision, Caes.

IV. will, mastery, dominion, authority: suo nomine atque arbitrio, on their own account and at their own pleasure, id. V. arbitria funeris, the expenses of a funeral, Cic.

arbītro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (less freq. form of arbitror): Pl. Esp. pass.: quum ipse praedonum socius arbitratetur, was thought to be, Cic.

arbītror, atus, i. v. dep. [arbiter] Orig.: to observe, perceive, hear (cf. arbiter, I.): Pl. II. Legal t. t. (cf. arbiter, II.): to make a decision, give judgment or sentence: hence, fidem alicui arbitrarī, to put faith in (lit. to adjudge or award trust to one), id.

III. Also legal t. t. to give evidence, testify (strictly, to make oneself witness or evidence: arbiter, I.): Cic.: Liv.

IV. In gen.: to be of opinion, to believe, think (the most freq. sense): ut arbitror, sicut arbitror, as I am of opinion, Cic.: foll. by Acc. and Inf. (freq.), Caes.: Jugurtham arbitratī, supposing him to be Jugurtha, Sall.

V. to estimate: Caes.

arbor, ōris (older form arbos, like labos, colos, honos, etc., with Acc. ARBOS-EM) f. a tree: freq. with gen. of species, fici, the fig-tree, Cic.: abietis, fir-tree, Liv.: etc. Poet.: arbor Jovis, the oak, Ov.: arbor Phoebe, the laurel, id.: arbor Palladis, the olive, id. II. Meton. for things made of wood.

1. a mast: with mali ("the trunk of the mast"), Virg.: also alone, Luc.

2. an oar: centena arbore, with a hundred oars, Virg. 3. a ship: Pelias arbor, the ship Argo, Ov. 4. arbor infelix, a gallows, gibbet: arbor infelici suspendito, Cic. [Cf. Skr. arjha, to grow. So orig. dh becomes b in ruber, uber.] (Hence, Fr. arbre.)

arbōrārius, a, um, adj. [arbor]

pertaining to trees: *falx*, a knife for pruning trees, Cato.

arboreus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a tree, of trees: *frondes*, Ov.

arbor, v. arbor.

arbuscula, ae, f. dim. [arbor] a small tree, shrub: Varr.

arbutum, i, n. [contr. from *arborescens*, from *arbor*=arbor, like *virgultum* from *virgule*, *salicetum* from *salicetum*, etc.] a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees (while *vinea* was one in which the vines lay upon the earth, or were supported by poles): *expressa arbusto convicia*, abusive language that smacked of the vineyard, Hor. II. In plur. *arbuta*=arbores (poet.): *arbuta diruta ripis*, trees torn from the banks of rivers, Virg.: *Lucr.* Rarely so in sing.: *arbuta vitem copulari*, Cato.

arbutus, a, um, adj. [arbor-tus] planted with trees: *ager*, Cic.

arbutus, a, um, adj. [arbutus] of the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: Virg.: Ov.

arbutum, i, n. [id.] the fruit of the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: *glandes atque arbuta*, Lucr.: also used in plur. for the leaves and foliage of the arbutus: *frondentia capris arbuta sufficere*, to give the goats a supply of arbutus-fodder, Virg.

arbutus, i, f. [cognate with arbor] the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: Virg.: Hor.

arca, ae, f. [arceo] a place for keeping any thing, a chest, strong box, coffer: Cic. Esp. a box for money, a coffer: and meton. like our purse, for the money in it: *arcae nostrae confidito*, you may rely upon my purse, id.

2. a coffin: Liv. II. Meton. any closed or confining place: a close prison, a cell: (servi) in *arcas* conficiuntur, ne quis cum illis colloqui possit, Cic.

arcano, adv. in secret, privately: Caes.: Cic.

arcanus, a, um, adj. [arca]. Lit.: shut up, closed: I. Of things: secret, private, hidden, concealed: *consilia*, Liv.: Cic. Esp. of things sacred and mysterious: *arcana sacra*, Hor.: and by poet. license, transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: *qui Cereris sacrum volgarit arcanae*, mysterious Ceres, id. II. Of persons: that keeps a secret, trusty: *dixisti arcana satis*, Pl. Fig.: *arcana nocte*, in confidential night, Ov. III. Subst. *arcana*, i, n. a secret, a mystery: *arcana Fides prodiga*, betraying what is secret, Hor.: esp. in pl., *arcana fatum*, secrets of destiny, Ov.

arcio, cul, 2. v. a. to shut up, to enclose: *alvus arcet et continet quod recipit*, encloses and holds, Cic. II. to keep or hold off, to keep at a distance, to prevent. Constr.: the word representing what is kept off in Acc. (or Nom. to the pass.): that from which it is kept in Abl. either with or without ab: poet., also in Dat.: and some-

times not expressed at all. Sometimes also the constr. is reversed; that which is kept off being represented by Abl., and that which is guarded by Acc.: thus, *to keep the winds from the fleet*, may be either *arcere ventos classe*, or *classem ventis arcere* (less freq.). 1. With Acc. only: *somnos ducere et arcere*, to invite or banish sleep, Ov. With Inf. as obj.: *to hinder, prevent*: id. 2. With ab: *tu Jupiter hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis*, will ward him off, Cic. 3. With simple Abl. (not with persons): *Virginiam matronae sacris arcuerant*, had excluded her, Liv.: Ov.: *funesto verno*, i. e. to save (any one) from, Hor. 4. With Dat.: *oestrum pecori*, to protect them from the fly, Virg. [Cogn. with *arca*, *arx*: cf. Gr. ἀρκή, ἀλ-ἀλκ-ειν, ἀρκίω.]

arcessitus, a, um, Part. [arcesso]. As adj. far-fetched, Cic.: *frigidum et arcessitum*, stale and far-fetched, Suet.

arcessitus, ūs, m. [id.] a calling for, summons (very rare; only in Abl. sing.): *ipsius rogatu arcessituque*, at his own request and call, Cic.

arcesso, lvi, lvi, i, v. a. (Inf. also *arcessire* and *arcessiri*, like *laccsiri* instead of *laccsi*: we also find a form, *accesso*, which arose from a transposition of letters, frequently used by Sali.) to send for, fetch, call, summon: *quum ab aratro arcessebantur*, qui consules fierent, Cic.: *ex continentia alios fabros arcessiri* (or *arcessi*) *jubet*, Caes. II. Legal t. t. to summon, arraign before a court of justice: hence, in gen. to accuse, inform against: with Acc. and Gen. or Abl.: *ut hunc hoc iudicio arcesseret*, should accuse him before this court, Cic.: *capitis arcessere*, id. III. Of mental objects: to bring, seek, derive a thought, etc.: *a capite quod vellimus*, to fetch from its source, trace a thing back to its principle, Cic.: *ex medio res arcessere*, to derive subjects from every-day life, Hor. Hence *arcessitus*: far-fetched, forced, unnatural: q. v. [Etym. uncertain; the word seems to be formed similarly to *capesso*, *laccso*, *laccso*.]

archētypos, a, um, adj.=ἀρχέτυπος, original: *archētypos Cleanthes*, the original statues of Cleanthes, Juv.

archimāgirus, i, m.=ἀρχιμάγειρος, a chief cook, Juv.

archipirata, ae, m.=ἀρχιπειρατής, a leader of pirates, arch-pirate: Cic.

architectōn, ōnis, m.=ἀρχιτέκτων, a master-builder, architect: Pl. Fig.: a master in cunning: id.

architector, atus, i, v. dep. [architectus] to build, construct, fabricate (very rare): Vitruv. II. Fig.: to devise, invent: voluptates, Cic.

architectura, ae, f. [architectus] the art of building, architecture: Cic.

architectus, i, m.=ἀρχιτέκτων, a master-builder, architect: Cic. II. Fig.: an inventor, deviser, author: princeps atque architectus sceleris, id.

archōn, ōntis, m.=ἀρχων (ruler), the highest magistrate in Athens, an archon: Cic.

arci-tēnens (in MSS. also *arquitenens*, like *arquus* for *arcus*, *quor* for *cur*, etc.), entis, adj. [arcus teneo] holding a bow, bow-bearing. Poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana: Ov. II. A constellation: the archer: Cic. poet.

arotē, adv. v. arte.

aroto, v. arto.

arctophylax, ācis, m.=ἀρκτοφύλαξ, the Bear-keeper, a constellation, usu. called Bootes: Cic. poet.

arotos (rar. *arctos*; Acc. *arcton*, Ov.: Virg. nom. plur. *arctoe*, dub.), i, f.=ἀρκτος, the Great and Little Bear (ursa major et minor), a double constellation: Virg.: Ov. II. Meton.: the north pole: Ov. 2. the coolness of the North: Hor.

arctūrus, i, m.=ἀρκτοῦρος (the bear-keeper), the brightest star in the constellation Bootes: Cic. 2. the whole constellation (= *arctophylax*, q. v.): Virg.: sub ipsum *Arcturum*, just about the rising of Arcturus, id.

arotus, a, um, v. artus.

arotus, i, f. v. artos.

arcuātus, a, um, Part. [arcuo], as adj., bent like a bow, curved: *arcuatus curvus*, Liv.

arōo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [arcus], to arch, curve, Plin.: v. preced. art.

arōla, ae, f. dim. [arca] a small box, a casket for perfumes, ornaments, etc.: *arulae muliebres*, Cic. Hence, Fig.: of rhetor. ornament: id.

arcūlārius, ii, m. [arcula] a maker of little boxes or jewel-caskets, Pl.

arcus, ūs, m. (anciently *arquus*, like *quor* for *cur*, *quojus* for *cujus*, etc.), a bow: *arcus intentus in aliquem*, Cic.: *incurvare*, adducere, to bend or draw a bow, Virg. II. the rainbow: Cic.: fully, pluvius *arcus*, Hor. III. anything arched or curved. Of waves: *aquarum*, Ov. Of a serpent: *immensus sinuatur in arcus*, id. Of a bay or harbour: *falcatus in arcus*, id.: *curvatus in arcum*, Virg. Of the boughs of trees: id. Hence of the zones: *via quinque per arcus*, Ov. In architect.: an arch, vault, triumphal arch, etc.: *marmoreus*, Suet.

ardēa, ae, f. a heron: Virg. [Cf. Gr. ἐρωδιός.]

ardēlio, ōnis, m. [perh. cogn. with ardeo] a busybody, a meddler: Phaedr.

ardens, entis, Part. [ardeo] blazing, burning: *oppidan cupas ardentes in opera provolvunt*, burning barrels, Hirt.: hence, glowing, fiery: *quinta (zona) est ardentior illis*, hotter, Ov.

II. Fig.: *ardentes oculi*, glowing eyes, Virg.: *ardentis Falerni pocula*, fiery, Hor.: *ardentes auro*, on fire (glittering) with gold (of bees), Virg. 2. Of passions, diseases, etc., eager, ardent, excited, burning: *volueris ardentem dolore*, from the burning pain of the wound, Lucr.: *avaritia*, Cic.: in good sense, of the orator; glowing with emo-

tion, id.: ardentiore studio, with more eager desire, id.

ardenter, adv. ardently, hotly, eagerly: quod cupias ardentem, Cic.

ardēo, rsi, rsum, 2. v. n. [perh. cogn. with areo] to be on fire, to burn, blaze: multis succensa locis ardent sola terrae, the soil is on fire in many places, Lucr.: paries cum proximus ardet, when your neighbour's house is on fire, Hor. II. Fig.: to flash, glow, sparkle: Tyrio ardebat murice laena, shone, Virg.: v. ardens, II. III. Of bodily disease, passionate emotion, etc.: to be inflamed, burn, glow, to be consumed, etc.: ardentia morbo membra, burning with fever, Lucr.: podagrae doloribus, to be tormented by the pains of gout, Cic.: studio pugnae, to burn with eagerness, be full of ardour for, Caes.: dolore et ira, Cic.: ardere Galliam, Gaul was in a state of excitement ("was on fire"), Caes. Esp. to burn with love: ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo, Ov.: with Abl. of the object of passion, non alia magis ardisti, you glowed with love for no other more, Hor.: also Acc., Virg. IV. to desire eagerly (poet.): foll. by Inf.: ardet abire, he is eager to depart, Virg.

ardescō, arsi, i. v. insep. [ardeo] to take fire, to kindle, to become inflamed: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. II. Fig.: to gleam, glitter: fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undae, id. III. Of the passions: to be inflamed, become more intense: Lucr. So, ardescit pugna, waxes hotter, Tac.

ardor, ōris, m. [id.] a burning fire, heat, flame: solis ardor, Lucr. II. Fig.: fire and animation, esp. in the eyes: ille imperatoris ardor oculorum, Cic. III. Of the passions or feelings: heat, ardour, eagerness: ardor mentis ad gloriam, id.: tantus fuit ardor armorum, the heat of the conflict, Liv. Esp. of the passion of love: Ov.: and meton.: the beloved object: tu primus, et ultimus illi ardor eris, "flame," id.

ardus, a, um, adj. v. aridus. **ardūus**, a, um, adj. steep, lofty: difficilli ascensu atque arduo, Cic.: campo sese arduus infert, moves stately, Virg.: freq. in Virg. in sense of up-reared, rearing oneself up (cf. Aen. 5, 480). Neut. as subst. esp. after prep.: per arduum scandere, to climb the steep ascent, Hor.: ardua terrarum, heights, mountains, Virg. II. Fig.: difficult, arduous, hard: magnum opus et arduum conamur, Cic.: arduum factu, Liv.: rebus in arduis, in trying circumstances, adversity, Hor.: in arduo, Tac. [Cf. Irish *ard*, high.]

are, v. arefacio. **ārea**, ae, f. a vacant piece of ground, esp. in a town: Hirt. The word has various special meanings determinable by the context: 1. a plot of ground for building, the site of a house: praecleara, a capital site, Cic.: Hor. 2. an open space for games, a playground: id. Hence, fig.: area scelerum, a field where vices have full scope, Cic. Also, a race-ground: Ov. 3. a threshing-floor: Cic.: Virg. Respecting its construction, see Smith's Ant. 37. 4. an open court or quadrangle: Plin. Ep. 5. a fowling-ground: Pl. [Cf. O. H. G. *ar-in*, floor. Perh. cogn. with areo; v. terra.]

āre-faciō (per anastrophe, facit are, Lucr.) feci, factum, 3. v. a. [areo facio] to make dry, to dry up: Varr.: Lucr. **ārēna** (harena, Varr.: which is prob. better), ae, f. sand: bibula, the thirsty sand, Lucr.: numero carens, that cannot be numbered, Hor. Arena nigra = limus, slime, mud, Virg.: and in like sense by itself, omnem Coccyto eructat arenam, all its mire, id. Poet.: in plur.: summae verruntur arenae, Ov. Prov.: arenae mandare semina, to sow the sand, i. e. to begin a fruitless work, id. II. a sandy place, sandy land: ut arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, Cic. Hence, 1. (in plur.) a sandy desert: super Libycas arenas, the sands of Africa, Ov. 2. the seashore, id. 3. the place of combat (covered with sand) in the amphitheatre, the arena: missis in arenam aper, Suet. Hence, meton., the combats in the amphitheatre: operas arenae promittere, to offer to fight in the arena, Tac. Hence, fig., 4. the fighting ground, the scene or theatre of any kind of contention: civilis belli arena, Flor. [The original form of the word was *fasena*; and the *f* is represented in the form *h*-arena. Etym. unknown.] (Hence, Ital. *rena*.)

ārēnārius, a, um, adj. [arena] pertaining to sand: lapis, sandstone, Serv.

II. arenaria, ae, f. (sc. fodina), a sand-pit: Cic. (in pl.)

ārēnōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of sand, sandy: litus, Virg.

ārēns, entis, Part. [areo] dry, arid, parched: saxa, Ov.: dried up, thirsty: arente fauce trahere pocula, Hor.

ārēo, ui, 2. v. n. to be dry: tellus, Ov. 2. to be dried up, to languish from thirst: siti, Liv.: Ov.

ārēōla, ae, f. dimin. [area] a small open space: Col.: Plin. Ep.

āresco, ui, no sup. 3. v. insep. [areo] to become dry, to dry up: cito arescit lacrima, Cic.: aruerat tellus, was parched, Luc.

ārētālōgus, i, m. = ἀρεταλόγος, a babler about virtue, a boaster: in gen. a Cynic or Stoic: Suet.: Juv.

argentāria, ae, f. (sc. taberna) a banking-house, a bank: Liv. II. (sc. ars) the trade of a banker or money-changer: argentariam facere, to carry on such a business, Cic. III. (sc. fodina) a silver mine: Liv.

argentārius, a, um, adj. [argentum] pertaining to silver: metalla, silver mines, Plin. II. pertaining to money: cura, care of money, Ter.: taberna, a bank, Liv.

argentārius, ii, m. [id.] a money-changer, banker: Cic.

argentātus, a, um, [id.] plated or ornamented with silver: milites, whose shields are plated, Liv. Fig.: argentata querimonia, silvered complaints, i. e. backed up with money, Pl.

argenteōlus, a, um, adj. dim. [argenteus] of silver: Pl.

argenteus, a, um, adj. [argentum] of silver, made of silver: aquila, Cic.: salus, a silver salutation (a present in jest), Pl. II. Meton.: adorned with silver = argentatus: scena, Cic. 2. of a glittering white colour, silvery: niveis argentea pennis ales, Ov. 3. of the silver age: sublit argentea proles, id.

Argentextērēbrōnīdes [argentum exterebro] a name coined by Plautus, extortioner, sponger.

argentum, i, n. Lit.: the white metal: silver: infectum, unwrought, Liv.: Hor. II. Meton.: silver plate: purum, caelatum, plain or chased silver-plate, Cic. 2. silver money: argentum aere solutum est, Sall.: also, money in gen.: argenti sitis, Hor. [The root is seen in Gr. ἀργός, ἀργής, ἀργυρός.]

argilla, ae, f. white clay, potter's earth: Cic. [The root is the same as in arg-entum: cf. Gr. ἀργ-αλος.]

argūmentātiō, ōnis, f. [argumentor] (rhetor. i. t. freq. in Cic.), an adducing of proof, an argumentation: probabilis, Cic. II. the proof itself: id.

argūmentor, atus, i. v. dep. [argumentum] to adduce proof, to argue: nec jure an injuria caesi sint argumentari refert, Liv.: argumentari de voluntate alicujus, to conclude from, Cic. With Acc. of neut. pron., to adduce something as proof: multa probabiliter argumentari, Liv.

argūmentum, i, n. [arguo] an argument, proof, evidence, sign: argumentis refellere, to refute by arguments, Cic.: animi laeti argumenta, indications, Ov. II. a logical demonstration: argumentum concludere, to establish or make good a proof, Cic. III. the subject of any written composition; theme, argument, plot: argumentum est fictae rei, quae tamen fieri potuit, id.: epistolae, topic, id.: Livius Andronicus ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, to construct a play with a plot, Liv. IV. the subject of artistic representations (sculpture, painting, embroidery, etc.): ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta, Cic.

argūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to make clear, prove: hoc uno tenetur, si arguitur non licere, if it is made good: Cic.: speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, he sought to prove, Liv. Pass. in reflect. signif.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, shows itself in, Ov. II. With Acc. or in pass.: to accuse, charge with, convict, refute: servos ipsos neque arguo neque purgo, Cic.

laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, is self-convicted, Hor. The offence charged is expressed by a word in Gen.; Abl. alone or dependent on de; or by Acc. and Inf. 1. with Gen. (the usual constr.): viros summi sceleris, Cic.: furti, Phaedr. 2. With Abl. alone; prob. only in case of crimen: te hoc crimine non arguo, Cic.

3. With Abl. and de; de eo crimine, quo de arguatur, id. 4. With Acc. and Inf.: me arguit hanc domo ab se subripuisse, Pl. So in Pass., occidisse arguitur, he is charged with killing, Cic. Rarely with Acc. and ut: fratrem ut subditivum apud patrem arguere, to make him out to be so, Suet. III. Meton. of things: to find fault with, complain of, censure: ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. [Prob. same root as in argentum: primary sense, "to make clear."]

argūtē, adv. subtly, acutely: Cic. II. craftily: Pl.

argūtiae, ārum, f. plu. [argutus] that which affects the senses strongly, liveliness, animation: argutiae digitorum, gesticulation with the fingers, Cic. II. Of mental qualities: acuteness, subtlety, shrewdness, cunning: Demosthenes nihil argutis et acumine Hyperidi cedit, in subtlety and acuteness, id. III. excessive nicety, over-refinement: id.

argūtulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat subtle: Cic.

argūtus, a, um, Part. [arguo], usually adj. Lit. made clear: hence of objects affecting the senses: clear, lively, active, sharp, pungent, etc.: oculi nimis arguti, very expressive eyes, Cic.: argutum caput, fine, shapely, Virg.: hirundo, the twittering swallow, id.: olores, tuneful, id.: illex, rustling, id.: Neaera, clear-voiced, Hor.: forum, noisy, Ov.: serra, creaking, Virg. Of omens: distinct, clear, conclusive: argutissima exta, Cic. II. talkative, gossiping (in good as well as bad sense): Pl.: argutissimae litterae, full of (lively) gossip of all kinds, Cic. III. Of mental qualities 1. In good sense: acute, witty, amusing: poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, Cic. 2. In bad sense: cunning, sly, artful: meretrix, Hor.

argyraspis, idlis, adj. = ἀργύρασις, having a silver shield: Liv.

ariditas, ātis, f. dryness: Plin.

aridulus, a, um, adj. dim. [aridus] dry (as applied to a small object): labella, Cat.

aridus, (contr. aridus), a, um, adj. [arce] dry, withered, parched: ligna, Lucr.: folia, Cic. Neut. as subst., after prep., ex arido tela conjicere, from dry land (opp. to mare), Caes.

II. Fig.: arida febris, parching, Virg.: fragor, a dry crackling noise, id.: victus, poor, innutritious diet, Cic.: genus sermonis exille, aridum, arid, pith-less, jejune, id.: Tac.: arido argento 'st opus, "hard cash," Pl.

aries (old form ares; poet. aries sometimes dissyll., like abies; Gen. trisyll. as if it were, āryētis), iētis, m. a ram: Varr. II. the Ram, a sign of the zodiac: Ov. III. a battering-ram (v. Smith's Ant. 40): Liv. IV. a projecting beam shaped so as to break the force of a current, Caes. [Ety. uncertain.]

ariēto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and neutr. (āryētāt, trisyll. Virg.) [aries] to butt like a ram, to strike violently. 1. Act.: quis illic est qui tam proterve nostras aedes arietat? knocks so violently at, Pl. 2. Neutr.: arietat in portas, Virg.

arista, ae, f. the awn or beard of an ear of grain: munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. In Virg. appy., meton. for messis: post aliquot aristas, after several harvests, i.e. years. II. Meton.: the ear itself: maturae aristae, Ov. Also, an ear of spikenard: id.

arithmēticus, a, um, adj. = ἀριθμητικός, pertaining to arithmetic. Subst. arithmetica, ae, and ē, ēs, f.; also ōrum, n. plu. arithmetic: in arithmeticiis satis exercitatus, Cic.

arītudo, inis, f. [aridus] dryness: Pl.: Varr.

arma, ōrum, n. plu. implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence; but of the latter, only those used in close combat, as distinguished from tela, used at a distance: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic.: armis et castris, proverb. = remis velisque, viris equisque, with vigour, with might and main, Cic. 2. Specifically, a shield: caelestia arma, quae ancilla appellantur, Liv.: se in sua colligit arma, covers his whole person with his shield, Virg.

3. Meton.: soldiers, army: nulla usquam apparuerunt arma, Liv.: auxillaria arma, auxiliaries, Ov. 4. Also meton., war, battle: silent leges inter arma, Cic.: in arma feror, into the fray, Virg. 5. Fig.: means of protection, defence, weapons: horridum contra Borean ovis arma ministrat, i.e. wool, to protect from cold, Ov.: prudentiae, the weapons of (legal) knowledge, Cic. II. In general sense:

1. implements of agriculture: quae sint duris agrestibus arma, Virg.: cerealia arma, for grinding, baking, etc., id. 2. the tackling of a ship: raves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. 3. of the wings of Daedalus: Ov. [From root ar, to fit, join, v. ars.]

armāmenta, ōrum, n. plu. [armo] outfitings, esp. the tackle of a ship, including everything except the hull of the vessel: aptari suis pinum jubet armamentis, Ov.

armāmentārium, ii, n. [armamentum] an arsenal, armoury: publicum, Cic. 2. navium, a dock-yard, Plin.

armārīolum, i, n. dim. [armarium] a little chest or closet: Pl.

armārium, ii, n. [arma] lit. a place

for tools; hence, a store-chest for clothing, money, etc.: Pl.

armātūra, ae, f. [armo] an outfit, equipment, armour: Numidae levis armaturae, the light-armed Numidians, Caes. II. Meton.: armed soldiers: legiones, levis armatura, equitatus, Cic. Fig.: tanquam levis armaturae excursio, as it were, the preparatory skirmishing of the light-armed troops, id.

armātus, a, um, Part. [armo] equipped, armed: consilium, an armed assembly, i. e. a Gallic assembly, which all male adults were bound to attend fully equipped for war, Caes.: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, has seceded in arms, Sall. Sup. armatissimus, most perfectly armed, Cic. Masc. as subst. armatus, an armed man, a soldier: esp. in pl., loca multitudine armatorum completa, Caes.

armātus, ūs, m. [armo] the manner of arming: (only in Abl.): Liv. II. Meton.: like armatura, troops armed in a certain way: (relictio) omni graviore armatu, all the heavily armed troops, id.

armentālis, e, adj. [armentum] pertaining to a herd: equa, Virg.

armentārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a herd: App. Subst. armentarius, ii, m. a herdsman, neat-herd: Virg.

armentum, i, n. (old form armenta, ae, f.) [aro] lit. cattle for ploughing, any beast of draught: most freq. in plur.: greges armentorum, of oxen, Cic.: also of horses, Virg.: collectively a herd: armentum agere, Liv. II. Meton.: of other large animals; e.g. deer; sea-monsters: Virg.

armifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [arma fero] weapon-bearing, armed, warlike: Ov.

armiger (armigerus, Inscr.), ēra, ērum, adj. [arma gero] weapon-bearing, armed, warlike. II. Subst.: an armed person: cum paucis armigeris, Curt.: a weapon-bearer, shield-bearer (the usual signif.): Pl.: Sergius armiger Catilinae, an adherent, Cic. (dub.): armiger Jovis, i. e. aquila, Ov.

armilla, ae, f. [armus] an armlet, arm-ring, bracelet: Liv.

armillātus, a, um, [armilla] ornamented with a bracelet, etc.: Suet. Of dogs, wearing a collar: Prop.

armī-pōtens, entis, adj. [arma potens] powerful in arms, valiant, warlike: Mavors, lord of battle, Lucr.: Diva, Virg.

armī-sōnus, a, um, adj. [arma sono] resounding with arms (poet.): Pallas, Virg.

armo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [arma] to furnish with implements, to fit out, to equip: Caes.: muri propugnaculis armabantur, were furnished with, Liv.

II. to furnish with weapons, to arm: pastores, Caes. With in, contra, adversus: servi in dominos armabantur, Cic.: delecta juvenus contra Milonis impetum armata est, id. Pass. in refl. sense, to arm for battle: milites

armari jubet, Caes. III. Fig.: *nugis armatus, armed with nonsense*, Hor.: *iambo*, id. IV. *to arouse to arms*: Hannibal regem armavit et exercuit adversus Romanos, Nep.: Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunis, Liv.

armus, i, m. *the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore-quarter*: gen. of an animal, while humerus designates that of men: ex humeris armii fiunt (of Hippomenes changed into a lion), his shoulders become fore-quarters, Ov. Of men: (poet.) Virg. II. *the side of an animal*: equi fodere calcibus armos, Virg. [Root *ar*, to fit, join; v. *ars*: cf. Gr. *ἀρμός*, "a joint"; Eng. *arm*.]

āro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to plough, to till*: ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, *ploughed, fallowed and re-ploughed*, Cic. Fig.: of a ship: *to plough*: aequor, Ov. Of age: *to furrow, wrinkle*: jam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arant, id. Proverb. *arare litus, to lose one's labour*: non profecturis litora bobus aras, id. II. Meton.: *to live by husbandry, to farm or cultivate*: cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *ἀρόω*; Goth. *ar-jan*, O. Eng. *to ear*.]

arquatus, a, um, adj. [*arcus*=*arcus*] *arched, bent*: Iris arquato caelum curvamine signans, Ov.: *arquatus morbus* (lit., the disease in which the skin takes the yellow colour of the rainbow), the jaundice, Cels. Subst. *arquatus, having the jaundice*: Lucr.

arquitenens, entis, adj. v. *arcitenens*.

arcus, v. *arcus*.

arra, arrabo, v. *arrha, arrhabo*.

arrectus (adr.), a, um, Part. [*ar-rigo*] Adj.: *steep, precipitous*: pleraque Alpium ab Italia arrectiora sunt, Liv.

ar-rēpo (adr.), psl, ptum, 3. v. n. *to creep towards, to steal softly to*: with *ad*, post-Aug. with *Dat.*: ad columbaria, Varr. Fig.: *sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam arrepere, to creep into anyone's friendship*, Cic.: *animis mulcularum*, Tac.

arreptus (adr.) a, um, Part. [*ar-rēpo*].

arrha or **arra**, ae, f. more freq., *arrhābo* or *arrābo*, ōnis, m. *money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, deposit* (v. Smith's Ant. 42): *arrhaboni* has dedit quadraginta minas, Pl.

arrhabo, ōnis, v. *preced.*

ar-rīdeo (adr.), risi, risum, 2. v. n. *to smile upon, especially approvingly*: used by Cic. in opposition to *derideo*: *absol.* or with *Dat.*, more rarely with *Acc.*: quum risi, arrides, Ov.: *ridentibus arident humani vultus, respond to smiles*, Hor.: *video quid arriseris*, Cic. Pass.: *si arriderentur* (opp. to *deriderentur*), *if they were smiled upon, regarded with favour*, id. II. Fig.: *to be favourable, kindly disposed to*: tempestas arridet, Lucr. Also, *to be*

pleasing to, to please: opp. to *displiceo*, Cic.: Hor.

ar-rīgo (adr.), rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. [*rego*] *to set upright, raise, erect*: leo comas arrexit, Virg.: *arrectis luminibus, with staring eyes*, id.: *auribus, with up-pricked (attentive) ears*, id.

II. Fig.: *to encourage, animate, rouse, excite*: oratione, Sall.: *animos, to incite, rouse the courage*, Virg.: also of excitement, *vetus certamen arrexit animos, set them on the alert*, Sall.

ar-rīpio (adr.), rīpui, reptum, 3. v. a. [*rapio*] *to seize, snatch, lay hold of*: esp. of things hastily picked up: *scutis e strage arreptis, picking up shields from the heap of slain*, Tac.: *arma quae possunt arripiunt, they lay hold of such arms as they can*, Caes.: *aliquem medium, to seize him by the waist*, Ter. Poet.: *arripere tellurem velis, to sail hastily towards*, Virg.

II. *to seize upon, to take to oneself, appropriate*: *quaerit unde animum arripuerimus, where we got our souls from*, Cic.: *cognomen sibi ex Aeliorum imaginibus arripuit, picked up a surname for himself from them*, id.

III. *to grasp with the mind, to learn quickly or with avidity, to pick up*: *pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripiunt, id.* IV. *Judicial t. t., to seize and drag before a tribunal, accuse*: *tribunus plebis consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv.*: *ad quaestionem*, Cic. V. Poet. *to attack with ridicule or reproach, to satirize*: *primores populi arripuit*, Hor.

ar-rōdo (adr.), rōsi, rōsum, 3. v. a. *to gnaw or nibble at*: Plin. Fig.: *rem publicam, to nibble at it (like a weasel)*, Cic.

arrōgans (adr.), antis, Part. [*ar-rogo*] Adj.: *assuming, arrogant, haughty*: *minax atque arrogans*, Cic.: *moderatio, haughty moderation (as if waiving a just claim)*, Tac.

arrōganter (adr.), adv. *proudly, arrogantly*: Cic.

arrōgantia (adr.), ae, f. [*arrogans*] *assumption of superiority, arrogance*: *ingenii atque eloquentiae, taking to oneself airs on the ground of genius and eloquence*, Cic.: *sine arrogancia gravis, possessing dignity without assumption*, id. II. *haughtiness, overbearing conduct*: *licentiam arrogantiāque militum reprehendit*, Caes.: *avaritia et arrogantia, praecipua validiorum vitia, rapacity and overbearingness*, Tac. III. *pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy* (rare): Liv.

arrōgatio, (adr.), ōnis, f. *adoption of one who was sui juris homo*, Gell. (Comp. *adoptio*).

ar-rōgo (adr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to ask or inquire, to question* (ante-class.): Pl. II. With *Dat.*: *to associate (an officer) with another, to place by the side of*: (consult) *dictatorem arrogare*, Liv. III. *to claim what is not one's own, to assume*: *mibi*

non sumo tantum, judices, neque arrogo, Cic. Also poet. *to claim (rightfully or otherwise)*: *imperii laudem arrogare, to claim (and gain) praise for his rule*, Hor.: and *Acc.*, *to confer upon, claim for* (opp. to *abrogare*): *scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, entitles them to be valued*, Hor.

arrōsus (adr.), a, um, Part. [*ar-rodo*].

ars, artis, f. *acquired skill, whether manual or mental*: Cic. I. *any skilled trade or handicraft*: *opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, minimeque artes eae probandae, quae ministratae sunt voluptatum*, id. II. *skill in the liberal arts, combining theory and practice*: any such art or profession (usual sense of the word; *mechanical trades* being rather artificia than artes): id. So, *ars gymnastica*, Pl.: *ars disserendi, dialectics*, Cic.: *artes urbanae, jurisprudence and eloquence*, Liv.: *centum puer artium, accomplishments*, Hor. Sometimes the word is used with esp. reference to *theory* as distinguished from *practice* (*facultas*), Cic. III. Meton.: *a work of art*: *divite me scilicet artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas*, Hor.: *clipeum efflerri jussit Didymaonis artes, the workmanship of*, Virg. IV. Transferred to *moral qualities, conduct, character, way or manner of acting*: both in good and bad sense: *artes antiquae tuae, thy former manner of life, conduct*, Pl.: *multae sunt artes (i.e. virtutes) eximiae, hujus administratae comitesque virtutis (sc. Imperatoris)*, Cic.: *insolens malarum artium, a stranger to evil courses*, Sall.: Hor.

V. *cunning, artifice, stratagem*: *capti eadem arte sunt, qua ceperant Fabios*, Liv.: Virg. VI. *Artes* (personified) *the Arts*: *Artium chorus*, Phaedr. [Root *ar*, to fit, join; cf. Gr. *ἀρ-ἀρ-ἰσχω*, *ἀρ-ῆρ-α*, *ἀρ-ῆρ-ω*.]

artē (not *arcte*), adv. *closely, tightly*: *arte continentur trabes*, Caes.: *quam artissime ire, to march in the closest order*, Sall. II. Fig., *arte dormire, soundly*, Cic.: *rationem astringere, to connect the links of an argument with logical strictness*, id.

artēria, ae, f. (*arterium*, i, n. Lucr.) = *ἀρτηρία*, the windpipe: *ad pulmonem atque cor pertinens*, Plin. From its roughness also called *arteria aspera*: Cic. II. *an artery*: Cels.: Plin.

arthriticus, a, um, adj. = *ἀρθριτικός*, *gouty, arthritic*: Cic.

articulātum, adv. [*articulatus*] *joint by joint, piecemeal*: *membra dividit*, poet. in Cic. II. Fig.: *Of speech: with proper divisions; hence clearly, distinctly*: *articulatum distincteque dicere*, Cic.

articūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*articulus*]. Lit.: *to divide into joints, to separate into natural divisions*: used only of speech, *to utter distinctly, to articulate*: Lucr.

articulus, i. m. dim. [artus] a little joint, a joint, a knuckle; a knot in trees: crura sine nodis articulisque, Caes.: auxerat articulos maces, had made the joints larger (apparently), Ov.: articulorum dolores habere, gouty pains, Cic. Of plants: tanquam ad articulos sarmentorum, at the joints of vine-shoots, id. 2. limbs, members in gen. (cf. artus): Lucr. II. Fig.: of discourse: a member, division: Cic.

2. Of time: a point of time, a moment: in ipso articulo temporis, at the very nick of time, id. Also, without tempus: in ipso articulo, Ter. So with res: in articulo rerum, at a critical point, Curt. 3. Of other abstract things: per eosdem articulos et gradus (honorum), stages and grades, August. in Suet.

artifex, icis, m. [ars facio]. 1. Subst.: one who exercises a skilled craft or liberal art: an artist, artificer: gen. with some qualifying word: artifices scenici, actors, performers, Cic. Also absol.: multi artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv. Of a physician, id.: a builder, id.: an orator or writer: Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. 2. a maker, originator, author, contriver: si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, id.: artificis scelus, the contriver, Virg. II. Adj.: 1. Act. skilful, ingenious, dexterous: with Gen. or absol.: Bomilcar per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, skilled in such work, Sall. Fig.: artifices Natura manus admovit, her skilful hands, Ov. 2. Pass.: skilfully made, artificial, ingenious: artifex vultus, Pers. Poet. of a horse: broken, trained: Ov.

artificiosē, adv. skilfully, according to art: Cic.

artificiosus, a. um, adj. [artificium] accomplished in art, skilful: rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic. II. Pass.: made with art, ingenious: vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique, id. III. artificial (as opp. to naturalis): id.

artificium, ii. n. [artifex] the occupation of an artificer, profession, trade, skilled handicraft, art: distinguished from quaestus, any mode of earning money, Cic.: credo magna artificia fuisse in ea insula, i. e. the arts in the highest sense, sculpture, painting, etc., id. II. skill, ingenuity: singulari opere artificiosoque, id.: vicisse Romanos artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, through a peculiar kind of skill, Caes. III. theory, system: non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, the theory of art arose out of its practice, Cic. IV. In bad sense; esp. in pl.: quibus artificis effectum est, ut resp. in hunc statum proveniret, by which devices, Cic.

arto (arcto), avi, atum, i. v. a. [artus, Part.] to press close, to compress, contract: omnia concillatu artari

possunt, packed closely, Lucr. II. Fig.: to abridge, limit, curtail, etc.: Liv.

artolāganus, i. m. = ἀρτολάγανον, a kind of bread or cake (made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper): Cic.

artopta, ae, m. = ἀρτόπτης, a baker: Juv. II. a vessel to bake in, a bread-pan: Pl.

artua, v. artus.

artus (not arctus), a. um [commonly regarded as part. of arceo] pressed together. Hence, adj.: close, thick, narrow, confined, short: hostes caros impedimentaue sua in artiores silvas abdiderunt, Caes.: vitis, a vine tied close (over a trellis or otherwise), Hor.: nexus, Ov.: arto stipata theatro, crowded in a confined theatre, Hor.: nimis arta convivia, too crowded, id. II. Fig.: strict, severe, scanty, brief, etc.: jura, severe laws, Lucr.: artior somnus, a sounder sleep, Cic.: artis in rebus, in trying circumstances, Ov. III. neut. as subst. esp. after prep.: nec desilles imitator in artum, cram yourself, Hor.: ne, spem sibi ponat in arto, diminish hope, Ov.: ne in arto res esset, straitened, Liv.

artus, num, m. plu. (artua, n. Pl.: Dat. artibus, better artubus: sing. Lucan.) joints (=articuli): molles commissurae et artus (digitorum), Cic.: per membra, per artus, in every limb and joint, Lucr. II. Meton.: the limbs: omnibus artubus contremiscere, Cic. [From ar, to fit, join; v. armus, and cf. Gr. ἀρ-θρον.]

ārūla, ae, f. dim. [ara] a small altar: Cic.

ārundifer (har.), ēra, ērum, adj. [arundo fero] reed-bearing: caput, Ov.

ārundinēus (harund.), a. um, adj. [arundo] made of or abounding in reeds, reedy: silva, Virg. Poet.: carmen, a shepherd's song, Ov.

ārundinōsus, a. um, adj. [id.], abounding in reeds, Cat.

ārundo (har.), inis, f. a reed, cane (slenderer and taller than canna), the common reed: fluvialis, Virg.: Ov.: Caes. II. Meton. anything made of reed: 1. an angling rod: captat arundine pisces, Tib. 2. lime-twigs for catching birds: Pl. 3. the shaft of an arrow: Ov. Hence, an arrow: haeret lateri letalis arundo, Virg. 4. a pen for writing: Pers. 5. a reed or Pan-pipe, ἀρπυξ: tenui meditabor arundine Musam, Virg.: cf. junctis arundinibus (canere), Ov. 6. a flute: id. 7. a weaver's comb made of reed: stamen secernit arundo, id. 8. a reed for brushing down cobwebs: Pl. 9. a plaything for children, a hobby-horse: equitare in arundine longa, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

aruspex, v. haruspex.

arvina, ae, f. grease, fat: Virg.

arvum, i. n. (sc. solum) [aro] an arable field, cultivated land: prata et arva et peculum greges, meadow land,

arable land, and stock, Cic.: arvo studere, farming for corn, Sall. II. In gen. sense, soil, land; esp. in pl.: Virg.: Ov.: nec pisces (queunt) vivere in arvis, on land, Lucr. III. Meton.: region, country: aspicias en, praeses, quali Jaceamus in arvo, Ov. Arva Neptunia, the sea, Virg.

arvus, a. um, adj. [aro] that has been ploughed, but not yet sown, arable (rare): ager, Cic.

arx, arcis, f., a stronghold, citadel, equivalent to the Greek ἀκρόπολις: esp. the citadel, on the Capitoline hill in Rome, Cic.: Caes.: Liv. Prov.: arcem facere e cloaca, to make much ado about nothing, Cic. Fig. (rare): ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, the centre and stronghold, Liv. II. Fig.: defence, protection, refuge, bulwark, etc.: duas arcis libertatis tuendae, two safeguards of freedom (the tribunal and right of appeal), Liv.: Cic. III. Since citadels were usually on heights, arx came to mean generally, a summit or height, especially of a mountain: celsa sedet Aeolus arce, Virg.: beatae arces, favoured heights, (hills of Tarentum), Hor. Of the citadel of heaven: siderea mundi arx, Ov.: arces igneae, Hor. Of temples erected on an eminence: dextera sacras jaculatus arces, id. [For etym. v. arceo.]

as, assis, m. a unit. As a standard of weight, a pound, divided into 12 parts, viz.: uncia, an ounce; sextans, one-sixth or 2 ounces; quadrans, 3 ounces; triens, 4 ounces; quincunx, 5 ounces; semis, the half, 6 ounces; sextunx, 7 ounces; bes, 8 ounces; dodrans, 9 ounces; dextans or decunx, 10 ounces; deunx, 11 ounces.

II. As a coin, the as was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally a pound weight of uncoined copper (asses librales or aes grave), afterwards gradually reduced in weight. (Respecting these reductions, as well as respecting the as in general, v. Smith's Ant. s. v.) The small value of the as after the last reduction led to the word being used in various phrases to denote a paltry coin: quod (sc. pondus auri) si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor.: viatica ad assem perdiderat, to the last farthing, id.

III. In divisions of money among heirs, etc., the as, with its parts, was used to designate the portions. Thus, heres ex asse, sole heir; heres ex semisse, he who receives half; heres ex dodrante, he who receives three-fourths of the inheritance: and so heres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, etc.: Cic. (Hence, Fr. as; Eng. ace, in dice and cards.)

asa, v. ara.

a-scendo (adsc.), ndi, nsum, j. v. n. (in MSS. escendo is often found where editt. have ascendo) [scando] to climb up, mount up, ascend. Mostly with in and Acc. or Acc. alone; also with ad (=to go up to) and absol. With

in.: in lembum, *to embark*, Pl.: in trinemem, Nep.: in equum, *to get on horseback*, Cic. With *Acc.*: summum jugum montis, Caes.: navem, Ter.: murum, Cic. Also *pass.*: si mons erat ascendendus, Id. With *ad*: ad Gitanas, Epiri oppidum, *to go up to*, Liv. *Abso.*: qua fefellerat ascendens hostis, Id. II. *Fig.*: *to rise in rank*, etc.: with *in*: in summum locum civitatis, Cic. With *ad*: ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. With *Acc.*: unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic. *Abso.*: gradatim ascendit vox, *gradually rises*, Id. 2. *super*, *supra* aliquem or aliquid ascendere, *to surpass, to rise higher than* (only in Tacitus): liberti ibi super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac.

ascensio (adsc.), *ōnis*, *f.* [ascendo] *a climbing up, an ascending, ascent* (infreq.): Pl. *Fig.*: oratorum, *gradual rise in excellence*, Cic.

ascensus (adsc.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [ascendo].

ascensus (adsc.), *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *a climbing up, an ascending, ascent*: primos prohibere ascensu coeperunt, Caes. Also in plur.: scalis ascensus tentant, *make repeated attempts at escalade*, Liv. *Fig.*: ad honoris amplioris gradum, Cic. II. *In concrete sense*: *a place for ascending, an ascent*: difficilis atque arduus, Id.: qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu ascensus, Caes. *Fig.*: in virtute multi ascensus, *many degrees*, Cic.

ascia, *ae*, *f.* *an axe or hatchet*: ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. In Cic.: asciam sibi in crus impingere, *to cut one's own legs off* (Prov.), Petr. II. *a mason's trowel*: Vitruv. The phrases—*sub ascia posuit*: consummatum hoc opus sub ascia est; *sub ascia* or *ad asciam* dedicatum; occur often in sepulchral inscriptions, and are supposed to mean that the tomb was consecrated before its building was finished. [Gr. ἀξίνη; Germ. *azt*, Eng. *axe*.]

ascio (adsc.), *4. v. a.* *to take to, or associate with oneself*: socios, Virg.: Tac. [This verb is only found in infin., and was probably formed on false analogy from the perfect tenses of *ascisco*.]

ascisco (adsc.), *ivi* (in class. Lat. never *ii*), *itum*, *3. v. a.* [scisco] *to approve or adopt anything*: quum jussisset populus Romanus aliquid, si id ascivissent socii populi ac Latini, Cic.

II. *to receive or admit a person in some capacity* (as citizen, ally, son, etc.): Numam Pompilius regem alienigenam sibi ipse populum ascivit, Id.: socios, Caes.: successorum, Suet. In the histt., with *in* (in civitatem, societatem, senatum, nomen, etc.): asciti simul in civitatem et patres, *made citizens and patricians simultaneously*, Liv. With *inter*: inter patricios, Tac. III. *In gen.*: *to admit into one's society, associate*: also, of

things, *to appropriate, adopt*: Velentes voluntarios undique ad spem praedae asciverunt, Liv. 2. of things: sibi oppidum, Cic. IV. = *arrogare*, *to arrogate something to oneself, claim* (very rare): Id.

ascitus (adsc.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [ascisco]. *As adj., derived, acquired* (opp. to what comes by nature), in eo nativum quemdam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep.: Curt.

ascitus (adsc.), *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *an acceptance, reception*: Cic.

ascōpera, *ae*, *f.* = ἀσκοπήρα, *a leathern sack or wallet*: Suet.

ascribo (adscr.), *psi*, *ptum*, *3. v. a.* *to add to or insert in a writing*: constr. *absol.*, with *Dat.*, *ad* or *in* with *Acc.*, or *in* and *Abl.*: antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, Cic. *Esp.* of supercriptions and inscriptions: non credo ascripturum esse MAGNO, Id.

II. *Fig.*: *to ascribe, attribute, impute, etc.*: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Id. 2. *to place to one's credit, to assign*: eidem (servo) ascripsisse legatum, *bequeathed to him*, Plin. Ep. Poet.: culpam lues, olim quum ascriptus venerit poenae dies, *the appointed day*, Phaedr. So ascribere sibi aliquid, *to apply (an illustration) to oneself*, Id. III. *to enrol, enter in a list* (as citizen, soldier, colonist, etc.): ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, *to be entered, received as citizen*, Cic.: colonos Venusiam ascripserunt, *enrolled settlers for V.*, Liv. IV. *Fig.*: *to reckon or number in a class, include among*: ordinibus decorum, Hor.

ascripticius (adscr.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ascribo] *enrolled or received in any community (as citizen, soldier, etc.)*: novi et ascriptici clives, Cic.

ascriotio (adscr.), *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] *an addition in writing*: Cic.

ascriotivus (adscr.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id. no. 3] *enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier* (cf. ascripticius and accensus): Pl.

ascriptor (adscr.), *ōris*, *m.* [id. no. 1] *one who subscribes to or approves anything* (rare): ascriptores legis agrariae, Cic.

ascriptus (adscr.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [ascribo] *As adj., civis, a naturalized citizen*, Cic. (see ascribo III.).

asella, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [asina] *a small she-ass*: Ov.

asellus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [asinus] *a little ass, an ass's colt*: Cic. Prov.: narrare fabulam surdo asello, *to preach to the deaf*, Hor.

asiaticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = Ἀσιατικός, *Asiatic*: genus dicendi, *a florid, oriental style of speaking*, Cic.

asilus, *i*, *m.* *a gad-fly, horse-fly*: usu. called tabanus: Virg.

asina, *ae*, *f.* [asinus] *she-ass*: Varr.

asinus, *i*, *m.* *an ass*: Cic. II. *Meton.*: *a dolt, blockhead*: scio me asinum germanum fuisse, *have been a regular donkey*, Cic. [Cf. Gr. ὄνος (for

ὄσ-νος); Goth. *asilus*, O. N. *asin*.] (Hence, Fr. *âne*.)

āsōtus, *i*, *m.* = ἄσωτος, *a sensualist, a debauchee*: Cic.

aspāragus, *i*, *m.* = ἀσπάραγος; (ἀσφ.), *asparagus*: in pl. Suet.

aspargo, *inis*, *v.* *aspergo*.

aspectabilis (adsp.), *e*, *adj.* [aspecto] *that may be seen, visible* (rare): corporeum et aspectabile, Cic.

aspecto (adsp.), *avi*, *atum*, *1. v.* *a. freq.* [aspicio] *to look at repeatedly or attentively, to gaze at*: quid me aspectas? Cic.: immensam silvam, *gazing intently upon*, Virg. II. *Fig.*: *to observe, pay attention to*: jussa principis aspectare, Tac. III. *Of site*: *to face, look towards*: collis qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, *commanding a view of*, Virg.

aspectus (adsp.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [aspicio].

aspectus (adsp.), *ūs*, *m.* [id.] I. *Act.*: *a seeing or looking at, a glance*: uno aspectu judicare, *to judge from a single glance*, Cic.: also, *primo aspectu*, Id. II. *Objectively, view of*, foll. by *Gen.*: aspectum hominum vitare, *to shun the sight of men*, Id.: Tac.: In plur.: mortales aspectus reliquit, *disappeared to mortal eyes*, Virg.: III. *faculty of seeing, sight, vision*: lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles ut aspectum, *quo vellent, facile converterent*, Cic.: aspectum omnino amittere, *to go blind*, Id. IV. *range of sight* (usu. *con-spectus*): prope in aspectu urbis, *within sight of*, Id. V. *look, aspect, mien, countenance*: horribili aspectu, *with frightful (threatening) look*, Lucr.: pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic.

as-pello (absp.), *3. v. a.* *to drive away*: Pl.: Ter.

asper, *era*, *erum*, *adj.* (aspra = aspera, Enn.: aspris = asperis, Virg.)

I. *Of touch*: *rough, uneven* (opp. to *levis* or *lenis*): loca, Caes.: also without loca: per aspera et devia, Suet.: quid judicant sensus? dulce, amarum: lene, asperum, Cic.: aspera arteria, *the windpipe* (v. arteria), Id. *Of carvings or bas-relief*: as in Gr. ῥαχες: aspera signis pocula, *rough with carved figures, i.e. richly carved*, Virg. II. *Transf.* from the touch to other senses. *Of taste*: *harsh, sour, bitter, pungent*: sapor maris, Plin.: of wine, Ter. 2. *Of sound*: *harsh, grating, etc.*: pronuntiationis genus, Cic. 3. *Of smell*: *sharp, pungent*, Plin. 4. *Of climate*: *harsh, severe*: aspera caelo Germania, Tac.: hiems, *rough, tempestuous*, Virg. III. *Fig.*: *of moral qualities*: 1. *rude, harsh, violent, wayward*: homo asper et durus, Cic.: homines asperi et montani, Caes.: cladius asper, *exasperated by losses* Ov.: Pholoe, *shrewish*, Hor.

And of discourse: *caustic, biting*: asperioribus facellis perstringere, Cic. 2. *Of principles, tenets, etc.*, *rigid, austere*: doctrina (sc. Stolorum) non

moderata, nec mitis, *aspere* asperior et durior, id. 3. *wild, savage, fierce*: tigris aspera, Hor.: Gaetuli asperi in cultique, *savage*, Sall.: and, in good sense, studiis asperissima belli, devoted to the fierce pursuits of war, Virg.

IV. Of circumstances or situations: critical, adverse, calamitous, perilous, etc.: in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnationis erat, more trying and dangerous, Caes.: bellum, Sall. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence, Fr. *âpre*.)

asperatus, a, um, Part. [aspero].

aspere, adv. roughly. Fig.: harshly, severely, rudely: Cic.

a-spergo (adsp.), (in MSS. sometimes aspargo), ersi, ersum, 3. v. a. [spargo] to scatter or strew upon: or of liquids, to sprinkle upon: to bestrew, besprinkle, bespatter. The constr. is twofold: (a) to sprinkle on: the thing sprinkled, expr. by Acc. (or Nom. with pass.); that on which it is sprinkled by Dat. (b) to besprinkle: the latter expr. by Acc. (or Nom. with pass.); the former by Abl. (a) with Acc. and Dat.: guttam bulbo, Cic.: pecori virus, to infect, poison, Virg. Sometimes in with Acc. instead of Dat.: pigmenta in tabula aspergere, to dash in, Cic. Fig.: clarissimo viro labeculam aspergere, cast a stain upon, id.: si illius comitatem tuae gravitati asperseris, blend, id. Colloq. of a small legacy: Aebutio sextulam aspergit, dribbles out to him, id. (b) with Abl. and Acc.: ne aram sanguine aspergeret, besprinkle it with blood, id. Fig.: to asperse, sully, stain: hunc in vitae splendorem maculis aspergis istis? id.

aspergo (adsp.), (in MSS. sometimes aspargo), inis, f. [aspergo, v.] a sprinkling, besprinkling: aquarum, Ov. II. Meton.: that which is sprinkled, drops: salsa, the salt spray, Virg.

asperitas, âtis, f. [asper] unevenness, roughness, opposed to levitas: saxorum, Cic.: locorum, Sall. 2. Of taste: harshness, sharpness, tartness: vini, Plin. 3. Of sound: harshness of tone: vocis, Lucr. 4. Of climate, etc.: hiemis, severity, Tac.

II. Fig.: of moral qualities: roughness, severity, harshness, fierceness: asperitas et immanitas naturae, Cic.: verborum, fierce, angry language, Ov. III. Of circumstances: adversity, calamity, difficulty, etc.: belli, Sall.

aspernatio, ōnis, f. [asperor] contempt, disdain (rare): Cic.

asperor, atus, 1. v. dep. act. [ab spernor; v. sperno] to cast off, spurn, reject, despise: alicujus familiam, Ter.: querimonias aspernari, contemnere ac negligere, Cic.: aspernari furorem alicujus a suis aris atque templis, indignantly to repel (a rare signif.), id. Fig.: qui colore ipso patriam aspernaris, repudiate, id. With Inf. as object: dare aspernabantur, refused, Tac. Pass. (rare): qui habet, ultro appellitur, qui est pauper, aspernatur, is treated with contempt, Cic.

asp = avi, atum, 1. v. a. [asper] to make rough, uneven, harsh: tum enim (apes) propter laborem asperantur, become rough, Varr.: et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, roughens, Virg. II. to sharpen, whet: pugionem saxo, to sharpen it on a stone, Tac.: sagittas ossibus, tip them with bone, id. III. Fig.: to make fierce, to rouse up, excite. in saevitiam, id.

aspersio (adsp.), ōnis, f. [aspergo] a sprinkling. aquae, Cic. Of the laying on of colours: id.

aspersus (adsp.), a, um, Part. [aspergo].

a-spicio (adsp.), exi, ectum, 3. v. a. [aspexit=aspexerit, Pl.], to look at, to behold, see: with ad, Acc. or absol. With ad (ante-class.): aspice ad me, Pl. With Acc. (usu. constr.): aspice ipsum, contemni os, Cic.: lucem aspicere vix possum, I can hardly bear to behold the light of day, id. Fig.: lumen aspicere, to see daylight, be born, id. In Pl. with contra: aspiciam aliquem contra oculis. Absol.: postquam aspexi, illico cognovi, Ter. In Pass., to be seen, be in sight: unde aliqua pars fori adspici potest, is visible, Cic.: Tac. II. Fig.: of locality: to face, lie towards: ea pars Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac.

III. to consider, survey, inspect, etc.: opus admirabile, Ov.: Bocotiam atque Euboeam, to visit and examine the state of, Liv. IV. to mark, observe: aspice laetentur ut omnia, see how all things rejoice, Virg.: res (obscuras) aspicere, to pay attention to them, Cic. V. to look upon with respect, admiration (=suspicio, q. v.): Nep.

aspiratio (adsp.), ōnis, f. [aspiro] a breathing to or upon: aeris or caeli, the influence of the atmosphere as it breathes upon living creatures, Cic.

II. evaporation, exhalation (=expiratio, but with a reference to its effect on animals, ad-spirare): terrarum, id. III. In gramm.: a rough breathing, aspiration: id.

a-spiro (adsp.), avi, atum, 1. v. n. and act. A. v. n. to breathe or blow upon: with ad, the Dat. or absol.: ad quae (granaria) nulla aura humida aspiet, Varr.: pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, exhaling, Cic. Of the fragrance of a plant: dulci aspirans complectitur umbra, Virg. Also of musical instruments: tibia aspirat choro, accompanies, Hor. II. Fig.: to be favourable to, to assist, sustain: aspirat fortuna labori, Virg. III. to endeavour to reach or attain, to aspire to, approach: with ad, in, a local adv. or absol.: quid enim quisquam ad meam pecuniam aspirat? Cic.: aspirare in curiam, id.: bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, approach, id. Poet.: with Dat.: nec equis aspirat Achillis, does he hope to win, Virg. B. v. act. to breathe or

blow upon, to infuse, lit. and fig.: Juno ventos aspirat eunti, id.: amorem, id.

aspis, Idis, f. (Acc. Gr. aspida, Lucan.: plur. aspidas, Cic.) = *aspis*, the asp, viper, Cic.

asportatio, ōnis, f. [asporto] a carrying away: signorum, Cic.

as-porto (abs-porto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry away: simulacrum, Cic. Of persons: to transport: trans mare, Pl.

asprētum, i, n. [asper] a rough place: usu. in pl. only: Liv.

assa, v. assus, a, um.

assecla or **assēcula** (ads.), ae, m. [assequor] an attendant, servant: prob. always in contemptuous sense [assectator in good sense: v. infr.]: a hanger on, satellite, creature: assentatores eorum atque asseclae, Cic.

assectatio (ads.), ōnis, f. [assector] an (assiduous, respectful) attendance (as that of clients, etc.): in petitionibus, Cic.

assectator (ads.), ōris, m. [id.] an attendant, follower (in good sense): vetus assectator ex numero amicorum, Cic. II. Fig.: a disciple: sapientiae, i. e. philosophus, Plin.

as-sector (ads.), atus, 1. v. dep. act. [assequor] to accompany constantly, follow about, follow, attend on (esp. of the friends of candidates): Cic. II. to attach oneself to, take the side of (later): Tac.: Cic.

assēcūe (ads.), adv. [assequor], immediately, Pl.

assecula (ads.), ae, m. v. assecla.

as-sensio (ads.), ōnis, f. [assentior] assent, approbation, applause: crebrae assensiones, Cic. II. In philos. lang.: a belief in the reality of sensible appearances: id.

assensor (ads.), ōris, m. [id.] he who assents to or agrees with: Cic.

assensus (ads.), a, um, Part. [assentior].

assensus (ads.), ūs, m. [id.] an agreeing with anyone, assent, approbation: assensu omnium dicere, Cic.: cum ingenti assensu, with the greatest sympathy on the part of his audience, Liv. In plur.: Ov. II. In philos. lang. like assensio: an admission of the reality of sensible appearances: Cic. III. Poet.: an echo: vox assensu nemorum ingeminata, Virg.

assentatio (ads.), ōnis, f. [assentor] a flattering assent, complaisance, flattery: nimia, an excessively complaisant bearing, Cic.: classed with adulatio and blanditia (q. v.), id. Plur.: inflatus assentationibus, Liv. II. In good sense (rare): approbation, assent: Vell.

assentatiuncula (ads.), ae, f. dim. [assentatio] trivial or petty flattery: Cic.

assentator (ads.), ōris, m. [assentor] a flatterer: Cic.

assentatoriē (ads.), adv. in a flattering manner, fawningly: Cic.

assentatrix (ads.), Icīs, f. [assentor] a female flatterer: Pl.

assentio (ads.), si, sum, 4. v. n. (more rare than dep. form): to assent to, agree with, approve, etc. With *Dat.* or *absol.*: iis assensi, qui mihi lenissima sentire visi sunt, Cic.: assensit precibus Rhamnusia justis, Ov. *Pass. Impers.*: Fabio assensum est, Liv.

assentior (ads.), sensus, 4. v. dep. [sentio] (i. q. assentio, but much more freq.), to assent to, approve, agree: with *Dat.* or *absol.*: quum tibi senatus sit assensus, Cic.: verbo, to express assent by a word (without making a speech), Sall. With *neut. Acc.*: assentiri quidquam falsum, Cic.: cetera Crasso assentior, on other points I agree with him, id.

assentor (ads.), atus, 1. v. dep. freq. [euphon. for assensor, from assentior] to assent habitually or in a flattering manner, to flatter: omnia assentari, to agree to everything he says, Ter. Fig.: Baiae tibi assentantur, does the agreeable to you, flatters you (by changing its climate), Cic.

as-sequor (ads.), sēquor, 3. v. a. dep. to follow after, to pursue: assequere ac retine, Ter. II. to overtake, come up with: si es Romae, jam me assequi non potes: sin es in via, cum eris me assecutus, coram agemus, Cic. Also *absol.*: ut hand dubie assecuturi fuerint, Liv. III. Fig.: to gain, attain to: eosdem honorum gradus, Cic. Hence, to equal, rival: benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non assequar, id. IV. Of mental operations: to comprehend, understand: apertis obscura assequamur, id.

asser, ēris, m. [related to asserere] a pole, stake, post: Caes. II. a pole on which a litter was borne: Suet.

(1) **as-sēro** (ads.), sēvi, sūtum, 3. v. a. to plant or set near (rare): Hor.

(2) **as-sēro** (ads.), ērui, ertum, 3. v. a. lit., to put or join to. Esp. as legal t. t.: manum, or aliquem manu, in libertatem or liberali causa or manu, also merely manu, and finally *absol.*, to lay hands upon, to take hold of a slave and declare him free, to liberate (cf. Smith's Ant. 2. v. assertor): si quisquam hanc liberali asseruisset manu, Pl.: quum in causa liberali eum, qui asserbatur, cognatum suum esse diceret, Cic.: asserui jam me, I claimed my liberty, Ov. Also, asserere in servitutem, to declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave: clienti negotium dedit, ut virginem in servitutem assereret, Liv. II. In wider sense, to vindicate, protect, defend: dignitatem, Suet. 2. to appropriate, claim: nec laudes asserere nostras, claim not for yourself, Ov.: sibi divinam maiestatem, to claim divine honours, Suet.: and by inversion: me asserere caelo,

claim me for the sky, i. e. assert my celestial origin, Ov.

assertio (ads.), ōnis, f. [asserere] a formal declaration respecting the freedom or servitude of any person: Suet.

assertor (ads.), ōris, m. [id.] strictly, one who formally asserts that another is free: in wider sense, a restorer of liberty, a liberator: generis humani, Suet.: dignitatis ac potentiae patriciorum, champion, id. II. he who claims or declares one to be a slave: quum instaret assertor puellae, Liv.

assertus (ads.), a, um, Part. [asserere, 2].

as-servio (ads.), 4. v. n. to serve, assist, contribute to: contentioni vocis aserviunt, Cic.

as-servo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to keep, preserve, guard, watch, observe: tabulas, to keep accounts, Cic.: portas murosque, Caes.

assessio (ads.), ōnis, f. [assideo] a sitting by (to console): Cic.

assessor (ads.), ōris, m. [id.] he who sits by another, an assessor, assistant: Cic.

assēveranter (ads.), adv. [assevero] with asseveration, earnestly, emphatically: loqui, Cic.

assēveratio (ads.), ōnis, f. [id.] a vehement assertion, affirmation, asseveration: omni tibi asseveratione affirmo, Cic. II. firmness, rigour: multa asseveratione coguntur patres, Tac.

as-sēvero (ads.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [severo] lit., to act with earnestness, to pursue earnestly: quae est ista defensio? utrum asseveratur in hoc, an tentatur? is this business conducted in earnest? Cic. II. Of speech: to assert strongly, firmly: firmissime, foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*, id. Also de aliqua re, id. Fig.: asseverant magni artus Germanicam originem, proclaim, prove, Tac.

as-sīdeo (ads.), sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. [sedeo] Lit.: to sit by or near: apud carbonem, Pl.: assidens et attente audiens, Cic. II. Fig.: to sit or remain at one's side, as attendant, protector, etc.: with *Dat.*: quum Pompeius P. Lentulo consuli frequens assideret, supported him by his presence and aid, id. Esp. of sitting by the sick: Hor.: Ov.: and so, valetudini (i. e. aegro) assidere, Tac. III. Legal t. t., to assist in the office of judge, to be an assessor: id. IV. to be assiduously engaged about: literis, Plin. Ep. V. to sit down before a place hostilely, to besiege, blockade: constr. with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: Gracchus assidens Cassilino, Liv.: muros assidet hostis, Virg. VI. to be next door to, to resemble: parcos nimirumque severus assidet insano, Hor.

as-sido, sēdi, no sup. 3. v. n. to sit down, to seat oneself [denoting the act; whereas assideo denotes the position]: assido, accurrunt servi, soccos detrahunt, Ter. With *Acc.*: Hiempsal dextra Adherbalem assedit, took his

seat on his right, Sall. Esp. of a speaker sitting down after concluding his speech, Cic.: Sall.

assidūe (ads.), adv. continually, constantly: voces quas audio assidue, Cic. Sup. assiduissime, id.

assiduitas (ads.), ātis, f. [assiduus] a constant sitting by or near, attendance: medici assiduitas, Cic. So of candidates for offices, who paid constant attention to the people, id.

II. constant presence: Suet. III. continual recurrence of anything: bellorum, Cic.: epistolarum, unbroken correspondence, id. And without *Gen.*: talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, unceasing devotion, id.

assiduo (ads.), adv. continually, without intermission: Pl.

(1) **assidūus**, i. m. a term applied to the citizens in the five classes of the Servian constitution, afterwards called locupletes, and opposed to the proletarii: ab assibus, id est, ab aere dando, Gell. Hence for a rich person: Pl.

(2) **assidūus** (ads.), a, um, adj. [from assideo, like continuus from contineo]

II. indefatigable, industrious, applying oneself thoroughly: dominus; agricola, Cic.: sitting by or near, continually present, in constant attendance: quum hic filius assiduus in praediis esset, id. So of the constant attendants upon candidates: and sarcastically of parasites: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl.: flagitator, an incessant dun, Cic. III. continual, unremitting, perpetual: labor, Caes.: scriptura, Cic.: febricula, Planc. in Cic.

assignatio (ads.), ōnis, f. [assigno] a marking out, an assignment, allotment: agrorum, Cic. Plur. and *absol.*: novae assignationes, id.

as-signo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to mark out, to assign, to confer upon, allot: Cic. Esp. of the division of public lands: ut ager militibus legionis Martiae assignaretur, id. Hence, agros assignant, they found a colony, Hor.

II. Meton.: to ascribe, to impute to (gen. in bad sense): nec vero id homini tum quisquam, sed tempori assignandum putavit, did not lay the blame on, Cic. In good sense (later): prospera consilio alicuius assignare, Liv. 2. to commit to one's care, to consign: quibus deportanda Romam regina Juno assignata erat, id. Fig.: bonos juvenes assignare famae, to consign them to fame, Plin. Ep. 3. to make a mark upon, to seal: tabellas, Pers.

as-silio (ads.), silui, sultum, 4. v. n. [salio] to leap, spring upon, or jump at: moenibus urbis, Ov. Poet. of the dashing of water: assiliens aqua, id. Fig.: assillire ad aliud genus orationis, to jump to, Cic.

assimilatio (ads.), v. assimilatio.

as-similis (ads.), e, adj. similar, like: with *Gen.* or *Dat.* (rare): assimilis sui, Ov.: cadenti, Virg.

assimiliter (ads.), adv. in like manner: Pl.

assimulatio (ads.), (not assimilation), ōnis, f. [assimulo] likeness, similarity, Plin.

assimulatus (ads.) a, um, Part. [id.] As adj.: resembling: montibus assimulata nubila, Lucr.

as-simūlo (not assimilo) (ads.), avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to make like, to think like, to consider as similar, to compare: inquitur ut totis animalibus assimulentur, be thought like, Lucr.: deos in ullam humani oris speciem assimulare, to liken, Tac.: convivia assimulare freto, to compare, Ov. II. to counterfeit, to pretend, to feign. With Acc., Inf., Acc. and Inf., or with quasi. With Acc.: clipeum iubeatque, Virg. With simple Inf.: amare, Pl. With Acc. and Inf.: ego me assimulem insanire, id. With quasi: assimulabo quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Absol.: quid si assimulo? id. [The true form is assimulo, though some MSS. read assimilo: cf. the variations between optimum and optimus, with other adjs. in -umus: a-stumo and aestimo, etc.]

(1) **assis**, is, m. = as, q. v.

(2) **assis**, is, m. and f. = axis, q. v.

as-sisto (ads.), astiti, no sup. 3. v. n. to stand at or by, to attend, be present at: in publico, in conspectu patris, Caes.: consulum tribunalibus assistere, to appear before, Tac.: ita facere talum, ut rectus assistat, stand erect, Cic.

assitus (ads.), a, um, Part. [as-sero, i].

as-solēo (ads.), 2. v. n. to be accustomed or wont (only in the 3d person sing. and plur., and imper.): deinde quae assolent, what is usual, Pl. Hence the phrase, ut assolent, as is usual, customary: sacrificio, ut assolent, rite facto, Liv.

as-sōno (ads.), i. v. n. to sound or respond to (rare): plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov.

assuē-facio (ads.), feci, factum, 3. v. a. [assuetus] to habituate, accustom [correl. to assuesco: v. foll. art.] Constr. with Abl., and later, Dat., or ad. With Abl.: nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti, Caes.: Cic. With Dat.: operi, Liv. With ad: ad supplicia patrum plebem, id. With Inf.: equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Caes.

as-suesco (ads.), ēvi, ētum, 3. v. incept. n. and (rarely) a., to become accustomed to: with Abl., Inf., ad, in, or Dat. With Abl.: genus pugnae, quo assuerant, Liv. With Inf.: ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. With ad or in: (uri) assuescere ad homines ne parvum quidem possunt, cannot be made tame, Caes. With Dat.: ex more, cui assuerant, Quint. Also poet., with Acc. (Gk. constr.): ne tanta animis assuescite bella, learn not to be familiar with such wars, Virg. With adv. of manner, sic as-

suevi, such is my wont, Cic. II.

Active: to accustom to (= assuefacio): v. rare: but Liv. has pass. assuescitur (2, 1): the pass. sense is usu. confined to p. part. assuetus, accustomed to: homines labore assiduo assueti, Cic. With Gen. (rare): Romanis Gallici tumultus assuetis, Liv.

assuētūdo (ads.) ōnis, f. [assuetus] custom, habit (rather rare): mali, Liv.: longa, Ov.

assuētus (ads.) a, um, Part. [assuesco]. II. Adj.: accustomed, customary, usual: ars, Ov. Compar. Hispanorum cohors assuetior montibus, more used to, Liv.

as-sūgo (ads.), ctum, 3. v. a. to suck: assuetis labris, Lucr.

assūla (in many MSS. astula), ae, f. a splinter of wood, stone, etc., shaving, chip: Pl.

assulātīm (assula), adv. in shivers or splinters: pultando assulātīm foribus exitium afferre, to knock a door into splinters, Pl.

assulto (ads.), avi, atum, i. v. freq. [assilio] to jump or leap at: constr. usu. with Dat., or absol.: feminae assultabant ut insipientes Bacchae, leaped wildly, Tac. Also with Acc., id. II. to attack, assault: tertia vigilla assultatum est castris, id.

assultus (ads.), ūs, m. [id.] a leaping upon, an attack, assault (rare): locum varis assultibus urget, Virg.

assum, i. n. [strictly neut. of assus, q. v.] roast-meat: assum vitulinum, roast-veal, Cic. II. In plur. assa, orum, a sweating bath, sudatory: id.

as-sum (ads. and anciently arsum), affui, adesse (Pres. imperf. Subj. older form, assiem, assies, assiet, etc.: past imperf. Subj. sometimes afforem, es, et, etc.: Inf. fut. affore: imperf. part. not used), v. n. to be at or near, to be present: omnes qui aderant auxilium petere coeperunt, Caes. With Dat.: senatui, to attend, Tac. 2. to stand by, to help, protect, support: aliquot mihi amicos advocabo, ad hanc rem qui adsint, to help in this business, Ter.: origini Romanae deos affuisse, took part in, Liv. Hence in invocations, etc.: assis, o Tegeae, favens, be present to aid, Virg.: ades Dea muneris auctor, Ov. 3. to be present as a witness, to be witness: promissis, id. Hence the t. 3 scribendo adesse (usu. placed at the beginning of documents), to be present as a witness to any legal document: Cic. 4. adesse animo or animis, to be present in mind, i. e., to attend to, observe: adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, id. Also, to be of good courage: quamobrem adeste animis, iudices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite, id. 5. Of abstract and inanimate things: to be at hand, wait or attend upon: aderat iudicio dies, Liv.: omnia assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, Pl.: quantus adest equis sudor, im-

pendis, is in store for, Hor. II. With the idea of motion: to come, to appear: hi ex Africa iam affuturi videntur, Cic.: ecce Arcas adest, is here, has arrived, Ov.: huc ades, come hither, Virg.: quum hostes adessent, Liv.

2. Legal t. t. to appear before a tribunal: augurem adesse iusserunt, Vell. 3. to attend a meeting: edixit ut senatus adesset, Cic.

as-sūmo (ads.), mpsi, mptum, 3. v. a. to take to, to take up or in, adopt: with sibi, to take to oneself, Cic.: sacra Cereris assumpta de Graecia, borrowed, id.: socius omnium consiliorum assumitur Scaurus, is admitted, Sall.: cautus dignos assumere, to choose worthy friends, Hor. II. Without the idea of action: to receive, obtain (passively): a ventis alimenta assumere, Ov. III. to take in addition to, to add to: ne qui postea (socii) assumerentur, that no new allies should be made by either party, Liv. IV. to usurp, assume, arrogate: neque mihi quidquam assumpsit, Cic. V. In logic, t. t. to state the minor premiss of a syllogism: id. VI. In gram., assumpta verba, epithets, id. 2. figurative expressions, Quint.

assumptio (ads.), ōnis, f. [assumo] a taking, receiving, adoption: Cic.

II. In logic: the minor premiss of a syllogism: Quint.

assumptivus (ads.), a, um, adj. [assumptus]. In Rhetoric: constitutio or causa, which takes its defence from some extrinsic circumstance, Cic.

assumptus (ads.), a, um, Part. [assumo].

as-sūo (ads.), 3. v. a. to sew on, patch on: purpureus assuitur pannus, a showy patch is stitched on, Hor.

as-surgo (ads.), surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. to rise up, stand up: quae dum laudatio recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic.: assurgere ex morbo, to recover, Liv. Hence, to rise up out of respect: with Dat. or absol.: an quisquam in curiam venientem assurrexit? Cic. In Pass. imper.: ut majoribus natu assurgatur, id. Hence, fig.: to yield the precedence: sunt et Aminaeae vites Tmolius assurgit quibus, does them honour, i. e. acknowledges their superiority, Virg. 2. Of inanimate things: colles assurgunt, Liv. II. to mount or tower up, to rise, to swell: fluctibus assurgens fremituque marino, rising with the billows and roar of a sea, Virg. III. Of mental objects: querelis haud justis assurgis, break out in complaints, id. Of poetry, etc.: to soar, rise: raro assurgit Hesiodus, Quint.

assus, a, um, adj. roasted: elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Pl. Neut. as subst. roast-meat: v. assum.

II. Meton.: dry, simple (without use of water): sudatio, a sweating bath, Cels.: sol, a basking in the sun without previous anointing, Cic.: femina or nutrix, a dry-nurse: Juv.

[App. for *ar-sus*, cogn. with *areo*; v. *ardeo*.]

ast, conj. v. at. [Perh. for *at-sed*.]

a-sterno (adst.), 3. v. a. to strewn upon: *asternuntur sepulcro, prostrate themselves*, Ov.

astipulātor (adst.), ōris, m. [astipulor] one who joins another in a stipulatio or contract, Cic. Fig.: one who assents or agrees: et Stoici dicunt et eorum astipulator Antiochus, id.

a-stipulor (adst.), atus, 1. v. dep. Lit. to join another in a stipulatio or contract: Gal. II. Fig.: to agree with, support = assentiri (rare): astipulari irato consuli, Liv.

a-stitūo (adst.), ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [statuo] to place near (very rare): Pl.

a-sto (adst.), stitī, no sup. 1. v. n. to stand at or near, stand by, stand still: followed by various prep., or with *Dat.*, rarely *Acc.*: quum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astilisset, Cic.: astat in conspectu meo, stands there before my very eyes, id.: supra caput, Virg. Fig.: certa quidem finis vitae mortalibus astat, awaits mortals, Lucr.: sedes astare relictas, lie ready to our hands, Virg. II. to stand at one's side as counsel, to assist: Pl. III. Poet.: of things; to be in existence: astante ope barbarica, Enn.

IV. to stand up, to stand upright: squamis astantibus, with bristling scales, Virg.

astrāgālus, i, m. (= ἀστράγαλος, the ankle bone). In archit.: a moulding on columns, etc., Vitruv. (v. Smith's Ant. a. v.) 2. a leguminous plant: Plin.

a-strēpo (adstr.), 3. v. n. and a. to make a noise at or to: astrebat vulgus diversis incantamentis, Tac. II. With *Dat.* like *acclamo* (q. v.), to applaud, huzza: haec dicenti astrepere vulgus, id. III. As v. act.: with *Acc.* of neut. pron.: eadem, to express the same sentiments by their shouts, id.

astriētō (adstr.), adv. strictly, according to rigid rule (only of discourse): opp. to remisse, Cic. Also, concisely, Plin. Ep.: Cic.

astriētus (adstr.), a, um, Part. [astriētus]. Hence adj.: confined, close: alvus astriētor, bowels confined, Cels.: Plin. II. Fig.: Of speech: concise (opp. to remissus): dialectica quasi contracta et astriēta eloquentia putanda est, Cic. 2. parsimonious, covetous, close-fisted: pater, Prop.

a-stringo (adstr.), inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to draw close, to bind, to tighten, contract, etc.: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Pl.: artius atque hederā procera astringitur illex, is twined around, Hor.: limen astrictum, made fast, locked, Ov. Fig.: aspice quam non astricto percurrat pulpitā socco, not drawn close, loose: of an inaccurate style of writing, Hor. Of the effect of cold: ventis glacies astricta pependit, fast-bound, Ov. II. Fig.: to draw closer: to bind, put under obligation:

pater nimis indulgens, quidquid ego astringi, relaxat, relaxes the rules I have made, Cic.: astringi sacris, to be bound to maintain them, id.: se iurejurando astringere, to bind oneself by an oath, Suet. 2. With *pron. refl.*, to commit oneself to, become guilty of: sese furti astringere, Pl. 3. Of reasoning or discourse: to compress, abridge: Stoici breviter astringere solent argumenta, Cic.

astrōlōgia, ae, f. = ἀστρολογία, knowledge of the stars, astronomy (class. for the later astronomia, but including also astrology): Cic.

astrōlōgus, i, m. = ἀστρολόγος, an astronomer (class. for the later astronomus): Cic. II. a star-interpreter, astrologer: Suet.

astrum, i, n. a star, a constellation: chiefly poet. or in elevated style of prose: duodena astra, the 12 signs of the Zodiac, Virg. Poet.: height: turrim sub astra eductam, i.e. to an immense height, id. II. Meton.: heaven, immortality: sic itur ad astra, id.: educere in astra, Hor. Also of fame: tollere ad astra, id. [Prob. borrowed from the Gr. ἀστρον; v. stella.]

a-strūo (adstr.), uxi, uctum, 3. v. a. to build near or add to a building: Plin.: contignationem laterculo astruere, i.e. to strengthen it by building it up with brick, Caes.: Plin. II. Fig.: add to: with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: alicui nobilitatem ac decus, Tac.

astu, n. indecl. = ἄστυ, a city, esp. Athens (as urbs for Rome): Cic.

astula, v. assula.

a-stūpēo (adst.), 2. v. n. to be stunned at, be astonished: astupet ipse sibi, Ov.

astus, ūs, m.: in best authors only in Abl.: cleverness, craft, cunning (shown in a single act: astutia denotes cunning as a trait of character): Pl.: consilio et astu, Virg. In pl., astus hostium, Tac. [Etym. uncertain.]

astūtē, adv. craftily, cunningly: Cic.

astūtīa, ae, f. [astutus]. Orig. perh. dexterity, adroitness: of animals, Pac. in Cic. Later in bad sense: cunning, slyness, craft: Pl.: Ter.: Cic. In pl. astutiae, sly tricks, Pl.: Ter.: Cic.

astūtus, a, um, adj. [astus] artful, clever: usu. in bad sense: sly, cunning, dishonest, etc.: non placuisse nostris majoribus astutos, they did not approve of men that were too sharp, Cic.: vulpes, sly, Hor.

asty, = astu.

asylum, i, n. = ἀσυλον, a place of refuge, a sanctuary, an asylum: Romulus asylum aperit, Liv.

asymbōlus, a, um, adj. = ἀσύμβολος, contributing nothing, scot-free (pure Lat. immunis, Hor.): Ter.

at or **ast**, conj. (the latter, q. v., is used by the poets, and by Cicero in his letters. For the sake of euphony sometimes written *ad*). *At* denotes

transition of thought, and in most cases adds something, the effect of which is to diminish or destroy the force of what has been admitted: *sed* is a word of opposition, *at* a word of addition: *at* is always at the beginning of a sentence or clause. I. Mere

transition (freq. with a limiting meaning): *but, yet*: *cominus gladiis pugnatum est*: at Germani, celeriter phalange facta, impetus gladiatorum exceperunt, Caes. Hence *at* frequently occurs at the beginning of the subdivisions of works, as the books of the Aeneid, Ovid's Metamorphoses, etc., in which cases it serves to indicate a close connection, yet by way of contrast, between the end of the preceding division and the beginning of the new one, e. g.: talibus exemplis monitae nova sacra frequentant, turaque dant, sanctasque colunt Ismenides aras (last two lines of Ov. M. 3): at non Alcithoë Minyias orgia censet accipienda deli (commencement of next book). 2.

sudden transition to a new circumstance or idea; esp. in emphatic or impassioned style: *consurgit Turnus in eum et ferit*. . . At perfidus ensis frangitur in medio, *but, lo!* Virg. Hence in appeals and exclamations: at tu nauta, vagae ne parce malignus arenae ossibus et capiti inhumato particulam dare, *but do not, I pray*, Hor. And in ironical expressions: at credo mea numina tandem fessa jacent, *but, no doubt!* Virg. Sometimes *at* is found at the very commencement of a vehement speech: *as*, at o Deorum quicquid . . . where it implies a sudden outburst of passion: *O but, all ye gods*. . . ! Hor. II. In adding something opposed to what has been previously mentioned: *but, but then, but on the other hand*: nefarius Iliupias Pisistrati filius arma contra patriam ferens: at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte, immo jure fortasse, *but, on the other hand*, Cic.: Cingetorix, simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, ad eum venit. At Indutimarus bellum parare instituit, *on the contrary*, Caes. Strengthened with *pol*, *edepol*, *hercle*, etc. *Ha. Gaudio ero vobis. Ad. At edepol nos voluptati tibi, nay, on the contrary, faith*, Pl. With *contra*, *e contrario*, *potius*, *etiam*, *vero*, etc.: (Cornutus) taedio curarum mortem in se festinavit: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, quater vincula, Tac.: at etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exilium ejectum esse Catilinam, *but, there are actually people who say*, Cic.

2. In anticipating an objection *at* may be translated, *but it may be said*, *but it may be objected*: at memoria minuitur, *but (it will be said) the memory fails*, Cic.: and in introducing the answer to an objection, by *why*: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat, *why, that is agreed on all hands*, id. 3. With

enim, to state a reason for an objection: *but certainly, but indeed*, etc. *at enim nimis hic longo sermone utimur; diem conficimus, but really*, Pl. And in questions: *at enim cur a me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? but, it will be asked*, Cic. 4. After a condition or concession expressed by *si, etiamsi, etsi*, etc.: *yet, still, at least*: *liceat haec nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tacere*, id.

5. Sometimes in sudden transitions=*immo vero, sed*...: *non est, inquit, in parietibus res publica. At in aris et focis, yes, but it is*, etc., Cic. *ātāt* or *attat*, also several times repeated *atatatae, attatatatae, or atatte, atattate, etc., interj.* An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, etc.: *oh! ah! alas! lo! strange! etc.*: Pl.: Ter.

āt-āvus, i. m. the father of a great-great-grandfather (*abavus*), or great-great-grandmother (*abavia*), opp. to *adnepos*. II. Meton. like *avus*, *abavus, etc.*: ancestor, forefather: *Turnus avis atavisque potens*, Virg.: *Maecenas, atavis edite regibus*, Hor. [The *at* appears to be the same with *Skr. ati* (ultra, nimis) = Gr. *ἐν*, Lat. *et*.]

ātellānicus, a, um, adj. belonging to the *Atellan farce*: *exodium*, Suet. *ātellānius*, a, um, adj. belonging to the *Atellan farce*: *versus*, Cic.

ātellānus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Atella*, an ancient town of the *Osci*: *Atellana fabula, fabella, or absol. Atellana, ac, f. a popular kind of farce*, respecting which v. Smith's *Ant. s. v.*

ātellānus, i. m. an actor in an *Atellan farce*, Cic.

āter, tra, trum, adj. black (dead black, simple black as opp. to white: v. *albus*: diff. from *niger*, glossy black): *album an atrum vinum potas?* Pl.: *mare, dark, stormy*: Hor. Often = *grimy, dirty*: *ater pulvere, begrimed with dust*, Hor.: *dens, dirty, foul*, id. Poet. = *atratus*: *clothed in black*: *Hectores atri*, id. II. Fig. dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate, etc.: *timor*, Virg.: *mors*, Hor.: *Esquillae, dismal, as a burying-place*, id. *Dies atri* are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, *unlucky days*: *si atro die faxit insciens, probe factum esto*, Liv.

III. Poet.: *malevolent, malicious, virulent* (rare): *versus*, Hor.: *atro dente, the venomous tooth of malice*, id. [Ety. unknown.]

āthēos (us), i. m. = *ἄθεος*, one who does not believe in the gods, an atheist: *Diagoras, atheos qui dictus est*, Cic. *āthlēta*, ae, m. and *athlētes* = *ἄθλητης*, a wrestler, a prize-fighter, athlete: Cic. *āthlēticē*, adv. *athletically*: Pl. *ātōmus*, a, um, adj. = *ἄτομος*, undivided, indivisible: usu. subst. *ato-*

mus, i. f. = *ἄτομος*, an indivisible element, an atom: of these atoms, all things, acc. to the doctrine of Democritus, are composed, Cic.

atque or *ac* (the latter in class. prose usu. only before consonants), conj. [from *adque*, which form sometimes occurs in MSS. and inscriptions]: a copulative particle, denoting a closer connection than is implied by *et*: *and also, and besides, and even, and*.

A. Used in joining single words: esp. where these express ideas closely related to each other: *ex animo ac vere dicere, sincerely and truly*, Ter.: *copia sententiarum atque verborum, store of thought and language*, Cic. Often the ideas are related by contrast: *omnia honesta atque inhonesta; divina atque humana*, Sall. With *simul*: *Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editioribus locis constiterat, at once to make a show and to inspire terror*, Tac. 2. Hence its use in *Hendiadys*: *isto animo atque virtute, with that virtuous feeling*, Cic.: *de complexu ejus atque sinu*, id. 3. In adding a more important word: *and indeed, and even*: *magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, and in particular*, id.: *hebeti ingenio atque nullo, of dull intellect (and) in fact none at all*, id. In this sense sometimes strengthened by *adeo*: *non petentem atque adeo etiam absentem, and in fact*, Liv. With *etiam*: *id jam populare atque etiam plausibile factum est*, Cic. With the *pron. hic*, is: *maximis defixis trabibus atque eis praecutis, and these, too, sharpened at the extremity*, Caes. 4. Poet., to introduce an abrupt statement: *and instantly, and lo*: *vir gregis ipse caper deeraverat: atque ego Daphnin aspicio, when lo! I spy D.*, Virg. II. In comparisons: 1. With *par*, *idem*, *item*, *aequus*, *similis*, *juxta*, *talis*, *totidem, etc.*, as: *neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, not the same as it was with you*, Cic.: *pariter patribus ac plebi carus*, Liv. 2. With *alius*, *dissimilis*, *contra*, *contrarius*, *secus, etc.*: *than, to, from*: *illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, different from you*, Pl.: *contrario motu atque caelum (versatur), in an opposite direction to*, Cic. 3. Sometimes in both cases (1, 2) with *ut* or *si*: *quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, otherwise than as he had announced*, id.: *aeque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, as much as if*, id.

4. With comparatives for *quam*, *than*: *haud minus ac jussi faciunt, no less than*, Virg. 5. With adverbs of time, esp. *simul*: *simul ac or atque, as soon as*: v. examples under *simul*. Also with *principio*, *statim*: *principio atque... exiit, = simul ac*, Pl.

B. To connect whole clauses: *and, and indeed, and yet, and [that]*

too: *Africanus indigens mei: Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius, and in fact, I am not in need of him either*, Cic. 2. To annex something emphatic or important (cf. *supra*, I. 3): *hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt... Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio, and this very thing Nature effects*, id. 3. In expressing a wish, usu. with *utinam*: *videmus enim fuisse quosdam... Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! and I would that, etc.*, id. 4. To connect an adversative clause: often with *tamen*: *yet, nevertheless* (almost = *atqui*): *ego quia non rediit filius, quae cogito! Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, and (strange to say) he is not my son, but my brother's!* (al. *atqui*), Ter. 5. After a negative clause with *neque*: *naturam oceani atque aestus neque quaerere hujus operis est, ac multi rettulere, and besides*, Tac. 6. In anticipating an objection: *ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse*, Cic. 7. In comparisons: *atque ut*, id.: *ac veluti*, Virg.

at-qui, conj. To connect an emphatic adversative assertion or clause: *but yet, and yet*. Cl. *Satis scite promittit tibi. Sy. Atqui tu hanc jocari credis? and yet do you suppose that she is jesting?* Ter.: *magnum narras, vix credibile. Atqui sic habet, and yet such is the fact*, Hor.: *tum, ut me vidit, peropportune, inquit, venis: atqui mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, nay, rather, I think I have come in opportunely for myself too*, Cic. 2. Sometimes to introduce emphatically a new or confirmatory, but not antithetical clause: *indeed, yet certainly*: *et Philus, praeclaram vero causam ad me deferitis, quum me improbitatis patrociniū suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, verendum est, no doubt* (ironic.), id. With *pol* or *sic*: *atqui pol hodie non feres, at all events*, Pl.: *atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis accepimus, yet so we have certainly heard*, Cic.

3. In conditional sentences: *atqui si: if now, now indeed, if; well now, if; or adversative: but if now: sine veniat. Atqui, si illam digito attigerit, oculi illi illico effodientur, let him come! and sure enough if he do but touch her*, Ter. 4. To reject or modify (sometimes to confirm, but in a different sense) a preceding negation or negative interrogation: *still, nevertheless: Ni. Nunquam auferes hinc aurum. Ch. Atqui jam dabis: No—but you will give it to me*, Pl.: *O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, Yes, but it must be explained*, Cic. 5. To connect a minor premiss, whether affirmative or negative (while *atque* only connects an affirm. proposition): *well but, but now: qui fortis est, idem est fidens. Qui autem est fidens, is profecto non*

too: *Africanus indigens mei: Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius, and in fact, I am not in need of him either*, Cic. 2. To annex something emphatic or important (cf. *supra*, I. 3): *hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt... Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio, and this very thing Nature effects*, id. 3. In expressing a wish, usu. with *utinam*: *videmus enim fuisse quosdam... Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! and I would that, etc.*, id. 4. To connect an adversative clause: often with *tamen*: *yet, nevertheless* (almost = *atqui*): *ego quia non rediit filius, quae cogito! Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, and (strange to say) he is not my son, but my brother's!* (al. *atqui*), Ter. 5. After a negative clause with *neque*: *naturam oceani atque aestus neque quaerere hujus operis est, ac multi rettulere, and besides*, Tac. 6. In anticipating an objection: *ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse*, Cic. 7. In comparisons: *atque ut*, id.: *ac veluti*, Virg.

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extimescit. Atqui in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor, id.

ātramentum, i, n. [ater] any black liquid: seplae, the juice of the cuttle-fish, Cic.: writing-ink: temperatum, good, well-mixed ink, id.: sutorium, a black dye for leather, id.

ātrātus, a, um [id.] clothed in black or mourning: cedo, quis unquam, cenarit atratus? Cic. Also, of suppliants, Suet.

ātriensis, is, m. [atrium] the overseer of the hall or court (atrium), and in gen. of the house, a steward, majordomo: Pl.: Cic.

ātrīolum, i, n. dim. [id.] a small hall, an ante-chamber: Cic.

ātritas, ātis, f. [ater] blackness: Pl.

ātrium, ii, n. the hall or principal room in a Roman house (v. Smith's Ant. s.v. domus): Cic. Poet. in plur. of a single atrium: apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt, Virg. Meton.: the whole house: nec capient Phrygias atria nostra nurus, Ov. So of the entrance rooms in the dwellings of the gods: dextra laevaque Deorum atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis, id. II. a particular sort of temple, or court of a temple: in atrio Libertatis, Cic. So atrium auctionarium, an auction room, id. [Ety. uncertain.]

ātrōcitas, ātis, f. [atrox] violence, horribleness, heinousness: sceleris, Sall.: rei atrocitatem levare, to diminish its heinousness, Cic.: temporum, cruelty, bloodiness, Suet. 2. Of character and disposition: morum, brutality, Tac.: non atrocitate animi movere, by violence of temper, Cic.

3. In philosophy and law: severity, rigour: formularum, the rigid strictness of judicial formulae, Quint.

ātrōciter, adv. violently, fiercely, furiously: Cic.

ātrox, ōcis, adj. very violent, furious, fierce (both of things and persons: saevus, usu. only of persons): tempestas, terribly violent, Liv.: hora Caniculae flagrantis, fierce, intolerable, Hor.: proelium, obstinate and bloody, Liv.: res scelestas, atrocis, shocking, horrible, Cic.: genus orationis, full of invective, id.: opp. to laetus, disastrous, Tac. 2. Of character or disposition: violent, savage, unrelenting: Agrippina semper atrox, of ungovernable temper, id.: ingenium, violent and implacable, Liv.: atrox longo dolore, wild, furious, Tac. Poet. in good sense: stubborn, inflexible, animus Catonis, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

attactus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attingo].

attactus (adt.), ūs, m. [attingo] a touching, touch (very rare, and only in Abl. sing.): Virg.

attāgen, ōnis, m. and **attāgena**, f. (Mart.), a heath-cock (Gk. ἀτταγήν).

attāllous, a, um, adj. pertaining to Attalus, king of Pergamus: urbes, i. e.

Pergamean, Hor.: vestes, woven with gold, Prop. Meton.: Attalici conditionibus, on terms worthy of an Attalus, Hor. Absol., Attalica, orum, n. plu. (sc. vestimenta), garments of woven gold, Plin.

attāmen, adv. (also, as two words, at tamen), but yet, but however, nevertheless: Cic.: Caes.

attat and **attate**, v. atat.

attēgia, ae, f. a collage, hut: Maurorum, Juv.

attēpērātē (adt.), adv. opportunely, in the nick of time: Ter.

at-tēdo (adt.), endi, entum, 3. v. a. Orig., to stretch or bend (e. g. the bow) in some direction: arcum, App. Hence, in gen., to direct or turn towards: attendere signa ad aliquid, to attach, Quint. II. Fig. (the ordinary use of the word): animum or animos attendere, or absol. attendere, also animo attendere, to direct the attention, bend the mind, to attend to, consider, (cf. advertere animum, and animadvertere): 1. animum or animos: jubet peritos linguae attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, to notice whether . . . , Liv. With depend. clause: nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter. 2. Absol.: rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite, pray listen attentively, Cic. 3. With Acc. of the thing or person to which the attention is directed: sed stuporem hominis attendite, id. Pass.: versus aequae prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, are equally noticed, catch the ear, id. With Inf. or Acc. with Inf.: non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum, did not observe, id. With rel. clause: quum attendo, qua prudentia sit, id. With de: quum de necessitate attendemus, id. Post-Aug. with Dat.: eloquentiae plurimum attendit, applied to, studied, Suet.

attentē (adt.), adv. attentively, carefully, diligently: Cic.

attentio (adt.), ōnis, f. [attendo] a bending of the mind, attention, with or without animi: Cic.

at-tento (adtento or adtempto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [attendo] to reach after: hence, to try, attempt, assail, attack: attentata defectio, the attempted revolt, Liv.: Capuam attentari suspicabamur, was being seduced to revolt, Cic. mecum facientia jura si tamen attentas, attack, Hor.: annonam, to tamper with the market, Tac. Of a military attack: id.

(1) **attentus** (adt.), a, um, Part. [attendo] directed towards, attentive: animus, Ter.: acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, a very acute and close manner of thinking, Cic. II. bent on business or making money, careful, frugal, industrious: ad rem attentiores sumus, Ter.: paterfamilias prudens et attentus, thrifty, Cic.: more fully, quāsitis attentus, absorbed in his gains, Hor.

(2) **attentus** (adt.), a, um, Part. [attineo].

attēnūātē (adt.), adv. without rhetorical ornament, simply: Cic.

attēnūātus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attenuo] thinned, enfeebled, weakened, weak: Ov. Of discourse: concise, free from florid ornament, Cic. 2. In bad sense, meagre, id.: over-polished, too refined, affected: id.

at-tēnūo (adt.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to thin, to make thin: Lucr. Usu. fig. to lessen, weaken, diminish: legio proeliis attenuata, thinned, reduced, Caes.: bellum attenuatum est, was reduced to insignificance, Cic. Fig.: insignem attenuat Deus, humbles, Hor.

at-tēro (adt.), trivi, tritum (perf. atterui, Tib.) 3. v. a. to rub at, towards, or against (in Cic. only once as part.): Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, brushing his tail against you, Hor. Poet. of the action of a running stream upon sand: Ov. II. to rub nearly through (v. ad, G. fin.): hence fig. to destroy, waste, weaken, impair: postquam alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, had weakened each other, Sall.: nec publicanus atterit (Germanos), exhausts, drains, Tac.: pass, atteri, to lose dignity by being outdone, Tac. (Agr. 9).

at-testor (adt.), atus, 1. v. dep. to bear witness to, attest, confirm (rare): Phaedr.

at-texo (adt.), xui, xtum, 3. v. a. to weave or plait on or to (rare): pinnac loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, are attached, Caes. II. In gen.: to add: Cic.

atticē, adv. in the Attic or Athenian manner: Cic.

atticisso, 1. v. n. = ἀττικίζω, to imitate the Athenian manner: Pl.

atticus, a, um, adj. = Ἀττικός, of or pertaining to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian: Attica fides, i. e. sincere, firm, proverb.: Vell.

attigo (adt.), ēre, old form for attingo, to touch, strike, etc.: Pl.

at-tinēo (adt.), tui, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. [teneo]. I. Trans., to hold, hold fast, keep, etc.: aliquem ante oculos, Pl.: prensam dextram, Tac.: Bocchum Punica fide simul Romanos et Numidam spe pacis attinuisse, detained, amused, Sall. II. Intrans., to stretch to, reach to, senex nunc jam cultros (i. e. ad cultros) attinet, holds himself ready for the knife, Pl. 2. to pertain to or concern (ordinary sense of the word): nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter.: quid istuc ad me attinet, what has that to do with me? Pl.: quod ad eam civitatem attinet, as far as relates to, in respect to, Cic. Less freq. with Acc.: neque quemquam attinebat al recusare, it was nobody's concern to . . . , id. Absol.: dicere quae nihil attinent, things which don't matter (to us), Hor.: esp. with Inf. as subject, quid attinuit cum

lis, quibuscum re concinebat, verbis discrepare, of what use was it, Cic.

at-tingo (adt.), tigi, tactum, 3. v. a. [tango] to come in contact with, touch. Constr. with Acc., and in the poets with ad: prius quam aries murum attigisset, Caes. 2. to meddle with, attack: Liv. 3. to reach, arrive at: esp. as naut. t. t. to touch or make (land): ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic.: cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, Caes. 4. to lie near, border upon, touch: Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. II. Fig.: to touch, affect: erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. 2. to touch upon (in speaking), to mention slightly: paucis ut rem ipsam attigit, how she has hit the thing off in a few words, Pl.: quod perquam breviter perstrinxit atque attigit, Cic. 3. to apply oneself to, to take in hand: ut primum forum attigi, applied myself to public affairs, id. 4. = attineo, to relate to: Pl. 5. to come near to or resemble: quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, have no more title to the name of law, Cic.

at-tollo (adt.), no perf. or sup. 3. v. a. to lift or raise up, elevate: parvum attollite natum, lift up, Ov.: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur, demittitur, is drawn up or raised, Quint.: miscent se maria, et nigrae attolluntur arenae, are upheaved, Virg.: se in femur, to rise on one's thigh, id. Of buildings: to erect: immensam molem, id. Of the voice, Quint. II. Fig.: to raise, exalt: animos ad spem consulatus, to raise one's hopes and to aspire to, Liv.: nomen alicujus ad sidera, to exalt it, Lucan. 2. to extol: more fully, laudibus attollere, Tac.: quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, were extolled, Vell.

at-tondeo (adt.), tonelli, tonsum, 2. v. a. to shave, shear, clip (rare): vitem, prune, Virg. Poet.: to crop or nibble at: tenera attendent virgulta capellae, id. Fig.: consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, shorn, i. e. diminished, poet. in Cic.: attondere aliquem, to cheat, fleece, Pl.

at-tonitus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attono]. As adj., infuriated, inspired, frantic: vates, Hor.: domus, the prophetic abode (shrine), Virg.: mater attonitae diu similis fuit, like one frenzied, Ov.

at-tōno (adt.) ūl, itum, 1. v. a. to thunder at; hence, to stun, stupefy, most freq. in part. attonitus, thunder-struck: hence fig. stunned, awe-struck, stupefied, frenzied (cf. preced. art.): talibus attonitus visis ac voce decorum, Virg.: novitate ac miraculo, confounded by, Liv.

at-tonsus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attondeo].

at-torqueo (adt.), 2. v. a. to hurl at or up: Virg.

attractus (adt.), a, um, Part. [at-traho].

at-trāho (adt.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw to or towards, to attract, to drag on: adducitur atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, in fact, he is dragged by force to the place, Cic.: tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, to be dragged before him, Liv. Of the magnet: ferrum, to attract, Plin. II. Fig.: to lead to, induce, allure: Cic.

at-trecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [tracto] to touch, handle: aspici non attrahitur, to be seen (only), not handled (and examined), Cic.: esp. in an unlawful manner: aliquem nimium familiariter, Pl.: signum (Junonis), to lay (profane) hands on, Liv. 2. to appropriate to oneself: fasces securesque, id.

at-trēpido (adt.), 1. v. n. to hobble to a place: Pl.

at-trībūo (adt.), ūl, ūtum, 3. v. a. to add, or join to, to assign, bestow, give: video, cui Appulia sit attributa, assigned as a province, Cic.: equos gladiatoribus attribuit, Caes. Of money, to pay from the public treasury: pecunia attributa numerata est, the money granted was paid, Cic. II. Fig.: to give, occasion: timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, which my natural bashfulness causes me, id. 2. to attribute or impute to: aliis causam calamitatis, id.

at-trībūtio (adt.), ōnis, f. [attribuo] the assignment of a debt: Cic. II. In gramm.: a predicate, attribute = attributum, id.

at-trībūtus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attribuo]. Hence, Subst. attributum, 1. n. money assigned from the public treasury: Varr. II. In gramm.: a predicate, attribute: Cic.

at-tritus (adt.), a, um, Part. [at-tero] rubbed off, worn away, wasted: ausa, Virg.: vomer, scoured bright, id. Poet.: attrita frons, a shameless, impudent face, Juv.

au, interj., v. hau.

auceps, ūpis, m. (contr. for aviceps, from avis capio) a birdcatcher, fowler: Hor.: also acting as a dealer in birds (for the table), id. Fig.: ne quis nostro hic auceps sermoni siet, spy, eavesdropper, Pl.: auceps syllabarum, a minute and trifling critic, a caviller, Cic.

auctārium, ii, n. [augeo] an addition, overweight (in a purchase): Pl.

auctiflous, a, um, adj. [auctus facio]: increasing, augmentative: motus, Lucr.

auctio, ōnis, f. [augeo] an increasing, increase (rare in this sense): dierum, Macr. (Tac. dub.) II. a public sale, auction (for the customs observed at an auction, v. Smith's Ant. s. v.): auctionem facere, to hold, Pl.: auctionem praedicare, to proclaim, id.: proscribere, to advertise, Cic.: proferre, to defer, to adjourn, id.

auctiōnārius, a, um, adj. [auctio] pertaining to an auction: atria, auction rooms, Cic.: tabulae, auction bills or catalogues, id.

auctiōnor, atus, 1. v. dep. neut. [id.] to hold an auction; put goods up to public sale: Cic.: Caes.

auctito, 1. v. freq. [aucto] to increase much (v. rare): Tac.

aucto, 1. v. freq. [augeo] to increase or enlarge much (rare): with Abl. of manner, lucro, Pl.: Lucr.

auctor (not autor or author), ōris, com. [id.] one who enlarges, confirms, or gives to a thing its complete form; one who originates anything: I. the originator, cause, doer: auctores belli esse volebant, Caes.: legis, originator, introducer, Liv.: in more gen. sense, the senators are called, auctores legum, Cic.: auctores rerum, opp. to scriptores, i. e. the actors in historical events, Sall.: in gen.: one from whom anything proceeds: muneris, giver, Ov. Esp., founder, ancestor: L. Brutus, praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, the founder of thy nobility, Cic.: ab aliquo auctore originem ducere, from some ancestor, Hor.: tu auctor, thou (Mars) our founder (great ancestor), id. So in wider sense, Trojae Cynthius auctor, founder, Virg.

II. a master, teacher; one entitled to decide in any matter: non sordidus auctor naturae verique, no mean guide or authority, Hor.: quamquam in antiquissima philosophia Cratippo auctore versaris, as your master, Cic.: ingeniosus poeta et auctor valde bonus, a very good authority, id. Esp. of historians: Polybius bonus auctor in primis, a particularly good authority, id. 2. Hence (post-class.) an author of a literary work = scriptor: in evolvendis utriusque linguae auctoribus, Suet. III. Hence in gen.: a narrator, reporter, informant: haec se certis nuntis, certis auctoribus, comperisse, Caes.: sublato auctore, withholding the name of his informant, Sall. Hence auctorem esse, with Acc. and Inf.: to relate, recount: Fabius Rusticus auctor est, scriptos esse ad Caecinam Tusculum codicillos, Tac. IV. an instigator, adviser, promoter: hunc, multis etiam ex civitate auctoribus, interfecerunt, by the advice of many persons, Caes.: auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium, at the suggestion of, id.: so, in augury, eas aves quibus auctoribus (id fecisset), under whose guidance, Cic. Phr.: auctor fieri, to take the initiative, to give consent: ut nemo civis Romanus libertatem possit amittere, nisi ipse auctor factus sit, becomes a party to the proceedings, Cic. V. a supporter or promoter of a law (nearly = suator, but somewhat stronger): (legis) auctorem atque adiutorem me futurum, its supporter and advocate, Cic.: isti rationi neque lator quisquam est inventus neque auctor unquam bonus, no proposer nor seconder, id. Special Phr.: patres auctores sunt or facti (lit. the fathers become or became approvers), in early Roman history, signified that the acts of the

comitia centuriata were confirmed by the patres (patricians) in the comitia curiata: Liv.: Cic. VI. a voucher, surety, witness: hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanerat, atque alius alii transdiderat, plures auctores ejus rei videbantur, several vouchers for the fact, Caes.: urbs diis auctoribus in aeternum condita, under the guarantee of the gods, Liv.: spondeat si Jupiter auctor, should Jupiter himself go bail for it, Virg. With Acc. and Inf.: auctores sumus tutam ibi majestatem R. nominis fore, we guarantee that... Liv. VII. Legal t.t.: a seller (as guaranteeing the right of possession, or title to the thing sold): quod a malo auctore emissent, from a man who had no right (or title) to sell, Cic.

2. a guardian, of women and minors, whose acts were not valid without the consent of their guardian: majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, without the sanction of their legal representative, Liv. 3. Of the witnesses to a marriage contract: nubit genero socrus, nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus, Cic. VIII. an agent, spokesman, champion: si hunc habent auctorem doloris sui, as the spokesman of their grievances, id.: praeclearus iste auctor suae civitatis, that noble champion of his state, id.

auctoramentum, i, n. [auctor] a contract, engagement; esp. in the case of gladiators: Sen. II. the wages agreed upon, pay, hire: est in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis, Cic.: Sen.

auctoritas (not auctor-), ātis, f. [auctor] the quality, condition or power of an auctor (q. v.); weight, personal influence, authority, importance: Ap- pilius tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic.: quorum etiam in nutu residebat auctoritas, id. Of things: ne parum auctoritatis esset in fabula, but little weight, id. II. Esp. influence exerted in the way of counsel or persuasion: ejus (Reguli) quum valuisset auctoritas, his personal influence had carried such weight, id.: auctoritate Orge- torigis permoti, by the pressure which he brought to bear, Caes. III. lead- ing, command, responsibility: quarta legio Caesaris auctoritatem exercitum- que persecuta est, followed his leader- ship, Cic.: nunquam defugiam auctori- tatem, I will never shirk responsibility, Ter.: Cic. IV. liberty or authority to act with power: qui habet imperium a populo R., auctoritatem legum dan- darum ab senatu, power to enact laws, id.: cui tribuenda est auctoritas, we must invest him with authority, id.: peccandi, a right to do wrong, id.

V. an authoritative judgment: de Q. Catull auctoritate et sententia (hen- diadys) dicendum esse (videtur), Cic.: so in pl., auctoritates nostras con- signatas habere, our deliberate and

solemnly attested judgments, id. VI. In political affairs; with Senatus: the sanction of the senate; sine auctoritate Senatus foedus facere, without the sanc- tion of the senate, id.: so, ex auctori- tate patrum, in accordance with the (expressed) will of the senate, Liv.

VII. Hence, a formal resolution, passed by a majority of the senate: nearly = Senatus consultum: Senatus vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus, Cic.: also called Senatus consultum de Bacch., Liv. Specially a S. C. proposed and voted on but not passing into law, owing to the intercessio of a tribune, but of which a record was kept: si quis inter- cederat S. C. auctoritate se fore con- tentum, Liv. The names of the persons who were witnesses to the drawing up of the senatus-consultum were called the auctoritates; hence the super- scription to a senatus consultum, S. C. A. = Senatus consulti auctoritates (not auctoritas), Cic. Similarly, auc- toritas populi, the popular will or decision: citra Senatus populique auc- toritatem, Suet.: also, auctoritas col- legii (pontificum), Liv. VIII. a precedent, model: valuit auctoritas, Cic. IX. a warrant, evidence in support of an assertion, etc., validity, credibility: quum justitia sine pruden- tia satis habeat auctoritatis, prudentia sine justitia nihil valeat ad faciendam fidem, sufficient guaranty, id. Of the validity of a will (testimonii), id. Meton.: records, documents: nihil putas valere in judiciis civitatum auc- toritates ac literas, authoritative docu- ments (hendiadys), id. X. the name of a person who is a voucher or witness, authority: quum auctoritates princi- pum conjurationis colligeret, id.

XI. In law, legal ownership: usus auctoritas fundi biennium est, id.

auctōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [auctor] lit., to be an auctor, i. e. to produce, cause (v. rare): sibi turpissimam mortem pessimo auctoravit facinore, Vell. II. to give a pledge as bonds- man, to become security for: Ulp. 2. With reflect. pron. or pass.: to bind oneself, to hire oneself out: esp. of gladiators: quid refert, uri virgis ferro- que necari auctoratus eas, Hor. 3. In gen. to bind: eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv.

auctumnalis, auctumnus, v. autumnalis, autumnus.

auctus, a, um, Part. [augeo] as adj. great, plentiful, abundant (only in Comp.): auctor et amplior majestas, Liv.

auctus, ūs, m. [id.] an increasing, augmenting: increase, growth, abun- dance: corporis, Lucr. Plur.: im- mensis auctibus extollere, to increase his power by immense additions or contributions, Tac.

aucupium, ii, n. [auceps] bird- catching, fowling: Cic. Fig.: a catching at, lying in wait for: facere

aucupium auribus, Pl.: hoc novum est aucupium, a new means of gaining a living, Ter.: aucupia verborum, catch- ing at words, quibbling, Cic.

aucūpo, arc, i. for aucupor, to lie in wait for, to watch: num quis est, ser- monem nostrum qui aucupet, Pl.

aucūpor, atus, i. v. dep. [auceps] to go bird-catching or fowling: Varr.

II. Fig.: to chase, strive for, lie in wait for, etc.: viden' scelestus ut aucupatur? how he gives chase? Pl.: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, on the look out for, Cic.

audācia, ae, f. [audax] boldness, in good and (most freq.) in bad sense. In good sense: courage, intrepidity, valour, daring: audacia in bello, Sall.: summae hominem audaciae mittit, a man of extraordinary daring, Caes.

II. In bad sense: audacity, presump- tion, insolence, shamelessness: O homi- nis impudentem audaciam, Pl.: con- trasted with fortitudo (audacity as opp. to true courage), Cic. Plur. audaciae, audacious actions, id. 2. in milder signif.: boldness: in trans- lationibus, daring use of metaphors, Suet.

audacter (rarely audaciter) [audax] adv. boldly, courageously, audaciously: Liv.: Cic. Comp. audacius. Sup. audacissime.

audax, acis, adj. [audeo, like tenax from teneo] usu. in bad sense, bold, daring, audacious, presumptuous: o scelestum atque audacem hominem: Ter.: Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, most audacious (or out- rageous), Cic. (who seems always to use the word in bad sense): poeta, adventurous (in bringing out a play), Hor. With ad: ad facinus audacior, Cic. Poet. with Abl.: viribus audax, proudly reliant on, Virg. With Inf.: audax omnia perpeti, Hor. 2. Transf. to things: audax facinus, Ter.: ani- mus, Sall.: in good sense, audacibus annue coeptis, smile on my bold under- taking, Virg. Of literary work, out of the common way, showing originality: dithyrambi (of Pindar), bold, Hor.

II. Poet.: violent, proud: Cat.

audens, entis, Part. [audeo] dar- ing, bold (in good sense): tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior ito, Virg.: Tac.

audenter, adv. boldly, courageously, rashly: Tac.

audentia, ae, f. [audens] boldness, courage, spirit, in good sense (rare): Tac.

audēo, ausus, 2. v. a. and n. (Perf. ausi=ausus sum, Cato. Whence Subj. ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint), to venture, to venture to do, to dare. Constr. with Inf., Acc., and absol. With Acc. (not in Cic.): pessimum facinus, to venture on, Tac.: Liv.: esp. with Acc. of neut. pron. and like words: quid domini faciant, audent quum talia fures! Virg.: plebs per se nihil audeat

Caes. Hence also pass. (v. rare except in *Ger. part.*): agenda res est audendaque, Liv. 2. With *Inf.* (the usual constr.): audeo dicere, *I dare say, I venture to assert*, Cic. 3. *Absol.* to show daring or audacity: id. 4. in a few instances with *quin*: ut non audeam quin promam omnia, Pl. [=av-ideo: cogn. with avidus and aveo.]

audiens, entis, Part. [audio]. As adj.: obedient: with *Gen.*: tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Pl. Esp. in phr. dicto audientem esse, with *Dat.* of person, to be obedient to any one's command: Interim Ser. Tullio populum dicto audientem esse, Liv.: Caes.: Cic. II. As subst. (but not in *Nom. sing.*): a hearer, auditor: ad animos audientium permovendos, Cic.

audientia, ae, f. [audiens] a hearing, a listening: audience, attention: facit ipsa sibi audientiam oratio, gains a hearing, Cic.

audio, Ivi or Ii, Itum, 4. v. a. (*imperf.* audibat, Ov.: *fut.* audibo, Pl.: *audin'*=audisne, as *aln'*=alsne: *Inf. perf.* audisse better than *audi-visse*, acc. to Quint.) to hear, to know by hearing, to understand, learn. Constr.: what is heard is expr. by *Acc.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *Acc.* and *imperf. part.*: the sources of the information are denoted by the *Abl.* dep. on *ex* (most freq.), *ab*, or *de*: both constructions are often united: quae vera audiui, taceo, Ter.: audiet clives acuisse ferrum, Hor.: audiui ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasica, Cic.: saepe audiui a majoribus natu mirari solitum C. Fabricium, id.: equidem saepe hoc audiui de patre et de socero meo, from his mouth, id.: neque eum querentem quisquam audierit, Nep.: ex Crasso audiui quum diceret, I heard him say, Cic. Hence also pass. with *Nom.* and *Inf.*: Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria, Cic. N.B. To be carefully distinguished from *preced.* constr. is *audire de aliquo* (aliquid), more freq. in pass. sense: to hear or be told (any thing) concerning any one: de psalteria hac audivit, Ter. *Audito* as *Abl. absol.*: it being heard, when news came, etc.: *audito*, Q. Marcius in Ciliciam tendere, Sall. II. to listen, to hearken, attend to: benigne, attente, Cic.: neque vero il audiendi sunt, they do not deserve to be listened to, id. Hence, of pupils: to hear a teacher, attend his lectures: Marce illi, te annum jam audientem Cratippum, having been his pupil for a year, id. 2. Of prayer or entreaty: to listen to, lend an ear, regard, grant: in quo dli immortales meas preces audiverunt, id. Also of persons: puellas ter vocata audis, Hor.: minus audientem carmina, turning a deaf ear to their litanies, id. 3. Of arguments, narrations, etc.: to approve, agree with, allow: nec Homerum audio, qui Gany-medem a Diiis raptum ait, Cic. So, non audio, that I do not grant, id. III.

to hear, heed, obey. With *Acc.*: te audi, tibi obtempera, listen to yourself, id.: te durae tellus audit Hiberiae, is subject to, Hor. Transf. to things: neque audit currus habenas, Virg. *Audiens* with *Dat.*: esp. in the phrase, dicto audientem esse; v. *audiens*, I.

IV. to hear something of oneself: and with *bene* or *male*, to be in good or bad repute, to be praised or blamed: tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, what you are called, Hor.: velle bene audire a parentibus, a propinquis, a bonis etiam viris, to be well spoken of, Cic. [The radical part of the word is *au* (v. *auris*), cf. Gr. ἀ-ω. In *audio*, the root is augmented by *d*.] (Hence Ital. *udire*; Fr. *ouir*.)

auditio, ōnis, f. [audio] a hearing, a listening to: fabellarum, Cic. Pass.: hoc solum auditione expetere coepit, by the mere hearing, id. II. Meton.: report, hearsay: accipere aliquid fama et auditione, id.: ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem accipi, not the slightest rumour, id. In pl., reports, id.

auditor, ōris, m. [id.] a hearer, an auditor: Cic. II. a pupil, disciple: Theophrasti, id.

auditorium, ii, n. [audio, auditor] a lecture-room, hall of justice: Quint. Fig., of the forum: Tac.

auditus, a, um, Part. [audio]. **auditus**, ūs, m. [id.] a hearing, listening: brevi auditu, Tac. II. the sense of hearing: Cic. III. Meton. a rumour, report (rare): occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac.

aufero, abstulī, ablātum, auferre, v. a. (ab-fero) to bear away, to carry off, withdraw: vos istaec intro auferte, Ter.: multa domum suam aufererat, Cic. Auferre, with *prom. refl.*: to take oneself off, go away: te obsecro, hercle, aufer te modo, be off! Pl. 2. to carry along, to sweep away: auferor in scopulos, Ov. Fig.: to carry away, mislead: ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. II. to take or snatch away: mostly in bad sense: to take with violence, rob, steal, etc.: with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: aliquid heris, Pl.: pecuniam de aerario, Cic. Fig.: curas, Hor. 2. Of death, pestilence, etc.: to sweep off, to destroy: abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, carried off, id. III. to lay aside, desist from (some manner of speaking, etc.): Jurgium hinc auferas, away with! Pl. With *Inf.* as object: aufer me vultu terrere, cease to menace, Hor.

IV. to carry off, obtain, acquire: id inultum nunquam auferet, shall not obtain it, shall not get off with impunity, Ter. Also with *ut*: ut in foro statuerent (statuas), abstulisti, you carried your point, Cic. Fig.: to carry away knowledge, to learn: id.

aufugio, fūgi, 3. v. n. (ab-fugio) to flee away or from; esp. of persons fleeing from punishment, etc. (rare): quum multos libros surripisset, aufugit, Cic.: aspectum parentis, to shun his father's face, id. (dub.)

augēo, auxi, auctum, 2. v. a. (*perf.* Subj. auxitis=auxeritis, Liv.) to make to grow, increase, augment: cibus auget corpus alitque, Lucr.: augentur illis copiae, Caes.: bellum augetur, the war extends, id.: nostris animus augetur, their courage rises, id. Fig.: to exalt, to praise, extol: homo tenuis non verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, does not magnify it, Cic. 2. With *Acc.* and *Abl.*: to furnish abundantly with, enrich, etc.: divitiis, id.: senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententia, to be richly endowed with, id. Without *Abl.*: aliquem augere atque ornare, to advance, id. 3. In relig. language, to honour, consecrate: si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi, if I have worshipped thee with offerings of the chase, Virg. N.B.—v. rarely neut.: usque adeo pereunt fetus augentque (= sese augent) labore, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. αὐξάνω; Goth. auk-an; Eng. eke.]

augesco, 3. v. incep. [augēo] to begin to grow, to become greater, to keep growing: oriri et augescere, Cic.: Liv.

augmen, inis, n. [id.] an increase, increment: corporis, Lucr.

augur, ūris (earlier also *auger*, Prisc.), c., an augur, i.e. a member of a college of priests at Rome, who foretold the future by observing the flight or notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, lightning, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and any unusual occurrences, Cic. The augur is said to have been orig. called *auspex*: and the scientific term for observation continued to be *auspiciu* and not *auguriu* (v. Smith's Ant. s. v. augur). II. any soothsayer, diviner, seer, in gen.: augur Apollo, god of prophecy, Hor.: veri providus augur Thestorides, Calchas, the Greek seer, Ov.: nocturnae imaginis augur, interpreter of night-visions, id. (Prob. from *avis* and root of *garrio*, *garrulus*.)

augūralis, e, adj. [augur] pertaining to augurs, relating to soothsaying or prophecy: libri, Cic.: cena, which the augur gave on his entrance into office, id. II. Subst.: augurale, is, n. the part of a Roman camp where the general took the auspices: Tac. Hence, meton. the general's tent: Quint. III. the augur's wand or staff=lituus, Sen.

augūratiō, ōnis, f. [auguror] a divining, a soothsaying: Cic.

augūrātō, adv. after taking the auguries: Romulus augurato regnum adeptus est, Liv.

augūrātus, ūs, m. [auguror] the office of augur: Cic.

augūrium, ii, n. [augur] the profession of an augur, the watching and explanation of the flight of birds, etc., augury (v. augur): augurium agere, to take an augury, make an augural observation, Cic.: accipere, to understand or receive as an omen, Liv.: augurium salutis, an augury insti-

tuted in time of peace, to ascertain whether the gods might be expected to listen to prayers for the prosperity of the state (de salute), Cic. II. every kind of divination, prophecy, sooth-saying: cui laetus Apollo augurium clitharamque dabat, the gift of prophecy, Virg.: conjugis augurio, by the interpretation, Ov.: and of the mind, presentiment, foreboding of things to come: Inhaeret in mentibus quasi seculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *heur* in *heureux*, *bonheur*, *malheur*.)

augūrius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the augurs, augural (very rare): augurium jus, Cic.

augūro, avi, i. v. a. [id.] (rarer than *auguro*), orig. to take an augury; to consecrate by auguries: augurato templo ac loco, Cic.: see also *augurato*, adv. II. Fig.: oculis investigans astute augura, look about you as sharply as an augur, Pl. In gen.: to presage, forebode: si quid veri mens augurat, Virg.

augūror, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to act as augur, to take auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur: Cic.

II. In gen. to foretell: or of the inward sense, to forebode, surmise, conjecture: Theramenes Critiae mortem est auguratus, id.: quantum ego opinione auguror, id.

augusta, ae, f. In the time of the emperors, a title of the mother, wife, daughter, or sister of the emperor: like imperial majesty, imperial highness, Tac.: cf. *augustus*

augustālis, e, adj. relating to the emperor Augustus: ludii augustales (or AUGUSTALIA), games in honour of Augustus: Tac. II. Augustales sodales, a college of 25 priests, instituted by Tiberius in honour of Augustus: id.

augustānus, (augustianus, Suet.) a, um, adj. [Augustus] of or pertaining to Augustus. II. pertaining to an emperor, imperial: augustani, Roman knights appointed by Nero, Tac.

augustē, adv. reverentially, sacredly: auguste venerari deos, Cic.

augustinus, a, um, adj. [Augustus] pertaining to Augustus: currus, the chariot of Augustus: Suet.

(1) **augustus**, a, um, adj. [augeo] consecrated, sacred, venerable: sancta vocant augusta patres: augusta vocantur templa, sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov.: Eleusis sancta et augusta, Cic. II. In gen.: majestic, grand: forma amplior augustiorque humana, Liv.: primordia urbium augustiora reddere, more imposing, id.: Hence,

(2) **augustus**, i, m. a surname of the Roman emperors, derived from Octavius Caesar, to whom it was first given: equivalent to majesty or imperial majesty: Hor. Hence, II. **augustus**, a, um, adj. of or relating to Augustus or the emperor, Augustan,

imperial: Ov. Esp. mensis Augustus, the month August, named after Octavius Caesar; earlier, Sextilis, Juv. (Hence Ital. *agosto*, Fr. *août*.)

(1) **aula**, ae, f. (gen. *aulae*, Virg.) = *αὐλή*, the principal court of a Grecian house; a hall: Virg. (pure Lat. *atrium*). In the shades, janitor *aulae* = Cerberus, Hor. II. a palace, mansion, royal court: illa se jactet in aula, Virg.: puer ex aula, a page from the court, Hor. Poet. of the cell of the queen-bee: *aulas et cerea regna* refingunt, Virg. III. Meton.: princely power, dignity: qui tum aula et novo rege potiebatur, possessed the greatest influence at court, Tac.

2. the persons composing the court, the court, courtiers: id. IV. cattle-fold (acc. to orig. sense of *αὐλή*): Prop.

(2) **aula** = olla, q. v.

aulaeum, i, n. = *αὐλαῖα*, more freq. used in plur., a curtain, canopy, awning: *suspensa aulaea*, Hor.: *aulaeis* superbis, under gorgeous hangings, Virg. II. Esp. the curtain of a theatre = *siparium*; which, among the ancients, contrary to our practice, was let down below the stage when the play began, and raised again when the performance was concluded. (v. Smith's Ant. 344.) Hence the expressions, *aulaea* premuntur (Hor.), or *aulaeum* mittitur (Phaedr.), to denote the opening of the scene; and *aulaeum* tollitur (Cic.), to signify the conclusion. III. Fig., of flowing drapery: Juv.

aulicus, a, um, adj. = *αὐλαῖος* [*αὐλή*] pertaining to a princely court, princely: apparatus, Suet. Hence Subst.: *aulici*, orum, m. plu. courtiers: Nep.

auloedus, i, m. = *αὐλοῖδης*, one who sings to the flute: Cic.

aulūla, ae, f. dim. of *aula*=*olla*, a small pot or pipkin. Hence *Aulularia*, sc. *fabula*, the play relating to the pot (of treasure).

aura, ae (Gen. sing. *aurāl*, Virg.), f. = *αὔρα*, the wafting air, a gentle breeze, a breath of air: nocturna, Caes.: et me nunc omnes terrent *aurae*, every breath of air terrifies, Virg. 2. Fig.: dum flavit velis *aura* secunda meis, the gale of prosperity, Ov.: *aura* spel, Liv.: tua ne retardet *aura* maritos, the breath of your charms, Hor.: *aura* popularis, the shifting breeze of popular favour, Cic. Also in plur.: nimium gaudens popularibus *auris*, Virg.: and *aura* absol.: Liv. 3. the breath (rare): *flammas exsuscitat aura*, Ov. II. wind, a gale: omnes ventosi ceciderunt murmuris *aurae*, Virg.: *rapida*, Ov.

III. the region of the air: the air (mostly poet. and plur.): dum se laetus ad *auras* palmas agit, Virg.: stat ferrea turris ad *auras*, rears itself on high, id.: *aeriae aurae*, the atmosphere, Lucr. (freq.) Hence, *superae aurae*,

the upper world, as opp. to the lower: Virg. 2. In gen. publicity, daylight: *ferre sub auris*, to give (a secret) to the winds, id. 3. Esp. the vital air: *vitalis aurae*, Lucr. Fig.: *libertatis auram* captare, to catch at the breath of freedom, Liv. IV. Meton.: of analogous phenomena, as: light, heat, vapour: 1. a gleam, glittering: *discolor auri auris*, a contrasting gleam (or sheen) of gold, Virg. 2. odour, exhalation: *dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura*, a sweet odour, id.

aurārius, a, um, adj. [aurum] pertaining to gold, golden: *metalla*, gold mines, Plin. II. Subst.: *auraria*, ae, f. (sc. *fočina*) a gold mine: Tac.

aurātus, a, um, Part. [auro] As adj. ornamented with gold, gilt: *aurata metalla*, mines rich in gold, Lucr.: *tecta*, Cic.: *tempora*, covered with a golden helmet, Virg.: *millites*, with golden shields, Liv. II. made of gold, golden (= *aureus*): *monilia*, Ov.

aurēa, ae, f. a bridle: Fest. [Probably another form of *orea*, from *οἶς* or *οἶς*.]

aurēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [aureus] of gold, golden; applied to small things: *anellus*, a pretty little gold ring, Pl. II. Fig.: golden, very precious: *aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus*, a golden little book, Cic.

aurēus, a, um, adj. [aurum] of gold, golden: *corona* (a reward of valour), Liv.: *numus* (and absol. *aureus*, i, m.), a gold coin, first struck in the second Punic war, of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sesterii, equal to about 11. 12. 14d. present money, but in Rome, acc. to the relative value of gold and silver, worth only about 17s. 84d. (v. Smith's Ant. *aurum*): Cic. Poet.: *aurea vis*, the power of changing every thing to gold, Ov. II. wrought or ornamented with gold, gilded (= *auratus*): *sella*, Cic.: Ov. III. of the colour of gold, glittering with gold: *lumina solis*, Lucr.: *sidus*, Virg. IV. Fig. of physical and mental excellence: *precious as gold*: *aurea Venus*, id.: qui nunc to *fruitur aurea*, all-golden, Hor.: *mediocritas*, the golden mean, id.: *aetas*, the golden age, Ov.

auricōmus, a, um, adj. [aurum coma] golden-haired. Poet.: with golden foliage: *fetus (arboris)*, Virg. **auriculā**, ae, f. dim. (auris) the external ear, the ear-lap, lobe of the ear, *auriculam* opponere, to offer one's ear (in token of readiness to appear as a witness in court), Hor.: Pl. Proverb.: *auricula infima mollior*, softer than the ear-lap, Cic. II. In gen., the ear: ut omne humanum genus est avidum nimis *auricularum*, have too itching ears, Lucr. (Hence Ital. *orecchio*; Fr. *oreille*.)

aurifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [aurum fero]

gold-bearing, gold-yielding: *amnis*, i.e. *Pactolus*, Tib.

aurifex, *icis*, *m.* [*aurum facio*] a worker in gold, a goldsmith: Cic.

auriga, *ae*, *comm.* [*aurea ago*, *v.* *aurea*] a driver, charioteer, *Caes.*: Virg. Also, a groom, ostler, *Id.*: of a female driver, *Id.* Fig., of a pilot, helmsman: *Ov.* II. Esp. a charioteer in the games of the circus: Cic.

III. A constellation: the Waggoner, *Id.*

aurigarius, *ii*, *m.* [*auriga*] a charioteer in the races of the circus: *Suet.*

aurigatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*aurigo*] a driving of a chariot in the course (very rare): *Suet.*

aurigena, *ae*, *comm.* [*aurum* and *gen* in *gigno*] gold-born, sprung from gold: *Ov.*

auriger, *ēra*, *ērum*, *adj.* [*aurum gero*] gold-bearing: *tauri*, i.e. with gilded horns, Cic.

aurigo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* [*auriga*] to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race: *Suet.*

auris, *is*, *f.* the ear (*usu.* in *plur.*): *aures* adhibere, to give ear, listen, *Pl.*: *auribus* accipere, to hear, *Id.* Particular phrases: *in* or *ad* *aurem*, also *in aure*, dicere, admonere, etc., to whisper in the ear: *in aurem* dicere nescio quid puero, *Hor.*: *ad aurem* admonere, *Cic.*: *in aure*, *Juv.*: *Cynthia aurem* vellit et admonuit, pulled my ear, by way of admonition, *Virg.*: *in utramvis* or *in dextram aurem* dormire, to sleep soundly, i.e. to be unconcerned, *Ter.*

II. Meton.: the sense of hearing, as judging of the euphony of a discourse: offendere *aures*, quarum est *judicium* superbissimum, the judgment of the ear is very delicate, *Cic.*

2. Fig., hearers, auditors: *Hor.*

III. the ear of a plough, the mould or earth-board; cf. *Smith's Ant.* *aratrum*: *Virg.* [For *aus-is*: cf. *ausculto*. *Gr.* *ὤς* and *Goth.* *aus-o*, ear, are cogn.: in these, as in *Lat.*, *s* is added to the root: *v.* *audio*.]

auritulus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [*auritus*] the long-eared little animal, the ass: *Phaedr.*

auritus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*auris*] furnished with ears, having long or large ears: *Iepores*, *Virg.*: *asellus*, *Ov.* Fig.: attentive, listening: *Pl.*: *quercus* (of the trees following *Orpheus*), *Hor.*: *testis*, a witness by hearsay, *Pl.*

auro, *i. v. a.* to gild: only used in *p. part.* *v.* *auratus*.

aurora, *ae*, *f.* the dawn, daybreak (mostly poet.): *ad primam auroram*, *Liv.* II. Meton.: the East: *Ov.* [For *aurora*, from root *uz*, to burn, whence *uro* = *uso*: cf. *Skr.* *ushas*, morning; *Gr.* *αὔ(τ)ως*, *Accl.* for *ἥως*; *O. H. G.* *ōs-tan*, *Eng.* *east*.]

aurum (*rustici orum* dicebant, *Fest.*) *i. n.* gold. Proverb.: *montes auri polliceri*, to promise mountains of gold, *Ter.* II. Meton.: things

made of gold, gold plate: *argento auroque*, with gold and silver plate, *Lucr.*: *pleno auro*, with a brimming golden goblet, *Virg.*: similarly, of articles of jewellery: e.g. a gold chain: *Ter.*: a gold ring: *Juv.*: *fulvum mandant sub dentibus aurum*, the golden bit, *Virg.*: *auro heros Aesonius potitur*, the golden fleece: *Ov.* 2. Esp. coined gold, money: *vide*, *quaeso*, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, no deficiency in the gold, *Cic.* III. Poet., the colour or lustre of gold: *anguis cristis praesignis et auro*, *Ov.*

IV. Poet.: the Golden Age: *redeant in aurum tempora priscum*, *Hor.*: *Ov.* [For *ausum*, which was the Sabine form: from same root as *aurora*, *q.v.*] (Hence *Ital.* *oro*; *Fr.* *or.*)

auscultatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*ausculto*] a listening, attending to: *Sen.* II. an obeying: *Pl.*

auscultator, *ōris*, *m.* [*Id.*] a hearer, listener: *Cic.*

ausculto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* and *n.* to hear with attention, to listen to: *ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo*, *Pl.*: *ausculto paucis*, listen for a moment, strictly, (while I speak) in few words, *Ter.* 2. to give credit to (rare): *crimina*, *Pl.* 3. to listen in secret, to overhear: *omnia ego istaec auscultavi ab ostio*, *Id.* 4. Of servants: to attend or wait at the door for orders, *Hor.* II. With *Dat.* or *absol.*: to give heed, obey: *mihi ausculto*: *vide*, ne tibi desis, *Cic.* [From *aus-is*: *v.* *auris*. The origin of the second element in *aus-culto* is uncertain.]

ausim, *v.* *audeo*.

auspex, *icis*, *c.* [contr. of *avis* *pex*, from *avis* and *specio*: cf. *augur*.] Lit.: a bird-seer, one who observes the flight, singing, or feeding of birds, and from thence predicts future events: an augur, soothsayer: *Cic.* Later, of the birds observed for such purposes: ominous, prophetic: (*galli gallinacei*) *victoriarum omnium auspices*, *Pl.*

2. the person who witnessed the marriage ceremony, and who in ancient times took the auspices at the ceremony: *nubit genero socrus nullis auspiciis*, nullis auctoribus, without due religious sanction, *Cic.* (*v.* *Smith's Ant.* *s. v.*) II. an author, leader, etc.: *divis auspiciis*, under the sanction of the gods, *Virg.*: *auspice Teucro*, *Hor.*

auspicato, *adv.* after taking the auspices (cf. *augurato*), *Cic.*

auspicatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*auspicor*] consecrated by auguries: *auspicato in loco*, *Cic.* 2. fortunate, favourable, auspicious: *ominibus*, *Vell.*: non *auspicatus*, inauspicious, *Hor.*

auspicium, *ii*, *n.* [*auspex*]. Lit.: a bird-seeing, a bird-watching: divination from birds, auspices: *Cic.*: *Liv.* The auspices were divided into *maxima* or *majora*, and *minora*: the former were possessed by dictators, consuls,

censors, and praetors: the latter by curule aediles and quaestors. Magistrates, on their entrance upon office, received the auspices: while their office lasted, they were said, *habere auspicia* (*Cic.*: *Liv.*), i.e. to have the right of taking the auspices; and at the expiration of their office, they laid them down. (*v.* *Smith's Ant.* *s. v.*) In war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices: *ductu auspicioque allicijus res gerere*, *Liv.* Hence, meton. for the chief command: *tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem*, under your command, or auspices, *Hor.* And in gen. right, power, will: *meis auspiciis*, according to my own pleasure, *Virg.*

II. In gen.: a sign, omen, a divine premonition or token: *optimum*, a highly favourable omen, *Cic.* Poet.: *cul* (*diviti*) *si vitiosa libido fecerit auspiciis*, should give him the token or hint, *Hor.*

auspico, *i. v. a.* (for *auspicio*): to take the auspices: *auspicare mustelam*, to accept it as an augury, *Pl.*

auspicor, *atus*, *i. v. dep.* [*auspex*] to take the auspices: *Gracchus quum pomperium transiret, auspicari est oblitus*, *Cic.*: *Liv.* Esp. in phr. *auspicandi causa* or *gratia*, of things done for the sake of omen or good luck, non *auspicandi causa* sed *studendi*, not just for luck's sake, but for real study, *Plin. Ep.*: *auspicandi gratia tribunal ingredi*, *Tac.* Hence, with *Acc.*, to begin, enter upon a thing: *militiam*, *Suet.*

auster, *tri*, *m.* the south wind (opp. to *aquilo*, the north wind): *validus*, *Hor.*: *vehemens*, *Cic.*: *plumbeus*, leaden, oppressive, *Hor.*: *humidus*, bringing or producing rain, *Virg.* Proverb.: *floribus austrum immittere*, to bring the sirocco upon flowers, *Id.*, said of those who bring evil upon themselves. II. Meton.: the south country, the south: *in aquilonis austrive partibus*, *Cic.* (Etym. uncertain.)

austere, *adv.* rigidly, severely: *Cic.* **austerus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *αἰσθητός*, [from *αἰώ*] dry, harsh, sour, tart: *vinum*, *Cels.* 2. Of smell: pungent: *Plin.* 3. Of colour: deep, dark: *Id.*

II. Fig.: severe, rigid, stern: *illo austero more ac modo*, *Cic.* 2. Of discourse: severe, grave: *poemata*, *Hor.* III. Of circumstances, treatment: gloomy, hard, severe: *labor*, *Id.*

australis, *e*, *adj.* [*auster*] southern: *regio*, *Cic.*: *cingulus*, the torrid zone: *Id.*

austrinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Id.*] southern: *calores*, *Virg.*: *Col.*

ausum, *i. n.* a daring attempt, enterprise: *fortia ausa*, *Virg.*: also in bad sense, pro talibus ausis, outrages, *Id.*

ausus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*audeo*]. **aut**, *conj.* or: introduces an alternative regarded objectively as a fact: *vel*

from volo, an alternative, viewed as still to be chosen, and dependent on the will; that is, considered *subjectively*. Hence in many cases either aut or vel may be used, according to the point of view from which the subject is regarded: e.g. satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in Dumnorigem aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet, Caes.: here Caesar contemplates the alternatives as hypothetical facts. Petit ut vel ipse de eo statuatur, vel civitatem statuere jubeat, ib.: in this passage the same alternatives are stated, but from a different point of view, viz., as left to the choice of Divitiacus. Aut (often aut . . . aut, either . . . or) introduces an alternative the acceptance of which implies the rejection of the other; but whether the co-existence of the alternatives is possible or not is indicated by the context: truncis arborum aut admodum firmis ramis abscisis, *trunks of trees or very stout branches*, Caes.

2. To introduce a new alternative, supposing the first to fail: or else (cf. alioquin): redduc uxorem, aut quam ob rem non opus sit cedo, or else, tell me why, Ter.: Cic.: omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse profiteretur, aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, or else he must give up, etc., Cic. So even in the case of two disjunctive phrases: res ipsa et reipublicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolum, aut alium quempiam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, id. 3. In negative clauses, repeated: ne aut ille aliserit, aut uspiam ceciderit aut perfregerit aliquid, Ter. 4. In interrogations (quite exceptional): quaesivit num ille aut ille defensurus esset, Cic. III. In a limiting sense, to subjoin something less important: or at least: submersas obrue puppes, aut age diversas, Virg.: quaero, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, or at least wrongly, Cic. IV. Only in the poets, neque . . . aut, sometimes takes the place of neque . . . neque: neque ego hanc abscondere furto speravi, ne finge, fugam: nec conjugis unquam praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni, nor have I, etc., Virg.

V. The poets connect by aut . . . vel, vel . . . aut, instead of aut . . . aut, or vel . . . vel (in prose writers the two particles are never connected): tellus aut hisce, vel . . . Ov. VI. In connection with other particles: 1. aut etiam: quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, or even X., Cic. 2. aut certe: or at least, id. 3. aut vero for connecting a more important thought: or indeed, or truly: quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? aye, or what god? id. 4. aut ne . . . quidem: ego jam aut rem, aut ne spem quidem exspecto, either good news, or else not even the hope of it, id. (Hence Ital. o; Fr. ou.)

autem, conj. (never used at the

beginning of a clause): again, moreover: unum (iter) angustum et difficile erat: mons autem altissimus impendebat, Caes. 2. More frequently marks a more or less emphatic contrast: on the other hand, but: ipse nihil scribo; lego autem libentissime, but I do read, and with the greatest pleasure, Cic. II. When a word is repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: now, well but, well then: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, liberine vivamus, an mortem obeamus, id. III. In connecting a parenthetical clause: quod vitium effugere qui volet (omnes autem velle debent), etc., and surely all ought, etc., id. IV. In arguments, to indicate the steps by which the conclusion is reached: now, well but: aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem, non igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud: non autem hoc: illud igitur, id. V. In putting an emphatic question: indeed, forsooth. Th. Ego non tangam meam? Ch. Tuam autem, furcifer? thine, why, how so? Ter. Esp. where a correction is made: num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? num accusator? witness did I say? Cic. VI. In the poets, sed and autem are connected in interrogations: sed quid ego haec autem nequidquam ingrata revolve? but . . . however, Virg.

VII. To denote a sudden transition: ecce autem subitum divortium, when lo! Cic. [Cf. aut and Gr. αὐτός, αὐτάρ.] authepsa, ae, f.=αὐθέψης (αὐτός ἑψω, a self-cooker), a utensil for cooking: Cic. autographus, a, um, adj.=αὐτογράφος, written with one's own hand, autograph: epistola, Suet. automaton, or -um, i, n.=αὐτόματον, a self-moving machine, an automaton, Vitruvius.

autor, autoritas, etc., v. auctor, etc.

autumnalis (not auct.), e, adj. autumnus) pertaining to the autumn, autumnal: lumen, Cic. (poet.): aequinoctium, Liv.

autumnus (not auctumnus, though most probably derived from augeo, auctus), i, m. the season of abundance, the fruit time, harvest-time, the autumn: pomifer, Hor.: gravis, unhealthy, Caes.: autumnus adultus, about the middle of autumn, Tac.: vergente, drawing to a close, id.

autumnus (auct.), a, um, adj. (poet.) autumnal: frigus, Ov.

autūmo, avi, atum, i, v. n. (opp. to nego, to say nay): rare except in Pl.: to assert, aver, relate, say, think, name: quas (res) si autumem omnes, nimis longus sermo sit, to mention, Pl.: factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde facturum autumat, declares he will continue to do so, Ter. (who has the word here only). [Etym. unknown.]

auxiliarius, e, adj. [auxilium] suitable for aid, aiding, helpful, helping: undae, helping to form a deluge, Ov.: carmen, a formula of incantation in aid of Jason, id. II. Milit. t. t.: milites, cohortes, etc., or absol. auxiliares, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries, supplied by the allies, (freq. opp. to legiones): Caes.: Tac. Hence, 2. of or pertaining to auxiliaries: stipendia, Tac.

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away: a patria, Pl.: frumenti quod subito potuerunt, navibus avexerunt, Caes. With Acc. of the place whither: penitusque alias avexerat oras, Virg. Pass. or reflect.: to ride, be carried away, sail away, to depart: avectus (sc. equo) ab sula, Liv.: creditis avectos hostes, that the enemy have taken their departure, Virg.

ā-vello, velli (or vulsi (volsi), rare), vulsum (volsum) 3. v. a. to pull or pluck away, to tear off or away: avellere tigna trabesque, Lucr.: avolsim humeris caput, Virg. II. to separate by force: aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Fig.: aliquem e tanto errore, to convert, id. With pron. refl. or pass., to tear oneself away, part from, Ter.: Virg.

āvēna, ae, f. oats: Virg. 2. wild oats, a weed: infelix lolium et steriles avenae, id. II. In gen.: any stem or stalk, a straw, etc.: fistula surgit disparibus avenis, Ov. III. Meton.: a shepherd's pipe, an oaten pipe: silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena, Virg. (Hence Fr. avoine.) (Etym. uncertain.)

(1) **āvēo** or **hāvēo**, 2. v. n. lit. to be joyful, happy, in good health: gen. used only in imper., ave, aveto, avete (hav.), and Inf., avere (hav.), as a form of salutation, both at meeting and at parting, like salve: hail! be of good cheer, farewell: Caesar simul atque, Have, mihi dixit, statim exposuit, Cael. in Cic. So Haveto at the end of a letter: Catil. in Sall.: Marcus avere jubet, bids you adieu, Mart. As a farewell to the dead=vale: atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, Cat.

(2) **āvēo**, 2. v. n. to be eager to do something, to long for, desire earnestly. With Inf. Acc. or absol.: 1. with Inf.: valde aveo scire quid agas, I am full of curiosity, Cic. 2. with Acc.: aveo genus legationis, I wish for, id.

3. absol.: et mora, quae fluvios passim refrenat aventes, the eager rivers, Lucr. [Avere, to fare well, and avere, to desire, be eager, are prob. from different roots.]

āverrunco, 1. v. n. an ancient religious term: to avert: quorum (prodigiorum) averruncoandorum causa supplicationes senatus decrevit, Liv. [App. from the root of verro, q.v.]

āversābilis, e, adj. [aversor] abominable: Lucr.

āversor, atus, 1. v. dep. [averto] to turn oneself away: aversari advocati et jam vix ferre posse, turned their faces away, Cic. II. With Acc.: to turn oneself away from, avoid, shun, repulse: filium (consul) aversatus, i.e. not permitting his presence, Liv.

āversor, ōris, m. [id.] an embezzler: pecuniae publicae, Cic.

āversus, a, um, Part. [averto] turned off or away: hence adj. of place: turned round, hind-foremost, belonging to the hinder or after part (opposed to adversus): Cic.: aversos

boves caudis in speluncam traxit, he dragged the oxen hind-foremost, backwards, Liv. Neut. as subst., usu. in pl.: per aversa urbis, the back streets, id. II. Fig.: disinclined, opposed, hostile: with ab, Dat., or absol. 1. With ab: aversus a Musis, Cic. 2. With Dat.: aversus mercaturis, Hor. 3. Absol.: aversa Deae mens, estranged, Virg.

ā-vertō (vorto) (in MSS. sometimes abvorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn away from, to turn aside, to avert, etc. (opp. to advertō). With Acc. and ab or Abl.: the new direction designated by in (more rar. by ad): iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, had turned their march from, Caes.: Italia Teucrorum regem, to divert, send him away from Italy, Virg. And poet. with Acc. (of the place whither): quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras, Virg. With in: in fugam classem, to turn to flight, Liv. Absol.: mille acies avertit, averteque, sc. in fugam, put to flight, id.

2. Pass. in reflective signif. with the Acc.: equus fontes avertitur, avoids, loathes, Virg. 3. As v. n. avertere=se avertere, to turn oneself away, to retire: Pl. II. to turn anything aside from its proper channel, to steal, embezzle, appropriate to oneself: pecuniam publicam, Cic.: quatuor a stabulis tauros, Virg. III. Fig.: to divert a person from a course of action, purpose, etc.: a spe (allicus rei) avertere, to discourage from pursuing a certain course, Cic. 2. to alienate, estrange in feeling: ipse Pompeius totum se ab ejus (sc. Caesaris) amicitia averterat, had become quite alienated, Caes.

āvia, ae, f. [avus] a grandmother: Pl. Fig.: of old-fashioned prejudices, Pers.

āviārium, ii, n. [aviarius] a haunt of wild birds, Virg.

āviārius, a, um, adj. relating to birds, Varr. As subst. aviarius, i, m. a bird-keeper, Col.

āvidē, adv. eagerly, greedily: avide arripere litteras Graecas, Cic.

āviditas, ātis, f. [avidus] eagerness, longing, vehement desire (in both good and bad sense): potlonis et cibi, Cic.: sermonis, id. II. Esp. eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice; but only when in some way defined by the context: id.

āvidus, a, um, adj. [aveo, 2] longing eagerly for (in either good or bad sense; avarus, strictly in bad sense only), desirous, eager, greedy: 1. With gen. (the usual constr.): cibi, Ter.: videndi, Ov. Poet., with Inf. instead of gen. of gerund: avidi committere pugnam, id. 2. With in and Acc.: avida in novas res ingenia, bent on, eager after, Liv. 3. With Dat. (v. rare): servorum manus subitis avidae, on the look out for sudden changes, Tac. 4. Absol., and transf. to things: sunt avidae (aures meae),

keen and curious, Cic.: visus, greedy sight, Lucr. II. avaricious, covetous =avarus: aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter.: avidae manus heredis, Hor.

III. hungry, greedy, gluttonous: convivae, id. Poet. of things: insatiable: mare, Lucr. Fig.: pars, a greedy, i. e. disproportioned share, id.

āvis, is, f. (Abl. sing. both avi and ave, but the former more usual) a bird. Prov.: avis alba, for something rare, unusual: Cic.: so rara avis, Juv.

II. Esp., a bird of omen (v. augurium and auspicium): and meton. a sign, omen, portent: mala avi, with an evil omen, Hor.: liquido auspicio, avi sinistra, with a favourable omen, Pl. (v. sinister). [Cf. Skr. vi-s, a bird, in which initial a has been lost.]

āvitus, a, um, adj. [avus] pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral: possessiones, Cic. II. Meton.: very old or ancient: merum, Ov.

ā-vīus, a, um, adj. [via] out of the way, lonely: also, untracked, trackless, pathless: avia peragro loca, new, untrodden ground, Lucr.: itineribus, through by-ways, Sall. Also, Neut. as subst.; usu. in plur., pathless places, a wilderness: avia cursu dum sequor, parts of the city aloof from the high-ways, Virg. With Gen.: nemorum, nearly=avia nemora, Ov. Poet. of persons: wandering, straying: in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Virg.

II. Fig.: avius a vera longe ratione vagaris, in error, Lucr.

āvōcātiō, ōnis, f. [avoco] a calling off, a diverting of the attention, diversion (v. rare): Cic.

āvōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call off or away: partem exercitus ad bellum, Liv. II. Fig.: to withdraw, divert, remove: aliquem ab aliqua re, Cic.

III. to divert or distract the mind (in both good and bad sense): Plin. Ep.

āvōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fly away: per aethereas umbras, Cat.

II. Meton. of persons: to hasten away, flee away (opp. to advolare): experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic.

avulsus, a, um, Part. [avello].

āvunculus, i, m. dim. [avus] a mother's brother, maternal uncle (a father's brother = patruus): Cic.: avunculus magnus, a grandmother's brother (aviae frater), great-uncle, id.: avunculus major, a brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle (proaviae frater), Gal. Sometimes avunculus major=avunculus magnus, brother of the grandmother, Suet.: and avunculus, absol.=avunculus major, Tac. (Hence Fr. oncle.)

āvus, i, m. a grandfather: pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Pl. 2. Meton.: ancestor, forefather: Hor. [Cf. Goth. avō, grandmother.] (Hence, through low Lat. aviulus, Fr. aieul.)

axīcia, ae, f. a pair of scissors, Pl. **axilla**, ae, f. [ala] the arm-pit: Cic.

[*Axilla* is a diminutive of *ala*, q. v.: cf. *mala*, *maxilla*; *velum*, *vexillum*; *talus*, *taxillus*.] (Hence Fr. *aisselle*.)

axim, *axit*=*egerim*, It. from ago.

axis (also *assis*), *is*, *m.*=an axle: *faginus axis*, Virg.: and meton.: a chariot, *icaggon*, Ov. II. the axis of the world: *mundum versari circum axem caeli*, Cic. Hence meton.: the north pole: *Lucr.* 2. the whole sky: *maximus Atlas axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum*, Virg. 3. a region, climate, country: *boreus, the north*, Ov.: *Gallicus*, Juv.

III. a board, plank: *Caes.* [Cf. Gr. *ἀξων*; O. H. G. *ahsa*, mod. Germ. *achse*, Eng. *axle*. V. *ala*.]

B. *b*, indecl. *n.*, the soft, or sonant, labial, corresponding to the hard, or surd, *p*, etc. The Romans probably gave the sound *p* in many cases where they wrote *b*, especially when the *b* was final, as in *ab*, *ob*, *sub*, before *p* or *t*, or when those preps. were used in comp., before the same letters, when no assimilation took place in writing. Quintilian says "quum dico obtinuit, secundum *b* litteram ratio poscit, aures magis audiunt *p*." so sometimes *scribitur* is found instead of *scriptus*. Hence we find variations between *bs* and *ps*: cf. *Absyrtus* and *Apsyrtus*, *opsonium* and *obsonium*: gen., however, the Gr. *ψ* was rendered by *ps*. II. Whether *b* (at least as an initial sound) existed in the original Indo-European tongue, has been disputed, in consequence of the difficulty of tracing the sound through cognate words in the several branches of that family of languages. Latin initial *b* corresponds in only a few words to Greek *β*, as in *balbus* (*βάρβαρος*), *ballo* (*βλη-χῆ*), *bos* (*βοῦς*), *bilo* (*βαίλω*, *ἔ-βη-ν*), and in some of these it represents Indo-European *g* or *gv*. In *bibo* it corresponds irregularly to *π*; in *balaena*, initial *b* represents *φ*. *B* in the middle of words corresponds to Indo-European *bh*, and therefore to Greek *φ*; as in *albus* (*ἀλφός*), *ambo* (*ἄμφω*), *nebula* (*νέφος*), *umbilicus* (*ὀμφαλός*); in a few instances it corresponds to *dh*, and so to Greek *θ*, as in *ruber* (*ῥυθρός*), *uber* (*οὔθηρ*). In words borrowed from the Greek, *b* sometimes represents *π*, as in *buzus* (*βύζος*), *Burrus* (*Πύρρος*), *carbasus* (*κάπρασος*). According to Grimm's law, *p* in Gothic should answer to Latin *b*; but no example of such correspondence is forthcoming. III. In *bis*, *bellum*, *donus*, *b* has arisen from an earlier Latin *du*. In *publicus* (=populicus), it has taken the place of *p*. *Ferbut*, from *ferreo*, was perhaps due to the

wish to avoid the combination *ru*. In *aspello*, *asporto* (*absp.*), the *b* is omitted; in *aufero*, *aufugio* (*abf.*), it is changed to *u*.

IV. Latin *b* most commonly remains unchanged in French, esp. at the beginnings of words, as *bonus* (*bon*), *bibere* (*boire*); but in a good many instances turns to *v*, as *cubare* (*couver*), *ebrius* (*ivre*), *habere* (*avoir*), *probare* (*prouver*), *subinde* (*souvent*). So also in Italian *avere*, *provare*.

V. In Inscr., *B* generally denotes *bonus* or *bene*: thus *B. D.*=*Bona Dea*; *B. M.*=*Bene Merenti*.

bābae or **papae**, *interj.*=*βαβαί* or *παπαί*, an exclamation of wonder or joy: *wonderful! strange!* Ter.

bābūlo, *ōnis*, *m.* [from *Babylon*, whence *Babylonian*, *foreigner*], a money-changer, banker: Ter.

bābūlōnica, *orum* (more rare in sing. *babylonicum*, *i*), *n. plu.* *Babylonian coverings or tapestry*: Lucr.

bāca (less correctly *bacca*), *ae*, *f.* a berry: *lauri*, Virg. Esp. of the olive, Cic.: *baca Sabina*, Juv. A *b. sol.* (poet.) for the olive berry: quot *Sicyon bacas*, quot *parit Hybla favos*, Ov. 2. In gen.: any fruit of a tree: *arbores seret diligens agricola, quarum aspiciet bacam ipse nunquam*, Cic. II. Meton. of things like a berry: e.g. a pearl: *aceto diluit insignem bacam*, Hor.: *circum cava tempora bacae*, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *baie*.)

bācātus, *a*, *um* [*baca*, *no.* II.] set or adorned with pearls (very rare): *monile, beaded*, Virg.

baccar (*bacchar*), *āris*, *n.*=*βᾱκχᾱ-ρῖς*, a plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed: also called *nardum rusticum*: *errantes hederas passim cum baccare*, Virg.

bacchānal (old orthogr. *BACANAL*), *allis*, *n.* a place devoted to *Bacchus*: ad *Bacchas veni in Bacchanal*, Pl. 2. In gen., in the plur., *Bacchanalia*, *ium* and *iorum*: a feast of *Bacchus*, the orgies of *Bacchus*: v. *Smith's Ant.* 136: *Liv.*: Cic. In sing. (rare): *Bacchanal facere*, Pl. Poet.: *Bacchanalia vivere*, to live in the manner of such a feast, to live riotously, Juv.

bacchātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*bacchor*] a revelling, raving, in the manner of the *Bacchae* (v. rare): Cic.

bacchūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *Bacchic*: *pes, the metrical foot* — — — (e.g. *Rōmānūs*); or, — — — (*pēr ōmnēs*): Gr.

bacchor, *atus*, *i. v. dep.* [*Bacchus*] to celebrate the festival of *Bacchus*: Cat. Hence *bacchantes*, *um* or *ium*, *f.*=*Bacchae*, the *Bacchantes*: *sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu*, Ov.

2. Meton.: to revel or rave like the *Bacchae*: Cic.: *totam incensa per urbem bacchatur, goes about raving*, Virg. Of poetic recitation: *carmen, declaim wildly*, Juv. III. Fig.: of inanimate things: of winds: to rage, Hor. Of a rumour: *bacchatur fama per urbem, spreads rapidly*, Virg. Of wild, enthusiastic, discourse: Cic.

Perf. part. in pass. sense: *virginibus bacchata Taygeta, scene of the Bacchic revelry of maidens*, Virg.

Bacchus, *i*, *m.*: meton. for wine: Virg.

bācifer, *ēra*, *ērum*, *adj.* [*baca fero*] bearing berries: *taxus*, Plin. II. Esp.: bearing olives: Ov.

bācillum, *i*, *n. dim.* [*baculus*] a small staff, a wand: Cic. In particular, the wand or staff of the lictor: id.

bācūlum, *i*, *n.* (also, *baculus*, *i*, *m.*) (rare) a stick, a walking stick: in *cumbens baculo quem dextra gerebat*, Ov. Also the augural staff or lituus: *Liv.* [Cf. Gr. *βάκτρον*, in which, as in *baculum*, the root *ba*, to go, walk, is augmented by *k*.]

bādissō, *i. v. n.*=*βαδίζω*, to go, walk: Pl.

bājūlo, *i. v. a.* [*bajulus*] to bear a burden, to carry anything heavy (very rare): *asinus bajulans sarcinas*, Phaedr. (Hence Fr. *bailler*.)

bājulus, *i*, *m.* a carrier of a burden, a porter, carrier, day-labourer: *bajuli atque operarii*, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

bālaena (*ball.*), *ae*, *f.*=*φάλαίνα*, a whale: Pl.: Ov. (Hence Fr. *baleine*.)

bālānātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*balanus*] perfumed with balsam, Pers.

bālānus, *i*, *f.* and (rarely) *m.*=*βάλανος*=*glans*, an acorn, Plin. II. Meton.: any fruit of similar form. Esp. a nut yielding a balsam, the Arabian *ben-nut*: *pressa tuis balanus capillis, expressed balsam*, Hor. 2. A species of Cirriped, called the acorn-shell, belonging to the Crustacea: Plin.

bālātro, *ōnis*, *m.* [cogn. with *blatēro*] lit. a babbler; hence, a jester, a buffoon: *mendici, mimae, balatrones*, hoc genus omne, Hor.

bālātus, *ūs*, *m.* [*balō*] the bleating of sheep: *agui balatum exercent*, Virg. Also of goats: Plin.

balbē, *adv.* stammeringly, stutteringly: Lucr.

balbus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* stammering, stuttering (opp. to *planus*, free from impediment in speech): *os pueri balbum*, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *βάρβαρος*.]

balbūtio, *4. v. n.* and *a.* [*balbus*] to stammer, stutter: Cels. Fig.: to speak obscurely: *desinant balbutire* (*Academici*) *aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere*, Cic. II. Act., to stammer or lisp out something: *perpauca*, id.

bālīneae,=balneae, v. *balneum*.

bālīneum, v. *balneum*.

ballista (less correctly *ballista*), *ae*, *f.* [*βάλλω*] a large military engine for hurling stones and other missiles, the ballista (orig. disting. from catapulta, which discharged arrows: v. *Smith's Ant.* 381): *ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum*, Cic.

II. Meton.: a missile: Pl. 2. Fig.: jam infortunli intenta ballista probe, artillery of mischief, id.

ballistārīum, *ii*, *n.*=ballista: Pl.

ballōtē, es, f. = βαλλωνή, also called porrum nigrum, black horehound: Plin.

balneae, v. balneum.

balnearia, v. balnearius.

balnearius, a, um, adj. [balneum] pertaining to the bath: balnearii fures, lurking about baths, Cat. Subst.: balnearia, orum, n. plu. a bath room, bath: Cic.

balneator, ōris, m. [id.] the keeper of a bath: Cic.

balneolum, i, n. dim. [balneum] a small bath-room: Juv.

balneum, i, n. in plur. usu. heterocl. balneae, arum, f.: later, balnea, orum, n. [contr. from bālneum = βαλανεύον, also in use, in Pl. and esp. in post-Aug. prose; plur. bālneae] a bath, a place for bathing (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments, only in plur.: v. Smith's Ant. 54 seq.): Cic. 2. neut. plur. balnea, orum: Hor. [Hence It. bagno; Fr. bain.]

bālo, avi, atum, i. v.n. to bleat: Pl. Poet.: pecus balans, Juv.: and absol. balantum (= ovium) grex, Virg. [Cf. Gr. βλη-χῆ; O. H. G. blazu, mod. Germ. blöke, I bleat.] (Hence Fr. bēler).

balsamum, i, n. = βάλαμον, a fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead: Virg. 2. the balsam-tree itself: Plin.: Tac. (Hence Fr. baume.)

balteus, i, m. (and baltea, n. plur.) a girdle, belt: esp. a shoulder-belt or sword-belt (v. Smith's Ant. 57): verutum in balteo defigitur, Caes. 2. Poet.: a woman's girdle: caelatus balteus auro, Ov. II. Fig.: as an instrument of punishment, a strap-ping: Juv.

barāthrum, i, n. = βάραθρον, a deep pit, a gulf, abyss (mostly poet.): Pl.: Hor. Poet. a whirlpool: lino barathri, Virg. Of the infernal regions: id.

II. Fig.: the maw, stomach (from its insatiableness): Pl. Hence of a greedy man: barathrum macelli, an abyss of the market, Hor.

barba, ae, f. the beard, of men and of animals, also of plants: alba, Pl.: barbam promittere, to let it grow, Liv.: also barbam submittere (as a sign of mourning), Suet.: barbam vellere alicui, to pluck one by the beard (a great insult), Hor.: barbam pascere sapientem, to grow a wise beard, i. e., study the Stoic philosophy, id. (For the Roman customs respecting the beard, v. Smith's Ant. 57.) 2. of animals: lupi, id. 3. of plants: nucum, Plin. [Cf. O.N. bardr, Eng. beard.]

barbārē, adv. in the manner of a foreigner, barbarously, rudely, etc.: loqui, Cic. Of Latin (as opp. to Greek): Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbaro (= Latine), i. e. from a foreign language into Latin, Pl. Of manners or of disposition: rudely, roughly: Hor. No comp. or sup.

barbāria, ae (rarely barbaries, acc. -em), f. [barbarus] an outlandish

or foreign country, i. e. outside of Greece or Italy: non solum Graecia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria, Cic.

2. Applied (in the mouth of a Greek) even to Italy, as opp. to Greece: Pl. II. Meton.: mental barbarousness: forensis, Cic. Of barbarism in language: id. 2. savageness, uncivilized manners: inveterata, id.

barbaricum, Subst. v. barbaricus.

barbāricus, a, um, adj. = βαρβαρικός [barbarus], outlandish, foreign, strange, barbarous, opp. to Grecian or Roman: vestes, Lucr.: with the accessory idea of splendour: barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. Also (in the mouth of a Greek) for Italian, Roman: urbes, Pl. Hence Subst. barbaricum, i, n. (post-class.) a foreign land: in barbarico, Eutrop.

barbaries, v. barbaria.

barbārus, a, um, adj. = βάρβαρος, foreign, strange, barbarous: and Subst. a foreigner, stranger, barbarian; opp. to Greek or Roman: hospes, Pl.: servi agrestes et barbari, Cic. Also of Latin as opp. to Greek (but seldom so in the mouth of a Roman): cum alienigenis, cum barbaris aeternum omnibus Graecis bellum est eritque, Liv. In barbarum, adv. after the manner of barbarians or foreigners, Tac. II. Meton.: of manners: uncultivated, rude, unpollished, unmannerly: inhumanus ac barbarus, opp. to commodus ac disertus, Cic. 2. Of character: wild, savage, cruel, barbarous: barbari quidam et immanes, id.: libidines, Hor. Not compared.

barbātulus, a, um, dim. [barbatus] having a little beard: juvenes, Cic.

2. Of fishes: id.

barbātus, a, um, adj. [barba] having a beard, bearded: dicere licebit Jovem semper barbātum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. Meton. an adult: Hor. 2. an ancient Roman (because unshaven): aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbātis illis, non hac barbula, Cic. 3. Joined with magister = a philosopher: Juv.: Pers.

II. Of animals: barbati mulli, Cic.: absol. a goat, Phaedr. 2. Transf. to plants: woolly: nux, Plin.

barbiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [barba gero] (a Lucretian word), bearded: capellae, Lucr.

barbītōn, n. (v. rarely) and **barbītōs**, m. and f. (only in nom., acc., and voc.; plur. barbīta, n.) = βάρβιτον (-ος), a lyre, a lute: age, dic Latinum, barbīte, carmen, Hor. Meton.: the music of the lute: non facit ad lacrimas barbītōs ulla meas, Ov.

barbūla, ae, f. dim. [barba] a little beard, Cic. 2. Of plants: Plin.

bardus, a, um, adj. stupid, dull of apprehension (v. rare): Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic. Not compared. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. βραδύς.]

barītus (also barritus, barditus), ōs, m. the war-cry of the Germans: Tac.

bāro, ōnis, m. a simpleton, block-head: nos barones stupemus, Cic. [app. the same with varo.]

barrus, i, m., an elephant: Hor.

bāsānites (usu. with lapis) = βασανίτης, a touch-stone: Plin.

bascauda, ae, f. [Welsh: basget, basgaud] a basket: Juv.

basilica, v. basilicus.

bāsīlicē, adv. royally, splendidly, magnificently: Pl.: ut ego interii basilice! (facete), how utterly, entirely id.

bāsīlicus, a, um, adj. = βασιλικός, kingly, royal, splendid, magnificent: basilicas ediciones atque imperiosas habet, Pl. II. Subst.: basilicus, i, m. (sc. jactus), the fortunate throw of dice: id. 2. basilica, ae, f. = βασιλική (sc. οἰκία or στοά), a public building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both as a court of justice and as an exchange; a basilica, portico (pure Lat. regia). There were many similar buildings in Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 57): forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videmus, Cic. 3. basilicum, i, n. a princely robe: Pl.

bāsio, avi, atum, i. v.a. [basium] to kiss (poet. and rare), Cat. [Hence Fr. baiser.]

bāsīs, is, f. = βάσις (a stepping, going). Lit.: a foot-track (of cattle, etc.): Veg. 2. a pedestal, foot, base: statuarum, Cic.: villae, the foundation wall, id. 3. In mathematics: trianguli, the base of a triangle, id.

bāsium, ii, n. a kiss; a kissing of the hand (rare): jactat basia tibi cen, throws a kiss of the hand, Phaedr.: Juv.

bātillum (in MSS. also vatillum), i, n. and batillus, i, m. a shovel, fire-shovel, etc.: Plin. II. a fire-pan, chafing-dish: prunae batillum, Hor.

bātīōla, ae, f. a small drinking-cup: Pl. [al. batiaca, cf. Gr. βατιακή.]

battuo, v. batuo.

bātūo (also written battuo), ui, i. v. a. and n. to strike, beat, hit (very rare): Pl. Of fencing, as v. n.: batuebat pugnatoris armis, he fenced with sharp weapons (not with the foil), Suet. (Hence Ital. battere; Fr. battre.)

baubor, i. v. dep. Of dogs: to bark gently, howl (opp. to gannitus, snarling, yelping): Lucr. [Cf. Gr. βαύζω.]

bēātē, adv. happily: bene beateque vivere, Cic.

bēātītas, ātis, f. [beatus] happiness, blessedness: a word coined by Cic.

bēātītudo, inis, f. [id.] happiness, blessedness: coined by Cic.

bēātūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat happy: Pl.: Pers.

bēātus, a, um, Part. [beo]. As adj.: happy, prosperous, blessed (opp. to miser): qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beator: si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est,

Cic.: opto ut beatus sis, *I wish you all happiness*, id. 2. Of outward prosperity: *rich, wealthy, in comfortable circumstances*: Dionysius tyrannus fuit opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis, id. Poet. of inanimate things: *fortunate, rich, abundant; excellent, splendid*: arces, Hor.: rus, blissful, id.: beatus audit Eurotas, gladsome, Virg. II. In late Lat. blessed, i.e. dead: Eccl.

bellaria, ōrum, n. pl. [bellus]: *dessert fruits, nuts, confectionery*, etc.: Pl.

bellator, ōris (ancient form duellator), m. [bello] a warrior, soldier (disting. from miles, a professional soldier): Pl.: primus bellator duxque, Liv. II. Adj. (like amator, arator, venator, etc.): *warlike, valorous* (poet.): Turnus, Virg.: equus, *war-horse*, id.

bellatrix, icis, f. [bellator] a female warrior; or adj. *warlike* (mostly poet.): Camilla, Virg.: diva, i.e. Pallas, Ov. Fig.: ista bellatrix iracundia, *this warlike rage*, Cic.

bellatulus, a, um, adj. dim. [bellus] humorously for bellulus, *pretty, neat*: bella bellatula, Pl. (dub.)

bellē, adv. [bellus] *finely, prettily, neatly, excellently, well*, etc.: belle habere, *to be in good health*, Cic.: cetera belle, *the rest is all right*, id.: Euge tuum et belle, *that 'bravo!' and 'excellently' of yours*, i.e. praise, approbation, Pers.

bellicosus, a, um, adj. [bellicus] fond of war, warlike, of warlike disposition, martial, valorous: gentes immanes et barbarae et bellicosae, Cic.: provincia, Caes. Fig.: bellicosior annus, *a year more notable for wars*, Liv.

bellicus (old form, duellicus), a, um, adj. [bellum] pertaining to war, military: ars duellica, Pl.: laus, military glory, Cic.: gloria, Tac.: caerimoniae (opp. to in pace religiones), Liv.: maxime in res bellicas potens, *specially influential in warlike affairs*, id. Subst.: bellicum, i, n. a signal for march or for the beginning of an attack (given by the trumpet): Philippum, ubi primum bellicum cani audisset, arma capturum, *at the first signal will be ready to take arms*, Liv. Fig.: idem me bellicum cecinisse dicunt, *sounded the war-trumpet, aroused, incited*, Cic. II. = bellicosus: *warlike*: Virgo, i.e. Minerva, Ov.

belliger, ōra, ōrum, adj. [bellum gero] waging war, warlike, martial, valiant (poet.): gentes, Ov.: manus, id.

belligero, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to wage or carry on a regular war, (rare): cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, *it had been a tumult rather than a formal war* (v. tumultus), Liv. Fig.: cum fortuna, Cic.

belli-potens, entis, adj. [bellum potens] powerful or valiant in war

(poet., and rare). Subst.: magne Bellipotens, *great god of war*, i.e. Mars, Virg.

bello, avi, atum, i, v. n. (bellor, i, v. dep. Virg.) [bellum] to wage or carry on war, to war: quum illa civitas cum Ioenis bellaret, Cic.: homines bellandi cupidi, Caes.: ad bellandum profecti, *having gone forth to war*, Tac. Freq. as impers. pass.: si cum Alexandro foret bellatum, *had they been engaged in a war with A.*, Liv.: quoad bellatum esset, *until the war should be ended* = debellatum esset, id. 2. In gen.: to fight, contend (poet.): Ov.

bellor, ari, v. bello.

bellua, belluatus, v. belua, beluas.

bellulus, a, um, adj. dim. [bellus] pretty, nice: Pl.

bellum, i, n. (old form duellum, freq. found in the poets of the Aug. per.) [from duo: hence prop., a contest between two, a duel] war (as opp. to peace, pax, and disting. from tumultus, q. v.): jam aes atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, non fani, Cic.: bellum ita suscipiatur ut nihil aliud nisi pax quaesita videatur, id.: bellum haudquaquam memorabile, distinguished by no memorable event, Liv.: occupant bellum facere, *are the first to commence*, id.: iustum bellum, *a regular war, entered on with due formality*, id.: Samnitium bellum, *against the Samnites*, id. Phr.: bellum parare, *to arm, equip for war*, Cic.: Liv.: movere, *to stir up*, Cic.: Liv.: denuntiare et indicere, *to declare*, Cic.: inferre alicui, *to make war upon*, id.: facere, id.: Caes.: sumere or suscipere, *to undertake*, Cic.: Liv.: alicui bellum mandare, or deferre bellum ad aliquem, or dare alicui bellum, *to entrust with the management of a war*, id.: Cic.: agere, *to carry on, wage*, id.: administrare cum aliquo, i.e., contra aliquem, *to conduct as general*, id.: to protract, Liv.: also, ducere, Caes.: continuare bellum, *to continue without interruption*, Liv.: conficere, *to bring to a close by victory* (= debellare), Cic.: componere, *to terminate by agreement or treaty*, id.: finire (rare), *to terminate in any way*, Liv. The abl. bello sometimes = in bello, in war, in time of war; esp. in connection with adj. or gen.: Velenti bello, Cic.: bello Latinorum, id. Contrasted with proelium: Hannibal fassus in curia est, non proello modo se, sed bello victum, Liv. Belli, adverbially: in war, abroad, opp. to domi: in war and in peace: belli domique, Sall. In Livy sometimes belli domoque: sometimes also domi belloque, *at home and abroad*. 2. Fig.: tribuniciu[m] bellum, *contention, quarrel with the tribunes*, Liv.: Cic. 3. Rarely = proelium, a combat, fight (poet.): hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, the

other conflicts, Virg. 4. By personification, for Janus: mortiferumque averso in limine Bellum, Virg.

belluosus, v. beluosus.

bellus, a, um, adj. [contr. from bellulus, from bonus = bonus] nice, pretty, charming, lovely, neat; agreeable, etc.: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Pl.: puellae Caeciliae bellissimae salutem dices, *most charming*, Cic.: fac bellus revertare, *in nice condition, looking well*, id.: hominis et belli et humani, elegant and refined, id.: locus pueris bellissimus, *a very nice place for the boys*, id. Of things: non bella est fama, *not very creditable*, Hor.: recordor, quam bella paulisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, *in what a delightful condition the state was*, Cic. Foll. by infin., bellum est, *it is delightful to . . .*, id. (Hence old Fr. *bel*; mod.: *beau, bel, belle*.)

bēlūa (less correctly, bellua), ae, f. a beast, esp. of large size, a monster (v. bestia): belua vasta lupus, Ov.: of the sea-monster slain by Perseus: veniens immenso belua ponto, id. Esp. the elephant: Ter.: Cic.: Gaetula belua, Juv. Fig.: avaritia, belua fera, *that cruel monster*, Sall. 2. Meton.: as a term of reproach: *beast, brute*: age nunc, belua, credis huic quod dicat? Ter. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence Ital. *belva*.)

bēlūatus (bell.), a, um, adj. [belua] ornamented with figures of animals: tapetia, Pl.

bēlūosus (bell.), a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in monsters: Oceanus, Hor.

bēnē, adv. [Comp. melius: Sup. optime] [bonus = bonus] well, rightly, ably, correctly; beautifully, pleasantly; successfully, prosperously, etc.: villa bona beneque aedificata, Cic.: bene morati reges, *well-disposed*, id. (but see also moratus): bene cantaverit, *cried (her herbs) to some purpose*, Pers.: bene de republica sentientes, *taking a right view of the state*, Cic.: quod bene vertat, *turn out well, be successful*, Liv. II. Particular phrases: bene dicere, *to speak well, sensibly, to the point*: bene dixit, *well said*, Ter.

2. bene facere, in gen., *to do or act well*: bene fecit A. Silius, qui transegerit, Cic.: bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, etc., *very well, well done, I am much obliged*, etc., Pl. and Ter. passim: bene facere alicui, *to do any one a kindness*: ego ne ingratis quidem bene facere abistam, Liv. 3. bene esse alicui, *to be well with one, be fortunate for*: jurat bene solis esse maritis, *that only married folk are well off*, Hor. So bene est, bene habet (= εὖ ἔχει), *one is well, it is well, I am satisfied*, etc. Thus in letters, si vales, bene est; or abbreviated S. V. B. E., Cic.: bene habent tibi principia, *you have made a good beginning*, Ter.: bene habet; nil plus interrogo, *it's all right*, Juv. 4. bene emere, *to buy cheap*: bene vendere, *to sell*

dear: Cic.: Pl. III. With *adv.* or *adv.*: very, right, exceedingly: bene magna caterva, Cic.: pectus bene fidum, Hor.: omnes bene mirae eritis res, most wonderful, Pers. 2. non bene, vix bene, hardly: vix bene desieram, Ov.: satis bene, tolerably, fairly, Cic. 3. As an exclamation: good, excellent, etc.: id.: and with *Acc.* or *Dat.*: health to you! etc.: bene te, Pl.: bene mihi, bene vobis, id. 4. In prayer, hoc bene sit, may this be blessed, Pers. (Hence Fr. *bien*.)

benedicō, *adv.* [bene and dīc in dico, q. v.] affably, kindly: Pl.

benedicō, xl, ctum, 3. v. n. and a. to speak well of any one, to commend, praise: with *Dat.* (in this signif. usu. written apart): cui bene dixit unquam bono? Cic. *Absol.*: ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti (poetae), Hor.

2. to say words of good omen: heja bene dicite, Pl. (Hence Fr. *bénir*.)

benedictum, i, n. a speaking in praise of, commendation (v. rare): Pl.

bene-facio (more correctly bene facio): v. bene.

bene-factum (more correctly, bene factum): v. bene.

bene-ficentia, ae, f. active kindness, beneficence: Cic.

bene-ficentior, v. beneficus.

bene-ficiarius, a, um, adj. (beneficium) pertaining to a favour (as adj. v. rare): Sen. II. Subst.: beneficiarii, orum, m. plu. soldiers who had received some honour or special exemption from service: Caes.

bene-ficium, ii, n. [beneficus] a well-doing, good conduct: Cato. But gen. used in the sense of kindness done, favour, benefit, good turn (dist. from favor=disposition to favour, good-will; and from gratia=favour, as regard and goodwill enjoyed): pro maleficio beneficium reddere, Ter.: in beneficio, as a favour, Liv. With *in* and *Acc.*: Caesar sua senatusque in eum beneficia commemoravit, Caes.: Cic. In *Abl.*: by the help of, support: beneficio tuo salvus, Cic.: hoc beneficio, by this means, Ter.

II. In public life: a distinction, favour: especially of the public offices conferred by the Roman people: cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur, i.e. the offices were made to be in the gift of the people, Cic. Esp. of military promotions: quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, up to this time almost the exclusive gift of, Liv. Meton.: the persons promoted: magna esse Pompeii beneficia et magnas clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat, Caes. So of other privileges and exemptions: e.g. liberorum=jus trium liberorum, Suet.

bene-ficus, a, um, adj. [bene and facio]. Lit.: well-doing; generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging: ubi beneficus, si nemo alterius causa benigne facit? Cic.: beneficia voluntas, readiness to oblige, id. The Comp. and

Superl. in use are beneficentior, beneficentissimus.

beneficō, v. benefacio.

bene-volē, *adv.* benevolently, kindly: amice et benevole liquid facere, Cic. (Comp. benevolentius and Sup. benevolentissime, late.)

bene-volens (less correctly, benivolens), entis, adj. for benevolus (bene volo), well-wishing, kind-hearted, favourable, kind, obliging: amicus multum benevolens, Pl. Comp. benevolentior, and Sup. benevolentissimus, Cic.

bene-volentia, (less correctly, benivolentia), ae, f. [bene and volens] good-will, good-feeling, kindness, favour, friendship: foll. by erga, good-will towards, Cic.: also, in and Acc., Caes. Or absol., benivolentia sempiterna aliquem colere, complecti, Cic.: benivolentiam imperatoribus conciliare, to secure commanders the good-will of their men, Caes.

bene-volus (less correctly, benivolus), a, um, adj. [volo] well-wishing, kind, friendly: erga aliquem, Pl. Of servants: devoted: servus domino benevolus, Cic. Comp. and Sup. from benevolens, q. v.

benignē, *adv.* Of feeling: kindly, courteously, favourably: facere, Pl.: salutare, Cic.: arma capere, readily, willingly, Liv.: ab nullo benigniora verba tulere, in no case received a more favourable reply, id. 2. benigne dicis, or absol. benigne, in colloquial lang., both in accepting and declining an offer: I thank you, I am much obliged; no, I thank you, etc.: benigne dicis, Pl.: dic ad cenam veniat... Benigne, respondet, Hor. II. Of action: abundantly, liberally, generously: benigne pecuniam praebere, Pl.: his ipsis quibus benigne videbitur fieri, the very persons themselves who will appear to be the objects of our bounty, Cic. Of the yield of trees, etc.: si benigne corna vepres et pruna ferant, bountifully, Hor.

benignitas, atis, f. [benignus]

1. Of feeling or behaviour: good-heartedness, kindness, friendliness; affability, courtesy, mildness: eisi me attentissimis animis summa cum benignitate auditis, Cic. II. Of action: beneficence, liberality, bounty, ne major benignitas sit, quam facultates, that our liberality do not exceed our means, id. In plur.: vides, benignitates hominum ut perire, Pl.

benignus, a, um, adj. Of feeling or behaviour: kind-hearted, kindly, friendly; pleasing, mild, affable: benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Of things: oratio benigna, kindly speech, Cic. Poet.=faustus, propitious, favourable: quas benigno numine Jupiter defendit, Hor.: sati benigni, smiling fate, Juv. II. Of action: beneficent, liberal, bounteous, etc. (opp. to malignus, scanty, niggardly): erga te benignus fui, Pl.: Cic. Poet., with Gen.: vini somnique benignus, a

hard drinker and fond of sleep, Hor. Opp. to frugi bonae=prodigus, prodigal, lavish: Pl. 2. of things: abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich: ager, Ov.: Hor. (beno- (=bono-), and gen in gigno: cf. malignus and privignus.)

bēo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make happy, to bless, gladden (rare and mostly poet.): hoc me beat, Pl.: Ter. Hence, beas or beasti, that delights me, I am rejoiced at that, Pl. With Abl. of manner: caelo Musa beat, rewards with heaven, Hor. (Etym. unknown.)

berbex, v. vervex.

beryllus, i, f.=βήρυλλος, a beryl: Juv.

bēs, bēsis, m. [bi-essis, from assis=as] two-thirds of a unit (of the as, as a coin, weight, measure, etc.): fenus ex triente factum erat bessibus, i.e. instead of the previous monthly interest of $\frac{1}{3}$ p. cent., $\frac{1}{3}$ was now reckoned; thus for the year, the interest advanced from $\frac{1}{3}$ p. cent. ($12 \times \frac{1}{3}$) to $\frac{2}{3}$ ($12 \times \frac{2}{3}$), Cic.

bestia, ae, f. a beast (opp. to man: the generic name for beast), including belua, a large beast, and fera, a wild or untamed beast: bestiae terrenaе, aquatiles, Cic. As a term of reproach: mala tu es bestia, Pl. II. Esp. a wild beast destined to fight with gladiators and criminals in the public spectacles: ad bestias mittere, to condemn to (be torn by) the beasts, Cic. (Etym. unknown.) (Hence Fr. *bête*.)

bestiarius, a, um, adj. [bestia] pertaining to beasts: ludus, a fight with beasts, Sen. II. Subst. bestiarius, ii, m. one who fought with wild beasts in the public spectacles: Cic.

bestiola, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little beast, or animal; an insect: Cic.

(1) **bēta**, ae, f. a vegetable, the beet: Cic. (Hence Fr. *bette*.)

(2) **bēta**, n. indecl.=βῆτα, the second letter of the Greek alphabet (pure Lat. be, B): Juv.

bētāceus, a, um, adj. [beta] of beet: pedes, beet-roots, Varr.

bēto=bito, q. v.

bī-, two; found in composition only [=Skr. *dvī-*; Gr. *δι-*]: the older form was *duī*, as *duī-dens* for *bī-dens*.

bibliōpōla, ae, m.=βιβλιοπώλης, a bookseller: Plin. Ep.

bibliōthēca, ae, f.=βιβλιοθήκη, a library, both as a room and as a collection of books: Cic.: (on the Rom. libraries, v. Smith's Ant. 59).

biblus, i, f.=βίβλος, poet. for papyrus: Lucan.

bībo, bībi, 3. v. a. to drink: aquam turbidam, Cic.: lac, to suck, Ov. Absol.: dum bibimus, Juv. Pass. impers.: bibitur, there is drinking, they drink: Cic.: Pl. II. Particular phrases: bibere Graeco more, i.e. propinando, to drink to one's health, Cic.: aut libat aut abeat, let him quaff or quit! id.: bibere flumen, poet.: to

dwelt near a river (quaff its waters): qui Thybrim Fabarimque bibunt, Virg.

III. Transf. to things: to imbibe, drink in, absorb: (terra) bibit humorem, id.: fumum, of wine jars, exposed to smoke from below, Hor. IV. Fig.: longum amorem, to take a long draught of love, Virg.: bibere aure or auribus, of eager listening, to drink in: Hor. [bi-bo is a redupl. of the root bo, a weakened form of po; cf. potus, poculum, Gr. πω-ρος, πει-πω-κα. The b of the root, which has thus arisen out of p, has assimilated to itself the p of the reduplication.] (Hence Ital. *bevere*; Fr. *boire*.)

bibulus, a, um, adj. [bibo] drinking readily, freely, quaffing: bibulus Falerni, fond of it, Hor. II. Transf. to things: that sucks in or absorbs: arena, Lucr.: favilla, thirsty embers, Virg.: lanae, absorbing or taking colour, Ov.: charta, blotting-paper, Plin. Ep.

biceps, cēptis, adj. [bi-, caput]: having two heads, two-headed (rare): puella, Cic.: Parnassus, having two summits, Ov.

biclinium, il, n. a dining couch for two persons: Pl. [The root cli is seen in *inclino*, *clivus*, etc.]

bi-color, ōris, adj. two-coloured: equus, Virg.: baca, green and black, Ov.

bi-corniger, ēri, m. two-horned: an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

bicornis, e [bi-, cornu] adj. two-horned: caper, Ov. II. Meton.: of a two-pronged fork, Virg. Of the new moon: Hor. Of rivers having two mouths: Rhenus, Virg.

bicorpor, ōris, adj. [bi-, corpus] having two bodies (rare): Cic. poet.

bi-dens, entis, adj. (old form *duidens*), with two teeth, two-pronged: ancora, Plin. II. Subst. m. a pitchfork, a two-pronged fork: Virg. 2. f. an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete: Virg. 3. any sheep: Phaedr.

bidental, ālis, n. a place where any one had been struck by lightning, or killed by lightning and buried: Hor. (The spot was consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep [bidens]; whence the name of the place: v. Smith's Ant. 59.) Applied also to the corpse that has been struck: Pers.

biduum, il, n. [biduus] a period of two days: Cic.: biduo post, two days afterwards, Caes.

biduus, a, um, adj. (v. rare) [bi-, dies] continuing two days: Liv.

biennium, il, n. [bi-, annus] a period of two years: Caes.: biennio ante, two years before, Liv.

bifariam, adv. [bifarius] (Acc. fem. sc. partem), in two parts, in two places, etc.: Cic.: victoria duobus bifariam proclis parta, Liv.: castra bifariam facta, id.

bifarius, a, um, adj. two-fold, double: Amm. [bi-, and fa root of

fari, "to speak;" cf. *ambifarius*, *multifarius*, *trifarius*.]

bifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [bi-, fero] bearing fruit twice a year: biferique rosaria Paesti, Virg.

bifidus, a, um, adj. [bi-, and fid root of findo] cleft or divided into two parts: Ov.

biforis, e, adj. [bi-, foris] having folding doors: valvae, Ov. Hence, having two openings, double: via (narium), App. Poet.: cantus, two-fold, from a double pipe, Virg.

bi-formatus, a, um, adj. double formed, two-shaped: poet. in Cic.

biformis, e, adj. [bi-, forma] double or two-formed, two-shaped: biformis Janus, Ov. Fig.: of a poet (as man and swan): vates, Hor.

bi-frons, ontis, adj. with two foreheads or faces: bifrons Janus, Virg.

bifurcus, a, um, adj. [bi-, furca] two-forked: ramus, Ov.

bigae, arum, f. plu. (also post-Aug. in sing. *biga*, ae) (contr. from *bijugae*, sc. *equae*) a pair of horses (rarely of other animals), a two-horsed chariot: Virg.

bigatus, a, um, adj. [bigae] bearing the figure of a pair of horses (of coin): Liv.

bijugis, e, adj. [bi-, jugum] yoked two together: equi, Virg.

bijugus, a, um, adj. [id.] yoked two together (poet.): leones, Lucr.: certamen *bijugum*=*bigarum*, the contest between the bigae, Virg. As subst. *bijugi*, orum, m. plu. sc. equi: two horses yoked abreast: desiluit Turnus *bijugis*, from his two-horsed chariot, id.

bi-libra, ae, f. two pounds: bilibrac farris, Liv.

bilibris, e, adj. [bilibra] weighing two pounds: offae, Plin. 2. containing two pounds: cornu, Hor.

bilinguis, e, adj. [bi-, lingua] two-tongued: i. e. speaking two languages, bilingual: Canusinus, Hor. Fig.: double-tongued, treacherous: Tyrrii, Virg.

bilis, is (abl. *billi*, Pl.: Cic.: later, *bille*) f. gall, bile: Cels.: Cic. II. Meton.: anger, choler: bilem id commovet, stirs the bile, makes one angry, Cic.: effundere, to vent, Juv. 2. atra (or nigra) bilis, black bile, for melancholy: Cic. Also of madness: Am. Delirat uxor. So. Atra billi percita est, Pl. (Etym. uncertain.)

bilix, icis, adj. [bi-, and the root of licium] with a double thread, two-threaded: lorica, Virg.

bilustris, e, adj. [bi-, lustrum] lasting two lustra, i. e. of ten years' duration (v. rare): bellum, Ov.

bimāris, e, adj. [bi-, mare] situated between two seas (poet.): Corinthus, Hor.

bi-māritus, i, m. the husband of two wives: Cic.

bimātris, e, adj. [bi-, mater] having two mothers (poet.: applied to Bacchus): Ov.

bimembris, e, adj. [bi-, membrum] having limbs of two kinds: puer, two-headed, Juv. Subst. *bimembres*=*Centauri*, the Centaurs: Virg.

bimestris, e (Abl. *bimestri*; by poet. license, *bimestre*, Ov.), adj. [bi-, mensis] of two months' duration (rare): stipendium, Liv.: porcus, two months old, Hor.

bimulus, a, um, adj. dim. [bimus] only two years old: Cat.

bimus, a, um, adj. two years old, lasting two years: merum, Hor.: nlx, Ov.: sententia, a vote for the continuance of a government for two years, Cic. [Cf. *trimus*, *quadrinus*; prob. for *bi-himus*, "of two winters;" v. *hiems*.]

binī, ae, a (in the sing. *Lucr. Gen. plur. freq. binum*) [bi-, with the distributive term. -nus; so *ter-ni*, *quater-ni*] two by two, two a-piece: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, two censors for each state, Cic.

2. As card. num. with subst. of plur. form but sing. meaning: *binae* (literae), two epistles, Cic.: *binā castra*, id.

3. Hence of things that match: a pair: boves *binī*, a yoke of oxen, Pl.: *binos* (scyphos) habebam, a pair, two of like form, Cic. Absol.: nec *fini* in *binā secundo*, to be cleft in twain, Lucr.

binocitium, il, n. [bi-, nox] a space of two nights (v. rare): Tac.

binominis, e, adj. [bi-, nomen] having two names (confined to Ov.): Ascanius (also called *Iulus*), Ov.

binus, a, um, v. *binī*.

bipalmis, e, adj. [bi-, palmus] two spans long or broad (v. rare): spiculum, Liv.

bi-partio (less correctly *bipertio*), no perf., itum, 4. v. a. to divide into two parts, to bisect: Cic.

bi-partito, (less correctly *bipertito*), adv. in two divisions: classem distribuere, Cic.: signa inferre, Caes. With esse or fieri: *ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset*, Cic.

bi-patens, entis, adj. doubly opened: portis alii *bipatentibus* assunt, gates with both leaves wide open, Virg.

bi-pēdalis, e, adj. two feet long, broad, or thick: trabes, Caes.

bipennifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [bipennis fero] bearing a two-edged axe: Ov.

bipennis, e [bi-, pinna]. Adj.: having two edges, two-edged: ferrum, Virg. Far more freq. II. Subst.: *bipennis*, is, f. (sc. *securis*) an axe with two edges, battle-axe: dura, Virg.: Hor.

bipertio, etc., v. *bipartio*, etc.

bi-pēs, ēdis, adj. two-footed: equi, Virg.: asellus, two-legged ass, Juv.

II. Subst.: a biped, Plin. Ep.

birēmis, e, adj. [bi-, remus] two oared (rare): biremes lembi, Liv.: scapha, Hor. II. Subst.: 1. *birēmis*, is, f., a small two-oared boat,

Lucan. 2. a galley with two banks of oars (v. Smith's Aut. 260): Caes.

bis, adv. num. [for *duls*, as *bellum* for *duellum*] twice: *bis consul*, who has been twice consul (iterum consul = actually in his second consulship), Cic. With *in*, or simple *Abl.*: *bis in die*, twice a day, id.: *bis die*, Hor.: Cic. With numerals and distributives: *bis quinos dies*, twice five days, Virg. With cardinal numbers (poet.), *bis quinque viri*, the decemvirs, Hor. *Bis terque* (= iterum atque iterum), again and again: Hor. *Bis tanto* or *tantum*, twice as much: *bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius*, Pl.

bisulcolingua, ae, adj., found only in fem. [*bisulcus lingua*] with a cloven tongue. Fig.: of a hypocrite or deceitful person, *bestia*, Pl.

bi-sulcus, a, um, adj.: lit. two-furrowed; cloven: *lingua, forked*, Ov.

bito (beto), i. v. n. to go or come: *si illa ad me bitet*, Pl. [In *be-t-o*, *bi-t-o*, the root *ba* (seen in *ba-iv-o*, *i-βη-v*) is augmented by *t*. The original I. E. form of this root was *ga* or *gea*.]

bitumen, inis, n. bitumen: Tac. [Ety. unknown.]

bituminēus, a, um, adj. [bitumen] consisting of bitumen, bituminous: *vires*, poet. circumlocution for *bitumen*, Ov.

bivium, i, n. [*bi-*, *vīa*] a place with two ways, or where two ways meet: in *bivio portae*, Virg. Fig.: a two-fold means, Varr.

bivius, a, um, adj. [id.] having two ways or passages (rare): *fauces*, Virg.

blaesus, a, um, adj. *lisp*, *stammering*, *speaking indistinctly*. Ov.: *blaes* atque *mero titubantibus*, Juv.

blandē, adv. *flatteringly*, in a winning manner, *soothingly*, *courteously*, *blandly*: *compellare hominem*, Pl.: *rogare*, Cic.

blandificus, a, um, adj. [blandus dico] *smooth-speaking*, *fair-spoken*: Pl.

blandiloquentia, ae, f. [blandus loquor] *coazing language*, *softness of expression*: Enn. in Cic.

blandiloquentulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *speaking caressingly*, *fair-spoken*: Pl.

blandiloquus, a, um, adj. [blandus loquor] *smooth-speaking*, *smooth-tongued*, *fair-spoken*: Pl.

blandimentum, i, n. [blandior] *coazing address*, *blandishment*, *flattery* (gen. in *plu.*): opp. to *minae* (threats), Cic. In sing.: Tac. II. anything that pleases the senses, an allurement, *charm*: *multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit*, attractions, temptations, Cic.: *sine apparatu*, *sine blandimentis*, expellunt famem, without condiments, dainties, etc., Tac.

blandior, itus, 4. v. dep. [blandus] to *flatter*, *soothe*, *caress*, *coax*: with *Dat.*: *Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri Hamilcar ut duceretur in Hispaniam*, coaxing his father to take him, Liv. II. Fig., of things: to

please, attract, win upon: *voluptas sensibus nostris blanditur*, Cic.

blanditer, adv. *winningly*, *flatteringly*, *courteously*: Pl.

blanditiā, ae, f. [blandus] *winning address*, *flattery*; nearly = *blandimentum*, but more abstract: classed with *adulatio* (abject flattery), and *assentatio* (truckling), Cic. 2. Oftener in *pl.*, *blanditiāe*, *winning arts and ways*, *flatteries*, *blandishments*: *blanditiis ab aliquo (pecuniam) exprimere*, to wheedle him out of it, id.; *elicere*, Plin. Ep. 3. Fig., of things; *charm*, *temptation*: *praesentium voluptatum blanditiis deliniri*, Cic.

blanditum, adv. [blandior] in a flattering, caressing manner: Lucr.

blandus, a, um, adj. *smooth-tongued*, *flattering*, *having a winning address*: Cic.: *canes, fawning*, Virg. Poet. with *Inf.*: *blandum ducere*, so sweetly persuasive as to lead, Hor. II. In gen. (mostly of things): *pleasant*, *agreeable*, *enticing*, *alluring*: *illicebis blandae voluptatis*, Cic.: *flores, charming*, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

blātēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to talk idly or foolishly, to babble, Hor.

blātio, 4. v. a. [akin to *blātēro*] to talk foolishly, babble: *nugas blatis*, Pl.

blatta, ae, f. a kind of beetle or cockroach: Virg.: Hor.: Plin.

blennus, i, m. = *βλεννός*, a block-head, *dolt*: Pl.

blitēus, a, um, adj. [blitum] *tasteless*, *insipid*, *silly*, *useless*: Pl.

blitum, i, n. = *βλίτον*, a pot herb, a kind of orache: Pl.

boārius, a, um, adj. [bos] relating to neat cattle: *forum boarium*, the cattle market at Rome: Liv.

bocchus, i, m. a plant named after the king of Mauritania: Virg.

bōia, ae, f. a collar, Pl. More freq. *pl.*, *boiae*, arum, id.

bōietus, i, m. = *βωλίτης*, a mushroom: Suet.: Juv.

bōlus, i, m. = *βόλος*, a throw or cast. Of dice in gaming (ante- and post-class. for *jactus*): Pl. II. a cast of a fish-net; and meton. the draught of fishes: *bolum emere*, Suet.

III. Fig.: a bait, an allurement: is *primus bōlūst*, Pl. 2. gain, profit ('a haul'): *bolum tantum mihi ereptum*, such a nice mouthful, Ter.

bombax, interj. = *βομβάξ*, an exclamation of surprise: *strange! Oh, indeed!* Pl.

bombus, i, m. *βόμβος* [onomatop.] a hollow, deep sound (as of a trumpet), a humming, buzzing: *tuba reboat raucum bombum*, Lucr.: *bombum facere*, to buzz (of bees), Varr. (Hence Fr. *bombe*.)

bombycinus, a, um, adj. [bombyx] of silk, silken: neut. *pl.*, *bombycina*, orum, silken clothes, Mart.

bomb-x, scis, m. = *βόμβυξ*, the silkworm: Plin. II. Meton.: a silken garment, silk: Arabius, Prop.

bōnitas, ātis, f. [bonus] good

quality, goodness: *praediorum*, Cic.: *agri*, id. II. Of mental and moral characteristics: in gen. sense, *Ingeniū*, id.

2. In moral sense, *worth*, *honesty*, *integrity*: *alicujus fidem bonitatemque laudare*, honesty and integrity, id.: joined with *justitia*, id.: Nep. 3. *amiability*, *kindness*, *good-nature*: *facit parentes bonitas*, non necessitas, kindness, Phaedr.: joined with *beneficentia*, Cic.: *bonitate affluens*, overflowing with good nature, id. (Hence Ital. *bontà*; Fr. *bonté*.)

bōnum, i, n. [bonus] good; a good thing: In abstr. sense, *good* as opp. to *evil*, *harm*; oft. in *part. gen.*: *hoc tamen boni est*, there is this much good (in it), Cic.: *aliquid boni*, quod boni, etc., id. 2. *profit*, *advantage*: esp. in *Dat.* after *esse*: *quibus bono fult*, to whose advantage (interest) it was, id.: *so, cui bono?* whose interest did it serve? who was the gainer? id.: *bonum publicum simulare*, to make a pretence of the public good, Sall. II. a good thing; a good; as opp. to an evil: *tria genera bonorum*, three kinds of things acknowledged as good, Cic.: *ornatissimus omnibus et virtutis et fortunae bonis*, advantages, blessings, id.: *summum bonum*, the highest good of man, id. 2. In *pl.* *bona*, property, goods, effects: *vendere*, Cic.: *proscribere*, to advertise property for sale, id.: *patria*, hereditary estate, Ter.

bōnus, a, um, adj. (old form *duonus*, like *duellum* = *bellum*): *Comp.* *zeiur*; *Sup.* *optimus*: *good*. In widest sense, *good* of its kind; of good quality: *ager*, good soil, Ter.: *caelum*, good (wholesome, pure) air, Cato: *domicilia*, good houses, Cic. Pl. r.: *bona verba*, words of good omen, Tib.; but also of civil language, *bona verba*, *quaeso!* Ter.: *aetas*, the prime of life, Cic.: *dicta*, witty sayings, id.: *pars*, a good (considerable) part, id.: Hor. 2. Hence, *fit*, *suitable*: foll. by *Dat.* or *ad* and *Acc.*: (*ager*) *bonus pecori alendo*, Liv.: *bona bello cornus*, suitable for the purpose of war (archery), Virg. 3. Specially of race, descent, circumstances: *bono gener.*, of good family, Pl.: *vir*, respectable, Cic.: cf. *bonorum*, id est *laetorum* et *locupletium* ("good society"), id.: *bonis rebus meis*, in my prosperity, id.

II. Of mental and moral qualities: *expert*, *skilful*: *gubernator*, id.: foll. by *Inf.* (poet.), *boni calamos inflare*, expert at playing, Virg. 2. In moral sense; *good*, *virtuous*: Cic.: Hor. Absol., *boni*, the good, the virtuous, Cic. 3. Opp. to *ignavus*; *brave*, *active*, *vigorous*: *boni atque ignavi*, the brave and the cowardly, Sall.: *bono animo*, with good courage, Pl. 4. Of behaviour to others; *kind*, *favourable*: foll. by *in* and *Acc.*, or *Dat.*; also absol.: *bono animo in populum R.*, Caes.: Cic.: *vos O mihi manes este boni*! gracious, Virg.: *Acestes*, bountiful, id.: *bonā veniā* (phr. of society),

by your good leave, by your kind permission, Ter.: also, cum bona venia, Liv. Surname of Jupiter: optimus maximus=most good or gracious, Liv. (The etym. of duonus is uncertain.) (Hence It. *buono*; Sp. *bueno*; Fr. *bon*.)

bōo, i. v. n. to roar, resound: boat caelum fremitu, Pl.: Ov. (Orig. bovo: cf. Gr. *βοῆ* (*Boē*). The original Indo-European root was *gu* "to make resound;" v. *bos*.)

bōreās, ae, m. (*Bopēas* or *Boppās*) the north wind: (pure Lat. *aquilo*): Virg. Acc. Borean, Ov. II. Meton.: the north: Boreae finitimum latus, Hor.

bōrius or **bōreus** = *βόρειος*, pertaining to the north wind, northern: sub axe boreo, Ov.

bōs, *bōvis* (gen. plur. *bōvērum*: Cato: usu. *boum*: Dat. plur. contr. *bōbus* or *būbus*): comm., an ox or cow: Liv.: Hor.: *bos* Lucas (i.e. Lucanus; because the Romans first encountered elephants in Lucania), the elephant, Lucr. Prov.: *bovi* clitelas imponere, to put a pack-saddle upon an ox, i.e. to impose upon a person a duty for which he is not qualified, old poet. in Cic.: optat ephippia *bos*, i.e. every one is discontented with his own work, Hor. Meton.: a whip cut from neat's leather: Pl. (The stem is *bōv*; cf. Gr. *βοῦς*, stem *bof*; O. Ir. *bō*. The Skr. is *gāu-s*; and the original I. E. word had initial *g*, whence we have, by Grimm's law, O. H. G. *chuo*, mod. Germ. *kuh*, Eng. *cow*. The root is prob. *gu*=boare, v. *boo*.) (Hence Ital. *bove*; Fr. *boeuf*.)

bōtīlus, i, m. a sausage, Mart.

bovarius, v. boarius.

bovile, v. bubile.

bōvillus, a, um, adj. old form = *bubulus* [*bos*] pertaining to oxen or kine: grex, in an old religious formula, Liv.

brācae (less correctly *braccae*), arum, f. plu. (once in sing. *braca*, ae, Ov.), trousers, breeches, orig. worn only by non-Roman and non-Grecian nations: Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 62.) [A Germanic word; cf. N. *brok*, A. S. *broc*.]

brācātus (*bracc.*), a, um, adj. [*braca*] wearing trousers or breeches: hence, foreign, barbarian, effeminate: nationes, Cic.: Ov. II. Meton. for trans-alpinus, in opp. to togatus (q. v.): Gallia Bracata, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, Plin.

bracchiālis, e, adj. [*bracchium*] of or belonging to the arm: nervus brachialis, Pl.

bracchium, ii, n. (less correctly, *brachium*) = *βραχίον*, the arm: particularly the fore-arm, from the hand to the elbow (while *lacertus* is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder): *brachia* et *lacerti*, Ov.

II. In gen. the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers: Caes.: *collo dare brachia circum*, to throw the arms

around the neck, Virg.: *direxit brachia contra torrentem*, to swim against the stream, Juv.: *In numerum iactare, to move the arms to music* (spoken of dancing), Lucr. Prov.: *levi or molli brachio agere, to act without energy*, Cic.: *praebere brachia sceleris, to lend aid*, Ov. III. Meton.: of animals: Of the claws of *cray-fish*, etc., id.: hence also of the sign *Cancer*, id.: and of *Scorpio*, Virg. IV. Fig.: objects resembling arms: e.g. the branches of trees: (*arbor*) *ramos et brachia tendens*, Virg. 2. an arm of the sea: Ov. 3. Of ships=antenna, the sail-yards: *jubet intendi brachia velis*, Virg. 4. In milit. lang. an out-work, usu. consisting of agger and fossa (more freq. called *lingua*, q. v.): *alia parte consul muro Ardeae brachium injunxerat*, Liv. So of the side-works, moles, in the fortification of a harbour: id. (The Lat. word is borrowed from the Greek.) (Hence Fr. *bras*.)

bractēa, or *brattea*, ae, f. a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf: *leni crepitabat bractea vento*, Virg.

bractēola, ae, f. dim. [*bractea*] a fine thin leaf of gold: Juv.

branchiae, arum, f. (= *τὰ βράγχια*), gills, e.g., of a fish: Plin.

brassica, ae, f. a cabbage: Pl. In pl. of diff. sorts, Cato.

brēviārium, ii, n. [*brevis*] a summary, abridgment, abstract: *rationum*, Suet.: *imperii*, statistical view, id.: *officiorum omnium brevilaria*, official reports, id.

brēviōlū, a, um, adj. dim. [*brevis*] somewhat short, shortish (rare): homo, Pl.

brēvilōquens, entis, adj. [*brevis loquor*] a brief speaker: Cic.

brēvilōquentia, ae, f. [*brevilōquens*] brevity of speech: Cic.

brēvis, e, adj. short, confined, of linear space and of time; (opp. to *longus*, *latus*, and less freq. to *profundus* or *altus*). In space: short, opp. to long: via, Liv.: *cursus*, Virg.: *pleraque Alpium ab Italia breviora*, i.e. the descent is shorter but steeper, *arrectiora*, Liv. Of stature: Cic.: more fully, *brevi corpore*, Suet.: *staturā*, Quint.

Of depth: shallow: *vada*, Virg. Hence, subst. *brevia*, ium, n. plu.: shallow places, shoals: id. 2. little, small, (= *parvus*, *exiguus*: poet.): *mus*, Ov.: *pondus*, little weight, Hor. Phr., in *breve cogi*, to be rolled up into narrow compass, id. II. In time: dies, Virg.: *tempus vitae*, id.: *flores rosae*, fast fading, Hor. Phr.: *brevi tempore*, and absol., *brevi* or *in brevi*, in a short time, shortly, soon: Cic.: Caes.: for which, (in) *brevi spatio*, Lucr.: Hor. III. Transf. to things, taking a short time, esp. of discourse: *brief*, short, concise: *brevis narratio*, Cic. Meton. of the speaker himself: *brevior* in scribendo, id.: Hor. Hence Abl. *brevi*, briefly, in few words:

id. *percurram brevi*, Cic. Breve facere or dicere, to be short or brief: id. In *breve cogere*, to comprise in few words: Liv. 2. In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: *syllaba*, Hor. (For *breg-u-is*; related to Gr. *βραχ-υ-ς* as *levis* (= *leg-u-is*) to *ε-λαχ-υ-ς*.) (Hence Fr. *bref*.)

brēvitas, ātis, f. [*brevis*] shortness. Of space or bulk (rare): *brevitas nostra*, opp. to *magnitudo corporum*, smallness of stature, Caes.: Lucr. II. Of time: shortness, brevity: *temporis*, Cic.: *vitae*, id. III. Of discourse: brevity, conciseness: Hor. 2. In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: *pedum*, *syllabarum*, Cic.

brēviter, adv. shortly, briefly, concisely. Of space (extremely rare): comp. *brevius*, by a shorter road, Tib. II. Usu. of discourse: briefly, concisely: Cic.: Virg. 2. Of syllables: *breviter dici*, to be pronounced short: Cic.

brūma, ae, f. [contr. from *brevima*, old superl.]: the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice; opp. to *solstitium* (the summer solstice), Cic.: Varr. (see also *solstitium*): sub *bruma*, at midwinter, Caes. II. the winter time, winter (poet.): *inners*, Hor.: *tepidae brumae*, mild winters, id.: Virg.

brūmālis, e, adj. [*bruma*] pertaining to the winter solstice or shortest day: dies, Cic.: *signum*, Capricorn, id.: *flexus*, the tropic of Capricorn, Lucr. II. wintry, of winter: *tempus*, Cic.: *frigus*, Virg.: *horae*, the short winter hours, Ov.

brūtus, a, um, adj. heavy, unwieldy, (rare): *pondus*, Lucr.: *tellus*, sluggish, motionless, Hor. II. Fig.: dull, stupid, senseless, irrational: Sen.: *bruta fulmina et vana, senseless*, striking blindly, Plin. (Perh. cogn. with Gr. *βροῦ-ς*, but v. *gravis*.)

būbūle (also *bōvile*), is, n. [*bos*] a stall for oxen: Cato: Pl.: Phaedr.

būbo, ōnis, m. (once f. Virg.) [cf. Gr. *βῡας*, *βυζα*] an owl, the long-horned owl (with cry of ill-omen): sinister, Lucr.: *funereus*, Ov.: Virg.

būbulcīto, āre, v. n. (sometimes *būbulcitor*, āri, v. dep.) [*bubulcus*], to keep or drive oxen, Pl.

būbulcus, i, m. (from stem *būb-ūlo* = *bov-ulo*, with term. -*icus*) one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman = arator: Cic.

būbūlus, a, um, adj. [*bos*] of oxen: *pecus*, neat cattle, oxen, Varr.: *coril*, thongs, straps of ox-hide, Pl.

būcaeda, ae, m. [*bos caedo*] one who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide: Pl.

bucca, ae, f. the cheek, the chops (dist. from *gena*, the parts just under the eyes, and from *mala*, the cheek bone, side of the face): *sufflare buccas*, Pl. inflare, to blow out the cheeks (in anger), Hor.: *dicere quod or quidquid* in *buccam venerit* (colloq. phr.), to say whatever comes uppermost, Clé. Also ellipt.: *garrimus quidquid* in

buccam, id. 2. a mouthful: Mart.

II. Meton.: a declaimer, bawler, ranter: Juv.: *notaeque per oppida buccae, horn-blowers*, id. (Hence Ital. *bocca*, Fr. *bouche*.)

buccina (also *būcina*), ae. f. a crooked horn or trumpet (while *tuba* is usually the straight trumpet). A war-trumpet: *bello dat signum rauca cruentum buccina*, Virg.: used to proclaim the watches of the day and night (v. Smith's Ant. 62): *te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitat*, Cic. Hence, meton. for *vigilia*: *ut ad tertiam buccinam praesto essent, at the third watch*, Liv. 2. Poet.: *Triton's shell*, used for blowing on, Ov.

3. Fig., of rumour: *foedae buccina famae, the trumpet of foul (or slanderous) rumour*, id. (Perh. from *bucca*. Gr. *βυκάκη* is prob. borrowed from the Latin.)

buccinātor (also *bucinator*), ōris, m. *buccino* one who blows the buccina, a trumpeter: Caes. 2. Fig.: *one who trumpets forth, publishes abroad*: *buccinator existimationis meae*, Cic.

bucco, ōnis, m. [*bucca*] Lit.: *one who has distended cheeks*; hence, a babbler, blockhead (v. rare): *stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardii, blenni, buccones*, Pl.

buccula, ae. f. dim. [id.] a cheek, a mouth: Suet. II. the beaver, that part of a helmet which covers the mouth and cheeks: in pl., Liv.: Juv.

bucculentus, a, um, adj. [*buccula*] full-cheeked: Pl.

bucerus, a, um, v. foll.

būcerus (*būcerius*, Lucr.), a, um, adj. = *βουκίριος*, having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned: *bucera secla, the race of horned cattle*, Lucr.: *armenta*, Ov.

bucolicus, a, um, adj. = *βουκολικός*, pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic: only as subst. *Bucolica*, orum, n. plu. = *τὰ Βουκολικά*, *Bucolics*: Ov.: also Gk. gen. pl. *bucolicōn*: *bucolicōn poema, Virgil's pastoral poems, the Bucolics*, Col.

būcula, ae. f. dim. [*bos*] a heifer: Virg.: Cic.

būfo, ōnis, m. a toad: Virg.

bulbaceus, a, um, adj. [*bulbus*], bulbous: Plin.

bulbosus, a, um, adj. [id.], bulbous: id.

bulbus (-ōs), i, m. [*βολβός*] a bulb: id. 2. an onion: id.

buleutērion, n. = *βουλευτήριον*, a Greek senate-house: Cic.

bullā, ae. f. a bubble: *perlucida*, Ov. Fig., *si est homo bulla, a mere bubble*, Varr. II. a boss, knob, stud (upon a door, girder, etc.): *aurea*, Cic.

III. the bulla or boss worn upon the neck (mostly of gold): *ornamentum pueritiae*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 62). Hence the phrase, *bullā dignus, childish*, Juv. It was also hung upon the forehead of favourite animals: Ov.

bullātus, a, um, adj. [*bullā*], wear-

ing the bulla: *heres, the son while yet a child*, Juv.

bullula, ae. f. dim. [id.] a small bubble, Cels.

būmastus, i, f. = *βούμαστος* (having large breasts), a species of grape with large clusters: Virg.

būris, is, m. [by Serv. fancifully derived from *βους οὐρά*, ox-tail] the crooked hinder part of the plough, the plough tail: Virg.

bustirāpus, i, m. [*bustum rapio*] a robber of tombs: Pl.

bustūarius, a, um, adj. [*bustum*] pertaining to a place where dead bodies were burned: *gladiator, that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead*, Cic.

bustum, i, n. [v. *combuo*] a place where dead bodies were burned and buried: Lucr. Also the pyre after burning, Virg. II. In gen.: a tomb, sepulchral monument: *incidere in busto, to carve on a tomb*, Cic.: *Gallica busta, a place in Rome, so called from the Gauls burned and buried there*, Liv.

Fig.: *bustum legum omnium ac religionum, the tomb or destroyer*, Cic.

buxifer, ēra, ērum, adj. bearing box-trees, Cat.

buxum, i, v. *buxus*.

buxus, i, f. [*buxum*, i, n., Virg.] the box-tree: Ov. II. Meton. box-wood: *rasile, polished box*, Virg. Hence for things made of box-wood: a pipe or flute: id.: a whipping-top: *volubile buxum*, id.: a comb: Ov. (Borrowed from Gk. *πύξος*.) (Hence Fr. *buis*.)

C, o, the third letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding originally in sound to the Greek Γ. The Dullian inscription gives *LECIONES* for *legiones*; and even to the latest times C and Cn. stood for *Gaius* and *Gnaeus*. But from an early period there was a tendency to give to C the sound of K: in inscriptions *Consul* is represented by the abbreviation *Cos.* not *Kos.*; and K was retained as a written symbol only before a, as in *KAL.* for *Kalendae* and *Calumnia*. It is probable that, so long as Latin remained uncorrupted, C retained the hard sound of K, even before the vowels i and e. II. C in Latin corresponds to Skr. *k, kh, k'* or *ç*, and regularly to Gr. *κ*. Sometimes where π is found in Greek, Latin, following the orig. Indo-European, has c (or *qu*): thus *coquo*, *πέπω*; *linquo*, *λείπω*; *voco*, *φέπος*; *oculus*, *ὄφθαλμος*. In the Germanic languages it is represented by *h* and sometimes, in the middle of a word, by *g*: cf. *calamus*, O. H. G. *halm*; *cor* (stem. *cord-*), Goth. *hairtō*, Eng. *heart*; *cornu*, Goth. *haurn*, Eng. *horn*; *socer*, Goth. *svathra*; *decem*, Goth. *taihun*; *nox* (stem. *noct-*), Goth. *naht*, O. H. G. *naht*; *dacruma* (later *lacrima*), Goth. *tagr*. III. Changes of C in French. 1. of c into ch: cf.

Lat. *caballus*, *calidus*, *camera*, *canis*, &c.: with Fr. *cheval*, *chaud*, *chambre*, *chien*, etc. 2. Of c into s: cf. Lat. *facinus*, *licere*, *placere*, etc.: with Fr. *faisons*, *loisir*, *plaisir*, etc. 3. Of c into g: cf. Lat. *acer*, *macer*, etc.: with Fr. *aigre*, *maigre*, &c. 4. Omission of c: (i) Between two vowels: cf. Lat. *focus*, *jocus*, *nocere*, etc.: with Fr. *feu*, *jeu*, *nuire*, &c. (ii) followed by t: cf. Lat. *dictus*: Fr. *dit*; *lectus*: Fr. *lit*. (iii) followed by r: cf. Lat. *lacrima*, with Fr. *larme*. IV. as an abbrev. c stands for *Gaius*, and reversed, G, for *Gaia*. Upon voting tablets it meant *condemno*. As a numeral it denotes *centum*.

cāballus, i, m. = (*καβάλλης*, Plut.) an ordinary saddle or draught horse; a nag, hack (whereas *equus* = *race-horse*, *stallion*): Hor.: of a superior kind of saddle-horse, *Saturelano vectari caballo* (from *Satureia*, in Apulia), Hor.: *optat arare caballus, the nag would prefer to draw the plough* (of discontent with one's own work), id.

cāchinna, ōnis, f. [*cachinno*] violent laughter: Cic.

cāchinno, avi, atum, i. v. n. [*cachinnus*] to laugh aloud, burst out laughing immoderately (rare): Lucr.: Cic.

cāchinno, ōnis, m., one who laughs loudly, a scoffer: Pers.

cāchinus, i, m. a loud laugh, immoderate laughter: *tollere, to burst out laughing*, Cic.: *edere*, Suet. Fig., of the ripple and splash of waves, Cat. [Cf. Gr. *καχάζω*.]

cāco, avi, atum, i. v. n. to go to stool: Hor. [Cf. Gr. *κάκη*, *κακῶω*.]

cacōthēs, is, n. = *κακῶθης* (strictly, of bad habit) an obstinate, malignant disease, e. g. an ulcer: Plin. II. an itch for doing anything: *scribendi cacōthēs*, a passion for scribbling, Juv.

cācula, [*cācula* in Pl. Pseud. Arg. 4] ae, m., a servant, esp. the servant or slave of a soldier: Pl.

cācūmen, inis, n., the tip, end, or point of a thing; the peak, summit. Lucr.: *montana*, Ov.: *absol.*, Liv. II. Meton.: the end, limit: *donec ales-cundi summum tetigere cacūmen, until they have attained the utmost limit of their growth*, Lucr. (Etym. uncertain.)

cācūmīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*cacumen*] to point, make pointed: Ov.

cādāver, ēris, n. [*cado*] a dead body, a corpse, carcass (hence disting. from *corpus*): *conservatis cadaveribus*, Caes.: *informe*, Virg. As a term of reproach, of a worthless person: Cic.

cādāvērōsus, a, um, adj. [*cadaver*] like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous: Ter.

cādo, cecidi, cāsum, 3. v. n. to fall, fall down from a height, sink, etc. (opp. to *surgo*, *sto*; and disting. from *labor*, which means to slide or glide down): (aves) *praecipites cadunt in terram, fall headlong to the earth*, Lucr.

The place from which is designated by the Abl. with *ab*, *ex*, *de*: a summo cadere, Pl.: ex equo, Cic.: cadere de equo, Pl. Absol.: (unda) cadens: Virg. 2. Of the heavenly bodies: to set: cadentia sidera, the setting stars, Id.: iuxta solem cadentem, in the west, Id. 3. to fall away from, drop off, be shed; with Dat.: lanigeris gregibus sponte sua lanæ cadunt, Ov.: Virg. 4. Of a stream: to fall into, empty itself: in sinum maris, Liv. 5. to fall dead, to be slain: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes.: Tac. With *ab*: ab hoste, to be slain by, Ov. 6. to be sacrificed: Virg. II. Fig.: to fall under, become subject to: usu. with *sub* or *in* and *Acc.*, sometimes with *ad* and *Acc.*: sub sensus cadere nostros, to fall under the senses, i.e. to be perceived, Lucr.: in conspectum, to become visible, Cic.: ad servitiam, to fall to the lot of slaves, Liv.

2. With *in* or *sub* and *Acc.*: to fall in with, be suitable to, agree with, suit: non cadit in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic.: in his rebus, quæ sub eandem rationem cadunt, Id. 3. to fall upon a definite time (rare): in allenissimum tempus, Id. Hence, to fall due: in eam diem cadere numos, Id. 4. With *Dat.*: to fall to one, to happen, occur (esp. in an unexpected manner): and *absol.*: to fall out, turn out: nihil ipsis iure incommode cadere possit, Id.: utinam ceciderit primo, however it should turn out with him on whom the lot fell first, Liv. Absol.: verebar quorsum id casurum esset, how it would turn out, Cic. So of dice: to be cast, turn up: illud quod cecidit forte, Ter. Hence, cadere in (ad) irritum or cassum, to be frustrated, fail: omnia in cassum cadunt, Pl.: ad irritum cadens spes, Liv. 5. to fall (in strength, power, worth, etc.), to decrease, diminish, abate, decay, etc.: cadit Eurys, Ov.: cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, subsided, Virg.: cura patrum cadere (= recedere) et succedere matrum incipit, Id.: non debemus ita cadere animis, to lose courage, be disheartened, Cic.: cadent quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, fall into disuse, Hor. With Abl. of causa or formula, to lose one's cause or suit: causa cadere, Cic.: also *absol.*, cadere, Tac. With Abl. of crimen: to fall by an accusation, to be condemned: criminibus repetundarum, Id. Of theatrical representations: to fall through, to fail (opp. to stare): securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. 6. Rhet. t. t., of words and periods: to be terminated, end, close: verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic. [V. cedo.] (Hence Fr. *chécir*, chance: mod. Fr. *choir*, chance.)

caducēator, ōris, m. [caduceum] a herald, an officer sent with a flag of truce: Liv.

caducēum, i, n. (strictly adj.: sc. sceptrum or baculum), or **caduceus**,

i, m. (sc. scipio), the herald's staff (emblem of peace): caduceo ornatus, Cic. 2. the wand of Mercury, as messenger of the gods: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.) [a Latinization of Dor. *καρυκίων* (Att. *κρυκεῖον*)].

cadūcifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [caduceus fero] bearing a herald's staff, epithet of Mercury: Ov.

cadūcus, a, um, adj. [cado] inclined to fall, easily falling (rare): vitis, quæ natura caduca est, Cic.

II. that falls or has fallen, about to fall (mostly poet.): frondes, Virg.: caduco fulmine, with descending bolt, Hor.: caduci bello, slain in war, Virg.

In gen., devoted to death (= Horace's moriturus): juvenis, Id. III. Fig.: frail, fleeting, perishable, vain: corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic.: fama, Ov.: spes, vain, futile, Id.

IV. In law, caduca bona: possessions left under conditions to a legatee, who neglected to fulfil those conditions: they then fell to other heirs, or to the exchequer: hence, vacant, having no heir (v. Smith's Ant. bona caduca): hereditates, Cic. Hence, Fig. of other things: caduca atque vacua possessio, Id.

2. As Subst.: caducum, i, n. a windfall: Juv.

cadurcum, i, n. [Cadurci, a Gallic tribe] a Cadurcian coverlet, of Cadurcian linen: Juv.: and meton., a bed of the kind, a marriage bed: Id.

cadus, i, m. a large vessel (mostly of earthenware) for containing liquids, esp. wine; a jar: Virg. Meton. wine: nec parce cadis, Hor. Also = urna, a funeral urn: ænus, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *κάδος*.]

caecigēnus, a, um, adj. [caecus and gen in gigno], born blind: Lucr.

caecitas, ātis, f. [caecus] blindness (rare): Cic. Fig.: in furore animi et caecitate, Id.

caeco, avi, atum, i, v. a. [Id.] to make blind, to blind: Lucr. II. Fig.: mentes imperitorum, Cic.

III. Meton.: to render dark, to obscure: of discourse: Id.

caecobum, i, n. (sc. vinum), Caecuban wine: Hor.

caecus, a, um, adj., blind: Cic.: corpus, the back, Sall. Proverb.: ut si caecus iter monstrare velit, the blind leading the blind, Hor.: apparet id quidem etiam caeco, that may be seen even by a blind man, Liv. 2. Fig.: mentally or morally blind: caecus atque amens tribunus, Cic.

With *ad*: caecus ad has belli artes, blind to them, easily deceived by, Liv. Of the passions: amor, Virg.: furor, Hor.: pavor, Tac. II. Meton.: that cannot be seen, invisible, hidden, secret: vallum caecum, an invisible fence, Caes.: fores, private, Virg.: vulnus, a secret wound, Lucr.: also, a wound upon the back (a tergo), Virg. With ref. to hearing: caecum murmur, obscure sound, Id. 2. Fig.: of mental objects: caecas exponere causas, mys-

terious, Lucr. III. Also Meton.: that obstructs the vision; dark, gloomy, obscure: caeca calligine, thick darkness, Virg.: nox, Lucr.: domus, without windows, Cic.: acervus (of chaos) chaotic, confused, Ov. 2. Fig.: uncertain, doubtful: vestigia, Virg.: obscura spe et caeca expectatione pendere, i.e. of an uncertain consequence or result, Cic.: crimen, that cannot be sustained, Liv. 3. ineffectual, unmeaning: caeci in nubibus ignes, aimless, Virg. No sup. [Cf. Goth. *haihs*, one-eyed.]

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caelāmen, inis, n. [caelo] a bas-relief (rare): clypei caelamina, Ov.

caelātor, ōris, m. [Id.] a carver in bas-relief, a chaser in silver, an engraver: Cic.

caelātūra, æ, f. [Id.] the art of carving bas-reliefs, esp. in metals; engraving, chasing (v. Smith's Ant.): Quint. II. Meton.: the engraved figures, carved work: Suet.

caelebs (not coelebs), libis, adj. unmarried, single (whether of a bachelor or of a widower): caelebs senex, Pl.: Hor. Meton.: caelebs vita, a bachelor's life, Id. II. Of animals: caelebs aut vidua columba, Plin. Of trees on which no vine has been trained: caelebs platanus, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

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caelites: the inhabitants of heaven, the gods: grates tibi ago, summe sol, vobisque reliqui caelites, Cic.

caelestis (coel.), e (Abl. sing. caeleste for caelesti, Ov.: Gen. plur. caelestum, for caelestium, Virg.), adj. [Id.] pertaining to the sky or heaven, heavenly, celestial: arcus, the rainbow, Plin.: aqua, rain, Hor.: prodigia, Liv. Subst.: caelestia, n. pl., the heavenly bodies, Cic. II. Meton.: divine: sapientia, Hor.: auxilium, of the gods, Ov. 2. Subst.: mostly plur.: the gods: in concilio caelestium, Cic.

3. In gen.: divine, god-like, magnificent, pre-eminent, etc.: caelestes divinasque legiones, id.: quos Elea domum reducit palma caelestes, glorified like the gods, Hor.

caelicola (coel.), ae (Gen. plur. caelicolum, Virg.), adj. [caelum colo] (poet.) dwelling in heaven, a deity, a god: Ov.: Juv.

caelifer (coel.), era, erum, adj. [caelum fero] (poet.) supporting the heavens: caelifer Atlas, Virg.

caeli-potens (coel.), entis, adj. [caelum potens], powerful in heaven: Pl.

caelo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [caelum, 2] to engrave in relief upon metals, to carve, engrave, chase: hanc speciem Praxiteles caelavit argento, Cic.: pictis caelatisque formis, engravings, id. Upon wood: Virg. II. Meton.: of poetry: caelatum musis opus, Hor.

(1) **caelum** (often but incorrectly written coelum), i, n. (old form caelus, i, m. plur. only caeli, Lucr.), the sky, heaven, the heavens, the vault of heaven: ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia caelum, Ov.: rotundum ut caelum, terraque ut media sit, Cic.: de caelo tangi, to be struck by lightning, Liv.: also, e caelo ictus, Cic.: de caelo servare, to observe the signs of heaven, id.: de caelo fieri, of celestial signs, to come to pass, id. II. Meton.: the air, climate, atmosphere, weather: salubre, Cic.: palustre, marshy air, Liv.: foedum (of the climate of Britain), Tac.: caelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Of the earth, in opposition to the Lower World: falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. III. Fig.: the summit of prosperity, happiness, honour, etc.: Caesar in caelum fertur, Cic.: in caelo sum, I am perfectly content, id. [Caelum is for cavilum, from same root as cavus: it is thus the native Lat. word corresponding to Gr. κοῖλον, and means "vaulted, arched."] (Hence Ital. cielo; Fr. ciel.)

(2) **caelum**, i, n. [for caed-lum from caedo], the chisel or burin of a sculptor or engraver: Quint.

caementum, i, n. [caedo] rough stone, as it comes from the quarry, used for walls (most freq. in plur.): Cic.: Liv.: Hor.

caen and its deriv., v. cena, etc.

caenum, v. coenum.

caepa (also cepa), ae, f., and **caepe** (cepe), is, n. (in plur. only cepae, arum, f.), an onion: Hor.: Ov.: Juv. (Hence It. cipolla.)

caerimonia, ae, f. a religious usage, a sacred ceremony (whilst ritus designates both religious and profane rites) (mostly in the plur.): in sacerdotio caerimonisque diligentissimus, Cic.: caerimoniae diligenter, Cic.: caerestes (opp. to justa funebria placandosque Manes), Liv.: bellicae (opp. to in pace religiones), id. II. religious awe, reverence, worship, manifested in external acts (mostly sing.): sacra summa religione caerimoniaeque conficere, Cic. III. sacredness, sanctity (in this sense rare, and only in sing.): augendam caerimoniam loco, Tac. [Since cavira was an old form of cura, caerimonia is by some connected with curo.]

caeruleus, in poetry also **caerulus**, a, um, adj. [commonly regarded as, by dissimilation, for caeruleus from caelum] dark blue, azure, dark-coloured, cerulean: poet. epithet of the sky, of the sea, of rivers, and other kindred objects: omnes se Britannii vitro inficiunt quod caeruleum efficit colorem, Caes.: ponti plaga caerula, Lucr.: caerulei dii, sea-deities, Ov.: deus, Neptune, Prop.: mater, Thetis, Prop.: caeruleus Thybris, Virg. Of other dark-coloured objects: crines, Ov.: angues, Virg. 2. As Subst.: caerula, orum, n., the sky: Ov.: the sea, Virg. II. Meton. and poet.: dark, gloomy, sable: equi (Plutonis), Ov. III. dark green: quercus, id.

Caesareus, a, um [Caesar] pertaining to Caesar: Ov.

caesariatus, a, um, adj. [caesaries] (very rare): covered with hair, having long hair: Pl.

caesaries, ei, f. a head of hair, hair: usu. of men, but also of women (only sing.): decora, Virg.: promissa, long, Liv. 2. the hair of the beard (v. rare): Ov.

Caesarinus, a, um [Caesar] pertaining to Caesar, Caesarian: celeritas, Cic.

caesicius, a, um, adj. [caesius] bluish, dark blue: linteolum, Pl.

caesim, adv. [caedo] by cutting, with cuts: of the propagation of plants: Col. 2. Milit. t. t. with the edge of the sword, opp. to punctum, with the point: punctum magis quam caesim petere hostem, Liv. II. Rhetor. t. t. in short clauses: Cic.

caesius, a, um, adj. bluish gray (very rare, and usually of the eyes): caesios oculos Minervae, Cic.

caespes (also cesp-es), itis, m. a turf, sod: recentibus caespitibus tabernacula constrata, Caes. Used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering huts, sheds, etc.: araque gramineo viridis de caespite fiat, Ov.: nec fortuitum spernere caespitem, the chance-cut turf (for building), Hor. II. Meton.: an altar of turf: positusque carbo

caespite vivo, id. III. In gen.: a grassy field, green sward, turf: hastam de caespite vellit, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

caestus (not cestus), us, m. [caedo] a strap of bull's hide loaded with lead or iron, wound around the hands and arms, a boxing-glove for pugilists: Cic.: Virg.: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.

caeterus, a, um, with its derivatives: v. ceter.

caetra, ae, v. cetra.

calamister, tri, m. [calamistrum, i, n. Pl.: Varr.] [calamus] a curling iron, crimping-pin (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.): calamistri vestigia, Cic. II. Fig. of discourse: excessive or artificial ornament, flourish of words: id.

calamistratus, a, um, adj. [calamister] curled with the iron: coma, Cic.

calamitas, atis, f. damage, injury, loss, misfortune, adversity: Cic. Esp. of the misfortunes of war, defeat: magnam calamitatem pulcos accepisse: quibus proclis calamitatibusque fractos, Caes. [The ancient gramm. derived the word from calamus, and defined it to be a fall of hail or a tempest, which damages the crops. Acc. to some, it comes from cad-o, through the obsolete adj. calamis (whence incolumis): the change of d to l is not impossible, and Pompey is said to have always written kadamitas.]

calamitosus, adv. disastrously, miserably: Cic.

calamitosus, a, um, adj. [calamitas] Act.: that causes great damage or loss, ruinous, disastrous, destructive: acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. II. Pass.: suffering great damage, exposed to injury, unfortunate, miserable: homines, agri, id.

calamus, i, m. a reed, cane (pure Lat. arundo, q. v.): Plin. II. Meton.: Of objects made of reeds: a reed-pen: quicumque calamus in manus meas inciderit, eo utar tanquam bono, Cic.: a reed-pipe: unco saepe labro calamos percurrit hiantes, with curved lip runs over the open reeds, Lucr.: a dart, an arrow: hastas et calami spicula Gnosil, Hor.: a fishing-rod: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. III. Transf. to things of a similar form: any straw of grain, a stalk, stem, blade: lupini calamus, Virg. [Prob. borrowed from Gr. κάλαμος; with which cf. O. H. G. halam, halm.] (Hence Fr. chaume.)

calathiscus, i, m. = καλαθίσκος, a small wicker basket: Cat.

calathus, i, m. = κάλαθος, a wicker basket, a hand-basket (= quasillum) (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.). Acc. to diff. uses, a flower-basket, a wool-basket, a thread- or fruit-basket, etc.: implet calathos e vimine textos, Ov.: calathi Minervae, Virg. II. Meton.: any other vessel of similar form, of metal

or wood: a milk-bowl, milk-pail: id.: a wine-cup: id.

calator, ōris, m. [calo] (lit. a servant for calling, etc., a crier: hence, in gen.), any servant, attendant: Pl.

calatus, a, um, v. calo.

calcanēum, i, n. [calx] (a rare form for calx) the heel: Virg. (Hence It. calcagno.)

calcar, āris, n. [id.] a spur: calcar quadrupedem agitare, Pl.: concitare, Liv.: calcaribus uti, Cic. Proverb.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, to spur a willing horse, Plin. Ep.

calcarinus, a, um, adj. [calx, 2] of or pertaining to lime: Plin.

calcatu, a, um, Part. [calco].

calceamentum (calcia-), i, n. [calco] shoeing, shoes in gen.: calceamentum, solum callum; cubile, terra: Cic.

calcearium, i, n. [calceus] shoe-money, Suet.

calceatus (calciatus), a, um, Part. [calco].

calceo (calcio), avi, atum, i, v. a. [calceus] to furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe: pedes, Phaedr. Of animals: Suet. Comice: dentes calceati, well prepared for biting, Pl. (Hence Fr. chausser.)

calceolarium (calciol.), ii, m. a shoemaker: Pl.

calceolus, i, m. dim. [calceus] a small shoe, a half-boot (rare): repandus, with pointed toes, Cic.

calceus (also calcius), i, m. [calx] a walking shoe, a half-boot (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.): calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic.: calceos poscere (= soleas poscere, v. solea), to rise from table (since the Romans took off their shoes at meals), Plin.: calceos mutare, i. e. to become a senator (from the peculiar shoes worn by senators), Cic.

calciatus, etc. v. calceatus, etc.

calcio, v. calceo.

calcitro, i, v. n. [calx] to strike with the heels, to kick, of animals (rare): Plin. Fig.: to resist, to be stubborn or refractory: Cic. II. to strike convulsively with the feet, to writhe, of one dying: Ov.

calcitro, ōnis, m. a kicker: equus, Varr. II. Of men: a boisterous fellow, a blusterer: Pl.

calco, avi, atum, i, v. a. [calx] to tread upon, to trample under foot, to walk over: adstructos morientum acervos, Ov.: calcanda semel via leti, must once be trod, Hor. II. Fig.: to trample upon, tread down, oppress: amorem, Ov.: hostem, Juv.

calculus, i, m. dim. [calx, 2] a small stone, a pebble: Cic.: dumosis calculis arvis, gravel in the thorny fields, Virg. II. a counter used in playing draughts; hence, fig., calculus r. ducere, to take back a move, retrace one's steps, Cic. III. a stone used for reckoning; hence, meton.: a reckoning, computing, calculating: calculus alicujus rei subducere, to

compute, id.: ad calculos vocare aliquem, to subject to an accurate reckoning, id., aliquem, to settle accounts with any one, Liv.: ponatur calculus, let us make a reckoning, Juv.

caldus, a, um, v. calidus.

calefacio (contr. calfacio), feci, factum: inf. pass. caleferi, 3. v. a. [caleo facio] to make warm or hot, to warm, heat: corpus, Cic. II. Fig.: to heat; to vex, to anger, to disturb, excite, glow, etc.: calface hominem, id.: (rubor) calefacta per ora cucurrit, Virg.: calefactaque corda tumultu, id.

calefacto, i, v. a. freq. [calefacio] to make warm, to warm, heat (very rare): calefactare aquam, Pl. II. Fig.: aliquem virgis, id.

calefactus or **calfactus**, a, um, Part. [calefacio].

calefio, v. calefacio.

Calendae, v. Kalendae.

calēnum, i, n. (sc. vinum) [Cales] Calenian wine: molle Calenum, Juv.

calēo, ui, 2. v. n. [caliturus, Ov.: impers. caletur, Pl.] to be warm or hot, to glow with heat (opp. to frigere): calere ignem, Cic.: calentia membra, Virg.: centumque Sabae ture calent arae, id. Poet. of persons: to feel warm (= aestuare): qui apud carbonem assident semper calent, Pl. II. Fig.: to glow in mind, to be roused, warmed, inflamed: (populus levis) calet uno scribendi studio, glow with a universal desire for writing, Hor.: femina calere, to become enamoured of, id. Also, to be troubled, perplexed: te calere puto, Cic.: mentis morbo, to labour under, Hor. 2. Of abstract things: to be urged on zealously, to be carried on enthusiastically: illud crimen de numis caluit re recent, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic. 3. to be yet warm, new, or fresh: at enim nihil est, nisi dum calet hoc agitur, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

calesco, 3. v. n. incep. [caleo] to grow or become warm or hot (opp. to refrigerare): calescere vel apricatione vel igni, Cic. II. Fig.: to become excited, inflamed with love, etc.: quo propius nunc est, flamma propiore calesco, Ov.

calfacio, v. calefacio.

calida (calda), ae, f. (sc. aqua), hot water, Cato: Tac.

calide (calde), adv. quickly, promptly: Pl.

calidum (caldum), i, n. a warm drink, hot wine and water: Pl.

calidus, a, um, adj. (contr. form caldus, predom. in Aug. period in prose, but not used by the poets exc. when required by the metre. Comp. caldior, Hor.) [caleo: like aridus, frigidus, fervidus, etc.] warm, hot: fons, Lucr.: omne quod est calidum et igneum, of a warm and fiery character, Cic. II. Fig.: hot, fiery, rash: eager, spirited: fierce, vehement, impetuous (of living beings, only in the poets): equus calidus animis, of a

fiery spirit, Virg.: redemptor, eager, active, Hor. 2. quick, ready (rare): hunc homini opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, quick, i. e. quickly, Pl. (Hence It. caldo; Fr. chaud.)

calendrum, i, n. [perh. = καλ- λυτρον, ornament] female's head-dress made of false hair: Hor.

caliga, ae, f. [prob. cognate with calceus] a strong and heavy shoe, studded with iron nails, worn by Roman soldiers (v. Smith's Ant.): Cic.

2. Fig.: offendere tot caligas, tot millia clavorum, i. e. common soldiers, Juv.

caligatus, a, um, adj. [caliga] wearing heavy shoes: Juv.

caliginosus, a, um, adj. [caligo] covered with mist, foggy, dark, obscure, gloomy (rare): caelum et humidum et caliginosum, Cic. II. Fig.: caliginosa nox, murky night, obscurity, Hor.

caligo, inis, f. mist, fog, Liv.: Ov.

II. Meton.: darkness, gloom, obscurity, Cic.: cum altitudo caliginem oculis obfudisset, had occasioned dimness or dizziness, Liv. III. Fig.: mental blindness, dulness of understanding, obtuseness: caeca mentem caligine consitus, Cat. 2. Of gloomy circumstances: calamity, affliction: ecce illa tempestas caligo bonorum, tenebrae reipublicae, id. [Curt. compares Gr. καλ-ις and καλ-αιος.]

caligo, i, v. n. and a. [caligo]: Neutr.: to emit vapour, to steam, reek: Col. 2. to be involved in darkness, to be dark, gloomy: caligare oculos, the eyes are darkened, Lucr.: caligantem nigra formidine lucum, Virg. II. Act.: to veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure (very rare): altae caligantesque fenestrae, producing a dizzy blindness by their height, Juv.

caligula, ae, f. dim. [caliga] a small military boot: Tac.

calix, icis, m. = καλ-ιξ, a cup, goblet, a drinking vessel: calix mulsi, Cic.: secundum, plentiful cups, Hor. II. Meton.: wine: Cat. III. a cooking vessel, pot: Ov. (Hence Fr. calice; Eng. chalice.)

callēo, 2. v. n. and a. [callum]: Neutr.: to be thick-skinned (rare): plagis costae callent, Pl. 2. Fig.: to be hardened, callous, insensible: Serv. Sulpic. in Cic. 3. to be practiced, to be wise by experience, to be skilful, versed in: omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent, Pl. II. Act.: to know by experience or practice, to know, understand: jura, Cic. With Inf.: duramque callat pauperiem pati, knows how to endure, Hor.

callidē, adv. [callidus] skilfully, shrewdly, expertly: callide arguteque dicere, Cic. II. cunningly, craftily, artfully: vitia sua callide occultare, Sall.

calliditas, ātis, f. [callidus] shrewdness, skilfulness, readiness, dexterity, aptness: nec calliditate Poenos, nec

artibus Graecos superavimus, Cic.

II. *cunning*: calliditas potius quam sapientia, id. Of stratagem in war: Liv. Of oratorical artifices: Cic. In plur. Syri calliditates, sly tricks, Ter.

callidus, a, um, adj. [calleo] shrewd, worldly-wise, experienced, expert, skilful: ut agitator callidus, equos sustinebo, Cic.: (Chrysippus) versutus et callidus, suble, id. With Gen.: rei militaris, Tac. Gr. constr. with Inf.: callidus condere furto, expert at concealing, Hor. Meton. of things: callidissimum artificium (naturae), most ingenious, Cic. II. In bad sense: crafty, cunning, artful, sly: gens non astuta nec callida, Tac.: ad fraudem callidi, Cic. Meton. of things: doll, Pl.: audacia, Cic.

callis, is, m. (fem. Lucr.: Liv.), a narrow foot-path, a mountain-track; usu. a path made by the treading of cattle: Cic.: per devias calles exercitum ducere, Liv. [Cf. Gr. κῆλ-εὐθός.]

callōsus, a, um, adj. [callum] with a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous: Plin. II. In gen.: thick, hard, solid: ova, Hor.

callum, i, n. (callus, i, m., Cels.), hardened skin (esp. on the feet or hands): calceamentum solorum callum, Cic. II. Meton.: the firm flesh of certain animals: aprugnum, Pl.: for which also absol. callum, id. Of the hard skin of plants: Plin. III. Fig.: hardness, callousness, insensibility, stupidity (rare): ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, renders callous to pain, Cic. [Cf. Gr. κόλλωψ.]

cālo (an old word, also written with its derivatives kalo), to call out, proclaim, convoke (only as t. t. in religious matters): calata comitia, comitia held for consecrating a priest or a king, Gell. [Root cal or cla: cf. kal-endae, cla-mor, nomen-cla-tor; Gr. καλέω and O. H. G. hal-ōn are cognate.]

cālo, ōnis, m. a soldier's servant: (v. Smith's Ant.): Caes.: Liv.

III In gen.: any low servant, attendant, drudge: Cic.: Hor.

cālor, ōris, m. [caleo] warmth, heat, glow: vis frigoris et caloris, Cic. 2. Esp. summer heat: vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, id. Hence also for summer, opp. to ver and autumnus; esp. in pl.: mediis caloribus, in the middle of summer, Liv.: calores austrini, the parching heat of the sirocco, Virg. II. Fig.: the heat of passion, zeal, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence: si calor ac spiritus tulit, Quint. Poet.: the fire of love: trahere calorem, Ov. (Hence Fr. chaleur.)

caltha, ae, f. a strong-smelling yellow flower, prob. pot marigold: Virg.

calthūla, ae, f. [caltha] a woman's robe of a yellow colour: Pl.

cālumnia, (also written kalumnia), ae, f. [calvor] intrigue, trick, artifice, subterfuge; cavil, sophistry:

Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, by the trick of "talking against time," Cic.: existunt etiam saepe injuria calumnia quadam, a kind of quibble, id.: religionis calumnia, a pretext derived from religious scruples, id. II. Legal t. t. a false accusation, dishonest legal procedure: calumnia litium aliquid petere, id.: calumniam jurare, to swear that one did not bring a malicious accusation, id.: Liv. 2. Meton. for actio calumniae, an action for malicious accusation (v. Smith's Ant.): calumniam effugere, Cic.: condemnatus calumnia, Tac.

cālumniātor (kal), ōris, m. [calumniator] mostly t. t. a contriver of tricks or artifices, a peltifogger, a quibbler: Cic.

cālumnior, (also kalumnior) atus, i, v. a. dep. [calumnia]. To accuse falsely; to censure, attack in a sophistical or unfair manner, to cavil: nam quod antea (te) calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic. 2. Fig.: to torment oneself with groundless care or anxiety: sed calumniabar ipse: putabam qui obviam mihi venisset, suspicaturum, id. II. Legal t. t. to contrive legal artifices or false accusations, to make use of quibbles and frivolous objections: ludificari et calumniari, id.

calva, ae, f. the scalp without hair: Liv.

calvities, ei, f. [calvus] baldness (rare for calvitium): Suet.

calvitiūm, ii, n. [id.] baldness: Cic.

calvor, i, v. a. dep. to devise tricks, use artifice, to deceive: Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

calvus, a, um, adj. bald, without hair (rare): Pl. (Hence Fr. chauve.)

(1) **calx**, calcis, f. (sometimes m.) the heel: calces deteris, you are treading on my heels, Pl.: calcemque terit jam calce, Virg.: ferrata calce, with spurred heel, id.: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, Cic.: caedere calcibus, to kick, Pl. Prov.: adversus stimulum calces (sc. jactare, etc.), to kick against the goad, Ter.

(2) **calx**, calcis, f. (sometimes m.): Lit. a small stone: hence a counter or draught (rare for dim. calculus, q. v.): Pl. II. limestone, lime, whether slaked or unslaked: Cic.: viva, quicklime, Vitruv. III. Meton.: the goal or limit in a racecourse (marked with lime or chalk; opp. to carceres, q. v.): ad calcem pervenire, Cic. Fig.: ad carceres a calce revocari, to have to do a thing all over again, id. (Hence Fr. chaux.)

cālŷcūlus, i, m. [calyx] the calyx of a flower: Plin.

cālŷx, ŷcis, m. = κάλυξ, the calyx of a flower; id. II. shell (of shell-fish, etc.): id.

camara, ae, v. camera.

cambio, 4. v. n. to exchange, barter:

App. (Hence the It. and mercantile cambio, cambiare, cambiatura, etc.: Fr. changer, etc.)

cāmella, ae, f. a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, wine-cup: Ov.

cāmēlus, i, m., a camel, a dromedary: Cic. [Of Semitic origin; cf. Hebr. gāmāl.] (Hence Fr. chameau.)

cāmēna, ae, f. [orig. casmena; cf. Vedic Skr. çans, to relate, sing] a (Latin) muse: Hor.: Virg.: Ov.

cāmēra (also cāmāra), ae, f. a vault, an arched roof, an arch: Cic.

II. a flat ship with a covering of planks: Tac. [Borrowed from Gr. καμάρη. Lat. camurus is probably cognate.] (Hence Fr. chambre.)

cāminus, i, m. = ἡ κάμινος, a smelting furnace, a forge: Aetnam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis, Virg.: Juv. 2. a fire-place: camino luculento uti, to keep a bright fire, Cic. Proverb.: oleum addere camino, to add fuel to the flame, to aggravate an evil, Hor. (Hence Fr. cheminée; and from it Eng. chimney.)

cammarus (gamm.), i, m. = κάμματος, a kind of lobster, Juv.

campānus morbus, a kind of wart endemic in Campania: Hor.

campē, ēs, f. = κάμπη, a winding, writhing: campas dicere, to seek evasions, Pl.

campester, tris, tre, adj. [campus] pertaining to a plain, flat, campaign, level: opp. to montanus and collinus: campestris ac demissi loci, Caes.: vici, Liv.: urbs, id.: barbari, dwelling in plains, id.: Scythae, inhabiting the steppes, Hor.: hostis, fighting in a plain, Liv. Subst. campestris, lum, n. plu., flat land, level ground: pauca campestrum, Tac. II. relating to the athletic exercises in the Campus Martius: ludus, Cic.: proelia, contests, Hor. Subst.: campestre, is, n. (sc. velamentum), a leather girdle worn about the loins, a wrestling apron: id.

III. pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius: gratia, Liv.

campus, i, m. an even, flat space, a plain: campos et montes peragrantes, Cic.: in agro publico campi duo milia jugerum immunda possidere, 2000 acres of level soil, id.: Virg. 2. Meton.: any level surface: campi liquentes, the watery plains, the sea, Virg.: immota attollitur unda campus, i. e. the level rock, id. II. Esp. the Campus Martius at Rome: a place of assembly for the Roman people: Cic.: e campo comitia ad patres translata sunt, transferred from the people to the senate, Tac. Meton.: the comitia themselves: curiam pro senatu, campum pro comitiis, Cic. Also, as a place for games, exercise, recreation, military drills, etc.: id. There were other campi at Rome, as the Campus Esquilinus, etc. Hence, 2. Fig.: a field of action, a subject of debate, etc.: magnus est in republica campus, multis apertus cursus ad laudem, id.

[Prob. cogn. with *κηπος*.] (Hence Fr. *champ*.)

cāmūr, ūra, ūrum, *adj.* crooked, bent inwards: cornua, Virg. [v. camera.]

cānālis, is, m. a pipe, channel, esp. a water-pipe: currentem ilignis canālibus undam, Virg.: Caes.: Liv. [Cogn. with *κάννα*.]

cancelli, ōrum, m. plu. (dim. of cancer, 2) an enclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, or anything of the kind by which a place is enclosed and protected: esp. fori, the bar of tribunals, Cic.: the barrier in the public spectacles: id.: circi, Ov. II. Fig.: boundaries, limits: extra hos cancellos egredi, Cic.

(1) **cancer**, cri, (gen. canceris, Lucr.), m. a crab: Virg. II. a sign of the zodiac, the Crab: Cic.: Lucr.: Ov. Poet. the south: id.: and Meton., great heat: id. III. a cancer: id. [Cf. Gr. *καρκίνος*.] (Hence It. *granchio*, *canicro*; Fr. *cancer*, *chancre*.)

(2) **cancer**, cri, m. [cogn. with *κυκλῖς*] a lattice, Fest.

candē-facio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [candeo facio] to make dazzlingly white: Pl.

candēla, ae, f. [candeo] a light, wax-light, tallow candle, torch, taper (used by the poor, and in funeral processions): breve lumen candela, Juv. Meton.: candelam apponere valvis, i. e. to set the house on fire, id. II. a *sora* covered with pitch or wax (which reserved anything wrapped round with it from decay): Liv.

candēlābrum, i, n. [candela] a candlestick, a chandelier: Cic.

candens, entis, Part. [candeo]. II. *Adj.* shining white, glittering (poet.): taurus, snow-white, Virg.: elephantus, pure white ivory, id.: Ov.

candēo, ul, 2. v. n. to be of brilliant whiteness, to shine, glitter (mostly poet.): ubi canderet vestis, Hor. 2. to be glowing hot: ut calidis candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, as the glowing iron hisses from the hot furnace, Lucr.: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, used to singe his hair with a red-hot coal, Cic.

[The compounds accendo, incendo, etc. imply a simple trans. verb *cando*; v. accendo.]

candescō, ul, 3. v. n. insep. [candeo] to become of a glittering white, to glisten: ut solet aer candescere solis ab ortu, Ov. 2. to grow red-hot: ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr.

candidatōrius, a, um, *adj.* [candidatus] pertaining to a candidate: Cic.

candidatus, a, um, *adj.* [candidus] clothed in pure white: Pl. Hence,

candidatus, i, m. a candidate for office (because clothed in a white toga): Cic. Fig.: candidatus immortalitatis et gloriae, a candidate for, one who aspires to, Plin. Pan.

candidē, adv. in dazzling white: vestitus, Pl.

candidolus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [candidus] shining white; only of small

objects: dentes, beautiful white teeth, Cic.

candidus, a, um, *adj.* [candeo] of a dazzling white, gleaming (opp. to niger, a glistening or lustrous black: while albus is a dead white, opp. to ater, a dead black): vestis, Liv.: luna, Virg.: candenti corpore cycnum, glossy white, id.: candidior barba, hoary, id.: populus, the silver poplar, id. 2.

Meton. and poet.: of personal beauty: fair, beautiful: Dido, id.: cervix, Hor. As an epithet of the gods: candido Bassareu, O beaming Bacchus, Hor. Proverb.: candido de nigris facere, to make black white: Ov. Poet. for candidatus, clothed in white: pompa, id. Candida sententia = candidi lapilli, a sentence of acquittal, id. II. Fig.: pure, clear, serene; clean, spotless, etc. Of the voice: clear, silver-toned, opp. to fusca: Quint. Of discourse: clear, perspicuous, unaffected: puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi, Cic. And meton. of the orator himself: Quint. 2. Of mind and character: pure, honest, upright, candid, frank: candidus iudex, Hor. 3. Of conditions of life: fortunate, auspicious: dies, Pers.: Favonii, Hor.: O diem laetum, notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo, happiest of days, Plin. Ep.

candor, ōris, m. [id.] a dazzling, glossy whiteness, radiance, brightness, splendour, etc.: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic.: tunicarum, Liv. 2. Of persons: fairness, beauty: fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor (in Venere Coa), Cic. II. Fig.: of discourse: brilliancy, fucatus candor, id. 2. Of mind or character: uprightness, fairness, openness, candour: candor animi, Ov.

cānens, entis, Part. [caneo]. II. *adj.* gray, grayish: Virg.

cānens, entis, Part. [cano].

cāneo, ul, 2. v. n. [canus] to be white or hoary: temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Virg.

canes, is, v. canis.

cānesco, 3. v. insep. [caneo] to grow white or hoary: pabula canescunt, Ov. Hence = senescere, to grow old: id. And fig. of discourse: quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret, was getting feeble, Cic.

cānicūla, ae, f. dim. [canis] a small dog or bitch: Plin. Hence fig. of a quarrelsome woman: Pl. II. the Dog-star, Sirius: flagrans, Hor.: rubra, id.

cāninus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a dog, canine: lac, Ov.: scæva canina, a favourable augury from a dog, Pl. Fig.: litera, the letter R, Pers.: eloquentia, snarling, Quint.: verba, cutting words, Ov.

cānis (also canes, like aedes, apes, for aedis, apis, etc., Pl.), is, com., a dog, hound: canum fida custodia, Cic.: often used as fem. when the species

is referred to: aut trudit acres multa cane apros, Hor. As a term of reproach, dog: Pl.: Ter. A contemptuous designation, a hanger-on, a parasite: multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se habet, Cic. CAVE CANEM, an inscription before doors, "Beware of the dog," Petr. II. a constellation, canis major, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (cānicula or Sirius), and minor, commonly called antecanis (hence in plur. canes): Varr.: Ov.

III. the sea-dog: Plin.: and mythically, of the dogs of Scylla: Lucr. [For canis: cf. Skr. *çvan-*: Gr. *κύων*, stem *κυν-*; Goth. *hun-d-s*, Eng. *hound*.] (Hence Fr. *chien*; Ital. *cane*.)

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cannābis, ae, f., (and less freq. **cannābum**, i, n.) = *κάνναβις* and *κάναβος*, hemp: Varr.: Col. [Prob. borrowed from the Greek; cf. O. H. G. *hanf*, Eng. *hemp*.] (Hence It. *canape*, Fr. *chanvre*.)

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Virg. 2. *Neutr.*: priusquam signa canerent, *before the signals sounded*, Liv. Phr.: receptul canere, *to sound a retreat*: id. Poet.: with Acc.: cecinit jussos receptus, Ov. Also *impers.*: Caesar receptul canit jussit, Caes. Fig.: revocante et receptul canente senatu, Cic. [Cf. Gr. κανάσω, καναχή, κόναβος.]

cānor, ōris, m. [cano] *tune, song, melody*: cyncul, Lucr.: Martius aeris rauci canor, *martial clang*, Virg.

cānōrus, a, um, adj. [canor] *tuneful, melodious, harmonious*: of the voice: vox Sirenum, Ov. And as a fault in delivery, a *sing-song, droning tone*: sine contentione vox, nec languens, nec canora, Cic.: versus, Hor.: nugae, *mere jingling*, id. *Neut.* as Subst.: omnino canorum illud in voce splendescit, *melodious, flowing style*, Cic. II. Of men or things producing sound: orator, Cic.: Triton, Ov.: aves, Virg.: ales, i.e. cyncus, *the tuneful bird*, Hor. Of instruments: fides, Virg.

cantatio, ōnis, f. [canto] *music, song*: Pl.

cantērinus (canth.), a, um, adj. [canterius] *pertaining to a horse*: haec mulier canterino ritu astans somulat, *like a horse*, Pl.

cantōrius (canth.), il, m. [borrowed from Gr. κανθήλιος, a pack-ass] *a gelding*: Cic. Proverb.: canterius in fossa, *in a helpless condition*, Liv.

cantharis, idis, f. = κανθαρίς, *a genus of beetles*: of several species, freq. used in medicine, Plin.

cantharus, i, m. = κανθαρος, *a large, wide-bellied drinking vessel with handles, a tankard, pot*: Pl.: potare modicis cantharis, *cups of simple make and material*, Hor.: gravis pendebat cantharus ansa, Virg. II. Meton.: *a kind of sea-fish*, Ov.: Plin.

cantherius, and derivv., v. canterius, etc.

canthus, i, m. = κανθός, *a wheel-tire*: Quint.: and meton. *a wheel*: Pers.

cantionum, i, n. [cantus] *a son in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing*: a solo: agere, Liv.: desaltare, Suet. II. *a song, in gen.*: Phaedr.

III. *a singing tone in the delivery of an orator*: Cic.

cantilēna, ae, f. [id.] *a: old song, colloq. for silly prattle, gossip*: ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic.: Ter.

cantio, ōnis f. [cano] *a singing, a song* (rare): Pl.: Suet. 2. *an incantation, charm, spell*: M. veneficis et cantionibus factum dicebat, Cic. (Hence It. canzone, Fr. chanson.)

cantito, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [canto] *to sing or play repeatedly* (rare): Ter.: Cic.

cantiluncula, ae, f. dim. [cantio] *flattering, alluring song*: Cic.

canto, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. freq. [cano]: *Neutr.*: to sing, play, etc.: Virg.: Hor.: cantare ad manum histrionum, *in comedy, to sing and play while the actor accompanies the song with gestures or dancing*, Liv. Proverb.: ad suas aures, *to preach to the deaf*, Ov. Of the faulty pronunciation of an orator: *to declaim in a singing tone, to drawl*: si cantas, male cantas, si legis, cantas, Caes. in Quint. So of any monotonous sound: ocima, *to cry herbs (for sale)*, Pers. Of the cries of animals, e.g. the cock; *to crow*, Cic. Of instruments (poet.): cantabat tibia ludis, Ov. Fig., for fiction: non est cantandum, res vera agitur, *this is not matter for fiction, we are dealing with facts*, Juv. II.

Act., with Acc. of carmen, versus, etc.: *to sing, play, recite*: carmina non prius audita canto, Hor. 2. *to celebrate or praise in song, sing of*: Iam pridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic.

3. Of an actor; *to enact, represent a part*: Suet. 4. *to predict* (poet.): vera cantas? vana vellem, Pl.: haec dies noctesque tibi canto, *ut caveas*, id. III. *to use charms, incantations, to enchant* (mostly poet.): frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg.: cantatum carmen, *an incantation*, Ov. (Hence Fr. chanter.)

cantor, ōris, m. [id.] *a musician, singer, poet*: omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, *the fault of all singers*, Hor. In a contemptuous sense: cantor formularum, *one who repeats*, Cic. With Gen. of the person: *an extoller, eulogist*: cantores Euphorionis, id. II. *an actor, player*: id. (Hence Fr. chanteur.)

cantrix, icis, f. [id.] *a female musician, a songstress*: Pl.

cantus, ōis, m. [id.] *tone, melody, singing; a song, a poem*: cantus vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, Cic.; lugubres cantus, Hor.: est autem in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior, *a kind of music though less distinct*, Cic. 2. Of animals: sub galli cantum, *by cock-crow*, Hor.: cornicis, *cawing*, Cic. II. *a prophecy, prediction* (poet.): Cat. III. *an incantation* (poet.): Ov. (Hence Fr. chant.)

cānus, a, um, adj. *white, hoary, gray* (mostly poet.): aqua, *foamy, frothy*, Ov.: cana nive, Hor. Esp. of white or gray hair: cano capite atque alba barba, Pl. Also, Subst. canis, orum, m. plur. (sc. capilli), *gray hairs*: non canis, non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. II. Meton. and poet.: *hoary, ancient*: cana Fides, Virg. [For cas-nus; cf. Osc. casnar, an old man, and cascus; O. N. hōss, gray.]

capacitas, Atis, f. [capax] *a capability of holding much, capacity* (rare): Cic.

capax, acis, adj. [capio] *able to hold much, wide, spacious, roomy*: conchae, Hor.: pharetra, Ov.: urbs, id. With

Gen.: cibi vinique capacissimus, *able to take a great quantity of food or wine (without injury)*, Liv. Fig.: aures avidae et capaces, i.e. *not easily satisfied*, Cic. II. Of the mind: *able to grasp, capable of*: ingenium, great, capacious, Ov. With Gen.: animal mentis capaxius altae, id.: imperii, *equal to the task of empire*, Tac.

capēdo, inis, f. [capis] *a bowl or cup used in sacrifices*: Cic.

capēduncula, ae, f. dim. [capedo] *a small bowl used in sacrifices*: Cic.

capella, ae, f. dim. [caper] *a she-goat*: Virg.: Hor. As a work of art: Cic. II. *a star in the constellation Auriga* (usu. called capra), *Capella*: sidus pluviale capellae, Ov.

cāper, pri, m. *a he-goat, a goat*: Virg.: Hor. 2. *a strong, unsavoury odour*: Ov. [Cogn. with Gr. κάπρος, a bear; cf. O. N. hafir, a goat, A. S. hāfar, id.]

capēro, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. *Act.* *to wrinkle, to contract*: App. II. *Neut.* *to be wrinkled*: Pl.

capesso (capisso), ivi (rarely, ii), itum (Part. fut. capessiturus, Tac.), 3, v. a. [capio: cf. lacesso] *to seize, catch at eagerly, snatch, lay hold of*: cibum dentibus ipsis capessunt, Cic.: arma, *to fly to arms*, Virg. II. Of relations of place: *to strive to reach, to repair to*: Italiam, id. 2. With pron. reflect. and in or ad: *quam magis te in altum capessis*, Pl. Fig.: *quam (filius) se ad vitam praecipitem capssat, betakes himself to*, id. III. Fig.: *to take in hand, or pursue with zeal, to undertake, execute, manage*: viam, *to start*, Liv.: Jussa, Virg.: rempublicam, *to engage in public affairs*, Cic.: Liv.: magistratus, Tac.: bellum, Liv.: fugam, *to take to flight*, id.

capillatus, a, um, Part. [capillus] *having hair, hairy*: adolescens bene capillatus, *with a fine head of hair*, Cic.: (vinum) capillato diffusum consule, i.e. *very old, made when it was the fashion to go unshorn*, Juv.

capillus, i, m. (capillum, i, n. Pl.) [caput] *the hair of the head, sometimes of the beard*: erant illi compti capilli, Cic.: promissus, *long*, Caes.: crimen flexi capilli, *a misplaced hair*, Juv. (Hence Fr. cheveu.)

capio, cēpi, captum, 3, v. a. (old form of the fut. perf. capso, Pl. Old orthog. of perf. cepet = cepti), *to take, lay hold of, seize*: arma, Cic.: ensem, Ov.: cibum, *to take, partake of*, Pl.: pignus capere togas, *to take in pledge*, id. 2. Fig.: *sleep*, Cic.: fugam, *to take to flight*, Caes.: consilium, *to adopt a plan*, id. II. *to take by force, to capture, seize, occupy*: oppida, id.: patriam suam, Liv. 2. Fig.: *of the bodily or the mental powers (in the pass.): to be injured, impaired, weakened, crazed, etc.*: altero oculo capitur, *he lost (the use of) one eye*, Liv.: auri-bus captus, *deaf*, Cic.: mente, *bereft of*

reason, id. With part. in agreement with noun denoting the part affected: *velut mente capta, as if insane*, Liv.: *formidine captos, paralysed by fear*, Virg. 3. Of the will: to charm, captivate; *mislead, delude: te conjux allena capit*, Hor.: *amore captivae captus, enslaved by love*, Liv.: *quavis voluptate capiatur, ensnared by pleasure*, Cic. 4. to cast in a suit, to convict: Pl. III. to choose, elect, select: *me cepere arbitrum*, Ter.: *loca capere*, Caes. Hence of the election to priesthoods: Cic. So also of the choosing of places for religious purposes: *ad inaugurandum templa capiunt*, Liv.

IV. Of things occupying space: to hold, receive, comprehend, contain: *plenos capit alveus amnes*, Ov.: *quum una domo jam capi non possint*, Cic.

2. Fig.: to receive into the mind, to comprehend, grasp: *quod mentes eorum capere possent*, Liv. V. Nautical t. t.: to make a port, take a station, etc.: *insulam capere non potuerant, could not make the island*, Caes. Fig.: *capere otii portum et dignitatis*, Cic.

2. On land (comp. capesso, II.): to fly to a place: *omnes Samnitium copiae montes proximos fuga capiunt*, Liv. VI. to undertake, enter upon an office or calling (= *suscipio* or *capesso*): *magistratum*, Liv.: *moderamina (navis)*, Ov. VII. to get, receive, gain, collect (of income, taxes, etc.): *capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis*, Cic.: *vectigal ex agro*, Liv.: *stipendium capere jure belli*, Caes. Hence, a b. s. o. l. to inherit; *si capiendi jus nullum uxori*, Juv. With pecuniam, to take a bribe, extort: *pecuniam ob rem judicandam capere, to be guilty of bribery in a judicial capacity*, Cic. 2. Gen. of other things: to obtain, take, assume: *coronam*, Lucr.: *consulatum*, Cic.: *patrium animum virtutemque capiamus, let us put on*, id. Fig.: to cultivate, acquire (as a habit): *consuetudo exercitatioque capiendae, custom and experience must be acquired*, id.: *miseri cordiam*, id. VIII. Of feelings, passions, conditions: *capio desiderium, satietatem, odium, detrimentum, etc., to feel, suffer, enjoy; and conversely, desiderium, satietas, odium me capit, to be seized by: satietatem capere*, Pl. So often, in the formula, *ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat*, Caes.: *nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat*, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *κῶπη* (= Lat. *capulus*); Goth. *hafjan*, to lift, M.H.G. *hefte*, Eng. *haft*, a handle.]

cāpis, idis, f. [from root of *capio*] an earthen vessel used in sacrifices: Liv.

capisso, ere, v. capesso.

capistro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [capistrum] to tie with a halter, to muzzle: Ov.

capistrum, i, n. [capio] a halter, a muzzle: Virg. Fig.: *maritale capistrum, matrimonial fetters*, Juv. (Hence It. *capestro*; Fr. *chevêtre*.)

cāpitāl or *cāpitāle*, is, n. [caput], Prop. n. of adj. *capitalis*. Hence, Subst. a capital crime: Cic.

cāpitālis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to the head or to life, mortal: *capitale periculum, peril of life*, Pl. II. Legal t. t.: affecting a man's caput, either in the sense of life or of civil position: *reus rerum capitalium*, Cic.: *capitali poena afficere aliquem*, Suet.

III. Fig.: deadly, mortal, dangerous: *capitalis inimicus, a mortal enemy*, Pl.: *hostis, a dangerous enemy*, Cic.: *odium, deadly hatred*, id.: *oratio, dangerous harangue*, id. IV. pre-eminent, distinguished (rare): Ov.

cāpīto, ōnis, m. [id.] a big-headed person: Cic. [cf. *fronto*, *naso*.]

cāpitōlini, ōrum, m. plu. the superintendents of the Capitoline games (v. Smith's Ant. 242): Cic.

cāpitōlium, ii, n. [caput] the Capitol at Rome: Liv. In the poets, often plur., Virg.: Juv. II. Transf.: the citadels of other towns: Suet.

cāpitulātīm, adv. [capitulum] by heads, summarily (v. rare): Nep.

cāpitulum, i, n. dim. [caput] a small head: Pl. Facetiously for a man: id. II. In architecture: the capital of a column: Plin. (Hence It. *capitolo*; Fr. *chapitre*.)

cappāris, is, f. = *κῆπῆρις*, caper-bush: Plin. II. its fruit, the caper: id.

cāpra, ae, f. [caper] a she-goat: Cic.: *fera = caprea*, Virg. II. a bright star in the constellation Auriga, Capella: Hor. III. the smell of the arm-pits: id. (Hence Fr. *chèvre*; It. *capriccio*, and from it, Fr. *caprice*.)

cāprēa, ae, f. [capra] a roebuck: Plin.: a wild she-goat: Virg. Prov.: *jungere capreas lupis* (of something impossible), Hor.

cāprēolus, i, m. a kind of wild goat, chamois, roebuck: Virg. II. capreoli, in mechanics: supports, props, stays: Caes.: Vitruvius.

cāpricornus, i, m. [caper cornu] Capricorn, a sign of the zodiac: Cic.

cāprī-ficus, i, f. [caper ficus: lit. the goat-fig, as we say dog-rose, etc.] the wild fig-tree, the wild fig (growing among rocks, tombs, etc.): *eruta sepulchris*, Hor.

cāprīgēnus, a, um, adj. [caper and gen in gigno] goat-born, goat-begotten, of the goat kind (poet.): *caprigenum pecus*, Virg.: *hominum genus*, Pl.

cāprīnus, a, um, adj. [caper] pertaining to goats: *pellis*, Cic. Prov.: *de lana caprina rixari, to wrangle about trifles*, Hor.

cāprī-pēs, pēdis, adj. [caper pes] goat-footed, a poet. epithet of rural deities: *capripedes Satyri*, Hor.

capsa, ae, f. [from root of *capio*] a repository, chest, box, esp. for books and letters, a satchel: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 70). (Hence It. *cassa*; Fr. *caisse*.)

capsarius, ii, m. [capsa], a slave who took care of the capsae, in which

books were kept, and carried those of school-boys: Suet.

capso, is, it, etc., v. capio.

capsula, ae, f. dim. [capsa] a small box or chest: Cat.

captatio, ōnis, f. [capto] a reaching after or catching at (rare): *captatio verborum*, Cic.

captator, ōris, m. [id.] one who eagerly reaches or strives after (rare): *aurae popularis, who courts the popular breeze*, Liv. Esp. a legacy hunter: Hor.

captio, ōnis, f. [capio] a taking, catching, or seizing: Gell. Fig.: a deceiving, deception, fraud: *si in parvula re captiois aliquid vererere*, Cic.

2. In dialectics: a fallacy, a sophism: *captiones discutere*, id. II. Meton.: an injury, a disadvantage: Pl.: Cic.

captiosē, adv. captiously, insidiously: *captiose interrogare*, Cic.

captiosus, a, um, adj. [captio] fallacious, deceptive: *societas captiosa*, Cic. 2. captious, sophistical: *captiosa probabilitas*, id. Absol.: *captiosa, sophisms*, id. II. dangerous, hurtful: *quam captiosum est populo!* id.

captiuncula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a quirk, quibble, sophism: Cic.

captivitas, ātis, f. [captivus] a state of bondage, captivity: Tac. As collective noun, a crowd of captives, id. Of countries, towns, etc.: a taking, capture: *urbium*, id. Also in plu.: id.

captivus, a, um, adj. [captus, capio] caught, taken prisoner (esp. in war): *cives*, Cic.: *senex*, Curt.: usu. as subst.: a prisoner, captive: Cic. In fem.: *captiva, a female prisoner*, Ov. As adj. pertaining to prisoners: *sanguis*, Virg. Of animals: caught or taken: *pisces*, Ov.: *ferae*, id. Also of things without life: captured in war, taken as booty: *naves*, Caes.: *ebur*, Corinthus, Hor. Fig.: *captiva mens, enslaved*, Ov. (Hence It. *cattivo*; Fr. *chétif*, "wretched, mean;" Eng. *cattif*.)

capto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [capio] to catch at frequently or eagerly, endeavour to catch, etc.: *Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina*, Hor. II. Fig.: to strive after, desire earnestly, seek to obtain, etc.: *sermonem, to listen to*, Pl.: *assensionem alicujus*, Cic.: *plausus, to catch at*, id.: *miseri cordiam*, id.: *testamenta, to hunt after bequests, legacies*, Hor.: Juv. With Inf. or clause as object: *prendi et prendere captans*, Ov. III. to lie in wait for, to seek to entrap, etc.: Cic. (Hence through *ad-captare*, It. *accattare*; Fr. *acheter*.)

captura, ae, f. [id.] a taking, catching (of animals): Plin. II. Meton.: that which is taken, quarry, draught of fishes, etc.: Suet. 2. low or immoral gain, pay, &c.: id.

captus, a, um, Part. [capio]: esp. in sense of disabled: *captus oculis*, blind: etc.: v. capio, II. 2.

capitulus, *as*, *m.* [capio] a taking, seizing; that which is taken: trium digitorum capitulus, as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch, Plin.

II. Fig.: power of comprehension, capacity: civitas ampla atque florens, ut captus est Germanorum, according to German notions, Caes.: prudentes, ut est captus hominum, as far as human capacity extends, Cic.

capulāris, *e*, *adj.* [capulus] pertaining to a coffin: homo, near the grave, Pl.

capulus, *i*, *m.* (also capulum) [capio] a handle: aratri, Ov. Esp. the hilt of a sword: Cic.: capulo tenuis abdedit ense, Virg. **II.** a coffin, bier: ire ad capulum, to go to the grave, Lucr.

III. capulum, a halter for fastening cattle: Isid. (Hence from meaning **III.**: It. cappio; Fr. câble; Eng. cable.)

capūt, *itis*, *n.* the head, of men and animals. Phr.: supra caput esse, to be over our very heads, Liv. Proverb.: nec caput nec pedes, neither head nor tail (an awkward affair), Cic. **2.** Poet.: the head, as the seat of the understanding, the judgment, sense: incolumi capite es? are you in your senses? Hor.: tribus Anticyris caput insanabile, past all cure, id.

II. Fig.: the head, top, extremity (beginning or end) of anything: papaveris, poppy-heads, Liv.: tignorum, ends, Caes. Of rivers: source: Liv.: Hor.: also (more rar.), the mouth, Caes. Fig.: si quid sine capite manabit, any scandal without a foundation, Cic. Of plants, sometimes the root: vitis, Cato: also vine-branches: Cic. **III.** Meton.: a person: ridiculum caput! you absurd fellow! Ter. Also in elevated style, tam cari capitis, of so beloved a head! Hor.: Virg.: liberum, Cic.: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, so many men, so many minds, Hor. So, in capita, to or for each person, Liv. Of animals: sus triginta capitum fetus enixa, 30 head, Virg. **IV.** Fig.: life: capitis periculum adire, to risk one's life, Ter.: Liv.: capitis poena, capital punishment, Caes.: capitis accusare, to accuse of a capital crime, Nep. **2.** civil or political status, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family: its loss or deprivation was called deminutio or minutio capitis (v. Smith's Ant. 71): capitis accusare, to accuse on a capital charge, Nep.: capitis damnare, to condemn to death, Cic. **3.** the leader of anything, the chief person or thing: caput scelerum, an arch knave, Pl.: Ter.: caput est omnium Graecorum concitandorum, the chief instigator, Cic.: capita nominis Latini, the heads, chiefs, with masc. predicate, Liv. **4.** Of things: cenae, the principal dish, Cic.: rerum, the chief point, id.: and without rerum, caput est, the main point is, id.: in writings: the principal clause or division, heading, chapter, etc.: a primo

capite legis usque ad extremum, id. Of money: the principal, on which interest was paid: Hor. Of any total: demit de capite medimna dc., Cic. [Cf. Gr. κεφαλή (κέβλη); Goth. haubith, A.S. heafod.] (Hence It. capo; Fr. chef; also Fr. achever, from ad caput, since caput in the Romance languages signified the end, as well as the beginning, of a thing.)

carbāsēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [carbāsus] of or made of carbāsus: vela, Cic.

carbāsus, *i*, *f.* (borrowed from Gr. κάρπασος) (*pl. neut. carbasa*) very fine Spanish flax: Plin. **II.** Meton. of things made of it: (i) a linen garment: Virg. (ii) a sail, canvas: tumidoque inflatur carbāsus austro, id. (iii) a curtain or awning: Lucr.

carbātina, *ae*, *f.* = καρπατινή, a kind of rustic shoe: Cat.

carbo, *ōnis*, *m.* a piece of burning or charred wood, charcoal, embers: Ter. Of glowing coals: qui apud carbones assident, semper calent, Pl.: Cic. **II.** Fig. and poet.: creta an carbone notandi? to be marked with black or white, i.e. as sane or insane? Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. charcoal.)

carbōnārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [carbo] pertaining to charcoal. Subst.: carbōnārius, *i*, *m.* a collier, a charcoal-maker: Pl.

carbunculus, *i*, *m.* dim. [id.] a small coal. Fig.: amburet misero el corculum carbunculus, Pl. **II.** a reddish, bright kind of precious stone: Plin. (Hence Fr. escarboucle.)

carcer, *ēris*, *m.* an enclosure: hence, a prison, jail (with the idea of criminality: vincula=simply, confinement with fetters), Cic.: the state-prison at Rome, part of which was called Tullianum: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 72). Fig.: ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere, Cic. **II.** Meton.: the criminals confined: in me carcerem effudistis, you have emptied the prison on me, id. As term of reproach: jail-bird: Ter. **III.** the barrier or starting place in the circus (opp. to meta or calx, the goal: v. Smith's Ant. 88): Virg.: usu. in plur.: e carceribus exire, Cic. Fig.: the commencement of a course of action, etc.: ad carceres a calce revocari, to begin life anew, id. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. κάρκαρον.]

carcērārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [carcer] pertaining to a prison: quaestus, jail fees, profits, etc., Pl.

carchesium, *li*, *n.* = κερχέσιον, a Greek beaker or cup slightly contracted in the middle: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 72). **II.** the similarly-formed upper part of a mast: Lucan.

cardiacus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = καρδιακός, pertaining to the stomach: morbus, indigestion, heartburn, Cels. Hence subst. cardiacus, *i*, *m.* one who has a disease of the stomach: Cic.

cardo, *inis*, *m.* the hinge of a door:

vellere postes a cardine, Virg.: versato cardine, on opening the door, Ov. In Astron., a pole: Cic. **II.** Fig.: that on which all depends, the chief point: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, at so critical a moment, Virg. [Cogn. with Gr. καρδάω, καρδαίω, to swing.]

cardūus, *i*, *m.* the thistle: Virg. (Hence Fr. chardon.)

cārē, *adv.* at a high price (rare): Suet. **II.** dearly, highly: carius aestimare, Planc. in Cic.

cārectum, *i*, *n.* [carex] a rush- or sedge-bed: Virg.

cārēo, *ui*, *lūm*, *2. v. n.* (pres. subj. carint=careant, Pl.: pass.: carendus, Ov.) constr. with Abl.: in earlier poets also with Gen. or Acc.: to be without, not to have, to be (happily) free from: carere culpa, Ter.: dolore, Cic.: invidenda aula, to be content without, Hor. Also, to be absent from: forensi luce, Cic.: libens patria carere, Tac. Of inanimate objects: haec duo tempora carent crimine, Cic.: Hor. **II.** to be destitute of, to want (the thing wanted being desirable, but not indispensable; egere, to want what is necessary): commodis omnibus, Cic.: tall munere, Virg. With Gen.: Ter. With Acc.: Pl. [Perh. cognate with κείρω; cf. curtus.]

cārex, *icis*, *f.* appy. some kind of rush, not a sedge: acuta, Virg.

cārīca, *ae* (sc. ficus), [Caria] a Carian fig: Cic.: hence, any dried fig: Ov.

cārīes, *em*, *e* (other cases not in use), *f.* rottenness, decay: Ov. [Etym. unknown.]

cārīna, *ae*, *f.* the bottom of a ship, the keel: carinae aliquanto planiores, keels a good deal flatter, Caes. **II.** Meton. and poet.: a ship: Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. carène, and, from it, Eng. verb careen.)

cārīnārius, *il*, *m.* commonly translated a dyer of yellow, and wrongly derived from Gr. κηρός, which would require a: Pl. The word is really not understood.

cārīōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [caries] decayed, rotten: dentes, Plin. **II.** Fig.: senectus, withered, Ov.

cārīs, *idis*, *f.* = κάρης, a kind of sea-crab: Ov.

cārītas, *ātis*, *f.* [carus] dearness, scarcity, high price, or value: annonae, high price of corn, Cic. Absol.: dearth, scarcity: primum caritas nata est, deinde inopia, id. **II.** Fig.: high regard, affection accompanied by esteem: erga patriam caritas, Liv. The subjoined Gen. usually denotes the object: love for: patriae et suorum, Cic.: reipublicae, patriotism, Liv. In plu.: the affections: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, species of affection, Cic. With subject. Gen.: caritatem civium concupisse, to covet the affection of the citizens, id. (Hence Fr. cherté, dearness; charité.)

carmen, *inis*, *n.* (old form casmen)

a tune, song, strain, vocal or instrumental (mostly poet. for cantus): vocale, vocal music, opp. to cithara, Ov. II. Usu. a poem, poetry, verse: grave plenumque carmen, Cic.: Hor. Absol. for lyric poetry: carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis, id. And (opp. to the drama) for an epic or lyric poem: deducere ad sua tempora, Ov. For a book or canto: in primo carmine, Lucr. III. a response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction: Virg.

IV. a magic formula, an incantation, charm: per libros carminum valentium, potent spells, Hor.: Juv.

V. a formula in religion or law, a formula (since the laws were in old times written in verse): Cic.: lex horrendi carminis erat, the terms of the terrible legal form, Liv. [Cf. Skr. *carman*, a song; Lat. *Camena*, for *Casmena*.] (Hence Fr. *charme*, *charmer*.)

carnarium, n. [caro] a flesh-hook: Pl. II. a larder, pantry: id.

carnifex, m. (old form, *carnifex*) [caro facio] an executioner, hangman: Cic.: rapere ad carnificem, Pl. Fig.: a tormentor: meus carnifex, Ter. As a term of reproach, scoundrel, villain: id.: Cic.

carnificina, ae, f. [carnifex] the office of hangman: carnificinam facere = carnificem esse, Pl. II. the place of torture: Liv. Hence, meton.: the rack, torture, torment: carnificinam subire, to undergo torture, Cic.: ductum se ab creditore in ergastulum et carnificinam esse, Liv. Fig.: carnificina est aegritudo, id.

carnificor, atus, i. v. a. [id.] to execute, behead: (hostes) jacentes, mangle, mutilate, Liv.

carnivorus, a, um, adj. [caro voro], feeding on flesh, carnivorous (applied to animals): Plin.

carnosus, a, um, adj. fleshy, pulpy: Plin.

cāro, ui, i. v. a. to card (extremely rare): lanam, Pl.

cāro, carnis, f. flesh: Cic.: lacte et carne vivere, Caes. In plu.: carnes viperae, Ov. 2. Fig.: of discourse: fulness: Quint. 3. In contempt: istius pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *κάρω*; O. H. G. *hreo*, a corpse.] (Hence Fr. *chair*.)

carpentum, i, n. a two-wheeled covered carriage or chariot, esp. used by women on festal occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 72): carpento ingredi Capitolium, Tac.: Gallicum, Liv.

carpo, psi, ptum, i. v. a. to pick, pluck, pluck off, cull, crop, gather: flores ab arbore, Ov.: rosam, Virg.

2. Poet. of other things: to pluck, tear off, tear away: summas carpens media inter cornua setas, Virg. Of wool: to pluck: vellera, id. Hence: to card for spinning: pensum, id.

3. Of animals: to graze on, browse, etc.: Cic.: carpunt graminem equi, Virg. Poet. of envy: summa cacumina carpit, Ov. II. Fig.: to cull, snatch,

gather: omnes undique flosculos (orationis) carpat, Cic. 2. to take, enjoy, use, make use of: diem, Hor.: somnos sub dio, Virg. 3. In bad sense: to pick or carp at, to slander, calumniate: Sabinus militum vocibus carpebatur, Caes.: aliquem sermonibus, Liv. 4. to weaken, enfeeble, wear away, consume: vires, Virg.: tuos labores, Hor. In milit. lang.: to weaken an enemy, to harass: agmen adversariorum, Caes.: novissimos, Liv.

5. to separate into parts, to cut to pieces, divide: saepe carpenda membrum minutioribus oratio est, Cic.: in multas parvasque partes carpere exercitum, Liv. 6. to enter upon a journey, pass over, navigate, to take or pursue one's way (poet.): viam: Virg.: iter, Hor.: supremum iter = mori, id.: gyrum, to pace the ring, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *καρπός*, *κρῶπιον* (a sickle); O. H. G. *herbst*; A. S. *hearfest* (harvest).] (Hence It. *carpia*; Fr. *charpie*, "lint.")

carptim, adv. by pieces, in detached parts: res gestas perscribere, to narrate detached portions in detail, Sall.

2. at different places or points, on different sides: carptim aggredi, Liv.

3. at different times, separately: dimissi carptim ac singuli, Tac.

carptor, oris, m. [carpo] a carver of food: Juv.

carptus, a, um, Part. [carpo].

carruca, ae, f. [carrus] a sort of four-wheeled travelling carriage: Suet. (Hence Fr. *charrue*.)

carrus, i, m. a kind of four-wheeled wagon or car: Caes.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *char*.)

cārucula, ae, f. dim. [caro] a little piece of flesh: Cic.

cārus, a, um, adj. dear, high priced (opp. to vilis): pisces, agnina, bubula, Pl.: Cic. II. Fig.: dear, precious; beloved: homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi, my dearest and best friends, id. As subst.: cari, the loved ones: Pl. [Prob. from root of *caro*, with vowel-extension; "scarce" and hence "high in price, dear."] (Hence Fr. *cher*.)

cāsa, ae, f. a hut, cottage, cabin: in milit. lang. a barrack, tent, etc.: casae more Gallico stramentis tectae, thatched with straw, Caes. Proverb.: ita fugias, ne praeter casam, beware of going too far, Ter. [For *skad-ta*, covered. The root *skad* is found also in *cassis* and *castrum*.] (Hence Fr. *chez*; and *caserne*, like *caverna* from *cava*.)

cascus, a, um, adj. old, primitive: a Sabine or Oscan word: Cic. [Lit. "gray": v. *canus*.]

cāsēolus, i, m. [caseus] a small cheese: Virg.

cāsēus, i, m. cheese: Caes.: premere, Virg. (Hence It. *cacio*. A. S. *cese*, whence Eng. *cheese*, and Ger. *käse*, were borrowed from the Latin.)

cāsia (more rar. *cassia*), ae, f. =

κασία or *κασσία*, a fragrant, shrub-like plant, *mezerion*: Virg. 2. A tree with aromatic bark: id.

cāso (casso), i. v. n. inceper. [cādo] to be ready to fall, totter (v. rare): Pl.

cassē, adv. fruitlessly, in vain: casse tempus terere, Liv.

casses, ium (in sing. Abl. *casse*, Ov.), m. plu. a hunting-net, snare, toils (poet.): decidere in casses, Ov. Meton.: a spider's web: Virg. Fig.: snares, plots: Ov.

cassia, v. *casia*.

cassida, ae, v. *cassis*.

cassis, idis (cassida, ae, Virg.), f. a helmet (prop. of metal, while *galea* was of leather): Caes. Sometimes = *galea*: Ov. [For *skad-tis*, a covering; v. *casa*.]

cassis, is, v. *casses*.

casso, v. *caso*.

cassus, a, um, adj. empty (mostly poet.): nux, Hor. II. With Abl. or (rarely) Gen.: devoid of, deprived of (poet.): lumine, deprived of life, dead, Virg.: cassus luminis ensis, Cic. poet. III. Fig.: vain, empty, worthless, fruitless: formido, groundless, Lucr. Phr.: cassa memorare, to talk idly, Pl. In cassum, or in one word incassum, adv. in vain, uselessly, to no purpose: incassum frustra, Lucr.: vana incassum jactare tela, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

castanea, ae, f. = *κάρτανον*, the chestnut-tree: Plin. II. a chestnut: Virg. (Hence Fr. *châtaigne*.)

castē, adv. purely, without stain, uprightly: caste et integre vivere, Cic. II. chastely, modestly: id.

III. piously, devoutly: id.

castellānus, a, um, adj. [castellum] pertaining to a castle or fortress: triumphus, for the capture of a castle, Cic. II. Subst.: castellani, orum, m. plu. the occupants of a castle, the garrison: Sall.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *châtelain*.)

castellātim, adv. [id.] castle-wise: dissipati, scattered about in different fortresses, Liv.

castellum, i, n. dim. [castrum] a castle, fort, strong-hold, fortified dwelling, Caes.: Virg. II. Fig.: shelter, defence, refuge: castellum omnium scelerum, Liv. (Hence Fr. *château*, and Old Fr. *châtel*, as in *Neuf-châtel*.)

castēria, ae, f. a part of a ship, where the rowers used to rest: Pl.

castigābilis, e, adj. [castigo] deserving punishment: Pl.

castigatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a correcting, chastising, punishment; reproof, etc.: omnis et animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, Cic. In plu.: Liv.

castigātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who corrects or chastises, a corrector, re-prover: minorum, Hor.

castigātus, a, um, Part. [castigo] confined, compressed. II. Adj.: small, slender, delicate: pectus, Ov.

castigo, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to make clean, to cleanse: hence, to correct, chastise, punish, with a view to amendment; reprove, censure (v. punire): castigare pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic.: Pompeius signiores castigat, Caes.: servorum ventres modico castigat Iniquo, pinches with scanty measure, Juv. II. to correct an error, to set right, mend: carmen, Hor. III. to hold in check, to rein in, to restrain (rare): equum tenacem non parentem frenis asperioribus castigare, Liv. [From casto-, stem of castus, and ag, root of ago; cf. fatigo.] (Hence Fr. châtier.)

castimonia, ae, f. [castus] purity, chastity, abstinence (esp. of the ministers of religion: rare): per summam castimoniam virorum ac mulierum, Cic.: decem dierum castimonia, Liv. II. purity of morals, morality, in gen.: Cic.

castitas, âtis, f. [id.] chastity, purity of body: ut sentiant mulieres naturam feminarum omnem castitatem pati, Cic.

castor, ôris, m. = κάστωρ, a castor, beaver: pure Lat. fib. r. Acc. castora, Juv.

castoreum, i, n. [castor] = κάστοριον, the aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver; castor. In plur.: Virg.

castra, orum, v. castrum.

castronsis, e, adj. [castra] pertaining to the camp: castronsis ratio et militaris, Cic.

castro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cut, castrate: castrari mares vetult, Suet.

castrum, i, n. In sing.: any fortified place, a castle, fort, fortress (rare for castellum): Nep.: Liv. More usual as nom. prop.: e.g. Castrum Truentinum, Pomp. in Cic. II. In plur.: castra, orum, n. a military camp, an encampment (for an account of its construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 73 sq.): nos ad portas castra habemus, Cic.: ponere, to pitch, Caes.: munire, id.: communire, Liv.: habere castra, to encamp, Caes.: castra movere, to break up, id.: castra stativa, a permanent camp, Cic.: aestiva, summer camp, Suet.: hiberna, winter-quarters, Liv.: navalla, a naval station, Caes.: nautica (the same), Nep.: castra Praetorianorum, the barracks of the Praetorians in the suburbs of Rome, Suet.: Tac. As nom. prop. like castrum, Castra Cornelia, or Corneliiana, etc., Caes. 2. Meton.: a day's march: secundis castris pervenit ad Idum, Liv. 3. military service: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, Caes. 4. Fig.: of philosophical sects or opposing schools: Epicuri contra, Cic. [For skad-trum, a covering, defence; v. casa.]

castus, a, um, adj. Lit.: clean: in gen., morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless, etc.: decet nos esse a culpa castas, Pl.: populus frugi castusque verecundusque, an audience

temperate, uncorrupted, modest, Hor. Of things: res familiaris casta a cruore civili, Cic.: vita, id.: animus, id.: signa, signs, indications of innocence, Ov. II. pure in body, chaste, continent: Minerva, Hor. Of inanimate things: Veneris connubia, Lucr.: vultus, Ov. III. pious, religious, holy, sacred: ego qui castam conditionem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic. Of inanimate things: haud satis castum donum deo, id. [For kad-tus cf. Gr. καθάρος.] (Hence Fr. chaste.)

câsula, ae, f. dim. [casa] a little cottage or hut, a small house: Juv.

câsus, ūs, m. [cado] a falling: nivis, Liv. In plur.: Lucr. 2. a fall, an overthrow, id. 3. Fig.: a moral fall, a false step, an error, Cic.

II. Fig.: the end (as applied to time): extremae sub casum hiemis, Virg. 2. that which happens unexpectedly, an event, accident, chance, emergency: hic quantum in bello fortuna possit, et quantos afferat casus, cognosci potuit, Caes.: itur ad casum tabulae, to the hazard table, Juv. Hence casus is used in the sense of danger, peril: quae res magnum habet casum, Cic.: tendunt in quemcunque casum, brave every danger, Liv. In Abl. adverbially: by chance, by accident: sive casu sive consilio deorum, Caes. 3. an occasion, opportunity: praecleari facinoris casum dare, Sall.

4. an adverse event, a misfortune, mishap: meum illum casum tam horribilem, Cic. Euphemist. for death: Gracchorum casus, id. 5. Casus is sometimes used by Caesar in a sense apparently equivalent to our state, condition (usually a bad one): sibi praestare, si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a P. R. pati, quam ab his per cruciatum interfici, id. III. Gramm. t. t.: a case: casus rectus, the nominative, Cic.: obliqui, Quint.

câtâgêlâsimus, a, um, adj. = καταγέλαστος, serving for ridicule: a banterer, jeerer: a pun on the name of the parasite Gelasimus, Pl.

câtâgrâphus, a, um, adj. = κατὰ γραφός, painted, coloured: Cat.

câtâmîtus, i, m. an effeminate person, catamite: Cic.

câtâphractês, ae, m. = καταφρακτής, a coat of scale-armour: Tac.

câtâphractus, a, um, adj. = καταφρακτος, mailed, mail-clad (pure Latin, loricated): Liv.

câtâplus, i, m. = κατάπλους, the arrival of a ship: hence Meton.: a ship or fleet that arrives: Cic.

câtâpulta, ae, f. = ὁ καταπέλτης, an engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, etc., a catapult (v. Smith's Ant. 381): Liv. Meton.: a missile: Pl.

câtâpultârius, a, um, adj. [catapult] pertaining to a catapult, thrown by it: catapultarium pilum, Pl.

câtâracta (also catarracta), ae, f. and câtâractês (catarr-) ae, m. = ὁ

κατορράκτης or καταράκτης: a waterfall: esp. that of the Nile: novissimo catarracte, Plin. II. a portcullis: Liv. câtâractria, ae, f. a word coined to designate a kind of spice: Pl.

câtasta, ae, f. (κατάστασις) a stage on which slaves were exposed for sale: Tib.

câtê, adv. wisely, sagaciously: skilfully, dexterously: Pl.

câtēja, ae, f. [a Germ. word] a kind of missile weapon: Virg.

(1) **câtella**, ae, f. dim. [catulus] a little or young bitch: Juv.

(2) **câtella**, ae, f. dim. [catena] a little chain: Liv.: Hor.

(1) **câtellus**, i, m. dim. [catulus] a little dog, puppy, whelp: As a term of endearment: Hor.

(2) **câtellus**, i, m. dim. (for the more common form catella) [catena] a small chain: Pl. (Hence Fr. cadeau.)

câtêna, ae, f. a chain, a fetter: in catenas conjicere, Caes.: catenas injicere alicui, Cic. Fig.: sera domitus catena, brought into tardy subjection, Hor. II. a series of things connected together, a chain (poet.): Lucr. III. Fig.: a barrier, restraint, bond: Cic. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. chaîne.)

câtênâtus, a, um, Part. [cateno] bound with a chain, fettered: Fig.: versus ex pluribus syllabis catenatos, connected as by a chain, Quint.

câtêrva, ae, f. a crowd, a band of men: Postumius obviam cum bene magna caterva sua venit, Cic.: juvenum, Hor. II. Milit. t. t. a body of soldiers, a troop, company; esp. of barbarian nations, in opp. to the Roman legions: ne virilis cultus in Lycias proriperet catervas, Hor. III. a company or troop of actors (usu. grex): Pl. IV. Of the lower animals (very rare): pecudum, a herd, Lucr.: avium, a flock, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

câtêrvârius, a, um, adj. [caterva] pertaining to a crowd or troop: catervaril pugiles, fighting in bands, Suet.

câtêrvâtîm, adv. [id.] in companies, in troops: Liv.: Virg.

câthêdra, ae, f. = καθέδρα, a chair: esp. one furnished with cushions and supports, an arm-chair, easy-chair: discipularum inter Jubeo plorare cathedras, Hor.: also, a seaman-chair: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 76). Hence meton.: cathedrae molles, effeminate women, id. II. a teacher's or professor's chair: id. (Hence Fr. chaire.)

câtîllo, atum, i. v. a. [catillus] to lick a plate: Pl.

câtînus, i, m. [Varr. compares Sicilian κάτινον] a deep vessel for serving up or cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot: Hor.

câtônîum, il, n. [κάτω] the lower world: Cic. (humorously).

câtûlus, i, m. dim. [prob. from an obsol. catus, dog] a young dog, a puppy: omnia in perfectis esse mellora, ut in

equo quam in equulo, in cane quam in catulo, Cic. II. In gen.: the young of wild beasts, a whelp: catulos feracelerent, Hor.

cātus, a, um, adj. [Sabine = scutus, acc. to Varr.] clear-sounding, shrill: Enn. in Varr. II. sharp, of the intellect: in a good sense: knowing, keen, shrewd, sagacious, wise: prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic.: Mercuri, qui catus, skilful, Hor. Constr. with Inf.: jaculari, id. 2. In a bad sense: sly, crafty, cunning: cata est et callida, Pl.

cauda (less correctly coda, like codex, plostrium), ae, f., the tail of animals: cauda pavoni donata a natura ad ornatum, Cic. Proverb.: caudam iactare popello, to flatter, fawn upon, Pers.: caudam trahere, to have a tail stuck on in mockery, to be an object of derision, Hor. Humorously: the end of Verres' name, alluding also to the tail of a boar, Cic. (Hence Ital. coda; Fr. queue.)

caudēus, a, um, adj. [perh. instead of caudicēus, from caudex] of wood, wooden: caudea cistella, Pl.

caudex (cōdex), icis, m. (rare), the trunk of a tree, the stock, stem: quin et caudicibus sectis, truditur e silceo radix oleagina ligno, Virg. 2. the block of wood to which criminals were bound for punishment: codex, Pl. 3. A term of reproach: block, dolt, blockhead: caudex, Ter. II. A ledger (disting. from adversaria, q. v.): Cic.

caudicālis, e, adj. [caudex] pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood: provincia (humorously), the employment of wood-splitting, Pl.

caulae, arum, f. plu. [from root of cavus, v. caulis] an opening, hole, passage: per caulas corporis omnes, Lucr. II. a sheep-fold or cote: Virg.

caulis, is, m. [from root of cavus: cf. Gr. καυλός] the stalk or stem of a plant: dictamni, Virg.: Plin. 2. Esp. a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage: Cic.: Hor. (Hence Ital. cavolo; Fr. chou.)

caupo, ōnis, m. a chapman, petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. [Cogn. with κάπηλος. Goth. kaupōn, O. H. G. koufan (N. H. G. kaufen) were perh. borrowed from the Latin.]

caupōna, ae, f. [caupo] a female shopkeeper, a landlady, hostess: App. II. a retail shop, an inn, tavern: Cic.

caupōnīus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a shop or tavern: caupōnīus puer, a shop- or tavern-boy, waiter, Pl.

caupōnor, i. v. dep. [id.] to traffic or trade in anything, vend: non caupōnantes bellum, sed belligerantes, not making a traffic of war, but waging war in earnest, Enn. in Cic.

caupōnūla, ae, f. dim. [caupona] a small inn or tavern: Cic.

caurus (less correctly cōrus), i, m. the north-west wind: Caes.

causa (caussa), ae, f. a cause; reason, purpose, motive, inducement; source, origin; also, in gen., an occasion, opportunity: causa ea est, quae id efficit, cuius est causa, Cic.: hanc nactus appellationis causam, Caes.: causa cur, reason why, Cic.: felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas, grounds of things, Virg. Poet. with Inf.: causa consurgere in arma, Virg. In a pregnant signif. = justa causa, good reason, just cause: meum fuit, cum causa accedere ad accusandum, Cic.: sine causa, with no proper reason, id. 2. causa, in Abl. with Gen. of subs. or Abl. of pronominal adj. (commonly put after the noun): on account of, for the sake of: voluptates omittuntur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causa, id.: vestra magis hoc causa volebam quam mea, id.: emolumenti tui causa, with an eye to your own advantage, id. II. a feigned cause, a pretext, pretence: tumultus causa fuit, pretext for the rebellion, Liv.: so, per causam, under the pretext: per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi, Caes. Also, an apology, excuse: causam accipere, to admit, Cic. Hence, nullam or non causam dicere, quin, to make no objection, allege nothing, etc.: non causam dico quin, quod meritis sit, ferat, Ter.

III. In gen.: the question at issue, the groundwork of a rhetorical representation; matter, subject: Cic.: Quint.: causae genus, the class or head to which a case is to be referred, Juv. IV. In law: a cause, judicial process, suit: causae privatae, Cic.: publicae, id.: causa cadere, to lose an action, id.: causam dicere, to plead a cause, Liv.: causam cognoscere, to examine into (as a judge), Caes. Hence, interest, profit, advantage: omnis familiae causa, Pl. V. a political party, faction: condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, Cic. Hence, VI. a relation of friendship, connection: explicare breviter, quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesar, id. 2. In gen.: a condition, state, relation, position, case: in eadem causa fuerunt Usipetes, Caes. 3. a business undertaken for any one, a commission, charge: cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic. [Most prob. from same root as caveo, q. v.] (Hence Ital. cosa; Fr. chose.)

causārius, a, um, adj. sick, diseased: corpus, Sen.: Plin. II. Milit. t. t. discharged on account of ill health, invalid: tertius exercitus ex causariis senioribusque scribatur, Liv. **causā**, ae, f. = καυσία, a white hat with a broad brim, worn by the Macedonians as a protection against the sun: Pl. **causidicus**, i, m. [causa and dīc, v. dīco] a pleader, advocate (in a court of law merely; hence opp. to orator in

its extended sense, and often contemptuously): Cic.: nec causidicus, nec praeco loquatur, Juv.

causificor, i. v. n. dep. [causa facio] (v. rare) to allege a cause, to make a pretext, to pretend: Pl.

causor, atus, i. v. dep. [causa] to conduct a law-suit, to plead, defend, etc. Fig.: to discuss or debate a question: Lucr. II. to give a reason, to allege as an excuse, to urge as a pretext, to plead: negotia, Tac.: Hor. Absol.: causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. With a clause: causando, corrumpl equos inclusos in insula, Liv.: causatus consulere velle, under the pretence of, id.

caussa, v. causa.

causūla, ae, f. dim. [causa] a petty law-suit: Cic.

cautē, adv. cautiously, carefully: iter caute diligenterque facere, Caes.

II. with security: aliter nec caute nec jure fieri potest, Cic.

cautēla, ae, f. [cautus, caveo] precaution: Pl.

cautes (cautis, Prud.), is, f. a rough, pointed rock: Caes. As a symbol of insensibility: Ov.

cautim, adv. [cautus, caveo] cautiously, warily = caute (rare): Ter.

cautio, ōnis, f. [caveo] wariness, heedfulness, precaution, circumspection, Cic.: mihi cautio est = cavendum est, I must beware (colloquial): hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est, Ter.: mea cautio est, I must see to it, Cic.: res cautiones habet, the matter requires caution, id.: also, admits of precaution: quae cautionem non habebunt, de his non ita valde laboro, id. II. In law: a security, bond, warranty, bail: vestrae cautiones infirmas sunt, id. Fig.: an oral warranty, pledge: id.

cautor, ōris, m. [id.] one who is on his guard: Pl. II. a surety: Cic.

cautus, a, um, Part. [caveo]. II. Adj.: wary, heedful, cautious, provident: parum cauti providique, Cic. Of things: cautissima senectus, Tac.

2. In a bad sense: sly, artful, cunning: vulpes, Hor.: uxor, Juv.

III. Pass.: made safe, secured: quo muller esset res cautior, curavit ut... Cic. 2. Fig.: safe, secure (rare): in eam partem peccare, quae est cautior to err on the safe side, id.

cāvātus, a, um, Part., v. cavo.

cāvēa, ae, f. (Gen. caveāi, Lucr.) [cavus] an excavated place, a cavity: Plin. II. an enclosure for animals:

a stall, cage, den, coop, bee-hive, etc.: avis inclusa in cavea, Cic. III. the audience-part of a theatre: cavea ima (the seats of the nobility), media and summa (the seats of the lower classes): prima (= ima), ultima (= summa), id.

Meton.: a theatre: id. (Hence Ital. gaggia, gabbia; Fr. cage.) **cāvēo**, cāvī, cautum (imper. regul. cāvē; but also cāvē, Hor.), 2. v. n. to be on one's guard, to take care, beware, guard against. Absol.: non fulsse

difficile cavere, Caes.: cave, beware! Hor. 2. With *ab*, to be on one's guard against: ille Pompeium monebat, ut a me ipso caveret, Cic. Also with *simple Abl.* (not class.): malo, Pl.

3. With *ne*: to take heed lest, to guard against: ne qua populus laboret nimiam cavere, be too solicitous lest, Hor.: caves, ne videat aliquis, that no one sees, Ter. Also with *Subj.* without *ne* (only in Imper.), take care not to: ignoscas, Cic. 4. With *ut*: to take care that: caveamus, ut ea moderata sint, Id. 5. With *Acc.*: to beware of: vallum caecum fossasque, Caes. Hence in *Pass.*: cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, Cic.: ne quid eis noceatur a Caesare cavetur, Caes. And with objective *Inf.*: Sall. 6. cavere cum aliquo = ab aliquo (rare): Hercle mihi tecum cavendum est, with you, I must be on my guard, Pl. II. Legal t. t.: to look after the legal or pecuniary interests of any one (with *dat.*): tu ceteris cavere didicisti, Cic. 2. to give security, to stand security for: civitates obsidibus de pecunia cavent, Caes.

3. to get security: ab aliquo, Cic. 4. to stipulate: quum caveretur utrorumque sociis, when stipulations were made in favour of the allies of both, Liv.: also foll. by *de*, Id. 5. to order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will, etc.: cautum est in Scipionis legibus, ne plures essent, Cic.: si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere nolisset, Id. III. cavere alicui, to protect, be kind to, have a care for: melius ei cavere volo, quam ipse aliis solet, Id. [The root is *seav*, initial *s* having been lost; cf. Goth. *us-skav-jan*, to be circumspect, O. H. G. *scawôn*, N. H. G. *schauen*.]

caverna, ae, f. [cavus] a cave, cavern, grotto, hole: magna vis tertae cavernis continetur calor, Cic.: caverna navium, the hold of ships, Id.: caeli, the vault, Lucr.

cavilla, ae, f. dim. a jest (very rare): aufer cavillam, no jesting! Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

cavillatio, ònis, f. [cavillor] a quibbling, wrangling: inter consules magis cavillatio quam magna contentio de provincia fuit, Liv.: juris, a legal quibble, Quint. II. raillery, jesting: acerba, a cutting jest, Suet. But acc. to Cic., the proper sense of cavillatio is humour, raillery, rather than wit (Or. 2, 54, 118).

cavillator, òris, m. [Id.] a jester; caviller: facetus, Pl.: Cic.

cavillatrix, icis, fem. adj. [Id.] sophisticated: Quint.

cavillor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [cavilla] to make captious objections, to cavil at: Liv. II. to jest, joke, chaff, banter, etc.: familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac jocos, Cic. With *Acc.*: tribunos plebis, to mock, Liv.

cavo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cavus] to make hollow, to hollow out, excavate: naves ex arboribus, Liv.: parmam

gladio galeamque cavari cernit, pierced through, perforated, Ov.: tegmina tuta cavant capitum, hollow out head-pieces (helmets), i.e. fabricate, Virg.

cavum, i, n. or cavus, i, m. a hole, a hollow, a cavity: Liv.: Hor.

cavus, a, um, adj., hollow, hollowed, concave: concha, Virg.: vena, Cic. Hence, deep, deep-channelled: flumina, Virg. [Cf. Gr. κοῖλος for κόψ-ιλος; the root is *ku*, seen in κύω, κύτος.]

ce, an inseparable demonstrative particle [cf. ci-s, ci-tra and Gr. ἐ-κεῖ]. Ce is appended to pronouns and adverbs, though the final *e* is often dropped. 1. To pronouns: hence the forms hi-c, illi-c, isti-c: sometimes the *ce* is doubled, e.g. hancce, hacce, istaecce. When *ce* is doubled and followed by *ne*, it becomes *ci*, as in hiccine, isticcine, illiccine. 2. The adverbs hic, huc, hac, hinc, illuc, illinc, illac, istinc, etc. which already have the particle *ce*, are strengthened by its reduplication, as hicce, hucce, hincce, illicce: so sic and sicce. Ce occurs also in nunc, tunc, from num and tum.

cedo, cessi, cessum, i. v. n. and a. to go, move, walk (in this sense rare and poet. for *lucido*): Pl. Fig.: nitidus qua quisque per ora cederet, Hor. II. Fig.: like *ire*: to come to something, to have some result, to turn out, to work: and, acc. to the adverbs with which it is joined, to succeed, to fail, etc.: prospere, Sall.: bene, Hor.: male, Ov. 2. cedere pro aliqua re: to go for something (as of equal value), to be the price of: epulae et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedunt, Tac. III. to go away, to withdraw, depart, retire: ego cedam atque abibo, Cic.: horae quidem cedunt, et dies, et menses, et anni, pass away, Id. Followed by *abl.*, with or without a prep.: cedere e vita, to die, Id.: cedere memoria, to be forgotten, Liv.: non cessit fiducia Turno, did not desert, Virg.

2. Milit. t. t.: cedere de oppidis, to abandon, Cic.: ex loco, to yield or give up a post, Liv. 3. Mercant. t. t.: cedere foro, to withdraw from the exchange, to stop payment, become bankrupt, Juv. 4. Legal t. t.: bonis or possessionibus (alicui cedere), to relinquish in favour of another, make over: alicui hortorum possessione cedere, Cic. IV. In gen. to yield, give place to, submit: with *Dat.* or *absol.*: quacumque movemur, (aer) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, Id.: Di, quibus ensis et ignis cesserunt, i.e. who remained unhurt in the destruction of Troy, Ov.: malis, Virg. 2. to yield to in rank, excellence, etc.: give way to, comply with: cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus, Hor. Pass. imper.: ut non multum Graecis cederetur, Cic. 3. As a military term: to give way before the enemy, to lose ground, retire, retreat (freq. in Caesar): consulto cedere, to make a feigned retreat, Caes.: cedere campis, to quit the

plains, Hor. V. Active: with *Acc.* of Direct obj. (rare except in case of neut. pron. etc.), and *Dat.*: to concede, give up, yield: aliquid cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic.: cedere curram ei, Liv. VI. With *Dat.* or in and *Acc.*: to fall to one's lot or share, accrue: ut is quaeustus huic cederet, Cic.: alicui in usum, Hor.: praedae alia militum cessere, fell to (became) the spoil of the soldiers, Liv. VII. With in and *Acc.* (like *abire*): to be changed or to pass into, to become: poena in vicem fidei cesserat, Id.: cedere in unum, to become, or be, of one opinion: omnes in unum cedebant, Tac. [Cf. ἐ-κε-κῆ-ε (= ἐπεχάρε, Hesych.) and Hom. κε-κάδ-οντο (= ἐχάσαντο); and perh. *cado*.]

cedo, [prob. from *ce*, *da*, give here; *ce* being demonstr. pronoun-stem in hi-ce, ci-tra, etc.] old Imper. form, whose contr. plur. is *cette*: equivalent to *da* or *dic*: give, tell: fr-q. a mere exclamation, pray! or to bespeak attention: give: cedo alt-ram, hand me another (rod), Tac.: cedo aquam manibus, give water! Pl.: senem, bring hither the old man, Ter. II. tell, let us hear: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, Cic.: cedo, si conata peregit? Juv. In Ter.: cedodum. III. To call attention, behold! cedo mihi leges Atinias, Cic.

cedrus, i, f. = κέδρος, the cedar: of which there are two kinds, a species of cypress, of which the wood has an aromatic scent, and the cedar of Lebanon, a timber tree of the pine tribe: Plin. II. Meton. and poet.: cedar-oil: carmina linenda cedro, i.e. worthy of immortality, Hor. (Hence It. *cedraio*, and, from it, Fr. *cedrat*.)

celatum, i, n. [celo] a secret: Pl.

celeber, bris, bre, adj. (masc. celebris, Tac.) crowded. Of places: much frequented or resorted to, popular (opp. to desertus): loci culti an inculti, celebres an deserti, Cic.: celebri urbe et copiosa, Id. II. honoured by a great assembly, etc.: renowned, distinguished, famous: with *Abl.*: cel ber dies omni caerimoniarum genere, Liv.: Tiresias fama, Ov. Absol.: dies celeberrimi laetissimique, most festive, Cic.: Diana, Hor. III. often or quickly repeated: celeberrima verba, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

celebratio, ònis, f. [celebro] a numerous assemblage, concourse: hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. II. a festal celebration, a festival: celebratio ludorum, Id.: annua, Tac. celebratus, a, um, adj. Part. [celebro]. II. Adj.: customary, usual, frequent: tritum atque celebratum, Cic. 2. solemn, festive, brilliant: dies celebratio, Ov. 3. known, celebrated, famous: Tac.

celebritas, atis, f. [celeber] a multitude, a numerous concourse (opp. to solitudo): in multitudine et celebritate judiciorum, Cic. II. a festal celebration, a solemnity: supremi diei,

plains, Hor. V. Active: with *Acc.* of Direct obj. (rare except in case of neut. pron. etc.), and *Dat.*: to concede, give up, yield: aliquid cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic.: cedere curram ei, Liv. VI. With *Dat.* or in and *Acc.*: to fall to one's lot or share, accrue: ut is quaeustus huic cederet, Cic.: alicui in usum, Hor.: praedae alia militum cessere, fell to (became) the spoil of the soldiers, Liv. VII. With in and *Acc.* (like *abire*): to be changed or to pass into, to become: poena in vicem fidei cesserat, Id.: cedere in unum, to become, or be, of one opinion: omnes in unum cedebant, Tac. [Cf. ἐ-κε-κῆ-ε (= ἐπεχάρε, Hesych.) and Hom. κε-κάδ-οντο (= ἐχάσαντο); and perh. *cado*.]

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celebritas, atis, f. [celeber] a multitude, a numerous concourse (opp. to solitudo): in multitudine et celebritate judiciorum, Cic. II. a festal celebration, a solemnity: supremi diei,

a solemn funeral, *id.* III. fame, renown, celebrity: *celebritas sermonis hominum, id.*

cēlēbro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*id.*] to fill: *ripas carmine, Ov.* 2. to go in great numbers or often to, to frequent: *celebrare deum delubra festis diebus, Lucr.*: quanto celebretur sportula fumo, how the crowded sportula smokes, *Juv.* 3. to act along with others; to do frequently, to practise often, exercise, repeat: *ad eas artes celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, Cic.*: celebratum genus mortis, a kind of death suffered by many, *Tac.*: popularem potestatem celebrabant, were exercising, *Liv.*: celebrare seria et jocos cum aliquo, *id.* II. to celebrate, solemnize: celebrare festos dies, *Cic.*: nuptias, *Liv.* III. to honour, praise, celebrate: domestica facta, *Hor.*: memoriam, *Tac.*: sepulcrum hominum conventu et epulis, *Cic.* IV. In gen. to make something known, to publish abroad: qua re celebrata, *id.*

cēler, ēris, e, swift, fleet, quick, speedy (opp. to tardus): face te propere celerem, *Pl.*: sagitta, *Hor.*: Deae, *Ov.* With *Inf.* (poet.): celerem sequi Aiacem, swift in pursuit, *Hor.* II. Of mental and abstract things: motus, *Caes.*: receptus, *id.*: oratio celeris et concitata, rapid, hurried, *Cic.* 2. In bad sense, rash, hasty, precipitate: consilia, *Liv.*: fata celerrima, *Virg.* [*Cf. Lat. celox, and Gr. κελος; prob. cogn. with κέλλω, δ-κέλλω, to drive.*]

cēlēre, adv. quickly: *Pl.*
cēlēres, um, m. plu. the body guard of the Roman kings, consisting of 300 armed men, serving on horseback (*v. Smith's Ant. 8. v.*): *Cic.*: tribunus celerum, *Liv.*

cēlēripēs, ēdis, adj. [celer pes] swift-footed (*v. rare*): *Cic.*

cēlēritas, ātis, f. [celer] swiftness, quickness, speed (opp. to tarditas): velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, *Cic.*: peditum, *Caes.*: veneni, the quick effect, *Cic.* In plu.: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, *id.* II. Of intellectual and abstract things: animorum, *id.*

cēlēriter, adv. quickly, speedily: librum tibi celeriter mittam, *Cic.*

cēlēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [celer]. Act.: to quicken, hasten, accelerate: fugam in silvas, *Virg.* II. Neutr.: to hasten, make haste, be quick: circum celerantibus auris, *Lucr.*

cella, ae, f. a store-room, a place for depositing grain or fruits, a granary, stall, etc.: *Cic.*: apulum, bee-cells, *Virg.* Hence dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for the kitchen: *Cic.* II. a mean apartment, closet, hut, cot, etc.: *Ter.*: esp. of slaves, *Cic.* III. the part of a temple in which the image of the god stood, the shrine: *Liv.* [*Cf. Gr. κελία.*]

cellārius, a, um, adj. [cella] per-

taining to a store-room: sagina, *Pl.* Subst.: cellarius, II, m., one who keeps provisions, a steward, butler: *id.*

cellūla, ae, f. dim. [*id.*] a small store-room, or apartment: *Ter.*

cēlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to hide, to keep secret, to conceal. With a double Acc., to keep in ignorance of, or in the dark about: non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii, *Cic.* 2. With one Acc. omitted: sometimes that of the object: nec venditor celare emtores debuisset, to conceal from the buyer, *Cic.*: of the person: celem tam insperatum gaudium? *Ter.* 3. Rarely, with *de* and *Abl.* instead of one Acc.: de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te noluit? *Cic.* Absol. hoc celandi genus, *id.*

II. Pass. with Acc. of object: nosne hoc celatos tam diu, have we so long been kept in the dark about this? *Ter.* 2.

With Acc. omitted: celabar, excludebar, *Cic.* 3. More freq. with *de* and *Abl.*: credo celatum esse Cassium de Sulla uno, *id.* 4. The thing as subject, without Acc.: quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc, *Pl.*: amor celatus, *Ter.* 5. Rarely, with *Dat.* of person: *Nep.* III. Of persons: to hide, to put in a place of concealment: plerosque hi qui receperant celant, *Caes.*: silvis genitor celarat Halesum, *Virg.* Pass.: diu celari (virgo) non potest, *Ter.* [*Cf. Gr. καλ-ύπτω; Lat. oc-cul-o, cla-m; O. H. G. hēl-an.*]

cēlox, ōcis, m. and f. [of the same root as celer] a swift-sailing ship, cutter, yacht: piratici celoces et lembi, *Liv.*: publica, a packet-boat, *Pl.* II. Adj. swift, quick, but with reference to the first signif.: obsecro, operam celocem hanc mihi, ne corbitam date, *id.*

celsus, a, um, adj. high, upright, lofty, tall: (celsus, high, comparatively; altus, high absolutely). Physically: (Deus homines) celsos et erectos constituit, tall and of an upright posture, *Cic.*: turres, *Hor.* II. Morally: in good sense: lofty, elevated: celsus et erectus et ea, quae homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, *Cic.* Also of rank or station: celsissima sedes dignitatis, exalted, *id.*

2. In bad sense (rare): haughty, proud: haec jura suae civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, setting oneself up, *id.* [From the root which appears in antecello, excello, collis, etc.: *v. antecello.*]

cēna (less correctly, coena and caena), ae, f. the principal meal of the Romans; dinner, supper (*v. Smith's Ant. 96 seq.*): cenae caput, the principal dish at the feast, *Cic.*: cena prior, i. e. a previous invitation, *Hor.*: terrestres, of vegetables, *Pl.*: ducere, to prolong, *Hor.*: cenam condicere alicui, to engage oneself to any one as a guest, *Suet.*: inter cenam, at table, *Cic.* II. Meton.: a dish, course, at dinner: *Mart.* 2. a company at table: ingens cena sedet, *Juv.* [The O. L. form

is ces-na, (for sced-na), *Sab. sces-na* cf. *Skr. khād* (from orig. *skad*), to eat.]

cēnāculum (coen- and caen-), i, n [cena] orig. a dining-room, usu. in an upper story; hence, an upper story, an upper room, a garret: (Hispalae) cenaculum super aedes datum est *Liv.* Of the lodgings of the poor: rarus venit in cenacula miles, seldom comes to rob the garrets, *Juv.* Fig., like ὑπερῶν: in superiore qui habito cenaculo (of Jupiter), *Pl.*

cēnāticus (caen- and coen-), a, um, adj. [*id.*] pertaining to a dinner (*v. rare*): *Pl.*

cēnātiō (coen- and caen-), ōnis, f. [*id.*] a dining-room: *Juv.*

cēnātus (coen- and caen-), a, um, Part. [ceno] that has taken food, having dined: cur te cenatum noluerit occidere, *Cic.* II. Of time: spent in feasting: cenatae noctes, *Pl.*

cēnīto, (coen- and caen-), i. v. freq. [*id.*] to be accustomed to dine (rare): si foris cenitarem, *Cic.*

cēno (coen- and caen-), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [cena]. Neutr.: to take a meal, dine, eat: cenavi modo, *Pl.* II. Act.: with Acc. (poet. or post-Aug.): to make a meal of, to eat, dine upon: aves, *Hor.* Fig.: magnum malum, *Pl.* (See also cenatus.)

censēo, ui, censum, 2. v. a. Lit. to count, reckon: so perhaps, accepta dico: expensa ne qui censeat, *Pl.*: hence, II. Polit. t. t.: to take account of the names and property of Roman citizens (the office of the censors), to take the census: to tax, rate, assess: censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censeo, *Cic.*: esse censui censeo, to become a fit subject for the censor's list: illud quaero, sintne ista praedia censui censeo, *id.*: capite censi, rated at so much per head (= the lowest class of citizens), *Gell.* 2. to give an account or return of one's property (also as depom. censeor, census): censeo causa, for the purpose of giving in the account of one's property, *Cic.* III. Fig., in gen.: to estimate, esteem, value: in quo censendum nil, nisi dantis amor, *Ov.*: longo sanguine censerī, to be valued at the worth of an ancient ancestry, *Juv.* IV. to deem, think, hold, judge, be of opinion: quid censeas, nullasne insidias pertimescendas? *Cic.* 2. Colloquially, to express assent: *Pl.* quid, patri etiam gratulabor? *Tr.* Censeo, *Pl.* V. Of public assemblies, councils of war, etc.: to express an opinion either by words or by voting: to state as one's opinion, vote (with Acc. and *Inf.* or with *Subj.*): captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, *Cic.*: plerique censebant, ut noctu iter facerent, *Caes.*: relinquendane haec censeatis? *Liv.* With ellipsis: pars deditonem, pars eruptionem censebant (*sc. facien-*

dam), *id.* VI. Of the Senate: to

*express an opinion, vote: ad unum omnes iungendum foedus cum Lucanis censent, Liv.: mitiora censuit ob-
tinuitque, proposed and carried a miti-
gated sentence, Tac. 2. (like jubere
of the populus): to decree, resolve,
ordain: quae Patres censuerunt, vos
jubete, Liv. With Dat. and Acc.: bel-
lum Samnitibus et Patres censuerunt
et populus iussit, decided on war
with, id.: vestem principis triumphalem,
utque ovans urbem iniret,
censuere, voted to him, Tac. Fig.:
of a domestic council, Juv. [Ety-
m. uncertain.]*

censio, ōnis, f. [censeo] an esti-
mating, taxing, rating, assessing: Pl.

censor, ōris, m. [id.] a censor, the
title of two Roman magistrates, who
presided over the rating of the citizens,
watched over their morals, and per-
formed other functions: Cic.: Liv. (v.
Smith's Ant. s.v.) II. Fig.: a
rigid judge of morals, a censorer,
critic: pertristis quidam patruus, cen-
sor, magister, Cic.

censorius, a, um, adj. [censor] per-
taining to the censors: tabulae, the lists
of the censors, Cic.: lex, a contract for
leasing buildings, id.: for the public
revenues, id.: sometimes, also, the
orders, or decisions of the censors (con-
cerning the divisions of the people,
taxes, public buildings, etc.), id.: nota,
the mark or brand of a censor,
Liv.: opus, a fault or crime punished
by the censors, Cic.: censorius homo,
one who had been censor, id. II.
Fig.: rigid, severe: gravitas, id.

censura, ae, f. [censeo] the office of
censor, censorship: Liv.: Cic. II.
Fig.: judgment, criticism, in gen.:
dat veniam corvis, vexat censura
columbas, our judgment spares the
raven and persecutes the dove, Juv.

census, a, um, Part. [censeo].

census, ūs, m. [v. censeo] a regis-
tering and rating of Roman citizens,
their property, etc., a census: census
habere, Cic.: agere, Liv.: censu prohi-
bere, to refuse one admittance into the
lists of citizens, Cic.: censu excludere,
Liv. Fig.: census habere, to take
an account, Caes. II. Meton.:
the register of the census, the censors'
lists: Cic. 2. the sum assessed:
senatorum, senatorian fortune, Suet.:
equester, equestrian fortune, id. 3.
wealth, property, possessions, in gen.:
homo egens, sine censu, Cic.: ars illi
sua census erat, Ov.: immollet census,
of unlimited income, Juv.: privatus
illis census erat brevis, their private
income was scanty, Hor.

centaurēum or **-ion**, i, n. =
κενταυρείον and κενταύριον, the herb
centaury: Virg.

centaurus, a, um, adj. [centau-
rus] pertaining to a Centaur: rixa,
Hor.

centaurion, il, v. centaureum.

Centaurōmachia, ae, f. the name
of a fictitious country: Pl.

Centaurus, i, m. Κένταυρος, the
Centaur, a constellation in the southern
hemisphere: Cic.

centenarius, a, um, adj. relating
to the number 100: numerus, Varr.:
Plin.

centēni, ae, a (in sing. Virg.),
num. distrib. [centum] a hundred each,
a hundred: Cic.

centēsima, ae, f. (sc. pars) the
hundredth part, as a tax, a per-
centage: centesima rerum venalium,
1 per cent. on, Tac. Of interest, 1 per
cent. monthly, or 12 per cent. per
ann.: Cic.

centēsimus, a, um, num. ordin.
[centum] the hundredth: Cic.

centiceps, cipitis, adj. [centum
caput] hundred-headed: belua, i. e.
Cerberus, Hor.

centies (centiens), adv. [centum] a
hundred times: Cic. Fig., a great
many times, Pl.

centimānus, a, um, adj. [centum
manus] having a hundred hands:
Hor.

centiplex, v. centuplex.

cento, ōnis, m. [κεντρον] thick cloth
(or padding) composed of pieces sewed
together, patch-work, etc.: Cato: Juv.
used in war to ward off missiles or to
extinguish fires: centones insuper in-
lecerunt, covered (the woodwork) with
padding, Caes. Proverb.: centones
sarcire alicui, to impose upon by false-
hood, Pl.

centum, indecl. num. a hundred:
Cic. II. Poet.: an indefinitely large
number: centum clavibus servata,
secured by a hundred keys: Hor.
[Cf. Gr. ἑκατόν (= ἑκατον); Goth.
hund, Eng. hund-red.] (Hence Fr.
cent.)

centum-gēminus, a, um, adj. a
hundred-fold: Virg.

centumpondium or **centūpon-
dium**, il, n. [centum pondo] a hun-
dred pounds (taken collectively), a
hundred pound weight: Pl.

centumvīralis, e, adj. [centum
viri] pertaining to the centumviral
court, iudicium, Cic.

centum vīri (or as one word),
orum, m. plu. a bench of judges chosen
annually for civil suits: Cic.

centunoūlus, i, m. dim. [cento] a
piece of patch-work; a party-coloured
horse-cloth: Liv.

centūplex (centiplex), icls, adj.
[centum plico] a hundred-fold: Pl.

centupondium, v. centumpon-
dium.

centūria, ae, f. [centum] orig. a
parcel or division of a hundred things
of one kind: hence, in gen., any divi-
sion. II. Milit. t. t.: a division of
the legion, a century (of which there
were 60): Liv. III. one of the 19
bodies into which Servius Tullius
divided the Roman people, a century:
Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. comitia): centu-
ria praerogativa, the century which
voted first by lot, Cic.

centūriatim, adv. [centuria] by
centuries: Caes.

centūriatus, a, um, Part. [centu-
rio] divided into centuries, comitia
centuriata, in which the Roman people
voted according to centuries (v. Smith's
Ant. p. 105): Cic. Fig.: well ar-
ranged: Pl.

centūriatus, ūs, m. [id.] a division
into centuries: Liv. II. the post of
centurion: Cic.

centūrio, avi, atum, i, v. a. [cen-
turia] to divide into centuries. II.
Of the army: Juvenutem centuriare,
Liv.: Cic. III. Of the people in the
comitia: esp. in p. part.: v. centuriatus.

centūrio, ōnis, m. [id.] the com-
mander of a century, centurion: Caes.:
Cic.: Liv.

centūriōnātus, ūs, m. [centurio]
a review of centurions: centurionatum
inde egit, Tac.

cēnula (coen- and caen-), ae, f. dim.
[cena] a little dinner: Cic.

cepa and **cepe**, v. caepa and caepe.

cēra, ae, f. [cognate with κηρός]
wax: Cic. In plur.: referring to the
cells of bees: Virg. II. Meton.:
a writing-tablet covered with wax.
Hence, prima cera, the first page or
leaf, Hor. And of wills: Suet.:
praecipuam in tabulis ceram senis
abstulit orbi, got himself declared chief
heir in the will of a childless old man:
Juv. 2. a wax seal: Cic. 3. a
waxen image of an ancestor: Sall.
(Hence Fr. cire.)

cērāria, ae, f. [cera] a female maker
of wax-lights: Pl. (dub.)

cērārium, il, n. a fee for affixing
a seal: Cic.

cērāsus, i, f. = κεράσος, the cherry-
tree: Ov. II. a cherry (= cerasum,
Cels.): Prop. (Hence It. ciriegia;
Fr. cerise; Eng. cherry.)

cērātus, a, um, Part. [cero].

cercopithēcus, i, m. = κερκοπί-
θηκος, a long-tailed monkey, venerated
in some parts of India: Juv.

cercūrus, i, m. = κέρκουρος, a kind
of light vessel peculiar to the Cyprians:
Liv.: also, a sea-fish, Ov.

cerdo, ōnis, m. = κέρδων [κέρδος] a
hireling, day-labourer, handicrafts-
man: Juv.

Cērēālis, e, adj. relating to Ceres,
the goddess of corn: hence, relating to
corn: arma, implements for grinding
corn and preparing it for food: Virg.

cērēbellum, i, n. dim. [cerebrum]
a small brain: Plin. (Hence Ital.
cervello; Fr. cervelle, cerveau.)

cērēbrōsus, a, um [cerebrum]
testy, choleric: Hor.: Pl. (dub.)

cērēbrum, i, n. the brain: Lucr.:
Virg.: Cic. Poet. for head, skull:
truncus illapsus cerebro, Hor. Re-
garded by some as the seat of the soul:
illi in cerebro dixerunt animi esse
sedem, Cic. II. Meton.: hot tem-
per, passion: O te, Bolane, felicem cere-
bri, lucky in your choleric temper (cf.
cerebrōsus), Hor. Phr.: mihi cere-

brum finditur, uritur, my brain is splitting, is on fire (with rage): Pl. [Cf. Gr. κάρα, κάρη-ρον; Goth. hvarnei (=kravion), O. H. G. harni, brains, Scottish harns.]

Cērēs, ēris, f. the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of agriculture: hence, meton.: bread, corn, grain, etc.: Virg.: Hor.

cērēus, a, um, adj. [cera] waxen, of wax: Cic.: effigies, Hor.: castra, cells of wax, honeycomb: Virg. II. Meton.: wax-coloured: pruna, looking like wax, yellow: id. 2. pliant, soft, like wax: cerea brachia Telephi, Hor. Fig.: easily moved or moulded; cereus in vitulum flecti, id. Hence,

cērēus, l, m. a wax-light, wax taper: Cic. [Hence Fr. *cierge*.]

cōrimōnīa, v. caerimonia.

cērintha, ae, f. = κηρίθη, a plant of which bees are fond, wax-flower: Virg.

cerīna, ōrum, n. wax-coloured garments: Pl. [This sense would imply a; but the word seems to be cērina, v. Epid. 2, 2, 49.]

cerno, crēvi, crētum, (orig. part. certus, q. v.) 3. v. a. to sift, winnow (rare): in cribris, Ov. II. Fig.: to distinguish, discern; perceive, see distinctly (only in imperf. tenses in this sense: but the perf. tenses are used in senses IV. and V.): estne hic Hegio? si satis cerno, is herclest, if I can properly make him out, Ter.: vis magna pulveris cernebatur, Caes.: adesse eum et haec coram cernere existimate, id. (oculi) multa cernunt subtilius, distinguish with great accuracy, Cic. Foll. by Acc. and Inf.: to observe that...: Sall. III. Transf. to intellectual objects: to perceive, comprehend, understand: vis et natura deorum non sensu, sed mente cernitur, Cic.: in voluptate spernenda virtus cernitur, is seen in the desiring of pleasure, id.: cerno animo, picture to myself, foresee, id. IV. to decide (judicially) what is contested or doubtful: to decree, determine (= decernere): priusquam id sors cerneret, Liv. 2. to decide by contending or fighting: cernere ferro, Virg.: pro aris atque focis cernere, Sall. V. In gen.: to decide or conclude upon, resolve (rare): Pl. VI. Legal t. t.: of inheritances: to decide to enter upon an inheritance: Varr. Also, to give formal notice of such decision: Cic. Hence = adire, actually to enter upon an inheritance: id. Fig.: id. [Cf. Gr. κρίνω and Lat. *cri-brum*.]

cernūus, a, um, adj. [cogn. with Gr. κάρα, and Lat. *cer-e-brum*] with the face towards the earth, headlong (rare and poet.): ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo, Virg.

cēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [cera] to cover or smear with wax, to wax: esp. in p. part.: cerata tabella, Cic.: pennae, Hor.

cērōma, ātis, n. = κήρωμα, an unguent for wrestlers: Juv.

cērōmātīcus, a, um, adj. = κήρωμα-τικός, smeared with ceroma: Juv.

cerritus, a, um, adj. [Etym. uncertain] having a crazed brain, frantic, mad (rare and poet.): Hor.

certāmen, inis, n. [certo] a contest, struggle (the most general term): bi-jugum, chariot-race, Virg.: pedum, foot-race, Ov. Gen.: of the mind, feelings, etc.: rivalry, emulation: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, Cic.: verborum linguaeque, Liv.: certamine summo, with the greatest zeal, exertion, Virg. And poet.: certamina ponere, certamina instituere, to order, arrange a fight or contest: prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis, Virg. II. a military contest, battle, combat: Caes.: inire certamen, Liv.: in ipso certamine, in the heat of the battle, id.: navale, a naval engagement, sea-fight, id.

certātīm, adv. [id.] with contest or struggle, emulously, earnestly, eagerly: Cic.

certātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a contending, striving: a combat, contest, etc.: corporum, Cic. Fig.: haec inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, rivalry, id.: certatio mulctae, a discussion concerning a penalty, id.

certē, adv. certainly, unquestionably, assuredly, really (cf. certo): si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, Cic. In an affirmative answer: estne ipse an non est? Is est, certe is est, is est profecto, Pl. It sometimes serves as an emphatic reiteration of a statement: venerat, ut opinor, haec res in iudicium. Certe, certainly, surely, no doubt: Cic. In interrogations: certe patrem tuum non occidisti? Suet. II. To restrict an assertion: yet surely, at least, at all events: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant, or at least: Cic. (Hence Fr. *certes*.)

certo, adv. with certainty, for certain (representing a thing as an undoubted fact; while certe points simply to the belief of the speaker): nihil ita expectare quasi certo futurum, Cic.: certo scio, I know for certain, have good reason to know: quod te moleste ferre certo scio, id. In affirm. answers = certe: Me. Liberum ego te jussi abire? Mes. Certo, yes, certainly, Pl.

certo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. freq. [cerno: for the sense, cf. cernere No. IV. to decide a contest] to fight, contend: armis cum hoste certare, Cic.: proelio, Sall.: pro salute, id. Impers. pass.: Bedriaci certabatur, the battle was raging: Tac. II. In gen.: to contend, struggle, strive; emulate, vie with: certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Lucr.: cum aliquo dicacitate, Cic.: officiis inter se, id.: cum usuris fructibus praediorum, to endeavour to pay interest with the produce of estates, id.: ob hircum, to compete for

the prize of a he-goat, Hor. Impers. pass.: certatum inter collegas maledictis, there was a rivalry of abuse: Liv. Poet.: with Dat. = cum (Gk. constr.): solus tibi certat Amyntas, vies with, Virg.: certantem uvam purpureae, rivalling the purple dye, Hor. Poet. in pass. signif.: certatum lito Deorum Ambraciam, contended for, Ov. Foll. by Inf. (mostly poet.): Phoebum superare canendo, Virg. III. to contend at law: ita de provocazione certatum ad populum est, the point was debated, Liv.: si quid se iudice certes, Hor.

certus, a, um [orig. Part. of cerno, but usu. adj.], determined, resolved, settled: certum est, with Dat. = neutr. impers. verb.: it is determined, it is one's decision: usu. with Inf.: certum est deliberatumque... omnia dicere, I am fully determined, Cic.: certum atque decretum est, Liv. II. As adj. without est: with Inf.: certa mori, resolved on death, Virg. 2. With Gen.: Tac. III. established, settled, fixed: concilium in diem certam indicere, Caes.: certi fines, prescribed limits, Hor.: certo aere, at such and such a price, Ov. 2. = quidam, and our certain, of some certain, but not specified person or thing: esp. in pl., habet certos sui studiosos, certain persons, Cic. IV. sure, unerring, to be depended upon, trusty, faithful, etc. Of persons: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Pl.: Apollo, Hor.: per litora certos dimittam, trusty messengers, Virg. 2. Of things: animo certo et confirmato, Cic.: tua si mihi certa voluntas, if I may rely on your compliance, Virg.: sagitta, Hor.: agmine certo, with unswerving course, Virg. V. Of the understanding and knowledge: certain, sure, true (esp. freq. in neutr.): postremo certior res, Liv.: rumorque per barbaros manavit certior, with increasing certainty, id.: nihil certius ex eo auditum est, no more definite information was gained from him: id. So certum scire, to know for a certainty: Cic.: certum habere, Liv.: pro certo habere, Cic. In Pl., certum or certius facere alicui, to assure a person, make him certain: cf. inf. 2. Of persons: certain, sure: certus de sua genitura, Suet.: exitii, Tac. Esp. in p. r. certiorum facere: foll. by de and Abl. or by Gen.: also by Acc. and Inf., or rel. clause: to inform about, make acquainted with: certiorum me sui consilii fecit, he informed me of it: Cic.: with Acc. and Inf., Caes.: in pass., de Caesaris adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, were informed, id. Also, with posit., though rare (poet.): Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando, Virg.

cērūla, ae, f. dim. [cera] a small piece of wax: miniata, a kind of crayon: Cic.

cērussa, ae, f. white-lead, ceruse: used by painters; also in medicine, and as a cosmetic: Ov.

cēruſſātus, a, um, adj. [cerussa] painted with white lead: Cic.

cerva, ae, f. [cervus] a hind: Plin. Poet.: deer in gen.: Virg.

cervicālis, ālis, n. [cervix] a pillow or bolster: Juv.

cervicūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small or elegant neck: Cic.

cervinus, a, um, adj. [cervus] pertaining to a stag or deer: pellis, Hor.: Ov.: senectus, i. e. great age: Juv.

cervix, icis, f. the neck; the back of the neck with the parts touching it (collum, the neck simply); hence, esp. in earlier Lat., usu. pl.: caput et cervicē et jugulum tutari, to guard head, neck, and throat, Cic.: cervixque comaeque trahuntur per terram, his neck and shoulders, Virg.: plurima (in cattle), plenty of neck, a full neck, id.: sexta cervicē ferri, to be borne on the shoulders of six men, Juv. II. Fig.: of the neck, as receiving a yoke: Imposuisti in cervicibus nostris dominum, laid a yoke upon our necks, Cic. 2. With ref. to execution: dare cervicē alicui, to offer one's neck for beheading, id.: Tac. 3. As the seat of strength, for bearing burdens: in pl.: collo et cervicibus sustinere, on neck and shoulders, Cic.: qui tantis erunt cervicibus, will have strong enough shoulders, id. 4. Of proximity and danger, the neck being a vital part: (in pl.) bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, an arduous war close at hand, Liv.: in cervicibus (hostis) esse, opp. to procul, to be close upon him, id. [Prob. from cer- in cerebrum and cernuus, with root of veh-o; cervix being thus "head carrier."]

cervus (old orthogr. cervos), i, m. a stag, a deer: Cic.: vincere cervum cursu, to be faster than a deer, Pl. Transf.: cervi, forked stakes: milit. t. t. chevaux-de-frise: Caes. [Cf. Gr. κεραφόρ, horned; Eng. har-t.]

caes, es, is, v. caespes.

caessatio, ōnis, f. [cesso] a tarrying, delaying: Pl. II. inactivity, idleness: caessatio libera atque otiosa, Cic.

caessator, ōris, m. [id.] a loiterer, an idler: Cic.: Hor.

caessio, ōnis, f. [cedo]. Legal t. t.: a giving up, surrendering: Cic.

cesso, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [id.] lit. to give way often: hence, to delay, loiter (of culpable delay; whereas cunctor = to delay from hesitation): in studio atque opere, Cic.: also with in and Acc., in vota precesque, to be backward with vows and prayers, Virg. Esp. in rebuke: quid cessas, why so slack? Ter. 2. to be inactive, idle: nihil agere et cessare (of the gods of Epicurus), Cic. Of land, to be uncultivated, fallow, Virg.: of altars, to be unvisited by worshippers, Ov. 3. not to be at hand, to fail: cessat voluntas? is the will wanting (= do you refuse)? Hor. Esp. as

legal t. t., not to put in an appearance, make default, Suet. 4. to be guilty of a fault (softened expr. for pecco): Hor. (of faults of style, etc.).

cestrosphondōnē, ēs, f. = κροσφοδωνη, a military engine for hurling stones: Liv.

(1) **cestus**, a boxer's glove: v. caestus.

(2) **cestus** (not caestus) and **cestos**, i, m. = κροστος (lit. worked with a needle), a girdle, girth: Cato. Esp. the charmed embroidered girdle of Venus, Mart.

cētārium, ii, n. [cetus] a fish pond: Hor.

cētārius, ii, m. [id.] a fish-monger: Cic.

cete, v. cetus.

cēter-, cetera, ceterum (Nom. sing. m. not in use: sing. in gen. rare), adj. the other, the rest. In sing., vestem et ceterum ornatum, Cic.: multitudo, Liv. In plur., the rest: cetera de hoc genere, the other instances of the kind, Hor.: ut omittam cetera, Cic. 2. Acc. neut. pl. cetera used adv.: in all other respects: excepto quod non similes, cetera laetus, happy in all besides, Hor.: Cic.: Liv. 3. In enumerations: et cetera, and so forth, Cic. Also simply cetera, Lucr.

cēterōqui or **-quin** [ceter qui], adv., for the rest, in other respects, otherwise (rare): ubi ceteroquin sum libenter, Cic.

cēterum, adv. for the rest, in other respects, otherwise: foedera alia aliis legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiant, Liv. 2. In passing to a new thought: besides, for the rest: ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercentur, Sall. 3. With a restricting force: but, yet, notwithstanding, still, on the other hand: eos multum laboris suscipere, ceterum ex omnibus maxime tutos esse, Sall. Often at beginning of sentence: Liv.

cetos, i, v. cetus.

cetra (caetra), ae, f. [prob. a Spanish word] a short Spanish shield: Liv.

cetrātus, a, um, adj. [cetra] armed with a cetra, shield-bearing: cohors, Caes. Subst.: cetrati, ōrum, m., troops so armed: id.

cette, v. cedo.

cētus, i, m. (also, accord. to the Gr., cētōs, n.; and hence plur. cetē, Virg.) = κητος, any large sea-animal, a whale, a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin, etc.: Plin.

ceu, adv. as, like as, just as. In comparisons: tennīs fugit ceu fumus in auras, Virg. Ceu quum: as when: id. Ceu si, as if, as it were, like as if: Lucr. Also without si, in same sense: ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, Virg.

Chaldaei, ōrum, m. astrologers: Cic.: adj. Chaldaeus, a, um, Chaldean, Juv.

Chaldāicus, a, um, Chaldean, Cic.

chālŷbēius, a, um, adj. [χάλυψ] of steel: massa, Ov.

chālŷbs, ŷbis, m. χάλυψ, steel: Virg.

Chāos, Abl. Chao (other cases not used in class. period), n. = χάος: infinite space: hence, the deep gulf of the Lower World: inane chaos, Ov.: personified: tercentum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque, Virg. II. the confused, shapeless mass out of which the universe was made, chaos: Ov.: a chao, from the very beginning of things, Virg.

chara, ae, f. an edible root found in Spain: Caes.

chāracter, ēris, m. = χαρακτήρ. Lit. a marker, or instrument for branding: Isid. II. Meton.: a brand or mark: Col. Fig.: a characteristic, mark, character, style, etc.: Varr.

chāristia, ōrum, n. plu. = χαρίστια, a family banquet at which family feuds were settled: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 8j.)

charta, ae, f. a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper: Plin.: dentata, smoothed (with ivory), fine paper, Cic.: soluta, an undone wrapper, Juv. II. Meton.: the papyrus plant, Plin.

2. a writing, letter, poem, etc.: Cic. III. any thin leaf, plate, lamina: charta plumbea, Suet. [Borrowed from Gr. χάρτης.]

chartūla, ae, f. dim. [charta] a little paper, a bill: Cic. (Hence Fr. chartre.)

chēlē, es, f. = χηλή (the claw of an animal). Plur. chelae, in astron.: lit. the arms of Scorpio: but meton. the constellation Libra, into which Scorpio extends: Virg.

chēlēdrus, i, m. = χελυδρος, a fetid snake, living for the most part in water: Virg.

chēlys (Acc. chelyn, Voc. chely), f. = χελύς, the tortoise: Petr. II. Meton.: a musical instrument (a sort of lyre) made of the shell of a tortoise (pure Lat. testudo): Ov.

chēragra, ae, v. chiragra.

chiliarchus, i, m. = χιλίαρχος: in a fleet, the commander of a thousand men: Tac. II. Among the Persians, the highest officer of state next to the king: Nep.

chirāgra (chēragra) ae, f. = χερ-άγρα, gout in the hand: Hor. (who uses form chēragra, metri gratiā).

chirōgrāphum, i, n. = χειρόγραφον, hand-writing (pure Lat. manus): extrema pagella pupigit me tuo chirōgrapho, written in your own hand, Cic.: also, the writing or document itself: id. 2. a bond, surety, or obligation under one's own hand: Suet.

chirōnōmos, i, com. and **chirōnōmōn**, ōntis (also Gr. untis), m. χειρονόμος or χειρονομών, one who moves his hands according to the rules of art: a gesticulator: Juv.

chirurgia, ae, f. = χειρουργία, sur-

gery: Cels. Fig.: violent and bloody remedies: chirurgiae taedet, Cic.

Chius, a, um, adj. [Chios] Chian: esp. vinum, wine of Chios: also absol. Chium: Hor. N. pl. Chia, fine cloth of Chios, Lucr.

chlāmūdatus, a, um, adj. [chlamys] dressed in a military cloak: Cic.

chlāmys, ūdis, f. = χλαμύς, a broad woollen upper garment worn in Greece, sometimes purple, and inwrought with gold; a Grecian military cloak, a state mantle: Cic. Worn also by non-military persons: Tac.: by children, Virg.

chōrāgium, ii, n. = χορηγία, the training and bringing out of a chorus: Pl.

chōrāgus, i, m. = χορηγός, the superintendent of a chorus, the choragus: Pl. II. Transf.: he who pays the expense of a banquet: Poet. in Suet.

chōraules, ae, m. = χοραυλῆς, a flute-player who accompanied the chorus-dance: Suet: Juv.

chorda, ae, f. = χορδή, a gut, gut-string, esp. catgut, a string (of a musical instrument): chordae intentae, Cic. 2. a rope, cord: Pl.

chōrēa (chōrēa, Virg.), ae, f. = χορεία (most freq. in plur.), a dance in a ring, a dance: Lucr.: festas duxere choreas, Ov.: Hor.

chōrēus or -ius, i, m. = χορείος (sc. πούς, pes), in prosody, a foot afterwards called trochaeus: — ~: Cic.

chorius, v. choreus.

chōrōcitharista, ae, m. = χοροκιθαριστής, one who plays the cithara to accompany a chorus: Suet.

chōrus, i, m. = χορός, a dance in a ring, a round dance = chorea: Nympharum, Hor. II. Meton.: a band of singers and dancers, a chorus, choir: Cic.: Dryadum, Virg. Esp. in tragedy: Hor. Fig.: of the heavenly bodies: Ptolemaeus, Id. 2. In gen., a multitude, band, troop: juventutis, Cic. (Hence Fr. chœur; Eng. choir, quire.)

Christiānus, i, m. = Χριστιανός, a Christian: Tac.: Suet.

chrýsallis, ūdis, f. = χρυσάλλης, the gold-coloured chrysalis of a butterfly: Plin.

chrýsanthemum, i, n. = χρυσάνθεμον (the gold-flower): the marigold: Plin.

chrýsos, i, m. = χρυσός, gold: Pl.

cibāria, orum, n. plu. [cibus] strictly adj. (v. foll. art.) nutriment, victuals, provisions: inopia cibariorum, Caes.: Cic. 2. money paid from the treasury to magistrates of the provinces: Id. (Hence Ital. civaja.)

cibārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to food: res, Pl. II. Meton.: ordinary, common: panis, coarse bread, Cic.

cibātus, ūis, m. [cibo] food, victuals, nutriment: Pl.

cībo, atum, i. v. a. [cibus] to give food to animals, to feed or fodder: Suet.

cībōrium, ii, n. = κιβώριον, a drinking-cup (made like the large pod of the Egyptian bean): Hor.

cībus, i (ūs, Pl.), m. food for man and beast, victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder (opp. to potio): cibum capere, Pl.: petere, Ter.: capessere (of animals), Cic.: cibus animalis, the nourishment afforded by the air, Id. 2. Transf. to plants, the nutritive juice: Lucr. II. Fig.: sustenance (rare): quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

cicāda, ae, f. the cicada, tree-cricket: Virg. II. Meton.: as sign of summer: Juv. (From cicadula, Prov. cicala, and thence Fr. cigale.)

cicatricōsus, a, um, adj. [cicatrix] full of scars, covered with scars: Pl.

cicatrix, ūis, f. a scar, a cicatrice: cicatrices adversae, wounds in front (and so, honourable), Cic. 2. Transf. to plants: a mark of incision: ad-morso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg.

II. Fig.: refricare obductam jam rei publicae cicatricem, to open a wound afresh, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

ciceus, i, m. = κίκκος, the core of a pomegranate; hence for something unimportant, worthless, a trifle: Pl. (Hence It. cica, cigolo; Fr. chiche, chiquet.)

cicer, ūis, n. the chick-pea: Hor. (Hence It. cece; Fr. chiche.)

cicliōrium (cicliōreum, Hor.), i, n. = κικλῶριον, succory or endive: Plin.

cicilendrum and **cicimandrum**, i, n. fanciful names for spice: Pl.

cicōnia, ae, f. a stork, the white stork: Hor.: Cic. (Hence It. cicogna; Fr. cigogne.)

cicūr, ūis, adj. tame: bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum genera, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

cicūta, ae, f. hemlock: Ov. Meton.: the poison extracted from it: Hor. 2. a pipe or flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe: Virg.

cīeo, cīvi, cītum, 2. v. a. (the primitive form cio occurs in the compounds accio, excio, etc.), to move, to put in motion, to shake (a more vivid word than movere): calcem, to make a move in the game of draughts or checkers, Pl.: natura omnia ciens et agitant, Cic.: imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, stirs up, Virg. 2. to rouse or excite to or against something; to call or send for, to summon: ad arma, Liv.: aere ciere viros, to rouse with the trumpet, Virg. II. Legal t. t.: ciere herctum (lit. to put in motion, i. e.), to divide the inheritance, Cic. III. to call upon for help, to invoke, appeal to: nocturnos manes, Id.: foedera et deos, Liv. IV. to call upon by name, mention by name:

herum, Pl.: triumphum nomine ciere, i. e. to call to triumph: Liv. Hence: patrem, to name one's father, i. e. show one's free birth, Id. V. to set in motion, produce, effect, cause: often used with a subst. periphrastically: motus, Cic.: varias voces, Lucr.: ciere simulacra pugnae, to call up a mimicry of war, Virg.: also to renew a combat, give new impulse to a fight: consul pugnam ciebat, Liv. [Cf. Gr. κίω, κί-ν-μαι, κινέω.]

cīlicium, ii, n. κιλίκιον, a cloth made of Cilician goat's hair, used by soldiers and seamen: Cic.: Liv. (Hence Fr. cilice.)

cīmex, ūis, m. a bug: Plin. As a term of reproach: Hor.

cīnaedīcus, a, um, adj. [cinaedus] lewd: Pl.

cīnaedus, i, m. = κίναϊδος, he who indulges unnatural passions: Pl.: Juv. 2. a wanton dancer: Pl.

cīcinnātus, adj. [cīcinnus] with curled hair: Cic.

cīcinnus, i, m. curled hair, a lock or curl of hair: Cic. 2. Fig.: too artificial or elaborate oratorical ornament (cf. calamister): in oratoris aut in poetae cīcinnis ac fuco, Id. [Cf. Gr. κίκινος.]

cīctīcūlus, i, m. dim. [cīctus] a little girdle: Pl.

cīctūra, ae, f. [cingo] a girding, a girdle (v. rare): Suet. (Hence It. cintura; Fr. ceinture.)

cīctus, a, um, Part. [cingo].

cīctus, ūis, m. [cingo] a girding (rare): cīctus Gabinius, a peculiar manner of girding the toga on solemn occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 380): incinctus cīctu Gabino, Liv. 2. Meton.: a girdle, belt: sine cīctu et discalceatus, Suet.

cīctūtus, a, um, adj. [cīctus] girded, girt (rare): Ov.: Hor.

cīnērārius, i, m. [cīnis], a hair-curler (with irons heated in hot ashes): Cat.

cīnēfactus, a, um, adj. [cīnis facio] reduced to ashes: Lucr.

cingo, xi, ūctum, 2. v. a. to gird, bind round, enclose, etc.: Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. Poet. in pass. with refl. sense, with Acc.: inutile ferrum cingitur, girds on the sword, Virg. From the idea of girding: 2. to make oneself ready, to prepare: cingitur, certe expedit se, Pl. II. Esp. of the head: to encircle, wreath, crown (mostly poet.): tempora pampino, Hor. Fig.: cinctum nubibus atris caput (Atlantis), Virg. 2. Of places: to surround, encircle, enclose, encompass (the prevailing signif. in prose): flumen Dubis paene totum oppidum cingit, Caes.: montes qui Thessaliam cingunt, Id.: provincia mari cincta, a sea-girt province, Cic. Poet.: cinxerunt aethera nimbis, covered, Virg. Fig.: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, Cic. III. Milit. t. t. to

beset, to beleaguer, to invest a place, etc.: Nervii vallo et fossa hiberna (Romanorum) cingunt, Caes. Fig.: Sicilla multis undique cincta periculis, beset, Cic. 2. *to cover, i. e. protect*: equitatus latera cingebat, Caes. 3. *Of fortifications: to man, i. e. to surround and arm with men*: praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, id. 4. *to escort, to accompany (rare)*: dum latus sancti cingit tibi turba senatus, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *ceindre*.)

cingula, ae, f. [cingo] a girdle, belt, girth: Ov.

cingulum, i, n. [id.] a girdle, belt (mostly poet.): Petr. More freq. in plur.: cingula, a sword-belt, Virg. (Hence Ital. *cingolo*; Fr. *sangle*.)

cingulus, i, m. [id.] a girdle of the earth, a zone: Cic.

cinis, ōis, m. [cinis flo] = cinerarius, a hair-curler: Hor.

cinis, ōis, m. (rarely fem.), ashes: Incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor. Prov.: huius sermones cinerem haud quaeritant, her speeches need no ashes, i. e. require no ornament or polishing, Pl. Fig.: omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, had totally consumed, spent, Hor. 2. Esp. the ashes of a corpse that has been burnt (both in sing. and plur.): dare poenas cineri atque ossibus clarissimi viri, Cic. Poet.: post cinerem, cineres haustos ad pectora pressant, after burning the corpse, Ov.: praematuri cineres, premature death, Juv.

2. the ruins of a city reduced to ashes: cineres patriae, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *κόνις*.] (Hence Ital. *cenere*; Fr. *cendre*, and, from the latter, Eng. *cinder*.)

cinnamōmum or **cinnānum**, i, n. = *κιννάμωμον* or *κιννάμωνον*: cinnamomum: Plin. As term of endearment: Pl. In plur.: twigs of cinnamon: Ov.

cio, ire, v. cio.

ciopus, i, m. a pale, stake, post, etc.: esp. a graven stone, on which was sometimes inscribed the extent of the burying-ground: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 86.) II. In milit. lang. cippi, palisades: Caes. (Hence Fr. *cep*.)

circā, adv. and prep. = circum. Adv.: around, round about, all around, in the environs: gramen erat circa, Ov.: ex montibus, qui circa sunt, Liv.: multarum circa civitatum irritatis animis, the neighbouring states, id.: undique circa, all round, id.

B. Prep. with Acc.: of space: about, around: noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in qua quiescebat, Nep.: Cic. 2. With the idea of motion: to . . . round about; to all . . . around, etc.: Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv.: litteris circa praefectos dimissis, having dispatched circular letters to the commanding officers, id. 3. round about, near to, in the neighbourhood of: detrimentis quibusdam circa montem Amanum

acceptis, Caes.: Liv. 4. Of attendants, companions, etc.: around, about: multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Hence also, without a verb, circa aliquem, of the attendants, companions, adherents of a person: omnibus vero circa eum gratuito aut levi fenore obstrictis, Suet. II. Of time: about, towards: postero die circa eandem horam, Liv.: circa Ciceronem, about Cicero's time, Sen. III. Of number: about, nearly, almost (=ad or circiter): ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. IV. Fig.: about, respecting, of, concerning (late): Quint.: Suet.: Tac.

circāmoerium, li, n. [circa moerus, for murus] space about a wall (v. pomerium): Liv.

circensis, e, adj. [circus], pertaining to the circus: subs. pl., circenses (sc. ludi) the games in the circus: Cic.: Virg.

circino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [circinus] to make round, to round. Poet.: eadem circinat auras, flies through in a circular course, Ov.

circinus, i, m. = *κίρκινος*, a pair of compasses: Caes. (Hence It. *cercine*; Fr. *cerne*.)

circiter, adv. and prep. Of place: indefinitely: about, near: loca haec circiter, near this place, Pl. II. Of time: about, towards (governing the Acc., and joined adverbially with Abl. of time): diebus circiter quindecim, in about fifteen days, Caes.: octavam circiter horam, Hor. III. Of number: as adv., about, near, not far from: circiter cxxx. naves eorum paratissimae, Caes.: circiter parte tertia (armorum) in oppido retenta, id. [Circiter stands related to circa, circum, as inter to in, praeter to prae, propter to prope and subter to sub.]

circueo, ire, v. circueo.

circultio, ōis, f. [circueo] a going round: in milit. lang. the rounds, the patrol: (vigiliarum) circultio ac cura, regular inspection of the watches, Liv. 2. Fig.: a round-about way of speaking or acting: quid opus est circultione et anfractu? Cic.

circuitus, a, um, Part. [circueo].

circultus, (circumitus), ūs, m. [circueo] a going round, a circuit: solis, revolution, Cic.: longo circuitu, by a long way round, a long detour, Caes.: Cic.: Liv. II. Meton.: the path traversed in going round, compass: collis, its (great) distance round, Caes.

III. Fig.: in rhetoric, a period: Cic.: Quint. 2. a circumlocution, a periphrasis = circultio (2): Quint.

circulātim, adv. [circulor] circularly, in a circle, in groups: Suet.

circulātor, ōis, m. [id.], a pedlar, tramp: auctionum, Asin. Pol. in Cic.

circulor, atus, i. v. dep. [circulus] to form a circle, to form in groups for conversation: totis vero castris milites circulari et dolere, Caes.: Cic.

circūlus, i, m. (contr. circulus, Virg.) [circus] a circular figure, a circle: circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. 2. In astronomy, a circular path, orbit: id. II. Meton.: any circular body; a ring, hoop, chain: Virg. 2. a circle or company for social intercourse (mostly plur.): in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellitant, Cic.: de circulo se subducere, to withdraw from a company, id. (Hence Ital. *circolo*; Fr. *cercle*.)

circum, adv. and prep. with Acc.: round, about, all around: Adv.: ex ea turri quae circum essent opera tueri se posse confisi sunt, Caes. 2. Strengthened with undique: from every part around, all around: circum undique convenere, Virg. II. Denoting proximity: in the neighbourhood: hostilibus circum litoribus, Tac.

B. Prep. with Acc.: around, about, among: terra circum axem se summa celeritate convertit, Cic.: varios hic flumina circum fundit humus flores, on the borders of the streams, Virg.: Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit sends round to his friends, Cic. II. Denoting proximity: in the neighbourhood of, round about: urbes, quae circum Capuam sunt, id. III. Of attendants, companions, adherents, etc.: paucae, quae circum illam essent, manent, a few remain to wait upon her, Ter.: Hectora circum, Virg.: servi circum pedes = ad pedes, in attendance (rare), Cic. Circum is sometimes placed after its subst. even in prose: Cic. N.B.—In composition the *m* remains unchanged before consonants, although some Inscr. and mss. give circum- for circum-, as circundo, circumflexus, etc.: before vowels, circum was, acc. to Prisc., written in full, but (except before *j* and *v*) the *m* was not pronounced. Yet in the best mss. we find the orthography circuitio, circultus, and even circueo together with circumeo. (ii.) Signif.: around, about, in the neighbourhood of (whether the verb denotes rest or motion): circumeo, circumfluo, etc.: in some instances the compds. with am- and circum- correspond, e. g. ambitus and circumitus. After verbs compounded with circum, the preposition is never repeated: hence such expressions as, circumsare circum aliquid are not found. [Prob. acc. of circus; it stands side by side with circa, as juxta with juxta: cf. adversum, secundum, and coram.]

circum-āgo, ēgi, actum, j. v. a. to set in circular motion, to drive or turn in a circle, turn round, wheel: (annus) qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv.: circumagat cohortes, wheel about, Juv. Fig.: quo te circumagas? whither will you now turn (for an answer)? id. 2. Leg. t. t. to manumit a slave by turning him round (v. Smith's Ant. 243): Pers. Fig.: qui se illi (philosophiae) subiecit et tradidit, statim cir-

cumagitur, is made a freeman, Sen.

II. Fig.: of time: with *pron. refl.* or more freq. in *pass.*: to revolve, pass away, be spent: in ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, Liv.: circumactus est annus, id.

III. Fig.: to bring round, to change the temper of: una voce, qua Quirites eos promilitibus appellarat, facile circumegit et flexit, Suet.

IV. to lead or drive about, convey from one place to another: (militēs) huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac.: in *refl.* sense, to go about, up and down: nil opus est te circumagi, for you to follow me up and down, Hor. Fig.: alieni momentis animi circumagi, to be carried away by them, be at their mercy, Liv.

circum-āro, avi, i. v. a. to plough around: Liv.

circum-caesūra, ae, f. the external contour or outline: Lucr.

circum-cido, cidi, cism, j. v. a. [caedo] to cut around, clip, trim: Cic.: caespitem gladis, to cut sods (because they have first to be carved round), Caes. II. Fig.: to cut short, diminish: sumptus, Liv.

circum-circā, adv. all around: Pl.

circum-cisus, a, um, Part. [circum-cido.] II. As adj.: steep, precipitous, inaccessible: collis ex omni parte circumcisus, Caes.

circum-clūdo, si, sum, j. v. a. [claudō] to shut or hem in, enclose on every side: duobus exercitibus, Caes.: cornua ab labris argento circumcludunt, surround with a silver rim, mount them with silver, id. Fig.: consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus, hemmed in, Cic.

circum-cōlo, j. v. a. to dwell round about or near: Liv.

circum-curso, i. v. a. and n. freq. to run round or about: Pl.: Ter.

circum-do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, i. v. a. to put or place round: constr. with Acc. and Dat.: and with Acc. and Abl. With Acc. (or in *Pass.*, *Nom.*) and Dat. of ind. object: to put, place, or set round: satellites armatos contioni, to place troops so as to surround an assembly, Liv.: equites cornibus circumdat, he flanks the wings with cavalry, id.: toto oppido munitiones circumdare, to draw his lines all round the town, Caes.: ligna et sarmenta circumdare, Cic. 2. Fig.: cancelli, quos mihi ipse circumdedit, the limits which I have set myself, id.: egregiam famam paci circumdedit, clothed peace with signal honour, Tac. II. With Acc. and Abl.: to surround with, encompass, enclose, encircle with: animum (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic.: oppidum quinque castris, Caes.: taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo, as much land as they could enclose with a bull's hide, Virg. 2. Fig.: pueritiam robore, to endue with, Tac.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, j. v. a. and n. (imper. circumduco, Pl.) to lead or

draw around: quatuor cohortibus longiore itinere circumductis, Caes. With two Accus.: aliquem omnia sua praesidia, to conduct him round all one's posts, Caes. Of things: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, paene totum oppidum cingit, id. Absol. (rare): praeter castra hostium circumducti, marches around, Liv. II. Fig.: to cheat or defraud of: with Abl.: quadringentis Philippis filius me et Chrysalus circumduxerunt, Pl. 2. to lengthen out: reliquam diei partem per organa hydraulica circumduxit, whiled away the rest of the day, Suet.

circumductio, ōnis, f. [circumduco] a leading round: aquarum, Vitruv. II. Fig.: a cheating, defrauding: nec pueri suppositio nec argenti circumductio, Pl.

circumductus, a, um, Part. [circumduco].

circum-ēo or **circuēō**, ivi or li, circuitum, 4. v. n. and a. to go round, travel, or march round, etc.: vigillas, to go the round of the sentries (visit them in order), Sall.: Liv.: praedia, Cic.: sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu flagrantē circuit aras, Ov.

II. Milit. t. t. to march round, take in the rear, enclose, encompass: sinistrum cornu, Caes.: hostem a fronte et a tergo, Curt.: often in *pass.*, to be surrounded, encompassed: Liv. Fig.: totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic.

III. to go about canvassing, soliciting, etc.: Quinctillus circumire aciem Curionis coepit, Caes.: Liv. In *pass.*: circuitam ab Romanis (Hispaniam), had been visited by the Romans (to gain the people over), id. IV. Fig.: to circumvent, get the better of, deceive, cheat: ne peritula locorum circumiretur, Tac.: multa prior arte Camillam circuit, Virg. 2. Of discourse: to express by circumlocution: Vespasianum nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, they avoided expressly mentioning the name, Tac.

circum-ēquito, i. v. a. to ride round: moenia, Liv.

circum-fēro, tāli, lātum, ferre, j. v. a. to carry round: secum circumfert tegmine silvam (jaculorum), Virg.: age circumfer mulsum, hand round, Pl.: Cic.: huc atque huc acies circumtulit, cast them round, Virg.: oculos, Liv. In *pass.* with *refl.* sense, sol ut circumferatur, may revolve, Cic.

2. Religious t. t.: to carry round in order to purify: whence meton.: to purify=lustrare, purgare, and so foll. by direct Acc.: idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda, sprinkled them in turn, Virg. II. Fig.: to spread around: bellum, Liv. 2. to publish, proclaim, give out, Ov.

circum-flecto, xi, xum, j. v. a. to wheel about, to turn back: cursus, Virg. **circumflexus**, a, um, Part. [circumflecto].

circum-flo, i. v. n. to blow round about (v. rare). Fig.: ab omnibus

ventis invidiae circumflari, to be exposed to all the winds of envy, Cic.

circum-flūo, xi, j. v. n. and a. to flow round: utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov. 2. Fig.: to flock around, encompass: Varr.

II. to be overflowing, to abound: Curt. With Abl. like abundare: to overflow with, to have an abundance, to be rich in: omnibus copiis, Cic. Also absol.: circumfluere atque abundare, id.: circumfluens oratio, too copious, id.

circumflūus, a, um, adj. [circumfluo]. Act.: flowing around, circumfluent: humor, Ov. II. *Pass.*: surrounded with water: insula, id.

circum-fōdio, fōdi, fōssum, j. v. a. [fodio] to dig round: Col.: Plin.

circum-fōrāneus, a, um, adj. [circum forum] all around the market or forum: and, as the bankers' shops were round the forum, aes circumforaneum, money borrowed from the bankers: Cic.

II. strolling about from market to market, itinerant: pharmacopola, id.

circum-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, j. v. a. to pour around: with the Acc. (or *Nom.* in *pass.*) either of that which is poured, or of that around which it is poured: Tigris urbi circumfunditur, flows round the town, Plin.: terram crassissimam circumfundit aer, encompasses, envelopes, Cic.: terra circumfusa illo mari, quem oceanum appellatis, surrounded by, id. Of milit. operations with cavalry: with *pron. refl.*: a tergo se circumfundere (hosti), to pour round the enemy's rear, Liv. Act. in same sense (later): circumfudit eques, Tac. 2. In *pass.* with intrans. signif.: to crowd around, to press upon, cling to: circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, Caes. With Dat.: circumfundebantur obvius, sciscitantes, crowded round those they met, interrogating them, Liv. Poet.: to cling to, embrace: Ov. Fig.: undique circumfusae molestiae, Cic. III. In gen.: to enclose, environ, surround, encompass: esp. in *pass.*: Cic.

circumfūsus, a, um, Part. [circumfundo].

circum-gēmo, j. v. n. to growl around: Hor.

circum-gesto, i. v. a. to bear or carry about: Cic.

circum-grēdiōr, gressus, j. v. dep. [gradiōr] to walk round, surround (esp. with the view of attacking): Tac.

circumgressus, a, um, Part. [circumgredior].

circumicio, v. circumjicio.

circum-inicio, j. v. a. to throw up round about: vallum, Liv.: (better perh. as two words).

circumitio, v. circuitio.

circumitus, v. circuitus.

circum-jaceō, 2. v. n. to lie round about, to border upon: with Dat.: Lycaonia et Phrygia circumjacent Europae, Liv. Absol.: circumjacentes populi, neighbouring, Tac.

circumjacio, v. circumjacio, init.
circumjactus, a, um, Part. [circumjacio]. II. Adj.: of localities: lying around, surrounding, neighbouring: absol.: Liv.: Tac. Also with Dat.: aedificia circumjecta muris, Liv.: Tac.

circumjactus, ūs, m. [id.] a surrounding, encompassing (rare): munita arx circumjactu arduo, by a steep approach on every side, Cic.

circum-jacio, jeci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to cast, throw, or place around: id: vallum, Liv.: multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes. In pass. with Acc. depend. on circum: quod anguis domi vectem circumjactus fuisset, had wound itself round a bar, Cic. 2. With Abl.: to encompass or environ with: extremitatem caeli rotundo ambitu circumjecit, id.

circumlatus, a, um, Part. [v. circumfero].

circum-ligo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. With Acc. and Dat.: to bind or fasten round or to: habilem (natam) mediae circumligat hastae, Virg. 2. With Acc. and Abl.: to bind round with: ferrum stappa, Liv.

circum-lino, no perf., litum, 3. v. a. (also **circumlinio**, ire, Quint.). With Acc. and Dat.: to smear all over: circumlita taedis sulfura, Ov. II. With Acc. and Abl.: to besmear, to bedaub, to anoint (most freq. in part. perf. pass.): circumliti mortui cera, Cic. Poet. circumlita saxa musco, overgrown with moss, Hor.

circumlōcūtio, ōnis, f. [circum loquor] circumlocution, Quint.

circum-lūo, 3. v. a. to wash or flow around (rare): pars arcis circumluta a mari, Liv.

circum-lustrans, antis, Part. [lustrō] lighting all around: Lucr.

circum-lūvio, ōnis, f. [luo] land isolated by the gradual action of water: Cic.

circum-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to send around: post montes, to send (troops) behind the mountains, Liv.: or with Abl., Jugo, id. Absol.: Caes.: Liv.

circummoenio, v. circummoenio.
circum-mūnio (circummoenio, Pl.), lvi, itum, 4. v. a. to wall around, to fortify: crebris castellis, Caes.

circummunio, ōnis, f. [circummoenio] an investing of a town, circumvallation: Caes.

circum-pādānus, a, um, Adj. [circum Padus] situated around or near the Po, Liv.

circum-pendeo, 2. v. n. to hang around, Ov.

circum-plaudo, 3. v. a. to applaud on all sides: Ov.

circumplecto, v. foll.

circum-lector, plexus (active imper. circumplecte, Pl.), 1. v. a. dep. to clasp around, embrace; to surround, encompass: pharetram auro, Virg.: collem opere, to circumvallate, Caes.

circum-plleo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fold, wind, or twine around: Cic.

circum-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to put, or place around: with Acc. and Dat.: nemus stagno, to plant a grove round a pool, Tac. Absol.: Hor.

circumpōtatio, ōnis, f. [poto] a drinking round in succession: Frgm. XII. Tab. in Cic.

circum-rētio, itum, 4. v. a. [circum and rete with verbal term.] to enclose with a net, ensnare. Fig.: te circumretitum frequentia populi Rom. esse videam, Cic.

circum-rōdo, si, 3. v. a. to gnaw or nibble all round: escam, Plin. Fig.: dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est, i.e. I have long hesitated to speak out, Cic.: dente Theonino circumroditur, is slandered, calumniated, Hor.

circum-saepio, v. circum-sepio.

circum-scindo, 3. v. a. to rend around, strip off: Liv.

circum-seribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to draw a line around, to enclose: orbem, Cic. II. Fig.: to mark off, to mark the boundary, circumscribe, define: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, id.: uno genere circumscribere genus hoc aratorum, to comprehend the cultivators under one class, id. 2. to mark off for the purpose of excluding, to set aside: hoc omni tempore Sullano ex accusatione circumscripso, excluded from consideration, id. 3. to hem in, restrain, confine, limit, etc.: si tribunus senatusconsulto circumscripso sit, id. III. to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap: captivos interrogationibus, id.: quot circumscripserit Hirus pupillos, how many wards Hirus has defrauded, Juv.

circumscripse, adv. [circumscribo] definitely: Cic. 2. in periods: circumscripse numerosque dicere, id.

circumscripso, ōnis, f. [circumscribo] an encircling; and meton. a circle: ex circumscriptione excedere, Cic. II. a boundary, limit, outline, circuit: terrae, id. III. In rhetoric: a period: id. IV. a circumventing, deceiving, cheating: adolescentium, id.

circumscriptor, ōris, m. [id.] a cheat, defrauder: Cic.: Juv.

circumscriptus, a, um, Part. [id.] II. Adj.: in rhetoric: rounded into periods, periodic: verborum ambitus, Cic.

circum-sēco, sectum, 1. v. a. to cut or pare around: serrulā, Cic. II. to circumscribe: Suet.

circum-sēdeo (sideo), ēdi, essum, 2. v. a. to sit around, beset: florentes amicorum turba circumsedet, Sen. 2. to besiege, blockade, invest: Liv. Fig.: non moveri horum omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis, beset on every hand, Cic.

circum-sēpio (better -saepio), psi,

ptum, 4. v. a. to fence around, to surround: stagnum aedificis, Suet.

circumsessio, ōnis, f. [circumsedeo] a hostile encompassing, a besieging: Cic.

circumsessus, a, um, Part. [id.]

circumsideo, v. circumsedeo.

circum-sīdo, 3. v. a. to sit down before a place, to lay siege to it: Liv.

circum-sīlio, 4. v. n. [salio] to spring or hop round (rare and poet.): Cat. Fig.: morborum omne genus, hovers round, Juv.

circum-sisto, stēti, 3. v. a. to stand round, to surround. With Acc.: quem omnes circumsistunt atque obsecrant, Caes. Pass.: ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur, id. Absol.: Tac.

circum-sōno, 1. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to resound on every side, to ring again with: locus, qui circumsonat ululatus, Liv. II. Act.: to sound around: clamor hostes circumsonat, Liv.: Rutulus murum circumsonat armis, makes it ring on every side with the noise of war, Virg.

circum-sōnus, a, um, Adj. sounding on every side: circumsona turba canum, barking around, Ov.

circum-spectatrix, icis, f. she who looks around, a spy: Pl.

circumspectio, ōnis, f. [circumspicio] a looking on all sides, a looking about: Macr. Fig.: circumspection, caution: Cic.

circum-specto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. to look round often or anxiously, to watch: Cic. Fig.: circumspectantes defectionis tempus, on the lookout for, Liv.

circumspectus, a, um, Part. [circumspicio]. II. Adj.: well considered, guarded, circumspect, cautious: verba non circumspecta, Ov. 2. Trans: to persons: circumspect, watchful, cautious: Suet.

circumspicius, ūs, m. [id.] a looking around (rare): cervix flexilis ad circumspectum, Plin. Fig.: Cic. 2. Meton.: a view around: in omnes partes circumspectus esset, Liv. Fig.: consideration: detinere ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, id.

circum-spicio, exi, ectum, 3. v. n. and a. (perf. sync. circumspecti, Ter.) [specio]. Neutr.: to look about, to cast a look around: qui in auspiciis adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. Fig.: to look round, to be on the watch, be cautious, take heed: esse circumspicendum diligenter, id. II. Act.: to look round upon, view on all sides, to survey: tam lata acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua circumspicere poterant, Liv.: saxum circumspicit ingens, he looks round and sees, Virg.: oculis Phrygia agmina circumspectit, gazed (slowly) round upon, id. 2. Fig.: to view mentally, to ponder, weigh, consider: consilia, Caes.: nunquamne, homo amentissime, te circumspicies, will you never examine yourself? Cic.

3, to look about desiringly for, seek for, etc.: *circumspicere externa auxilla*, Liv.

circum-sto, stēti, i. v. n. and a. to stand round, to take a station round, encompass: *circumstant animae dextra laevaue frequentes, throng*, Virg.: Ov. Hence, subst.: *circumstantes, the bystanders*, Tac. With Acc.: *equites qui circumstant senatum*, Cic.

2, to surround in a hostile manner, to beset: *quem tres Curiatil circumsteterant*, Liv. Fig.: *quum nos undique fata circumstent*, Cic.: *scio acerba meorum circumstare odia, am conscious of being beset by*, Virg.

circum-strēpo, no perf., pitum, 3. v. a. to make a noise around, to shout clamorously round: *quidam atrociora circumstrepebant*, Tac.

circum-strūo, no perf., ctum, 3. v. a. to build round about, surround with buildings: Suet.

circum-surgens, entis, Part. [surgo] rising all around: Tac.

circum-tēgo, 3. v. a. to cover round about: Lucr.

circum-tentus, a, um, Part. [tendo] fastened round, begirt: Pl.

circum-textus, a, um, Part. [texo] woven all round (by way of ornament): Virg.

circum-tōno, ul, i. v. a. to thunder around: poet. of the sea: *qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem*, Ov. Fig.: of the din of arms: *hunc circumtonult gaudens Bellona cruentis*, Hor.

circum-tonsus, a, um, Part. [tondeo] shorn all round (rare): Suet.

circum-vādo, ul, 3. v. a. to assail or attack on every side, to encompass, beset: *naves*, Liv. Fig.: of the assault of fear: *terror circumvadit aciem*, Id.

circum-vāgus, a, um, adj. wandering or flowing around, encircling (v. rare): *oceanus*, Hor.

circum-vallo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to surround with a rampart, circumvallate: *Caes.* Fig.: *to encompass, harass*, Ter.

circumvectio, ōnis, f. [circumveho] a carrying around (of merchandise): *portorium circumvectionis, transit duties*, Cic. 2, a circuit, revolution: *solis*, Id.

circum-vector, i. v. pass. freq. to be carried around; and as v. dep., to ride or cruise round (rare): *Ligurum oram*, Liv. Poet.: *to go through, describe in detail*: *singula*, Virg.

circumvectus, a, um, Part. [circumveho].

circum-vēhor, vectus, 3. v. pass. to be carried round; and as v. dep., to ride or sail round: *classe*, Liv.: *equo*, Id.: *mullones collibus circumvehi jubet, to go round over the hills*, *Caes.*

circum-vēlo, i. v. a. to veil around, envelop: Ov.

circum-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. Lit.: *to come round, go round; to encircle, encompass, surround*

(rare): *Cocytos sinu labens circumvenit atro*, Virg.: *Rhenus insulas circumveniens, flowing around*, Tac.

2, to get round, surround in a hostile manner, encompass, invest: *ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere*, *Caes.*: *cuncta moenia exercitu*, Sall. II. Fig.: *to beset, oppress, distress*: *circumventus morbo, exilio atque inopia*, Enn. in Cic.: *circumventri atque urgeri*, Cic.: *falsis criminibus circumventus, beset by, the victim of*, Sall. 2, to circumvent, cheat, defraud: *circumventum esse innocentem pecunia*, Cic.

circumventus, a, um, Part. [circumvenio].

circum-verso (vorso), i. v. a. freq. to turn around (v. rare): *Lucr.*

circum-vertō (vorto), 3. v. a. to turn round (rare): in pass. with refl. sense: *rota circumvertitur axem, turns on its axis*, Ov. II. to cheat, deceive: *qui me argento circumvortant*, Pl.

circum-vestio, 4. v. a. to clothe or cover round (rare): *arborem*, Plin. Poet.: *se circumvestire dictis, to wrap oneself in words (hide one's real meaning)*, Poet. ap. Cic.

circum-vincio, inctum, 4. v. a. to bind around: Pl.

circum-viso, 3. v. a. to look around: Pl.

circum-vōllo, avi, i. v. a. and n. to flutter or fly round and round: *lacus circumvoltavit hirundo*, Virg. II. Meton.: *to rove about, to hover round*: *circumvolitant equites*, Lucr.

circum-vōlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fly round: *Hor.*: *nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra, hovers round*, Virg.

circum-volvo, no perf., vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll round: pass. with refl. sense: *magnum sol circumvolvitur annum*, Virg.

circus, i, m. Lit.: a ring, a hoop: whence the shape of a ring, an orbit, circle (more rare than circulus): *circus lacteus, the Milky Way*, Cic. II. an oval space for chariot races, etc. Esp. the Circus Maximus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 87, sqq.): Id.: Liv.: *circus fallax, from the jugglers who frequented it*, *Hor.*: *per circums, in the circus*, Tac. 2, Transf. any race-course: Liv.: Virg. [Cf. Gr. κῖρκος, κῖρ-τος; Lat. cur-rus.] (Hence It. cerco; Fr. cirque.)

cīris, is, f. = κῑρῖς, a sea-bird, into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed: Ov.: Virg.

cirrātus, a, um, adj. [cirrus] curly-haired, Mart. In plur. as subst., *cirrati, curly-headed boys*, Pers.

cirrus, i, m. (mostly plur.) a curl, ringlet, or tuft of hair (rare): *Juv.* [Prob. cogn. with ciris, q. v.]

cis, prep. on this side, within (opp. to uls and trans.). With Acc.: of space: *cis Taurum*, Cic.: *cis Rhenum*, *Caes.* II. Of time: within: *cis dies*

paucos, Pl. In compos.: on this side of: *Cisalpinus, Cispadanus, etc.* [The root is *ce*, q. v., whence also *ci-ter*. For the form *ci-s*, cf. *ul-s*.]

cīsum, li, n. a light two-wheeled vehicle, a cabriolet: Cic.

cīsta, ae, f. = κῑστη, a chest, box for keeping money, clothes, etc.: Cic.: *Hor.* (v. Smith's Ant. 90.)

cīstella, ae, f. dim. [cīstula] a small chest or box: Pl.

cīstellātrix, icis, f. [cīstella] she who has charge of the money-box (a kind of female slave): Pl.

cīstellūla, ae, f. dim. [Id.] a little box or chest: Pl.

cīsterna, ae, f. [cīsta] a reservoir for water, a cistern: Tac.

cīstophōrus, i, m. = κῑστοφόρος (box-bearer), an Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachmas, on which a cīsta was stamped: Cic.

cīstula, ae, f. dim. [cīsta] a little box or chest: Pl.

cītātīm, adv. [cītatus] quickly, hastily (v. rare): *Auct. B. Afr.*

cītātus, a, um, Part. [cito]. II. adj. quick, rapid, speedy: *citato equo, at full gallop*, *Caes.* Comp. *citator* (annis), more rapid, Liv. Instead of adv., hastily: *ferunt citati signa*, Id.

cītēr, v. cītērior.

cītērior, us, adj. on this side, hithermost (opp. to ulterior): *Gallia*, *Caes.*: Cic. II. Of time, more recent (rare): *cītēriora nondum audiebamus*, Id. [Comp. of unused cītēr, which is itself a comp. formation from *cī* in *ci-s*; v. alter.]

cīthāra, ae, f. = κῑθάρᾱ, the cithara, guitar or lute: *Orpheus Threicia fretus cithara*, Virg.: *Hor.* (Hence It. *cetera*; Sp. *guitarra*, and, from this, Fr. *guitare*.)

cīthārista, ae, m. = κῑθαρῑστής, a player on the cithara: Cic.

cīthāristria, ae, f. = κῑθαρῑστρία, she who plays on the cithara: Ter.

cīthārīzo, i. v. n. = κῑθαρῑζω, to play on the cithara: Nep.

cīthāroedīcus, a, um, adj. = κῑθαρῑδικός, pertaining to a lute-player: *ars*, Suet.

cīthāroedus, i, m. = κῑθαρῑδός, one who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice, a lutist: *vocem citharoedi non audiunt*, Cic.

cītīmus, a, um, adj. nearest to us: (stella) ultima a caelo, citima terris, Cic. [A superl. formation from *cī* in *ci-s*; cf. *ul-timus*.]

cīto, adv. [cītus] soon, speedily, quickly, etc.: Cic. Comp. *cītius*: *suprema cītius die*, *Hor.*: *serius aut cītius, sooner or later*, *Ov.* Sup., *cītissime*, *Caes.* 2, With a negative = non facile, not easily: *neque verbis aptiorem cito alium dixerim, could not easily name*, Cic. 3, *cītius* = potius, sooner, rather: *ut vicinum cītius adjuveris quam fratrem*, Id.

cīto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [cīto] to put into quick motion, to incite,

stimulate, promote, etc. (in lit. sense, mostly post-Aug.): *citāt hastam, hūlis, Sil. Fig.: motum (animi), to excite, Cic.* II. *to call or summon: patres in curiam, senatum in forum, Liv.* 2. *Legal t. t. to summon a person into court to make his appearance: this was done by the praeco: reum, accusatorem, Cic. Of witnesses: in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, id.* 3. *In gen.: to call to witness, to appeal to, cite: quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victorae, id.: libri, quos Licinius citat auctores, Liv.* III. *to proclaim the name of a victor: victorem Olympiae citari, Nep.* 2. *In gen.: to call upon anyone by name: Col.: Plin.*

citrā, prep. with Acc. and adv. [cliter] on this side (opp. to ultra): Germani qui essent citra Rhenum, Caes. With verbs of motion: ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret, Cic. Adv.: nec citra mota nec ultra, neither this way nor that, Ov. II. *within, short of, less than. Of space: nec a postrema syllaba citra tertiam, before the third syllable from the end of a word, Cic. Fig.: nec virtus citra genus est, my worth is not inferior to my descent, Ov.* 2. *Of time (very rare), more recently than, since: citra Trojana tempora, id.* III. *Fig.: short of; without (=sine: post-Aug.): plus usus sine doctrina, quam citra usum doctrina valet, than learning without experience, Quint.: citra fidem, not to be believed, Tac.: citra Senatus populique auctoritatem, Suet.*

citrēus, a, um, adj. [citrus] pertaining to the citrus-tree: mensa, of citrus-wood, Cic. Neut. as subst.: citreum, l. the citron: Plin. II. *Fig.: short of; without (=sine: post-Aug.): plus usus sine doctrina, quam citra usum doctrina valet, than learning without experience, Quint.: citra fidem, not to be believed, Tac.: citra Senatus populique auctoritatem, Suet.*

citrō, adv. [cliter] (always with ultro). Lit.: to this side (whereas citra = on this side): ultro citroque, to that side and to this side, to and fro, backwards and forwards: (as Fr. çà et là): quum saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Caes. Sometimes the copula is omitted: sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic.

citrus, l. m. the citrus, an African tree with fragrant wood: Plin. II. *the citron-tree: id.*

citus, a, um, Part. [cleo]. II. Adj.: quick, swift, rapid (opp. to tardus): vox cita, tarda, Cic.: navis, Ov.: pes (l. e. lambus), a lively measure, Hor. III. *For the adv. cito: equites parent citi, Pl.*

civicus, a, um, adj. [civis] pertaining to a citizen; civil, civic (more rare than civilis, and, except in the phrase civica corona, mostly poet.): jura, Hor.: arma pro trepidis reis, l. e. defence before a tribunal, Ov.: corona, the civic crown, made of oak leaves, bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war (v. Smith's Ant. 118): Cic.: Liv. II. *pertaining to the Roman*

state: advena, non modo civicae, sed ne Italicae quidem stirpis, id. No Comp. or Super.

civilis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to a citizen; civic, civil: inter se civili concillatione et societate conjuncti, Cic.: Romani civilem esse clamorem inter se gratulantes, of their own citizens, Liv.: quercus = corona civica (v. civicus), Virg.: jus, opp. either to jus naturale, the political rights of citizens, or to jus publicum, civil, private rights, Cic. II. *pertaining to public or political life, political, public: civilis ratio, politics, political science, id.: civilium rerum peritus, Tac. Esp. civil as opp. to military: Liv.* III. *like a citizen, befitting a citizen; courteous, polite, affable, urbane (not so before the Aug. period): sermo, Liv.: quid enim civilis illo: Ov.*

civilitas, ātis, f. [civilis] (rare) the art of government, politics: Quint. II. *courteousness, politeness, affability, urbanity (post-Aug. and rare: v. civilis, III.): Suet.*

civiliter, adv. citizen-like: civiliter opibus utebantur, Liv. II. *courteously, kindly: Tac.*

civis, is (Abl. usu. cive), com. a citizen, male or female (as opp. to peregrinus, advena and hostis): Ter.: Cic. (Concerning the rights of the civis Romanus, v. Smith's Ant. 91 seq.) 2. civis meus, tuus, etc.: my, thy fellow-citizen: to metuunt omnes cives tui, Cic. II. *a subject: imperare corpori, ut rex civibus suis, id. [Civis, O. L. cēvis, is cogn. with Gr. κεί-σθαί, and O. H. G. heī-m, home; its primary notion is that of "resident householder."]*

civitas, ātis (Gen. plur. often civitatum), f. [civis] citizenship, rights of a Roman citizen, freedom of the city (v. Smith's Ant. 91 seq.): civitatem hostibus etiam victis dedimus, Liv. II. *the citizens united in a community, the body politic, the state: conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic.*

2. *any state or country: omnis civitas Helvetia, Caes.* 3. *Fig.: una civitas communis deorum atque hominum, one grand commonwealth of gods and men, Cic.* III. *Meton. = urbs, a city (as a collection of houses: rare, and mostly post-Aug.: not found in Cic. or Caes.): esp. the city, i. e. Rome, Tac. (Hence Ital. città: Fr. cité.)*

clades, is (Gen. plur. usu. cladum: sometimes cladum), f. disaster, loss, devastation, calamity: magna clades atque calamitas rempublicam oppressisset, Sall.: privatae clades, losses of particular families, Liv.: Mucius cui postea Scaevola clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, loss of his right hand, id.: Milonis, the destruction, ruin of Milo, Cic. 2. *Meton. and poet.: a destroyer, scourge: geminos Scipadas, cladem Libya, Virg. Also, corruption (of morals), Hor.* II. *In milit. lang.: defeat, discomfiture, massacre: qui risus magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic.: cladem accipere, to sustain a defeat, id.: Sall.: magnam cladem facere, to do great havoc, Liv.*

clam, adv. and prep., opp. to palam. Adv.: 1. As predicate, with esse: secret, unknown: si sperat fore clam, if he hopes it will not be found out, Ter.: nec id clam esse potuit, could not be concealed, Liv. 2. *Without esse or fore: secretly, privately: clam exercitum educere, Caes.: Cic.: clam ferro incautum superat, by stealth, Virg.* II. *(mostly in the comic poets), prep. usu. with Abl. or Acc.: without the knowledge of, unknown to. With Abl.: clam uxore, Pl.* 2. *With Acc.: clam matrem, id.* 3. *Rarely with Dat.: clam mihi est, Pl. (in Ter. clam me est).* 4. *clam aliquem habere, to keep (anything) secret from, conceal from anyone, Ter. [V. celo, and for form, cf. coram and palam.]*

clāmātor, ōris, m. [clamo] a bawler, noisy declaimer (rare): Cic.

clāmātio, ōnis, f. [clamo] a bawling noise: Pl.

clāmō, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. [clamo] to cry aloud frequently, vociferate. Neutr. (rare), ut illi clamant, Cic. II. *Act.: with noun-sentence as object: saepe clamitans liberum se liberaeque civitatis esse, Caes.: ad arma, cives! clamitans, Liv.: saeva alicui clamitare, to utter angry exclamations against him, Tac.*

2. *to call after: clamitabant me, ut revortar, Pl. Fig.: nonne supercilia illa clamitare calliditatem videntur? to reveal plainly, Cic.*

clāmo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to call, shout aloud, cry out, complain loudly: clamare de pecunia, Cic. Poet. of a cricket: (cicada) multo validius clamare ocepit, Phaedr. Comicè, of snoring: Pl.

II. *Act.: to call upon or cry aloud to; to exclaim, etc.: constr. with Acc. or noun-sentence clause as object, in direct or indirect discourse. With Acc.: morientem nomine, Virg. With sentence: clamantem 'ista quidem vis est,' Suet.: ego, quod facio, me pacis causa facere clamo, Cic. Fig.: quae (tabulae) se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, show plainly that they have been tampered with, id. [From the root cal or cla, v. calo.] (Hence Ital. chiamare, and through O. F. clamer, Eng. claim.)*

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usu. pl.: Fufum clamoribus et con-
viclis consecretantur, Cic. II. Poet.
of inanimate things: noise, sound, din:
ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa
dedere, Virg.

clāmōsus, a, um, adj. [clamor]
(mostly post-Aug.), full of clamour
or noise. 2. Act.: noisy, bawling,
clamorous: altercator, Quint. II.
Pass.: filled with noise or clamour,
noisy: urbs, Stat. 2. accompanied
with noise: Quint.: Juv.

clancūlum, adv. and prep. dim.
(ante-class.) [clam] secretly, privately.
Adv.: aucupemur ex insidiis clancu-
lum, Pl. II. prep. with Acc.: alii
clanculum patres quae faciunt, without
the knowledge of their fathers, Ter.

clandestino, adv. secretly, clan-
destinely: Pl.

clandestinus, a, um, adj. [clam]
secret, hidden, clandestine: clandes-
tino introitu urbe est potitus, Cic.:
consilia, Caes.

clango, no perf. or sup., 3. v. n. to
clang, resound (rare): horrida clangunt
signa tubae, Stat. [Cf. Gr. κλαγγή,
κλαζω (κέ-κλαγγ-α); Eng. clack.]

clangor, ōris, m. [clango] clang,
noise: tubarum, Virg.

clārē, adv. Of sight: brightly,
clearly: clare oculis video, Pl. II.
Of hearing: clearly, distinctly, aloud:
clare dic, Ter.: ut aperteque loquan-
tur et jam clare gemant, Cic. III.
Mentally: distinctly, intelligibly,
clearly: eo clarius id periculum appa-
ret, Cael. in Cic. IV. Fig.: illus-
triously, honourably (v. rare), Nep.

clārēo, 2. v. n. [clarus] to be clear
or bright, to shine (poet.): rutilo cum
lumine, claret fervidus ille Canis, Cic.
poet. II. Fig.: to be clear, evident,
manifest (v. rare): quod in primo
carmine claret, which is shown clearly,
Luc. 2. Of character: to be dis-
tinguished, illustrious, renowned:
(Fab. Maximus) gloria claret, Enn. in
Cic.

clāresco, ul, 3. v. insep. [clareo].
Of sight: to begin to shine, become
visible: tecta luminibus clarescere,
Tac. Of hearing: to sound clear,
to become distinctly audible: clarescunt
sonitus armorum, Virg. II. Fig.:
to become clear, evident, manifest:
alid ex alio clarescet, Lucr. 2. Of
character: to become illustrious, fa-
mous, renowned: quoquo facinore
clarescere, Tac.

clārīgātio, ōnis, f. [clarigo] a
solemn demand of satisfaction for
injuries received, and declaration of
war through a Fictalis or herald (v.
Smith's Ant. 178): Plin. II. a fine
imposed upon a man for transgression
of prescribed limits, to be exacted by
whoever found the offender: Liv.

clārīgito, āre, v. n. [id.], to recal-
l frequently, from time to time: Lucr.
(dub.)

clārigo, no perf., atum, 1. v. n.
Of the Fictalis: to proclaim war

against an enemy with certain reli-
gious ceremonies (v. Smith's Ant.
178): Plin. [From clarus: the syl-
lable *ig-* represents the root of *ago*:
cf. *fumigo*, *navigo*, *remigo*, etc.]

clārisonus, a, um, adj. [clarus
sono] clear-sounding: vox, Cat.

clārītās, ātis, f. [clarus] clearness,
brightness. Of objects of sight: sidus
Veneris claritatis tantae (est), Plin.

2. Of objects of hearing, dis-
tinctness: claritas in voce, Cic. II.
Fig.: of style: clearness, perspicuity:
Quint. 2. celebrity, renown: num
te fortunae tuae, num amplitudinis,
num claritatis, num gloriae poenitebat?
Cic.

clārītudo, inis, f. [id.] clearness,
brightness (= claritas) (rare): fulgor
et claritudo deae (sc. lunae), Tac.

II. Fig.: celebrity, renown, (not
in Cic. or Caes.): artes quibus summa
claritudo paratur, Sall.

clāro, avi, 1. v. a. [id.] to make
bright or clear, to illuminate (v. rare):
poet. in Cic. II. Fig.: to render
famous: illum non labor Isthmii
clarabit pugilem, Hor.

clāror, ōris, m. [id.] clearness,
brightness: Pl.

clārus, a, um, adj. clear, bright:
(opp. to obscurus, caecus). Of sight:
clear, bright, shining, brilliant, etc.:
clarissima mundi lumina (i. e. sol et
luna), Virg.: clara flumina, clear
streams, Lucr.: clarissimae gemmae,
Cic.: lux clara, broad daylight, id.:
pater omnipotens clarus intonat, in
the clear sky, Virg. Poet. with Abl.:
argento clari delphines, shining like
(lit. with) silver, id. Of the wind:
making clear, bringing fair weather:
aquo, id. 2. Of hearing: clear,
loud, distinct: clara voce, ut omnis
contio audire possit, dixit, Cic.: Caes.

II. Fig.: clear, manifest, plain,
evident, intelligible: clara res est,
tota Sicilia celeberrima, Cic. 2. cele-
brated, renowned, famous, etc. (opp. to
obscurus): vir fortissimus et clarissi-
mus, id. With Abl. of cause: giganteo
triumpho, Hor. With ex: ex doctrina
nobilis et clarus, Cic. With ob: ob id
factum, Hor. 3. As a title; esp.
in Sup., of distinguished personages,
as consuls, pro-consuls, senators, etc.:
clarissimus vir, Cic. 4. In bad
sense: notorious: populus (sc. Campa-
nus) luxuria superbiaque clarus, Liv.
["Clear-sounding" appears to be the
primary sense. The root seems to be
cal, cla, v. clamo.] (Hence It. chiaro;
Fr. clair.)

classiarius, a, um, adj. [classis]
pertaining to the navy, Quint.: cen-
turio, a captain of a ship, Tac. More
freq. as subst. in plur.: classarii,
naval forces, marines: id.: Caes.

classicula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little
fleet, flotilla: Cic.

classicum: v. classicus no. II.

classicus, a, um, adj. [classis] of
or relating to the classes of the Roman

people: Varr. II. relating to the
army in gen., but as adj. only of the
naval forces: classici milites, Liv.
Also as subst. classici, marines: Tac.
Hence subst. classicum, a signal
of battle given by the trumpet: classi-
cum cecinit, Liv. 2. Meton.: the
war-trumpet itself: Virg.

classis, is, f. (Abl. classi or more
freq., classe), a class or division of the
Roman people: Liv.: Cic. (v. Smith's
Ant. 105). Fig.: qui (philosophi)
mihi, cum illo collati, quintae classis
videntur, i. e. of the lowest rank,
id. II. an army (very ancient):
Liv.: Hortinae classes populi que
Latini, Virg. III. a fleet (including
the troops in it): nomina in classem
dare, to enlist for the fleet, Liv.:
facere, Caes.: classe navigare, by sea
(of a general sailing with a number of
ships), Cic. IV. a class, division,
in gen. (after Augustan age): Suet.
[Prim. sense is "summons, ban";
the word is perh. borrowed from Dor.
κλασις = κλησις.]

clāthri (in MSS. also clatri), orum,
m. plu. = κληθρα, tā, a trellis, grate,
esp. to the cages of animals: Hor.

clāthro (clatro), no perf., atum, 1.
v. a. [clathri] to furnish with a grating
or bars (v. rare): Pl.

claudio, 2. or claudo, 3. v. n. no
perf., clausum [claudus] to limp or
halt (mostly fig.): beatam vitam,
etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet,
were defective, Cic.

claudicatio, ōnis, f. [claudio] a
limping (rare): Cic.

claudico (clōdico), 1. v. n. [clau-
deo; like albeo, candico from albeo,
candeo] to limp, halt, be lame: Car-
villio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere,
Cic. Poet.: of the wings of birds:
Lucr.: of the deflection of a balance:
id.: of the inclination of the earth's
axis: id. II. Fig.: to halt, waver,
to be defective: tota res vacillat et
claudicat, Cic. So of discourse: si quid
in nostra oratione claudicat, id.

clauditas, ātis, f. lameness, Plin.

(1) **claudio** (clōdo, Plin.: and far
more freq., although not in Cic., cludo,
which occurs exclusively in the com-
pounds: v. excludo, etc.), si, sum, 3.
v. a. to shut, close, shut up (opp. to
aperire): ad claudendas pupulas, Cic.:
portas, Caes.: rivos, to dam up, Virg.
Fig.: aures ad doctissimas voces,
Cic.: fugam hostibus claudere, to cut
off, prevent, Liv.: clausa consilia ha-
bere, to conceal, Cic. Poet.: animam
laqueo, to end one's life, Ov.: claudere
latus (= Horace's tegere latus), to yield
the place of honour to, Juv. II. to
close, end, conclude: octavum lustrum,
Hor.: agmen, or novissimum agmen
claudere, to bring up the rear, Caes.

III. to enclose, encompass, sur-
round (for includo, concludo): quae
(urbs) loci natura terra marique clau-
deretur, Cic. Fig.: of rhythm: verba
pedibus, i. e. to compose verses (bring

them within the bounds of rule), Hor.

2. Milit. *i. t.* to invest, besiege, blockade, hem in, etc.: priusquam clauderent Capuam operibus, Liv.: litora ac portus custodia claudos tueri, Caes. [Cf. Gr. κληίς (= κλαφ-ίς), κλεις; Lat. clavis. In claud-o, there is augmentative d.] (Hence Ital. chiudere; Fr. clore, clos, clôture, etc.)

(2) claudō, ēre, to be lame: v. claudēo.

claudus (cludus, Plaut.), a, um, adj. limping, halting, lame: claudus Vulcanus, Cic.: pede Poena claudō, lame of foot, Hor. II. Fig.: crippled, defective: claudae mutilataeque naves, Liv. Esp. of lang.: clauda carmina alterno versu, lines of unequal length, i. e. elegies, Ov. No Comp. or Sup. [Etym. uncertain.]

claustra (less correctly clostra), orum, n. plu. (sing. claustrum, i. rare) [claudō] a fastening: a lock, bar, bolt, etc.: claustra revellere, Cic.: laxare, Virg. 2. Fig.: a bar, band, barrier, bounds: arta portarum naturae offringere, i. e. to disclose its secrets, Lucr.: omnes urbes maritimas claustris imperii nostri contineri, Cic. II. a door or gate, dam, dike, etc.: meton., a place that is shut up: claustra urbis relinquere, Ov. 2. In military lang., a barricade, bulwark, key, defence, etc.: claustra loci, Cic.: montium, Tac.: contrahere claustra, to draw the walls of contravallation closer, id.: suis claustris impeditos turbant, walls, intrenchments, id. Fig.: claustra nobilitatis, the barriers protecting the nobility from intrusion, Cic. (Hence O. F. cloistre, Fr. cloître, and, from it, Eng. cloister.)

clausula, ae, f. [claudō] a close, conclusion, ending: clausula est difficilis in tradenda provincia, Cic.: epistolae, id.: in quo (mimo) cum clausula non invenitur, a fitting end, id. 2. In rhetoric, the close of a period (opp. to initium): clausulae quae numero et iucunde cadunt, id.

clausum (clūsum), i, n. [id.] an enclosed space, enclosure: in clauso linquere, in confinement, Virg.

clausus, a, um, Part. [claudō].

clāva, ae, f. a knotty branch or stick, a club, etc. (the badge of Hercules). Prov.: clavam Herculi extorquere, to wrest the club from Hercules (an impossible feat), Macr. 2. a foil: Cic.

clāvārium, ii, n. [clavus] money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails: Tac.

clāvātor, ōris, m. [clava] one who carries clubs or foils used in military exercises, a cudgel-bearer: Pl.

clāvīcula, ae, f. dim. [clavis] a small key. II. the tendril of a vine: Cic.

(1) clāviger, ōris, m. [clava gero] the club-bearer, an epithet of Hercules: Ov.

(2) olāviger, ōris, m. [clavis gero] the key-bearer, an epithet of Janus, as the god of doors: Ov.

clāvis, is, f. (Acc. clavim or (usu.) clavem; Abl. clavi or clave) [v. claudō] a key: clavim cedo, Pl.: adulterinae portarum, false keys, Sall.: claves adimere uxori, to take away the keys from a wife, to separate from her, Cic. (Hence Ital. chiave; Fr. clef.)

clāvulus, i, m. [clavus] a small nail: Varr.: Cato.

clāvus, i, m. a nail (usu. of metal: sometimes of hard wood): clavis ferreus confixa transtra, Caes.: clavum pangere or figere, to fix a nail in the right side of the temple of Jupiter in order to mark the year, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 92). Hence fig.: ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, i. e. reckon the beginning of the year, Cic. And as a symbol of immovable firmness: saeva Necessitas clavos trabales et cuneos manu gestans, Hor. (v. trabalis): beneficium trabali clavo figere, to clench the matter, Cic. II. the tiller of a rudder: and meton. the rudder itself (only sing.): clavumque ad litora torquet, Virg. Fig.: clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula reip. tractare, Cic. 2. a purple stripe on the tunic, which for the senators was broad (latus), for the equites, narrow (angustus): v. Smith's Ant. 92: cum lato purpura clavo, Ov. Hence the phrase: latum clavum ab Caesare impetrare, i. e., to become a senator, Plin. Ep. Poet.: a tunic in gen.: clavum mutare in horas, Hor. (Perh. cogn. with κλείω, to close, fasten, and so with clavis.) (Hence It. chiovo; Fr. clou.)

olēmātis, idis, f. = κληματίς, a climbing plant, Plin. II. The name of several trailing shrubs, e.g. vinca, periwinkle, id.

clēmēns, entis, (abl. usu. -ti) adj. Of the elements: mild, calm, soft: undae clementi flamine pulsae, Cat.: qua sit clementissimus annis, Ov. Fig.: rumor clemens, moderate, unexaggerated, Sall. II. Fig.: of the mind and disposition: gentle, forbearing, indulgent, merciful: cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem, Cic.: clementes iudices et misericordes, id. [Prob. cogn. with Skr. śram, to rest.]

olēmēter, adv. gently, softly, mildly. Pl. 2. gradually, by degrees: clementer editum jugum, Tac. II. gently, mercifully, etc.: si quid est factum clementer, ut dissolute factum criminer, Cic.: clementer et moderate ius dicere, Caes.

clēmētia, ae, f. [clemens]. Of the elements: calmness, mildness: clementia aestatis, Plin. II. Fig.: of the mind and disposition: mildness, humanity, mercy: illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii, Cic.

clēpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to steal (rare and mostly ante-class. for furor): eum (Iguem) Prometheus clepsisse

dolo, Cic. poet. [Cf. Gr. κλέπτω; Goth. hlif-an, to steal.]

clepsydra, ae, f. = κλεψύδρα, a water-clock, clepsydra; used in law-courts to regulate the time allotted to pleaders; also by declaimers to time themselves: hence, ad clepsydram latrare, Cic. 2. Meton., the time measured by the clepsydra: appy. about 12 minutes: septem clepsydram petere, to demand seven lengths of time: about 1½ hrs., Mart.: Plin. Ep.

clepta, ae, m. = κλέπτης, a thief: Pl.

cliens, entis (gen. plur. usu. clientium; clientum, Hor.) com. [from clueo, to hear; for sense, cf. obedio = ob-audio] a client (on the relation between the cliens and the patronus, v. Smith's Ant. 93): Glaucia, cliens et familiaris istius T. Roselli, Cic. II. In gen.: an adherent, retainer, follower, dependant: Caes. Of whole nations: allies or vassals: id. 2. a companion, favourite, Hor.

cliēta, ae, f. [cliens] a female client, dependant: Hor.

cliēntēla, ae, f. [id.] clientship, vassalage, dependence: also, used as corrol. of patrocinium, patronage, protection (v. Smith's Ant. 93): esse in fide et clientela, Cic. II. Meton. (mostly plur.): clients, dependants: magnas esse Pompeii clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat, bodies of clients, Caes. III. In gen.: confederacy, alliance: id.

cliēntulus, i, m. [id.] an insignificant client: Tac.

clināmen, inis, n. [clino, implied in de-clino, in-clino] inclination: (=declinatio): Lucr.

clinātus, a, um, Part. [id.] inclined, bent, sunk (v. rare): Cic.

olīpēo, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [clipeus] to arm or furnish with a shield (v. rare except in p. part.): clipeata agmina, Virg.

clīpēum, i, n. (=clipeus): Liv.

clīpēus, (also written clipeus and sometimes wrongly clypeus), i, m. the (ancient) round, brazen shield of Roman soldiers, whilst the scutum was oval or oblong (v. Smith's Ant. 94): Cic. Proverb.: clipeum post vulnera sumere, i. e. to act when it is too late, Ov. II. Meton.: of objects shaped like a shield: e.g. the disk of the sun, id. [Cogn. with Gr. καλύπτω.]

clitellae, arum, f. plu. a pack-saddle, pannier: muli Capuae clitellas ponunt, unload (halt) at Capua, Hor. Proverb.: bovi clitellas imponere: v. bos. ['Instrument for supporting, leaning, things on,' from cli, v. clivus.]

clitellarius, a, um, adj. [clitellae] pertaining to a pack-saddle, bearing a pack-saddle: homines, Pl.

clīvōsus, a, um, adj. [clivus] hilly, full of hills, steep: rus, Virg.: Olympus, Ov.

clīvus, i, m. a slope, a declivity, a steep; an ascent, ascending road:

mensae, Ov.: milites ex inferiore loco adversus clivum incitati cursu, Caes. Applied esp. to the high road leading up to the Capitol: Liv.: Tac. Proverb: clivo sudamus in imo, to be tired before the work is begun, Ov. (Root cli seen in Gr. κλίνω, κλίτης; Lat. clino in declino, etc.; O. H. G. hlínē-m (mod. Germ. lehne), Eng. lean.)

olōāca, ae, f. an artificial canal in Rome, by which the sewage was carried into the Tiber; a sewer, drain: Cic. Proverb: arcem facere e cloaca, v. arx. [Cf. O. L. cluere=purgare; Gr. κλύω.] (Hence Ital. chiavica.)

olōdico, are, v. claudico.

olōdo, ere, v. claudio.

olōstra, v. claustra.

olōdo, v. claudio.

olōdus, a, um, v. claudus.

olūeo, 2. v. n. to hear oneself called, to be spoken of, reputed, esteemed: ut meus victor vir belli cluēat, Pl.: quascumque cluent, every thing that has a name, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. κλύω; Lat. in-clutus; Goth. hlūma, hearing.]

olūnis, is, (mostly plur.) Abl. cluni or clune) m. and f. a buttock, haunch: Hor.: Juv. [Cf. Gr. κλώνις.]

olūpeus, i, v. clipeus.

olūrinus, a, um, adj. [clūra, an ape] of, or belonging to, apes: Pl. dub.

olūsus, v. clausus.

olypeum and **olypeus**, v. clipeus.

olyster, ēris, m.=κλύστηρ, a clyster, injection (pure Lat. lotio): clystere vomituque purgari, Suet. II. a clyster-pipe or syringe: id.

olā, v. Couis.

olāccōdo, 3. v. n. to come to or be added besides: Pl.

olācervatio, ōnis, f. [coacervo] a heaping together. In rhetor.: a heaping up of proofs: Cic.

olācervo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to heap together, collect in a mass: pecuniae coguntur et coacervantur, Cic.: Caes. Fig.: coacervati luctus, Ov.

olācesco, acul, 3. v. n. to become acid or sour (rare): Cic.

olāctio, ōnis, f. [cogo] (Post-Aug. and rare): a collecting, calling in of money: coactiones argentarias facitavit, Suet.

olācto, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to constrain, force, compel: Lucr.

olāctor, ōris, m. [id.] a gatherer together: erant agminis coactores, they brought up the rear: Tac. II. a collector of money (from auctions, etc.): Cic.: Hor.

olāctum, i, n. [id.] a coverlet of thick, fulled cloth, a mattress: Caes.

olāctus, a, um, Part. [cogo].

olāctus, ūs, m. [id.] a forcing, constraint, compulsion (rare and only in Abl. sing.): coactu meo, Cic.

olāddo, 3. v. a. to add along with: ad compendium, Pl.

olāedifico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to build up to or upon: Campum Martium, Cic.

olāaequo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make even or level (rare): montes, Sall. Fig.: to place on the same footing, equalize: ad libidines injuriasque tuas omnia coaequasti, Cic.

olāagmentatio, ōnis, f. [coagmento] a joining or connecting together; a connection, combination, union: corporis, Cic.

olāagmento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [coagmentum] to join, glue, or cement together, to connect: Cic. Fig.: pacem, to conclude, id.

olāagmentum, i, n. [cogo] a joining together; a joint (mostly in plur.): Caes.

olāagulum, i, n. [id.] a means of coagulation; rennet, or runnet: Ov. (Hence It. caglio, paglio.)

olāalesco (coolesco, Lucr.), ālūi, ālūtum (part. perf. only in Tac. and subseq. walters), 3. v. incep. [v. alo] to grow together, to unite: saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr. 2. Fig.: to unite, agree together, coalesce (oft. in the histt., esp. Liv. and Tac.): ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv.: Sall. II. to strike root, grow up, spring up, thrive: forte in eo loco grandis illex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall.

2. Fig.: to take root, become consolidated: dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac. In the part. perf.: coalitam libertate irreverentiam eo prorupisse, strengthened, id.

olāalitus, a, um, Part. [coalesco].

olāangusto, atum, 1. v. a. to contract, confine, compress, enclose, hem in (rare): alvos, Varr. Fig.: to circumscribe, limit, restrict: Cic.

olāarotatio and **olāareto**, v. coart.

olāargūo, āi, 3. v. a. With Acc. of the person: to overwhelm with reasoning, refute, silence, expose: to prove guilty: omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, Cic. With Gen. denoting the crime: commutati iudicii, id. 2. With Acc. of the thing: to prove uncontestedly, to demonstrate: perfidiam, id.: quam (legem) usus coarguit, proves to be injudicious, Liv.: domini coarguit aures, betrays, publishes, makes known, Ov.

olāartatio (coarct.), ōnis, f. [coarto] a crowding together (v. rare): Liv.

olāarto (coarcto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to compress, confine: (opp. to laxo, dilato, etc.): angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv. II. Fig.: of time: to abridge, shorten: consulatus aliorum, Tac. 2. Of discourse: to abridge, compress: Crassus haec coartavit in oratione sua, Cic.

olāaxo, 1. v. n. [κράξ, the sound made by frogs], to croak: Suet.

olācīnātus, a, um, adj. [coccīnus] clothed in scarlet: puerulus, Suet.

olācīnēus, and **olācīnus**, a, um, adj. [coccum] of a scarlet colour: laena, Juv. (Hence It. cocciniglia; Fr. cochenille.)

olācōcum, i, n.=κόκκος (a berry).

the kind of berry (now known to be an insect, cochineal, kermes) found upon the scarlet dye oak: Plin. Meton.: scarlet colour: Hor. 2. scarlet garments, cloth, etc.: Suet.

olāclēa (less correctly cochlea), ae, f. [κοχλίας] a snail: Cic. Fig.: in cocleam, in the form of a snail, spiral, Cels. (Hence It. chiocciola.)

olāclēār (cochlear), āris, n. and coclēār, is, n. [coclea, from the form of a snail-shell] a spoon, Mart.: Cels.

olācles, itis, m. a person blind of one eye: de coclitum prosapia ted esse arbitror, nam ii sunt monoculi, Pl. Used as a Roman surname.

olāctāna or **olāctōna**, v. cottana.

olāctilis, e, adj. [coquo] baked, burned: cocliles muri (Babylonis), built of bricks, Ov.

olāctūra, ae, f. cooking, Col.: Plin.

olāctus, a, um, Part. [coquo].

olācus, i, v. coquus.

olāda, ae, v. cauda.

olādex [caudex], icis, m. a trunk of a tree, etc.: v. caudex (rare). II. a book, a manuscript (with the leaves not rolled together like those of the volumina, but arranged like those of our books: v. Smith's Ant. 95): Cic.

2. Esp. an account-book, ledger (while adversaria signifies the waste-book; hence only the former had validity in law): in codicis extrema cera, upon the last tablet, id.

olādicilli, orum, m. plu. dim. [codex=caudex] small trunks of trees: Cato.

II. small tablets for writing: Homerus Bellerophonti codicillos datos prodidit, Plin. Hence, a short writing, note, billet, petition, etc.: epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, Cic. III. an imperial rescript, a diploma: Suet. IV. an addition to a will, a codicil: Tac.

olāelebs, **olāelibatus**, etc. v. cael.

olāeles, **olāelestis**, etc., v. caeles, caelestis, etc.

olāelo, are, v. caelo.

olāēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. to buy up: Sulla omnia bona coemit, Cic.

olāēptio, ōnis, f. [coemo] legal t. t. a pretended sale of an estate for the purpose of relieving it from the burden of certain sacrificial rites: Cic. 2. a marriage contracted by a mock sale of the parties, by which the wife was freed from the tutela legitima and the family sacra: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 251.)

olāēptionālis, e, adj. [coemptio] pertaining to a sham sale or a sham marriage: senex, who was made use of in such a performance: Cic.: hence, poor, worthless: Pl.

olāēptus, a, um, Part. [coemo].

olāenōsus, a, um, adj. [coenum] muddy, dirty, marshy, boggy (rare): gurgis (i. e. Styx), Juv.

olāenum (caenum), i, n. dirt, filth, mud, mire (always with idea of loathsomeness, and thus diff. fr. limus, lutum, etc.): omnes stultos insanire, ut male olere omne coenum, Cic. Fig.: the kind of berry (now known to be an insect, cochineal, kermes) found upon the scarlet dye oak: Plin. Meton.: scarlet colour: Hor. 2. scarlet garments, cloth, etc.: Suet.

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2. Esp. an account-book, ledger (while adversaria signifies the waste-book; hence only the former had validity in law): in codicis extrema cera, upon the last tablet, id.

ex coeno plebeo consulatum extra- here, Liv. Also as a term of reproach: *a dirty fellow, a vile fellow*: Cic. [Cf. *cun-io* (=stercus facio, Fest.) and *in-quin-o*.]

cō-ēo, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, 4. v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to go or come together, to meet, assemble*: ad solitum coire locum, Ov.: quo populus coibat, Hor.

2. *to go or come together in a hostile manner, to encounter*: Inter se collisso viros, Virg. II. *to form one with, to blend, unite, combine* (constr. absol., with *cum*, or *Dat.*): qui una colerint, Caes.: reliqui (milites) coeunt inter se, assemble, id. Hence: *to copulate, cohabit*: sic et aves coeunt, Ov.

2. Of things: gelidus coit formidine sanguis, congeals, Virg. III. Fig.: *to unite in feeling, will, or judgment; to combine, agree, conspire*: Cic.: coeant in foedera dextrae, Virg. Esp. of the marriage contract, id.: Ov. B. Act.: coire societatem (cum aliquo or absol.), *to enter into an alliance, to make a compact, form a league*: Cic.

coepio, *coepere*, *coeptum*, (imperf. tenses rare and ante-class.) 1. v. a. and n. *to begin, commence, undertake*. (Equivalent in sense to *incipio*, which is the class. pres.). Act.: imperf. tenses: lubido extemplo coepere est convivium, Pl. 2. Perfect: with *Inf. act.* and *pass.*: quum ver esse coepit, Cic.: moveri, Ov. With *Acc.* (rare in prose): si quicquam hodie hic turbae coepit, Ter. Absol.: *to make a beginning, to begin*: ut magis poeniteret coepisse, quam liceret desistere, Cic. With an ellipsis: for dicere coepi, *to begin to speak*: Liv.: Illioneus placido sic pectore coepit, Virg. II. Pass. only in perfect tenses, foll. by *Inf. pass.*: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset coepta debere, Cic.: coeptum haberi, Liv.: contemni coepti erant, id. Absol.: opus coeptum perficere, Ov. Neutr.: *to begin, commence, originate, arise*: pugna coepit, Liv. With *ab* or *ex*: Tac. [For *coepio*, *aplo* being cogn. with *ap-iscor*, q. v. and *ad-ip-iscor*. Co-ēpi is found in Lucr.]

coepio, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. and n. freq. [coepio]. Act.: *to begin eagerly, to attempt*: usu. with *Inf.*: animal coepit ea, quae naturae sentit apta, appetere, Cic.: coecere seditionem coepitabat, Tac. With *Acc.*: insidias, id. II. Neutr.: *to begin, commence, make a beginning* (rare): coeptantem conjugationem disiecit, nipt it in the bud, id.

coeptum, 1. n. a beginning, undertaking: ne audaci coepto deessent, Liv. **coeptus**, a, um, Part. [coepio]. **coeptus**, ūs, m. [coepio] a beginning, undertaking (v. rare): primos suos quael coeptus appetendi fuisse, Cic.

cō-ēpūlōnus, 1. m. [epulo] a fellow-guest or companion at a feast: Pl.

coerātor, v. curator.

cō-ercō, *cul*, *clitum*, 2. v. a. [arceo] *to shut up together or closely; to confine, encompass*: qua circum lorica coeret, where the coat of mail encloses, Lucr.: mundus omnia complexu suo coeret, Cic. II. Fig.: *to confine, restrain, limit, curb, repress; correct, punish*: quibus rebus coereri milites et in officio contineri solent, Caes.: cupiditates, Cic. Poet.: Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent Tyrhidae juvenes, command, Virg.: carmen coeruit, corrected, polished, Hor.

cōercitio (also *coerctio*, *coertio*, *coercio*), ōnis, f. [coerceo] a restraining, coercing: restraint, chastisement: coercionem inhibere, Liv. II. the right of coercing or punishing: Suet.

cōercitor, ōris, m. [id.] one who keeps in order or restrains: Eutr. **cōercitus**, a, um, Part. [coerceo]. **coero**, are, v. curo.

coerulens, a, um, v. caer. **coetus**, ūs, (for coitus) m. [coeo] a coming or meeting together, an assembling: Pl. II. an assemblage, crowd, company (in this signif. coetus alone, not coitus, is used): socios in coetum advocat, Virg.: coetus matronarum, Cic.: (virtus) coetus vulgares spernit, spurns the vulgar crowd, Hor.

cōgitātē, adv. *considerately, deliberately, with mature reflection*: quae accurate cogitateque scripsisset, Cic.

cōgitatio, ōnis, f. [cogito] a thinking, considering, deliberating; thought, reflection, meditation (often opp. to *sensus*, *sensation*): cogitatio in se ipsa vertitur, Cic.: ad reliquam cogitationem belli sese recepit, Caes. II. Meton.: a thought, opinion, judgment: resolution, plan, design: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in rempublicam conferebam, Cic.: posteriores enim cogitationes (ut alunt) sapientiores solent esse, second thoughts are best, id. III. the faculty of thought, the reasoning power: Verrem ingenio et cogitatione nulla fuisse, id.

cōgitātum, 1. n. usu. plur. cogitata, orum, reflections, thoughts, ideas: cogitata mentis eloqui, Cic. **cōgitātus**, a, um, Part. [cogito] II. Adj.: well weighed or considered: thought out, deliberate: domi meditatū et cogitatum scelus, Cic.

cōgito, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. [contracted from *cō-āgito*] *to consider thoroughly, to ponder, weigh, reflect upon, think* (puto=simply, to be of opinion): constr. absol., with *Acc.*, de, or a clause: toto animo, Cic.: de se et gloria sua cogitare, id.: aliam rem ex alla cogitare, to pass from one thought to another, Ter. With clause: cogitare quam id honestum sit, Cic. 2. to have in one's thoughts or before the imagination: Scipionem, Laellum, id.: Regulum cogita, picture to yourself, Plin. Ep. II. With an adv.

and foll. by various prep.: *to think of, to be disposed towards* (v. rare): amabiliter in aliquem, Cic. III. to have in mind, to intend, meditate, design, purpose, etc.: with *Inf.*: impeditos adoriri cogitabant, Caes.: with *Acc.* of neut. pron.: quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, what he plots, Hor. Poet. of the wind: quid cogitet Auster, meditates, has in store, Virg. With *de*: cogitavit etiam de Homeri carminibus abolendis, Suet.: Carthagini male jamdiu cogitant, meditating mischief, Cic. With *ut* and *Subj.*: neque jam ut aliquid acquireret cogitabat, he was not studying how to gain, id. (Hence, Fr. *cuidet*.)

cognatio, ōnis, f. [cognatus] relationship by birth: Cic. 2. Fig.: affinity, agreement, resemblance, etc.: numerus non habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, id. II. In concrete sense: kindred, relatives, family: cum tibi tota cognatio in sarraco advehatur, your whole family, Cic.: in pl., Caes.

co-gnātus, a, um, adj. [natus, v. nascor], related by birth, and subst. m. and f. a relation by birth, kinsman or kinswoman (on either the father's or the mother's side): for the distinction between cognatus and agnatus, v. agnatus: tot propinqui cognatique, Cic. With *Dat.*: is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter. Poet. of objects relating to kindred: latus, Ov.: urbes, Virg. Of animals: anguilla longae cognata colubae, Juv. Of other things: recens tellus cognati retinebat semina caeli, Ov.

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cognōmentum, i, n. (for cognomen) a surname: Heracilitus, cognomento qui *σκωρεϊνός* perhibetur, Cic.

II. a name, in gen.: Tac.

cognōminis, e, adj. [cognomen] of the same name: gaudet cognomine (=cognomini) terra, the land named after him, Virg.

cognōmīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to furnish with a surname: Augustum Thurinum cognominatum, Suet. Meton.: verba cognominata, i. e. synonyms, Cic.

cog-nosco, gnōvi, gnītum, 3. v. a. (perf. *tenses*, contr. *cognosti*, *cognoram*, *cognoro*, *cognossem*, etc.) [*nosco*] to investigate for the purpose of knowing; to understand, learn; and in perf. *tenses*, to know. Constr.: the facts learnt, expressed by Acc. (or Nom. with Pass.), Acc. and Inf., or relat. clause: the sources of the information, by *ex* or *ab*, the Abl. alone, or *per*: what the information relates to, by *de*: regiones, Caes.: rerum cognoscere causas, Virg.: aliquid ex literis et nuntiis cognoscere, Cic.: de Bruto, id.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, knew by their weapons and insignia, Caes.: id scordiane an casu acciderit, parum cognovi, Sall. II. to recognize that which is already known, identify (rare, for agnosco): eum haec cognovit Myrrhina, Ter. III. in law, to examine a case, to investigate judicially: petit ut de eo, causa cognita, statuatur, Caes.: de agro Campano, Cic. IV. Milit. t. t. to reconnoitre, to act the part of a scout: qualis esset natura montis cognoscere, Caes. 2. Simply, to examine, inspect (al. cognoscere): Cic. (Hence Ital. *conoscere*; Fr. *connaître*.)

cōgo, cōgēgi, cōactum, 3. v. a. [contr. from *cō-ago*] to drive together to one point; to gather together, collect: oves stabulis, Virg.: exercitum in unum locum (=contrahere), Cic.: senatum, id. 2. Of liquids: to thicken, curdle, coagulate: mella frigore (opp. to calore remittere), Virg. 3. Of places (in part. perf.): straitened, contracted: saltus in arctas coactus fauces, Liv.

4. agmen cogere, milit. t. t. to bring up the rear: levis armatura et equites agmen cogebant, id. Fig.: ut nec duces simus, nec agmen cogamus, nor be the last, Cic. II. Fig.: to confine, restrict: cogere in ordinem, to set to rights, humble, degrade (v. ordo): decemviri querentes se in ordinem cogi, Liv.: me in semihorae curriculum coegisti, have restricted, Cic.: verba in alternos pedes, i. e. to write in elegiac verse, Ov. 2. with Inf., ut and Subj., ad with Acc., or absol.: to force, compel, urge. With Inf.: mori, Virg. With Subj.: Q. Catulum esse coactum, ut vita se ipse privaret, Cic. With ad: ad proelia, Virg. With Acc. by ellipsis: cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, to be compelled to do something, Liv. Absol.: coactus legibus eam uxorem ducet, Ter.

3. Sometimes=colligo or concludo, to infer, conclude: ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic.

cōhaerentia, ae, f. [cohaereo] a clinging together, coherence, connection (rare): mundi, Cic.

cō-haerēo, si, sum, 2. v. n. to stick or cling together, cleave to, cohere; adhere: absol., with cum, inter, or the Dat.: scopuloque affixa cohaesit, Ov. Fig.: illa quae dicuntur, congruunt et cohaerent cum causa, Cic.

II. Fig.: to hold together, harmonize with, be consistent: sermo quotidianus non cohaerebit, si verba inter nos aucupabimur, have a consistent meaning, be intelligible, id. III. With Abl.: to be composed of, consist of (rare): (ea) quibus cohaerent homines, id.

cō-haeresco, si, 3. v. n. incep. [cohaereo] to cling together, cohere (v. rare): atomi cohaerescunt inter se, Cic.

cō-hēres, ēdis, c. a co-heir, fellow-heir: Cic.

cō-hībēo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] to hold together, to hold, contain, confine, comprise: universa natura omnes naturas ipsa cohibet et continet, Cic.: nodo cohibere crinem, Hor.: auro lacertos, to encircle, Ov. II. to hold or keep back, hinder, repress, stop, etc.: Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Virg.: cervos arcu, to stay in their flight, poet. for to kill, Hor.: manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazeque regia, to keep them from cupidity, Cic. Fig.: motus animi turbatos, to restrain the passions, id.: iras, Virg.: non tu te cohibes? be moderate in grief, Ter.

cō-hōnesto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to honour abundantly, do honour to, grace (rare): exsequias, Cic.

cō-horresco, ui, 3. v. n. incep. to shudder, shake or shiver with fear or cold: quem ubi agnovi, equidem cohorruī, Cic.

cōhōra, rtis, f. a yard, a place walled round, a court-yard, pen: Ov.

II. Meton. of a body of persons: Milit. t. t. a division of soldiers, a cohort, the tenth part of a legion, comprising 10 manipuli or 6 centuriae: cum reliquis ejus legionis cohortibus, Caes.: praetoria, the general's body-guard, id: hence also, the body-guard of the governor of a province, Cic. Opp. to legiones; auxiliary troops, allies: Tac.: Sall. 2. a multitude, throng, attendants in gen. (mostly poet.): gigantum, Hor. (With the second element of the compound *co-hor(t)s*, cf. Lat. *hor-tu-s*; Gr. *χορ-τό-ς*, *χορ-ος*.) (Hence Ital. *corte*; Fr. *cour*; Eng. *court*.)

cōhortatio, ōnis, f. [cohortor] an exhorting, inciting; encouragement (rare): iudicium, Cic.: legionis, Caes.

cōhorticūla, ae, f. [cohors] a small cohort: Cael. in Cic.

cōhortor, atus, i. v. dep. to cheer up, encourage, incite, exhort, admonish

(esp. of military addresses): cohortatus suos, proelium commisit, Caes. With Inf.: Tac. With ut or ne: Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut praedia velint esse participes, Caes. 2. In gen., and apart from the military usage: hac (eloquentia) cohortamur, hac persuademus, Cic.

cōiclio, v. conjicio.

cō-inquino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to pollute wholly, to contaminate: matres coinquinari regias, Att. in Cic.

cōitio, ōnis, f. [coeo] a coming or meeting together: prima coitio est acerrima, Ter. II. a banding together (in a bad sense), a conspiracy, plot, coalition: suspicio coitionis, Cic.: tribunorum, Liv.

cōitus (cf. coetus), ūs, m. [id.] a going or coming together, a uniting, combination: ut recens coitus venae resolvatur, Cels. II. sexual intercourse: Ov.

cōlāphus, i, m. = *κόλαφος*, a cuff, a blow with the fist, a box on the ear: icere, Pl. (Hence It. *colpo*; Fr. *coup*.)

cōlēus, i, v. culeus.

cōliph um (coll.): v. colyphla.

colis, is, v. caulis.

col-lābasco (coll.), 3. v. n. incep. to begin or be about to fall, to totter, waver (v. rare). Fig., to fall off along with something else, Pl.

col-lābēfacto (coll.), i. v. a. to make to reel, shake, or totter (v. rare): motu collabefactat onus, Ov. Poet. of liquefying metals: Lucr.

col-lābēfio (coll.), factus, fieri, v. pass. to be made to reel or totter, to be brought to ruin (v. rare): altera (navis) tota collabefieret, was completely dashed in pieces, Caes. Poet. of the melting of metals: Lucr. II. Fig.: to be overthrown: Nep.

col-lābor (coll.), lapsus, 3. v. dep. to fall together, to fall in ruins; fall in: succisis asseribus collapsus pons, Liv. Of persons: to fall or sink down in a swoon or in death: collapsa membra referunt thalamo, Virg. Fig. (rare): in corruptelam, Pl.

col-lācērātus (coll.), a, um, Part. [lacro] torn all to pieces, lacerated: corpus, Tac.

col-lācrimātio (coll.), ōnis, f. [col-lacrimo] a weeping together, lamenting: Cic.

col-lācrīmo (coll.), avi, i. v. n. and a. to weep together or very much, to bewail, deplore (rare). Neutr.: complexus me senex collacrimavit, Cic.

II. Act.: histrio casum suum toties collacrimavit, id.

col-lactēus (coll.), i, m.; and col-lactēa, ae, f. [con-, lact-, v. lac] a foster-brother; foster-sister: Juv.

collapsus (coll.), a, um, Part. [collabor].

collāre, is, n. [collum] a band or chain for the neck, a collar: Pl. (Hence Fr. *collier*.)

collatio (coll.), ōnis, f. [collatus, confero] a bringing together, collect-

ing. Of money: a contribution, collection; a gratuity collected for the emperor: stipula aut decimae, Liv. Fig.: malitiarum, a union, combination, Pl. II. In war: collatio signorum, an engagement, a charge: Cic.

III. a comparison, similitude: collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, Id. 2. In philos.: collatio rationis, analogy, Id.

collativus (conl.), a, um, adj. [Id.] brought or carried together, collected, combined (v. rare): Pl.

collator (conl.), oris, m. [Id.] a collector, contributor: symbolarum, Pl.

collatus (conl.), a, um, Part. [confero].

collaudatio (conl.), oris, f. [collaudo] warm praise (v. rare, and only in Abl.): scriptoris, Cic.

col-laudo (conl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to praise greatly, extol highly: milites, Caes.

col-laxo (conl.), i. v. a. to widen, to make loose or porous: lateramina, Lucr.

collecta (conl.), ae, f. (orig. adj.: sc. pecunia) [colligo] a pecuniary contribution: collectam exigere, Cic.

collectaneus (conl.), a, um, adj. [collectus, colligo] gathered or collected together (v. rare): Dicta collectanea, the title of a work of Caesar, now lost. Suet.

collecticius (conl.), a, um, adj. [Id.] collected, gathered together (rare): exercitus, assembled hastily and without selection (opp. to delectus), Cic.

collectio (conl.), oris, f. [Id.] a gathering together: membrorum (Abyrti), Cic. 2. In rhetor.: a summing up, recapitulation: Id.

collectus (conl.), a, um, Part. [colligo].

col-lēga (conl.) ae, m. [lēgo; cf. tēgula from tēgo] one chosen at the same time with another, a colleague: bis una consules, collegae in censura, Cic. II. Meton.: a companion, comrade, associate, in gen.: Metrodorus, Epicuri collega sapientiae, Id.: a fellow-slave: Pl.: a fellow-actor: Juv.

collēgium (conl.), ii, n. [collega] the union or association of persons in any office or for any purpose, collegiality (rare): P. D. clus consul per tot collegia expertus, by having so often shared office with others, Liv.

II. Meton.: a body of persons united by the same office or calling, or living by some common rules; a college, guild, corporation, brotherhood: nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nulum collegium Cic.: Tribuni pro collegio pronuntiant, as the decision of the whole body of tribunes, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 93).

col-libertus (conl.), l, m. a fellow-freeman: Pl.

col-libet (conl.) or collūbet (conl.), built or bitum est, i. v. impers. it pleases, it is agreeable (v. rare, and

only in the perf. tenses): si collibuit set, if the fancy took him, Hor.: simulac mihi collibitum est, as soon as I like, Cic.

col-lido (conl.), sl, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] to clash, strike, dash, or press together: Cic.: collidi posse, to admit of being crushed in, Lucr. II.

Fig.: to bring into collision, to set at variance: Graecia barbariae lento collisa du-llo, Hor.

colligatio (conl.), oris, f. [colligo] a binding together, connection (rare): Val. Max. Fig.: causarum, Cic.

col-ligo (conl.), ēgi, ectum, 3. v. a. [lego] to gather or pick up; to collect, assemble: sarmentis virgultisque collectis, Caes.: aer humorem colligens, Cic.: stipem a tyrannis, to obtain by begging, Liv.: collecta pecunia, amassed, Hor.: vasa colligere, milit. t. t. to pack up, Liv.: quos in aestuaria ac paludes collectos dixeramus, had collected together, taken refuge, Caes. II. to draw together, contract, compress, concentrate (mostly poet. for contrahere, coercere, etc.): cogebantur breviori spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, Liv.: se collegit in arma, drew himself together and covered himself with his shield, Virg. III.

Fig.: to bring together, collect; to gain, acquire, etc.: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i. e. brought together in speaking, adduced, Cic.: auctoritatem, Caes.: sitim, to become thirsty, Virg. 2. Of numbers: in pass., to be reckoned (rare): ex quo ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur, Tac. 3. With pron. reflect., or unum, mentem, etc., to collect or compose oneself; to recover courage, resolution, etc.: animos, Liv.: animum, Tac. Milit. t. t.: to rally: neque sui colligendi, neque consistenti facultatem (hostibus) dederunt, Caes. 4. to collect in the mind; to think upon, weigh, consider: levis haec insania quantas virtutes habeat, sic collige, what advantages this slight madness has, consider thus, Hor. Esp. to gather, conclude, deduce, infer: ex eo colligere potes, quanta occupatione distineat, Cic.: mendose colligis, your conclusion is unsound, Pers. (Hence It. cogliere; Fr. cueillir.)

col-līgo (conl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to bind together, connect: omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic.: pluribus scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, run through and pinned together, Caes. Fig.: homines inter se, to unite, Cic.: annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro colligare, to comprehend, comprise, Id. II. to restrain, stop, hinder: impetum furentis (Antonii), Id.

col-līneo (conl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to direct something in a straight line, to aim (rare): hastam aut sagittam, Cic. II. to hit the mark, take a right aim: Id.

col-līno (conl.), lēvi, litum, 3. v. a. With Acc. and Abl.: to besmear (rare): ora venenals, Ov. Fig.: to defile, pollute: Pl.

colliphium, i, v. colyphia.

col-liquēfactus (conl.), a, um, Part. [liqueflo] made liquid, dissolved, melted (rare): venenum in potione, Cic.

collis, is (Abl. colle or colli), m. a. high ground, hill (smaller and less important than mons): collis paulum ex planitie editus, Caes.: Formiani colles, Hor. [From the root which appears in κολώνη, columna, culmen, celsus, etc. (v. antecello); and in Old Saxon holm.] (Hence Ital. collina; Fr. colline.)

collisus (conl.), a, um, Part. [collido].

collitus (conl.), a, um, Part. [collino].

collōcatio (conl.), oris, f. [colloco] a placing together, arrangement: verborum, Cic.: filiae, a giving in marriage, Id.

col-lōco (conl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to place together; to place, station, arrange, etc. Constr.: object in Acc.: the place where, usu. expr. by in with Abl. or by a local adv.; also by in with Acc., and by other preps.; also with Abl. alone; or absol. In with Abl.: exercitum in hibernis, Caes. With adv. of place: occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, Id. With in and Acc.: in tabernam vasa et servos, Pl. With other prepositions: comites apud ceteros hospites, lodge, quarter with, Cic.: ut ante suum fundum Miloni insidias collocaret, lay an ambush for, Id. With Abl.: oculos penins, Ov. Absol.: vix his rebus collocandis tempus daretur, for arranging, Caes. 2. With Acc. of fem. noun: to give in marriage: matrem homini nobilissimo collocare, Caes.: in matrimonium, Cic. Absol.: in collocanda filia, Tac. 3. With pecuniam, dotem, fenus, etc.; merc. t. t. to lay out, invest, etc.: in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent, Cic. II. Fig.: to dispose, arrange, employ, occupy, etc.: totum se in cognitione et scientia collocaret, wholly devote himself to, Id.: in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, to be deposited, Id.: verba collocata, properly disposed or arranged, Id.: collocare satis de aliqua re, to insert enough, Tac. (Hence It. colcare; Fr. coucher.)

col-lōcū rēto (conl.), avi, i. v. a. to make very rich, to enrich (rare): Ter. collōcūtio (conl.), oris, f. [colloquor] a (familiar or private) conversation, conference (rare): Cic.

collōquium (conl.), ii, n. [Id.] a talking together, conversation, conference, discourse: eo ad colloquium venerunt, Caes.: in colloquium venire, Id.: quum se immiscuissent col-

loquulis montanorum, had mixed in conversation with the mountaineers, Liv.: colloquia amicorum absentium, i.e. epistolary correspondence, Cic.

col-lōquor (conl.), lōcūtus, v. dep. to talk together, to converse, to hold a conversation or conference: constr. usu. cum with Abl., inter with pron. reflect., or absol.: in eo libro, ubi se cum Curione filio colloquentem facit, Cic.: colloquimur inter nos, id. Absol.: deinde uterque imperator colloquuntur simul, Pl. In Pl. also with Acc.: te volo, uxor, colloqui.

collūbet, v. collibet.

col-lūcēo (conl.), 2. v. n. to be lighted up, to shine, to be entirely illuminated, to be bright. Absol.: sol qui tam longe lateque colluceat, Cic. With Abl.: candelabri fulgore, id.: flammis, Virg. With ab: mare qua a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. II. Fig.: to be resplendent: id.

col-lūdo (conl.), si, sum, 1. v. n. to play or sport together, play with (rare): (puer) gestit paribus colludere, Hor. Poet.: summa aqua colludere plumas, toss and (seem to) play, Virg.

II. Legal t. t. to act in fraudulent collusion: Cic.

collum, l, n. (collus, l, m. Pl.) the neck, of men and animals (v. cervix): anseres adjuvantur proceritate collarum, Cic.: tigres indocili jugum collo trahentes, with intractable neck, Hor.: in collum invasit, fell upon the neck, Cic.: actum est de collo meo, it's all over with me, Pl.: collum torquere, obtorquere, obstringere allicul, to seize by the throat and drag to prison, etc.: consul quum paucis collum torsisset, metu ceteri sacramento dixerunt, Liv. Meton.: emblem of subjection: ductaque per vias regum colla minantium, Hor. II. Meton.: the neck of a flask or bottle: Phaedr.: of a poppy, Virg. [Cf. Goth. and Germ. hal-s.] (Hence Fr. col, cou.)

col-lūo (conl.), ūi, ūtum, 1. v. a. to wash out, rinse: dentes aqua, Plin. Poet.: ora, to moisten, i.e. to quench thirst, Ov.

collūsiō (conl.), ōnis, f. [colludo] a secret understanding, collusion: Cic.

collūsor (conl.), ōris, m. [id.] a playfellow, fellow-gamster: Cic.

col-lūstro (conl.), ūi, ūtum, 1. v. a. [lūstro, 1] to lighten up, illumine, Cic. Fig., in painting, to represent in bright colours, light up: collustrata, opp. to opaca, brilliantly coloured pieces, id. II. [lūstro, 2]: to examine on all sides, to survey, inspect: omnia oculis, id.

col-lūtūlo (conl.), 1. v. a. to soil, defile much. Fig.: Pl.

collūtus (conl.), Part. [colluo].

collūvies (conl.), ei, v. colluvio.

collūvīo (conl.), ōnis, and collūvies, em, s (the latter form not frequent before Aug. period; but exclusively used in Pliny the elder, and

Tac.) f. [colluo] washings, rinsings: sivepings, a mass of filth: cohortis et aedificii colluvies, Col.

II. Fig.: impurities, off-scourings: colluvio mixtorum omnis generis animantium, Liv.: quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, foul medley, Cic.: in colluvione Drusi, the dregs of the people, his adherents, id.

collūbus (collūbus), l, m. = κόλλυβος: exchange: Cic. II. Meton.: banking business, money-changing: id.

collūra, ae, f. = κολλύρα, a kind of pastry of a round, elongated form, macaroni, vermicelli: Pl.

collūricus, a, um: jus, vermicelli-broth, vermicelli-soup, Pl.

collūrium, li, n. = κολλύριον: a liquid eye-salve: Hor.

colō, ūi, cultum, 1. v. a. to cultivate, till, tend, take care of (with reference to agriculture and horticulture): agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic.: arbores, Hor. 2. to abide, dwell, or stay in a place, to inhabit. With Acc. (= incolō): cavos montes silvasque colebant, Lucr.: Britanniam, Tac. Absol.: circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. II. Fig.: to bestow

care upon, pursue carefully, cultivate, cherish: ille (Jupiter) colit terras, makes the earth his care, Virg.: hominum genus, to look after, improve, Ov. 2. to practise, carry on, pursue, study: virtutem, Cic.: studia, id.: pacem, Ov.: vitam illam colere (non posse), to live such a life, Cic.: servitutem apud aliquem, Pl. 3. With reference to care of the body, food, dress, etc.: corpora, to take refreshment, Liv. (but also of personal appearance, Ov.): se plus justo colere, to be over-attentive to one's person, Sen. In pass. with refl. sense: sancte colipotius quam scite, to dress with propriety, as a virtuous woman, Liv.

4. to honour, revere, reverence, worship: deos, Cic.: in amicis diligendis et colendis, id. [Cogn. with Gr. πείλω, πάλω, πολεῖω; cf. also βου-κόλος.]

colōcāsia, ae, f. (colōcāsium, li, n. Virg.) = κολοκάσια or κολοκάσιον: a plant which grew in Egypt and Asia; Egyptian bean (a kind of water-lily): Virg.

colōna, ae, f. [colonus] a country woman: Ov.

colōnia, ae, f. [id.] a landed estate, a farm (rare): Col. Poet.: an abode, dwelling in gen.: Pl. II. a colony, colonial town, settlement: mittere, Liv.: coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, to plant a colony, Cic.: applied to similar settlements among barbarous nations: Galli trans Rhenum colonias mittebant, Caes. III. a band of settlers (as familia, a gang of slaves), colonists, planters: hence, coloniam deducere aliquo, Cic. (on the Rom. colonies, v. Smith's Ant. 19, seqq.)

colōnious, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to agriculture or husbandry:

leges, Varr. II. pertaining to a colony: cohortes, levied from colonies, Caes.

colōnus, l, m. [colo] a cultivator of the ground; a husbandman, farmer, farm-servant, hind: ruris colonus, countryman, Hor.: sive reges sive inopes erimus coloni, id.: Domitius naves servis, libertis, colonis compleverat, Caes. II. a colonist, inhabitant of a colonial town: delectum colonorum, qui Capuam deducti erant, habere instituunt, Caes.: Tibur Argeo positum colono, Hor. Poet. for an inhabitant in gen.: Virg. (Hence Fr. colon.)

color (old form colos), ōris, m. the colour of the skin; the complexion: venusti oculi, color suavis, Cic.: verus (opp. to pallidus), Ter.: niveo colore, of snow-white complexion, Hor.: colorem mutare, perdere, to change colour, to blush, etc.: crebra coloris mutatio, Cic.: mutare colores (plur. to express the multiplicity of change = nec color certa sede manet), Hor. Proverb.: homo nullus coloris, an unknown man, Pl. Poet.: beauty, lustre, etc.: O formose puer, nimium ne crede colori, Virg.: nullus argento color est, lustre, Hor. 2. colour in general; tint, hue: varii rerum, Lucr.: Tyrios mirare colores, the Tyrian dye, Hor.: mille trahens varios colores, a thousand various hues, Virg. Poet.: ducere, of grapes, to become coloured, id. II. Fig.: outward show, external condition, outward appearance: amissimus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. 2. Of style: general character, complexion, colouring: qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis color? id.: tragicus, Hor. 3. a colourable pretext, excuse: dic aliquem, Quintilian, colorem, Juv. [Lit. 'a covering'; from root of καλ-ύπτω, cel-o, and ocul-o.] (Hence Fr. couleur.)

colōrātus, a, um, Part. [coloro]. II. Adj. variegated: coloratus arcus, Cic. 2. having a good colour: corpora, of a healthy complexion, Quint.: also, tanned by the sun, swarthy, Tac.

colōro, ūi, ūtum, 1. v. a. [coloro] to colour, paint, tinge, dye, tan, etc.: corpora, Cic.: colorat aequora Nilus, Cat. II. Fig.: of the mind, style, etc.: to give a certain cast or complexion to, Cic.

colos, v. color, init.

colossērōs, ōtis, m. [Κολοσσός *Ερως, the Colossal-love] an appellation of a large and handsome man: Suet.

colossēus, a, um, adj. = κολοσσιαίος, colossal, gigantic: statua, Plin.

colossus, l, m. = κολοσσός, a gigantic statue, a colossus: Plin. Esp. the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes: id.

colōstra, ae, f. the first milk after delivery: Plin. As a term of endearment: Pl.

colpa, v. culpa.

colūber, bri, m. a serpent, snake, adder: Virg. (Etym. uncertain.) (Hence Fr. couleuvre.)

colūbra, ae, f. [coluber] a female snake or adder: viridis, Hor. Proverb.: quas tu vides colubras, i. e. art thou frantic? (In allusion to the Furies), Pl.

colūbrifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [coluber fero] snake-bearing, an epithet of Medusa: monstrum, Ov.

colūbrinus, a, um, adj. [coluber] like a serpent, cunning, wily: Pl.

colūm, i, n. a strainer, colander: Virg.

colūmba, ae, f. a dove, pigeon: Cic.: molles, Hor. As a term of endearment, my dove: Pl. (v. columbus).

colūmbār, āris, n. [columba] a kind of collar like a pigeon-hole: Pl.

colūmbārium, i, n. [id.] a compartment for doves or pigeons, pigeon-hole, Varr. By anal., a niche in a tomb, Inscr.

colūmbinus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a dove or pigeon: pulli, Cic.: ovum, Hor.

colūmbus, i, m. a male dove or pigeon: a dove in gen. (rare): Hor. (Etym. uncertain.)

colūmella, ae, f. dim. [columna] a small column, a pillar: Cic.

colūmen, inis, n. a height, summit, peak: Cat. 2. the highest part of a building, a roof, gable: Varr. II. Fig.: the summit, head, chief, etc.: columnen amicorum Antonii, Cic.: audaciae, the height of impudence, Pl. III. In architecture: a gable pillar, a prop: Vitruv. Fig.: a support, stay: familiae, Ter.: reipublicae, Cic.: mearum rerum, Hor. (From the root which appears in collis, celsus, etc.: v. collis and antecello.)

colūmna, ae, f. a column, pillar, post: Cic.: templa vastis innixa columnis, supported on huge pillars, Ov.: Hor. Specially, columna rostrata, a column ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in honour of Duilius (v. Smith's Ant. 102): columna Maeniana, also absol. columna, a pillory in the forum Rom.: Cic. Plur., as the sign of a bookseller's shop; hence, the booksellers: non concessere columnae, Hor. Fig.: a pillar, support: injurioso ne pede prorsus stantem columnam, id. II. Meton.: a water-spout: Lucr. III. Poet. (extremely rare): the top, summit, the dome of heaven: Cic. top. [V. columnen: cf. aer-u-mna, al-u-mna.] (Hence Ital. colonna; Fr. colonne.)

colūmnārium, ii, n. [columna] a tax on house-pillars: Cic.

colūmnārius, ii, m. [id.] one condemned at the Columna Maeniana: a criminal or debtor: Cael. in Cic.

colūmnātus, a, um, adj. [id.] supported by posts or pillars: Varr. Humorously: os, i. e. supported upon the hand, Pl.

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colūrnus, a, um, adj. [euphon. transp. for corulnus, from corulus = corylus] made of hazel-wood: Virg.

colus, i and ūs, f. also m. (Cat.: Prop.: Ov.): Abl. colo, Tib.: colu, Opimius in Cic.: plur. Nom. colus, Stat.: Acc. colos, Ov.: a distaff. (Hence It. conocchia; Fr. quenouille, through low Lat. conucula for colucula.) [Col- in colus is related to Gr. κλω-θ-ω as βop in βop-ά to βι-βρώ-σκ-ω.]

colūtēa, orum, n. plu. = κολουτέα, a pod-like kind of fruit: Pl.

colūphīa (-liphia, -liphia), orum, n. plu. = κωληφία, the food of athletes: Pl.: Juv.

coma, ae, f. [κομή] the hair of the head, collectively: cana, hoary hairs, Tib.: calamistrata, curled with irons, Cic.: flava, golden, Hor.: componere, Ov. Also plu.: promissae comae, long, uncut hair, Liv.: Tac. 2. the wool of sheep: Poet. in Cic. II. By anal. foliage: nemorum, Hor.: Plin.

comans, antis, Part. [coma]. II. Adj. hairy, covered with hair: colla equorum, Virg.: galea, furnished with a tuft or crest of hair, id.: stella, having a radiant, hairy train (a comet), Ov.

comarchus, i, m. = κώμαρχος, a bailiff of a village, a burgomaster: Pl.

comātus, a, um, adj. [coma] furnished with hair (not bald); having a good head of hair: Cat.: Suet.

com-bībo, bībi, 3. v. a. to drink with any one (rare): Sen. II. to drink completely up, drink the full draught, absorb, imbibe: succos, Ov.: atrum venenum corpore, Hor.: lacrimas, to restrain, Ov. Transf. to things: ara cruorem combiberat, id. Fig.: artes, to imbibe, Cic.

combībo, ōnis, m. [combibo] a pot-companion: Cic.

com-būro, bussi, bustum, 3. v. a. to burn up, consume: frumentum, Caes.: aliquem vivum, Cic. II. Fig.: comburere aliquem judicio, to ruin, destroy, id.: comburere diem, pass it in carousing, Pl. [Buro (for buso) implied in com-buro (perh. in amburo) and in bus-tum, is quite unconnected with uro. It is prob. for puro from purso (cf. πῦρ, and v. pruna, prurio); so b from p in bi-bo.]

combustus, a, um, Part. [com-buro].

com-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum or estum, 3. v. a. (comesus, a, um, the more usual form; comesurus, Pl.: comestus, Cic. Contr. forms: comes, comesse, Pl.: comesset, Cic. Old forms: comedim, comedint, Pl.), to eat up, to eat, consume: Cic. Proverb.: tam facile vinces quam plerum volpes comest, as easily as a fox eats pears, Pl. Fig.: se, to consume oneself, pine away, id. II. Meton.: to waste, squander: numos, Cic. 2. In the comic poets: comedere aliquem, to consume a man's property, eat him out of house and home: queni absentem comes, Pl.

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com-es, Itis, c. [con and i, root of eo] one who goes with another; companion on a journey, fellow-traveller, attendant: itinerum, Cic.: Hor.: fugae, Cic. Fig.: invidia gloriae comes, attendant, Nep.: mortis comes gloria, Cic.

2. In wider sense, associate (implying less intimacy than socius): aliquem comitem habere consiliis, Pl.: in studiis et in lusibus, Quint. II. Special senses: a guardian, tutor (rare): Virg. 2. one of the suite, retinue of friends, relatives, etc., which accompanied magistrates into the provinces: Cic.: Hor. 3. an attendant on a distinguished private individual: id. 4. one of the imperial retinue or court: Suet. (Hence Ital. conte; Fr. comte.)

comestus, a, um, Part. [comedo].

comēsus, a, um, Part. [comedo].

comētes, ae, m. = κομήτης, a comet: non diu toties arsere cometae, Virg.: Cic. In app. with sidus: inter quae et sidus cometes effulsit, Tac.

comīcō, adv. in the manner of comedy: Cic.

comīcus, a, um, adj. = κωμικός, pertaining to comedy, comic: poeta, Cic.: res, a comic subject, Hor.: senes, as they are represented in comedy, Caecil. In Cic.: aurum = lupina, lupines, used by comic actors instead of money, Pl. II. Subst. comicus, i, m. an actor of comedy, a comedian: id. 2. a comic poet, writer of comedy: Cic.

comīnus, v. cominus.

comīs, e, adj. courteous, affable, condescending; kind, obliging, friendly (v. comitas): Cic.: comis et urbanus liberque, Hor.: in uxorem, id.: bonis, Tac. (Etym. uncertain.)

comissābundus, a, um, adj. [comissor] holding a riotous procession, revelling, banqueting, carousing: Liv.

comissatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a Bacchanalian procession with torches and music, a revelling: Cic.

comissator, ōris, m. [id.] one who joins in a festive procession, a reveler: Liv. Fig.: nostri isti comissatores conjunctionis, those messmate conspirators, Cic.

comissor, atus, i. v. dep. = κωμάζω, to hold a festive procession with torches and music, to carouse, revel: ad fratrem, Liv.: in domum Pauli, Hor.

comītas, ātis, f. [comis] courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, gentleness (opp. to severitas and gravitas: the kindness of courtesy: whereas benignitas is kindness of disposition): Cic.: comitas in socias, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. 2. Esp. of an easy unconcern about money, etc.: rem bene paratam comitate perdidit, 'like a good fellow,' Pl.

comītātus, a, um, Part. [comitor].

comītātus, ūs, m. [comitor] an escort, a train, retinue: ancillarum puerorumque, Cic.: equitum triginta, Caes. Fig.: quid tanto virtutum co-

mitatu opus est? Cic. 2. the imperial retinue, court, suite: Tac. II. a company, troop, crowd, convoy, etc.: nuntiat magno comitatus ad flumen constitisse, Caes.

comiter, adv. [comis] kindly, courteously, obligingly, civilly: erranti comiter monstrare viam, Enn. in Cic.: Liv. Sup.: comissum, Pl.

comitia, orum, v. comitium, no. II. **comitiālis**, e, adj. [comitia] pertaining to the comitia: dies, on which the comitia were held: Cic.: homines, who were always at the comitia, and sold their votes or their evidence, Pl.: morbus, the falling-sickness, epilepsy (so called because its occurrence rendered it inauspicious to hold the comitia), Cels.: Sen.

comitiātus, ūs, m. [id.] an assembly of the people in the comitia (rare): dimittere, Cic.

com-itiū, il, n. [con and i, root of eo]. In sing.: a place in or near the forum, where the comitia were held: Cautius virgis in comitio caesus erat, Liv. (v. Smith's Class. Dict. 170). Transf.: any place of assembly: e.g. the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep.

II. Meton.: in plur.: comitia, orum, n. the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates, etc.; the comitia, the elections. The comitia were of three kinds: comitia curiata, centuriata, and tributa. (Respecting their nature, v. Smith's Ant. 104, 109.) They were designated according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as consularia, praetoria, tribunicia, etc.: so, comitia consulum habere, Liv.: comitia regi creando, id.: and even comitia mea, i.e. at which I am a candidate, Cic. Fig.: ubi de capite meo sunt comitia, where they are deciding on my fate, Pl.

comito, for comitor: Ov.

comitor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [comes] to accompany, follow, attend: constr. with Acc. or absol., sometimes with Dat.: comitati eos ex civitate exsere, Caes. Absol.: lanigerae comitantur oves, Virg. 2. Fig.: Targinio Superbo aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic.: tardis mentibus virtus non comitatur, id. II. Esp. to attend one to the grave: juvenem exanimam vano honore, Virg.

III. In pass. sense: ut posset claro comitari Hymenaeo, Lucr. The pass. sense is freq. in part. perf.: (muller) allenis viris comitata, Cic. And in comp.: puero ut uno esset comitator, id.

com-maculo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to spot all over, stain, pollute (rare): manus sanguine, Virg.: Tac. Fig.: se ambitu, to disgrace oneself by bribery, Cic.

com-manipularis, is, m. a comrade in the same manipulus: Tac.

com-maritus, i, m. a fellow-husband: Pl.

commēatus, ūs, m. [commeo] a going to and fro: Pall. II. Me-

ton.: a passage, thoroughfare (rare): perfoli parietem qua commeatus esset, Pl. 2. Milit. t. t. (freq. use of word): a leave of absence, furlough: sumere, Liv.: in commeatu esse, to be on furlough, id. Fig.: cras igitur (sc. proficiscar), nisi quid a te commeatus, Cic.

3. a caravan, train, company of travellers: Londinium copia negotiatorum et commeatum maxime celebre, Tac. 4. a carrying over, transport, passage: duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare, in two relays, Caes. 5. provisions, supplies of all kinds: id.: maritimi, Liv. But sometimes disting. from frumentum: the remaining supplies of war: ad Veson-tionem rei frumentariae commeatus-que causa moratur, Caes. Transf.: commeatus argentarius, gain acquired by money transactions, Pl. (Hence Fr. congé.)

com-mēdō, i. v. dep. (v. rare) to ponder thoroughly, meditate upon, practise: Auc. Her. (dub.) II. to imitate, resemble: Lucr.

com-mēmini, isse, v. defect. to recollect thoroughly, to remember: hominem probe commemnissee, Cic.

commemōrābilis, e, adj. [commemoro] worth mentioning, memorable (rare): Pl.: Cic.

commemōrātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a reminding, remembrance, mentioning: antiquitatis, Cic.: (Verres) in assidua commemoratione omnibus flagitiorum fuit, every one was continually recounting his crimes, id.

com-memōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call to mind, keep in mind, remember: quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vespere, Cic. 2. to recall to the recollection of another, to remind: ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam missi, Liv. II. In gen.: to mention, recount, relate. With Acc., Acc. and Inf., rel. clause, or de: causas, Caes.: quid ego nunc commemorem singulatum, qualis ego in hunc fuerim? Ter.: illa pars quam supra commemoravi Mosam transisse, Caes.: omnes de tua virtute commemorant, Cic.

commendābilis, e, adj. [commendo] praiseworthy, commendable (rare): nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.

commendāticus, a, um, adj. [commendatus] pertaining to commendation, commendatory (rare): literae, letters of recommendation or introduction, Cic.

commendātiō, ōnis, f. [commendo] a recommendation: ut intelligat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse, no ordinary introduction, Cic. Fig.: oculorum, the recommendation or help of the eyes, id. II. Meton.: that which recommends, the excellence or worth of a thing: ingenii, id.

commendātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who commends: Plin. Ep.

commendātrix, icis, f. [id.] that which commends (rare): lex, Cic.

commendātus, a, um, Part. [commendo]. II. Adj.: recommended: quae res commendatior erit memoriae hominum sempiternae? Cic.

com-mendo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mando] to commit to one's charge or care, put under one's protection, to intrust to: tribunus ad Caesarem veniunt seque ei commendant, Caes.: aliquem Diis, Tac.: nomina memoriae, to commit to memory, Cic. II. to recommend: candidatos commendaret, recommend for the office (disting. from designatos, elected), Tac. 2. to render agreeable, to set off, to grace: nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia, Cic.

commensus, a, um, Part. [commetior].

commentāriolum, i, n. dim. [commentarius] a short treatise: Cic.

commentārius, il, m. (sc. liber) and less freq., **commentarium**, il, n. (sc. volumen) [commisicor] a note-book, memorandum: quasi capita rerum et orationis commentarium, notes, Cic.: diurni, a day-book, journal, Suet. Hence, 2. As the title of a book (mostly in plur.): memoirs, notes, memoranda for use in a more formal treatise or history: thus Caesaris Commentarii, id.: Commentarios Numae, Liv. II. In law: a brief: Cic.

commentātiō, ōnis, f. [commentor] diligent meditation, a studying, a careful preparation: locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos, by thorough preparation or study, Cic.: mortis, preparation for, id. In plur.: id.

commenticius, a, um, adj. [commentus] thought out, invented, devised, fabricated. Opp. to that already existing: newly invented: nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic. 2. Opp. to that which is actual: pretended, legendary, imaginary: commenticii et ficti Dei, id. 3. Opp. to that which is true: fabricated, forged, false: crimen, id.: ficta et commenticia fabula, id.

commento, are, i. v. a. = commentor: ora, facetiously, to make notes on any one's face, mark it well (with blows), Pl.

commentor, atus, i. v. dep. freq. [commisicor] to think over, meditate thoroughly, study, consider. With Acc., de, or absol.: commentari aliquid et discere, Cic.: de pop. R. libertate, id.: dum tu commentabere, Pl. Part. perf. in pass. sense: studied, carefully prepared (opp. to extemporaneous), Cic.

II. to devise, invent, contrive: ut cito commentatus est (sc. mendacium)! Pl. 2. to sketch out, work up, write, compose: mimos, Cic.: aliquid in reum, id.

commentor, ōris, m. [commisicor] one who devises something, an inventor: uvae, i.e. Bacchus, Ov.

commentum, i, n. [id.] an inven-

tion, fabrication, fiction: Cic. 2. a mechanical contrivance: Suet. **commentus**, a, um, Part. [commis-
cor].

com-mēo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to go and come, pass to and fro: fossam perduxit ut tuto etiam singuli com-
meare possent, go backwards and for-
wards (between the two camps), Caes.
Of inanimate objects: Cic.: Suet. With
viam (rare): Pl. 2. to visit often,
to resort to: e.g. of traders, Caes.
Transf. to things: nam illaeca cata-
pultae ad me crebro commeant, keep
coming very fast, Pl.

com-mercium, ii, n. [commercor]
legal capacity to buy and sell: Cic.:
ceteris Latinis populis commercia in-
ter se ademerunt, deprived them of
the right of trading with each other,
Liv. 2. commercial intercourse in
general, traffic, commerce: Id.: oft.
In pl.: Sall. II. In gen.: intercourse,
communication, correspondence: nihil
cum vestris legibus nihil est com-
merci, I have nothing to do with your
laws, Pl.: commercium habere cum
Musis, dealings, Cic.: sermonum, cor-
respondence, Id.: belli, traffic ad-
mitted by the laws of war, Tac.

com-mercior, atus, 1. v. dep. to
traffic together, purchase: captivos, Pl.

com-mēreo, ul, itum, 2. v. a. (also
commēreor, itus, 2. v. dep., Pl.: Ter.),
to entirely merit, richly deserve (rare):
aestimationem, Cic.: poenam, Ov.

II. Meton.: to be guilty of an
offence or crime: noxam, Pl.: Ter.

com-mētor, mensus, 4. v. dep. to
measure (v. rare): porticus, Pl. Fig.:
to measure with or by something, to
proportion: negotium cum tempore,
Cic.

commēto, 1. v. n. freq. [commeo]
to go frequently: Ter.

commictus, a, um, Part. [com-
mitto].

com-mīgro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to
remove in a body, to migrate, enter
(rare): huc, Ter.: in tuam (domum),
Cic.: Romam, Liv.

com-militium, ii, n. [con and
milit- (miles)] companionship in war:
in commilitium adscisci, Tac. II.
In gen.: fellowship, companionship
(v. rare): studiorum, Ov.

com-milito, ōnis, m. [Id.] a com-
rade, fellow-soldier: Caes.

comminatio, ōnis, f. [commīnor]
a threatening, menacing (rare): Cic.
In plur.: comminationes Hannibalis,
threats, Liv.

com-mingo, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. to
make water on, defile (rare): Hor.:
commictum coenum, as a term of re-
proach, a dirty fellow, Pl.

com-mīniscor, mentus, 3. v. dep.
[so reminiscor, from the same root,
whence mens, memini] to devise, con-
trive, invent, fabricate: Pl.: nec me
hoc commentum putes, Cic. II. to
invent, contrive something new: novae
litterae, Suet. Part. commentus, In
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pass. signif. (poet. = commenticius):
feigned, contrived, fictitious: dat
gemitus fictos commentaque funera
narrat, Ov.: crimen, Liv.

com-mīnor, atus, 1. v. dep. to
threaten, menace. With Acc. of thing
and Dat. of person: necem alicui,
Suet.: inter se, Liv.

com-mīnuo, ul, ūtum, 3. v. a. to
make small, to fritter away, to break
or crumble to pieces, crush, etc.: sta-
tuam deturbant, affligunt, comminu-
unt, dissipant, Cic. Fig.: argenti
pondus et auri, to use it up little by
little, Hor. II. Fig.: to weaken,
impair, enervate: opes civitatis, Cic.
Transf. to persons: re familiari com-
minuti sumus, Id.

com-mīnus (not cōmīnus), adv.
[manus] hand to hand, in close contest
(with the sword, etc.), opp. to eminus:
nec eminus hastis aut comminus gla-
dilis uteretur, Cic. Fig.: of speech,
grappling with an antagonist: agere,
Id. II. Rarely, without the idea of
contest: nigh at hand, hard by:
Lucr.: Tac.

commīnūtus, a, um, Part. [com-
minuo].

com-miscō, scōi, xtum or stum, 2.
v. a. (Inf. pass. commisci, Lucr.) to
mix or mingle together, to intermingle.
With Acc. and cum, Abl., or absol.:
servos cum ingenuis, Suet.: commis-
cere frustra mero cruento, Virg.: mul-
sum, Pl. Fig.: Italo commixtus san-
guine, of Italian descent on one side,
Virg.: Cic.

commiseratio, ōnis, f. [commi-
seror]. In rhetor.: a part of an ora-
tion intended to excite compassion: Cic.

com-miseresco, 3. v. a. to com-
miserate, bewail (rare): servos, Enn.
Impers.: Ter.

com-miseror, atus, 1. v. dep. to
commiserate, bewail (rare): fortunam
Graeciae, Nep. II. In rhetor.: to
excite compassion: quum commiserari,
conqueri coeperit, Cic.

commissatio and **commissator**,
v. comissa.

commissio, ōnis, f. [committo]
Lit. a letting go together: hence, the
beginning of a fight, game, etc.: the
celebration of games or contests (ludo-
rum): Cic. Meton.: a prize decla-
mation (= ἀγωνισμα, Thucyd.): Suet.

commissum, i, n. [Id.] that which
is intrusted, a secret, trust: enun-
tiare commissum, to divulge, Cic.: pro-
dere, Hor. II. a transgression,
offence: turpe, Id.: Virg. III. In
law: an incurring of fines, a confisca-
tion or confiscated property: Suet.

commissura, ae, f. [Id.] a joining
together, joint, seam: digitorum (os-
suum), joints, Cic.: navium, Plin.

commissus, a, um, Part. [com-
mitto].

commistus, a, um, Part. [com-
misceo].

com-mīlgo, 1. v. a. to make soft,
mellow: Ter.

com-mitto, mīsi, mīssum, 3. v. a.
Lit.: to let go together; to join toge-
ther, connect, unite: constr. with in-
ter, cum, Dat. or absol.: per nondum
commissa inter se munimenta urbem
intravit, Liv.: costae committuntur
cum osse pectoris, Cels.: qua naris
fronti committitur, is joined to, Ov.:
commissis operibus, Liv.: plumbo
commissa, fastened, soldered, Juv.

II. With Acc. of person: to set
face to face, set fighting; to match:
pugiles Latinos cum Graecis, Suet.

2. With Acc. of thing: to set
going, to begin, join (battle): proe-
lium, Caes.: pugnam, Cic. Absol.
(rare): priusquam committeretur, be-
fore the contest began, Suet. Hence,
Fig. in gen.: to begin, start: ludos,
Cic.: iudicium, to set on foot a trial,
Id. III. to go to work, to act: fol-
lowed by ut, to act so that: non
committam ut tibi causam aliquam
dem recusandi, I will take care to
give you no reason for declining, Id.

With cur: Liv. With Inf.: infelix
committit saepe repelli, exposes him-
self to be refused, Ov. IV. to do
wrong: esp. with facinus, etc., to
commit, perpetrate: committere multa
impe nesarieque, Cic.: aliquid adver-
sus populum Romanum, Liv.: frau-
dem, Hor. 2. With contra legem:
to offend against, violate: Cic. 3.

With poenam, multam, etc.: to incur,
make oneself liable to: ut illam mul-
tam non commiserit, Id. Pass.: to be
forfeited or confiscated, as a penalty:
illam hereditatem Veneri Erycinae
commissam esse, Id.: commissam auctio,
sale of confiscated property, Juv.

V. to make over, intrust, give in
charge, give up: and reflect.: to ven-
ture, risk oneself, betake oneself.
Constr. Acc. (or Nom. with pass.) of
what is intrusted, Dat. of that to
which it is intrusted: the latter some-
times expressed by in and Acc., and
sometimes omitted altogether: me
vestrae fidei commisit, Caes.: his salu-
tem nostram rectissime committi arbi-
tratur, Cic.: semina sulcis, Virg.:
Hor.: commisi calores fidibus, con-
fided to the lyre, Id. Proverb.:
ovem lupo committere, to set the wolf
to keep the sheep, Ter.: se in Id con-
clave, introduce himself into, Cic.

commixtus, a, um, Part. [com-
misceo].

commōdē, adv. appropriately,
aptly, properly, suitably, conveni-
ently, well, etc.: non satis commode
pugnare poterant, Caes.: multa brevi-
ter et commode dicta, briefly and to
the point, Cic. II. opportunely, sea-
sonably: commode tempus ad te cepit
adeundi, Id. (In Cic., for commode...
quum, with the sense, "just when,"
is now read, commodum: q. v.). III.
In the comic poets: kindly, obligingly:
accipere bene et commode, Pl.

commōditas, ātis, f. [commodus]
adaptation, just proportion, sym-

metry (rare): commoditas et aequitas membrorum, Suet. Fig.: of style: fitness, a suitable oratorical expression: Cic. 2. fitness, a fit occasion: = opportunitas: ad faciendum, Cic.: Pl. 3. advantage, benefit: plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, Cic. II. Of persons: pleasantness, courteousness, obligingness (poet.): vir lepidissime, cumulate commoditate, Pl.: Ov.

commōdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] Lit.: to adapt one thing to another (rare): orationi vocem, to bring it into harmony, Plin. Ep. Absol., commoda loquelam tuam, moderate it, Pl. II. to adapt (oneself), to serve, oblige: with Dat.: Cic. Foll. by Abl. with or without prep., ut omnibus rebus ei commodos, oblige, serve him by every means, id.: in aliqua re, id. III. Hence, with Acc. of thing: to oblige by supplying something, to furnish, lend, give: aquam hosti, Pl.: aurum alicui, Cic.: culturae patientem aurem, lend a patient ear to, Hor. Absol., falsos testes, to supply them when required, Sall.

commōdūle, adv. dim. [commodo] nicely, conveniently, suitably: Pl.

commōdūm, adv. dim. [commodum] according to convenience, suitably, nicely: Pl.

commōdum, i. n. a convenient opportunity, convenience: quum erit tuum commodum, when it shall be convenient for you, Cic. So, commoda meo, tuo, etc.: at my, thy, etc., convenience, at one's leisure: quod commodum tuo fiat, so far as you can conveniently do so, id.: naves quas sui quisque commodi fecerat, for his own convenience, Caes. II. advantage, profit: Cic.: in publica commoda peccem, sin against the public interests, Hor. Phr.: quod commodum reip. facere possit, as far as consistent with the interests of the state, Cic.: in same sense, si per commodum reip. posset, Liv. III. Only in pl., remuneration for public services; privileges, pay, gratuities, etc.: veteranorum, Br. et Cass. In Cic.: emeritae militiae, gratuities given to soldiers who had served their time, Suet.: tribunatus (militum), the privileges and emoluments of a tribune of soldiers, Cic. IV. a loan (rare): id.

commōdum, adv. opportunely, seasonably (colloquial): ecce autem commodum aperitur foris, Pl.: Cic. II. just at the moment: ad te ibam commodum, Pl.: esp. followed by quum and indic.: just . . . when: commodum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, Cic.

com-mōdus, a, um, adj. [con and modus]. Lit.: measured with: hence fitted or adapted to, suitable, fit, convenient, commodious, appropriate, favourable. With Dat., or absol.: rarely with ad: hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem iudicavit,

Caes.: commodius anni tempus, Cic.: in commodiorem statum pervenire, to be brought into a more prosperous condition, Liv.: commodum est, it pleases, is agreeable: quod commodum est, just as you please, Cic.: amat? dabitur a me argentum, dum erit commodum, Ter. II. Of manners: agreeable, obliging, friendly, etc.: Cic.: commodus ultro arcessas, you will kindly of your own accord send for us, Hor. Fig.: (Iambus) spondeos stabiles in iura paterna recepit commodus et patiens, was obliging enough to admit, id. III. As con before adjs. often implies completion, commodus means, having full measure, complete, due, proper, etc.: commoda statura, a proper height, Pl.: viginti argenti commodas minas, full weight, id.

com-mōlior, ituz, 4. v. dep. to set in motion, undertake (rare): commoliri tempestas fulmina coepit, Lucr.

commōlītus, a, um, Part. [commolior].

commōnē-facio, fēci, factum, i. v. a. to remind forcibly, admonish, impress upon: commonefacit, quae de Dumnorige sint dicta, Caes.: more strongly, etiam atque etiam, Cic. Humorously: vos monumentis commonefaciam bubulis, i. e. with a whip of leather, Pl. 2. to commemorate (rare): istius turpem praeturam, Cic.

com-mōnēo, ul, itum, 2. v. a. to remind, to put in mind of, impress upon, to bring to one's recollection (strengthened from simple verb). Constr.: the person warned in Acc. (or Nom. with passive): that of which he is warned in Gen., with de, in Acc. (not class. except in the case of a neut. pron. or similar word), or as dependent clause: meorum me miseriarum commones, Pl.: quis in circum maximum venit quin de avaritia tua commoneretur, Cic.: quum amice aliquid commonemus, Quint.

commōnītus, a, um, Part. [commoneo].

com-monstro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (commonstrasso = commonstravero, Pl.) to show, point out fully or distinctly: viam alicui, Cic.

commōrātio, ōnis, f. [commoror] a tarrying, lingering, sojourning: Cic. II. In rhetoric: a dwelling upon some important point: id.

com-mōrior, mortuus, 3. v. dep. to die together or at the same time: Liv. Commorientes, the diers-together (title of lost play of Pl.): Ter.

com-mōror, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. Neutr.: to stop, tarry, abide, sojourn, stay: Romae, Cic.: in eo loco, Caes. Fig. (mostly with in or absol., rarely with cum): in armis civilibus, Cic. 2. Of speech, to pause and dwell upon a point: in aliqua re, id. II. Act.: to stop, detain, retard: Pl.

commōtio, ōnis, f. [commoveo]

Lit.: a violent moving, disturbance (rare): vasorum, Pall. II. Usu. fig.: a rousing, excitement, commotion: commotio suavis iucunditatis in corpore, pleasurable excitement, Cic.: animi, id.

commōtūcūla, ae, f. dim. [commotio] a slight indisposition: Cic.

commōtus, a, um, Part. [commoveo]. II. Adj.: animated: genus dicendi, Cic. 2. impassioned; angry, excited: animus commotior, somewhat excited, id.: Drusus commotior animo, rather passionate, Tac.: commoto simillis, appearing to be angry, Suet.

3. deranged, insane: commotus ille, that crazy fellow, Ter.: Hor.: more fully, commotus mente, Plin.: ingenio, Tac.

com-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. (contr. forms: commorunt, Lucr.: commorat, Ter.: commoritur, Hor.: commossem, Cic., etc.): to move violently, to shake, disturb, stir: magni commorunt aequora venti, Lucr.: sese commovere, to move one's person, to stir, Cic. 2. to remove, carry away: columnas, id.: hostem, repulse, Liv.: numum, i. e. to turn over, use in business, Cic.: sacra, to carry about the sacred utensils, images, etc., for religious use, Virg. Hence humorously: mea si commovi sacra, if I put my instruments (artifices, tricks, etc.) in motion, Pl. Proverb.: glebam commosset in agro nemo, would have stirred a clod, Cic. 3. Milit. t. t.: aciem (hostium), to cause it to give ground (=inclinare), Liv.: castra, to break up an encampment, Cic. III. Fig.: to excite, stir up: tumultum, bellum, id. 2. Esp. of the passions: to arouse, provoke, excite, work upon: misericordiam, odium, dolorem, id.: iudices, to impress, id.: commovi! I've nettled him! Ter.: graviter commotus, incensed, Virg.: commotus metu, spe, gaudio, agitated, Ter. 3. To disturb the state of the body or mind: leviter commotus fuerat, he had been a little out of order, Cic.: see also commotus, adj. (1). So of monetary disturbance: commoto aere alieno, credit being shaken, Tac.

commune, is, v. communis. **commūnīcātio**, ōnis, f. [communico] an imparting, communicating, sharing: civitatis, Cic.: sermonis, conversation, id. II. In rhetoric: a figure of speech, in which the orator consults his hearers: id.

commūnīco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [communis] (dep. form: communicati sicut = communicaverint, Liv.), to share with others, have in common, to communicate, impart. Constr.: usu. the thing shared in Acc.: the person with whom it is shared, in Abl. with cum, or in Dat.: but other constr. occur: civitatem nostram vobiscum, Liv.: consilia cum aliquo, to make common cause with one, Caes.: communicabo te semper mensa mea, you

shall always have a seat at my table, Pl. 2. Of oral communication: to make known, talk over, discourse, tell: Cic.: quibus communicare de maximis rebus Pompeius consuevit, to confer with, Caes. II. Of things: to join, unite: tantas (pecunias) cum dotibus communicant, add as much more to their dowries: Cic. III. to take a share in, participate in: inimicitias mecum communicasti, you have shared in, Id.

com-mūnīo, īvi or īi, itum, 4. v. a. to fortify on all sides, to secure, intrench: castra, Caes.: castra, Liv. Fig.: auctoritatem aulae, Cic.

com nūnīo, ōnis, f. [communis] fellowship, a common share or interest, communion: legis, juris, Cic.: sanguinis, Id.

com-mūnīs, e, adj. [munus] shared together, common to several or to all, common, ordinary, general (opp. to proprius, and to privatus): communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter.: di, worshipped by both parties, Virg.: non proprium senectutis est vitium sed commune valetudinis, Cic.: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes.: existimatio communis omnibus est, each has a right to his own opinion, Liv.: communis vitae ignarus, ignorant of the customs of society, Cic.: communis sensu caret, he is void of a sense of propriety, Hor.: locus, euphem. the Lower World, Pl. In plur.: loca, public places, Cic.: loci, in philos. lang., common-places, common topics, Id. Subst. commune, īs, n. a community, state: Milyadum, Id.: gentis Pelasgae, Ov. Also, the property of the state, opp. to privatus census, Hor. Adv. phr.: in commune: (l.) for a common object, advantage, etc.: consulere, to take measures for the good of all, Ter.: vocare honores, to bestow offices equally upon patricians and plebeians, Liv. (ll.) in general: haec in commune de omnium Germanorum origine accepimus, Tac. (lll.) As exclam., in commune: shares! Phaedr.

II. Fig., of manners: putting oneself on an equality with others; free from hauteur, affable (in MSS. often confounded with comis): Cyrum minorem communem erga Lysandrum fuisse, Cic.: communis infirma, condescending, Nep. Also, willing to act and take counsel with others, Cic.

III. In rhetoric: equally appropriate to either side of a cause, exordium, Id.

commūnitas, ātis, f. [communis] community, fellowship, deorum et hominum, Cic. II. courteousness, affability: Nep.

commūniter, adv. in common, jointly: literae, quas communiter cum aliis scripsisti, Cic.: (ira) communiter urit utrumque, both alike, Hor.

commūnītio, ōnis, f. [com-munio] the making of a way. Fig. = Gr. ὁδοποιῆσις: Cic.

commūnitus, a, um, Part. [Id.] **com-murmūro**, and dep. -or, ī. v. n. to murmur, mutter (rare): Cic. (who uses dep. form).

commūtābilis, e, adj. [commuto] subject to change, changeable: cera, Cic. II. In rhetoric: that can be adapted to either side of a cause: exordium, Id. (Cf. communis, III.)

commūtatio, ōnis, f. [Id.] a changing, change: aestuum, i.e. ebb and flow, Caes.: rerum, fortunae, etc., Cic.

commūtātus, ūs, m. [Id.] (=commutatio) a change: Lucr.

com-mūto, avi, atum, ī. v. a. to change entirely, alter: iter, Caes.: consilium, Id.: commutata omnium voluntate et opinione, Id. As pass. with neut. sense, to become changed: tempora commutantur, Cic. Fig.: nihil commutantur animo, Id. II. to exchange, barter, traffic: captivos, Cic.: ne studium belli gerundi agricultura commutent, give up the one for the other, Caes.

cōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. n. to put together, arrange; esp. of the hair: to braid, dress: capillos, Cic.: comas, Ov. In gen.: to adorn, ornament: corpora, Quint. Esp. of rhet. ornament: Id.: Cic. [Compounded of con and emere, "to put together," "to arrange:" the influence of coma seems to have affected the application of the word.]

cōmo, ī. v. comans.

cōmoedia, ae, f. (Gen. comoediā, Pl.) = κωμῳδία, a comedy: facere, Ter.: agere, Id.: exigere, to hiss from the stage, Id.: vetus, the old comedy: Cic.: prisca, Hor.

cōmoediā, adv. as in comedy: Pl.

cōmoedus, a, um, adj. = κωμῳδός, pertaining to comedy, comic: natio, a nation of comic actors, Juv. II. Subst.: comoedus, ī, m. a comedian, comic actor (histrion, an actor in gen.): Cic.

cōmōsus, a, um, adj. [coma] hairy, with much or long hair (rare): frons, Phaedr. Of plants, leafy: Plin.

com-pāiscor or **-pēiscor**, -pactus or -pectus, 3. v. dep. (only in perf. tense and part.) to make an agreement, form a compact with one: Pl.

compactio, ōnis, f. [compingo] a joining together: membrorum, Cic.

compactum, ī, n. [compactior] an agreement: esp. in Abl., according to agreement or concert: compacto rem agere, Pl.: Cic. So, de compacto, Pl.: ex compacto, Suet.

(1) **compactus**, a, um, Part. [compingo]. II. Adj. compact, strongly built: compactis membris, Suet.

(2) **compactus**, a, um, Part. [compactior].

compāges, īs, f. [con, pango] a fastening, joint; more freq. pl.: laxis compagibus, the joints (of the ships) opening, Virg.: Liv.: saxorum (muri),

Tac.: Curt. 2. A fabric, frame-work: esp. fig.: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, bodily frame, Cic.: so of the fabric of the state, Tac.

compāgo, īnis, f. [Id.] a fastening, connection = compages: Ov.: Cels.

com-pār, āris, adj. (Abl. compari, Liv.: comparare, Ov.: Gen. plur. comparum, Pl.), like or equal to another: natura, Lucr.: connubium, Liv.: consilium tuum parentis tui consilio (non) compar, Id. II. Subst.: a comrade, colleague: munia comparis aequare, to match the labours of a yoke-fellow, Hor. 2. a lover, consort, mate: Ov.

compārābilis, e, adj. [comparo] that may be compared, comparable: opp. to dissimilis: Cic.: Liv.

compārātē, adv. by way of comparison, comparatively: Cic.

compāratio, ōnis, f. [comparo] a bringing together, comparison: potest incidere comparatio, de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic.: utilitatum, Id.

II. relative position; e.g. of sun, moon, and planets: Id. III. an agreement: provincia sine comparatione data, without the usual arrangement, Liv. IV. a making ready, preparing, providing for, preparation, etc.: novi belli, Cic.: veneni, Liv. V. a procuring, providing: testium, Cic.

compārātīvus, a, um, adj. [Id.] suitable for or pertaining to comparison, comparative: Cic.

com-parco (comperco), parsi (persi), 3. v. a. to save, husband, lay up, Ter. 2. to abstain, refrain from: Pl.

com-pārēo, ui, 2. v. n. to be perfectly apparent, to appear, be visible: cum subito non comparuisset, when suddenly he had disappeared, Liv.: Lucr.: argenti ratio comparet, agrees, is correct, Pl. II. Meton.: to be present, be forthcoming: signa et dona comparere omnia, Cic.

com-pāro, avi, atum, ī. v. a. (old form comparassit = comparaverit, Pl.) to put together, arrange. Lit. (rare): res inter se, Cic. (cf. comparatio, II.): labella cum labellis, Pl. II. to bring together in a contest, to oppose, match: ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, Cic. Fig.: si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, Ter. III. Fig.: to put together, put on a level: ne se quidem ipsi cum illis virtute comparant, do not rank themselves as their equals, Caes. Hence, in gen.: to compare: constr. with Acc., and Dat., or cum, inter (se), or absol.: neminem tibi comparassem, Cic.: Ov.: cum primis comparari, Nep. With rel. clause: comparando quam intestina corporis seditio similis esset irae plebis in patres, by drawing a comparison, Liv. IV. t. t. of colleagues in office: with inter and pron. reflect.: to agree together in respect to the division of duties, to come to an agreement: (con-

sules) comparant inter se ut se consul devoveret, id. V. to put together, make ready, furnish, prepare, provide: praesidium Genabii tuendi causa comparabant, Caes.: nautas gubernatoresque, id.: convivium, Cic.: se comparare, to prepare oneself: ad respondendum, id.: ad iter, Liv. Absol.: ex hac parte diligentissime comparatur, most careful preparations are being made, Cic. With Inf.: an ita me comparem, non perpeti contumelias, shall I resolve, Ter. VI. to arrange, appoint: esp. pass. impers. comparatum esse, to be arranged, established: ita comparatum more majorum erat, Liv.: natura hoc ita comparatum est, so ordained, id.: praetores, ut considerate fieret, comparaverunt, Cic. Rarely of persons: sic fuimus semper comparati, ut . . . in such a position that . . . id.

com-pasco, pastum, 3. v. a. to feed (cattle) together: Cic.

com-pascuus, a, um, adj. pertaining to a common pasturage: ager, Cic.

compeciscor, compectum: v. compac-

compedio, itum, 4. v. a. [compes] to fetter, shackle: Pl.

compellatio, ōnis, f. [compello] an accosting: Auc. Her. II. a reprimanding, rebuke (rare): Cic.

(1) com-pello, pūli, pulsum, 3. v. a. to drive together or into a body, collect, assemble (opp. to expello): armentum in speluncam, Liv.: dispersos homines unum in locum, Cic.: naves (hostium) in portum, Caes.: (imaginem) nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi, has forced to join, Hor. II. Fig.: to drive on, urge, force, constrain: constr. with ad or in; more rarely with ut and Subj., Inf., or absol.: aliquem tantas in angustias, Cic.: ad virtutem, Pl. With ut and Subj.: Pl. With Inf.: Ov.: Suet. Absol.: Pl.: Cic.

(2) compello, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [v. appello, 2] to accost, address (mostly poet.): aliquem voce, Virg.: blande, Pl. II. to address reproachfully, to chide, rebuke, upbraid, call to account: pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv.: ne compellarer inultus, Hor. 2. Jurid. t. t. to summon one before a tribunal; to arraign, accuse of crime: Cic.: nemine nominatim compellato patres arguebat, without accusing any one by name, Tac.

compendiarius, a, um, adj. [compendium] short, abridged: via quasi compendiaria, a short cut, Cic.

compendium, ū, n. [con and pendo]. Lit.: a weighing together, laying up, storing, etc.: hence, a saving, profit acquired by saving: opp. to dispendium: ego hodie compendi feci binos panes, have saved two loaves, Pl. In gen.: gain, profit: suo etiam privato compendio servire, Caes.

II. a shortening, abbreviating: verba confer maxime ad compendium, be concise, brief, Pl.: compendio mo-

rari, only a short time, Quint. 2. in particular, saving of time in a journey, shortness of way: Tac.: per compendia montis, by a shorter way over the mountains, Ov.

compensatio, ōnis, f. [compenso] a weighing together: hence, a balancing of accounts, a rendering of an equivalent: Just. Fig.: compensation: Cic.

com-penso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to weigh together, to weigh one thing against another: hence, to counterbalance; compensate: bona cum vitiis, to weigh good qualities against bad, Hor.: Cic.: with simple Abl., labores nostri magna compensati gloria, counterbalanced, repaid, Cic.: Catonis est dictum, pedibus compensari pecuniam, that the difference in price is made up in shoe-leather, id.

comperco, v. comparco.

comperendinatio, ōnis, f. [comperendino] a deferring of a trial to the next day but one: Tac.

comperendinatus, ūs, m. [id.] = comperendinatio, q. v.: Cic.

comperendino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [perendino]. Jurid. t. t. to cite a defendant to a new trial on the next day but one: reum, Cic. Absol.: ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, defer the day of trial, id.

com-perio, pēri, pertum, 4. v. a. [comperior, Sall.] [pario: cf. reperio] to find out, ascertain, discover, learn, etc.: certo comperire, Ter.: per exploratores, Caes.: certis auctoribus, Cic.: with Acc. and Inf.: comperit transitum ea non esse, Liv.: Ter. Esp. freq. in part. perf.: non jacta rumoribus, sed comperta et explorata, well authenticated, Liv.: pro comperto polliceri, as certain, Suet. In Abl. absol., with noun-sentence: nondum comperto quam regionem hostes petissent, it not being ascertained, Liv. Phr.: compertum habeo and compertum mihi est, I have ascertained, I know full well: Cic.: Sall. 2. Perf. part. with sense detected, convicted: with Gen. of crime: compertus probri, Liv.: flagitii, Tac.

compertus, a, um, Part. [comperio].

com-pēs, ēdis, f. a fetter or shackle for the feet (usu. in plur.): servis indunt compedes, Pl.: Ter. Fig.: fetters, bonds: compedes corporis, Cic.: grata compes (of love), Hor.: nivali compede vinctus Hebrus, in icy fetters bound, id. [Cf. ped-ica, im-ped-io.]

compesco, ul, 3. v. a. to confine, curb, restrain: ramos fluentes, to clip, prune, Virg.: legiones, to control, Suet.: mare, set bounds to, Hor.: sitim multa unda, to quench, Ov.: clamorem, Hor.: animum, id. 2. to restrain oneself, forbear, with Inf.: compesce in illum dicere injuste, cease, forbear, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

com-petitor, ōris, m. [competo] a rival, competitor: Cic.

compētrix, icis, f. [id.] a female competitor: Cic.

com-peto, ivi or ii, itum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to go or come together, to meet (rare): ubi vix com-petunt, Varr. Fig.: of time: to coincide, agree, etc.: (tempus) cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac.: with Dat., Suet. Of other things: to agree with, answer to: animo nequaquam corpus competiit, id. 2. Fig., to be capable, competent; esp. in negative sentences: ut vix ad arma capienda competeret animus, was scarcely equal to the task, Liv.: neque animo neque aurbus, to have lost all command of, Sall.

II. Act.: to strive together for, compete for: omnibus unum locum competentibus, Just.

compilatio, ōnis, f. [compilo] a pillaging, plundering: hence contemptuously of a collection of documents, a compilation: Cic.

com-pilo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to rob, to plunder, pillage (rare): aedes, Pl.: fana, Cic. Fig.: scribia Crispini, to pilfer or plagiarize from him, Hor.

com-pingo, pēgi, pactum, 3. v. a. [pango] to fix together, unite, frame, compose: aedificia, Sen.: septem com-pacta cicutis fistula, made of seven stalks fastened together, Virg. II. to fasten up, lock up, confine, conceal: aliquem in carcerem, Pl.: se in Apuliam, Cic.

compitālia, ūm, v. compitalis.

compitālis, e, adj. [compitum] pertaining to cross-roads: Lares, Suet.

II. Subst.: compitalia, ūm and ūm, n. plu. a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads in honour of the Lares compitales: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112).

compitallioŭs, a, um, adj. [compitalis] of or belonging to the compitalia: dies, Cic.

compitum, ū, n. (mostly in plur.): [con, and pet in peto] the open space where two or more ways meet, a crossing: Cic.: frequentia, Hor.: Ov.

com-plācēo, ūi, and complāctus sum, 2. v. n. to be at once pleasing to several persons: Ter. II. to be very pleasing (strengthened from simple verb): hae Veneri complacuerunt, Pl.: Ter.

com-plāno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make even, level, or plain (rare): terram, Cato: montium juga, Suet.

complector, xus, 3. v. dep. [con, and plecto] lit. to fold or twine together; to clasp around, encircle, embrace, etc.: (vitis) claviculis suis quicquid est nacta complectitur, Cic.: spatium, to mark out ground for military purposes, Caes.: Divitiacus Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, id. Fig.: sopor complectitur artus, Virg.: (philosophiae) vis valet multum, quum est idoneam complexa naturam, when once it has laid hold of, Cic. 2. to comprise, include: mundus omnia complexus

est, *comprehends everything*, *Id.*: Britannia Insularum quas Romana notitia complectitur, maxima, includes, *Tao.* With *p. part.* in *pass.* sense: quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, *Cic.* (In *Tusc.* 5, 14, 40, completur is the true reading.) *II.* *Fig.*: of the intellect: to grasp, comprehend, understand: deum cogitatione, *Id.*: formam animi magis quam corporis, to consider, *Tac.* *2.* to comprise in a discourse or writing, represent, explain: omnia facta oratione, *Cic.* *III.* Of the affections: to display affection, or esteem for, etc. aliquem caritate, benevolentia, *Id.*: aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis, to show respect for anyone by bestowing on him offices and favours, *Id.* Without *Abl.*: hominem, *Id.* And *absol.*: da te homini; complectetur, *Id.* *Fig.*: quos fortuna complexa est, the favourites of fortune, *Id.*: artes ingenuas, *Ov.*

complémentum, *l. n.* [*compleo*] that which fills up or completes, a complement (rare): *Cic.*: *Tac.*

com-plēo, *ēvi, ōtum, 2. v. a.* to fill full, fill up. With *Abl.*: fossas samentis et virgultis, *Caes.*: simulacrum coronis et floribus, to deck profusely, *Cic.* With *Gen.* (rare): urbes ararum, crowd with, *Lucr.*: completus mercatorum carcer (the part. being a kind of *adj.*), full of, *Cic.* *Absol.*: non bene complere urnam, *Ov.*: paginam, to fill with writing, *Cic.*: longas naves aestus complebat, *Caes.* *Esp.* of food and drink: me complevi flore Liberi, have satiated myself, *Pl.* *2.* *Milit. t. t.* to complete, fill up: legiones, *Caes.*: cohortes, *Sall.* So, decem millia armatorum completa sunt, that number was made up, *Caes.* (II.) to man (a fleet): classem Romanam sociis navallibus, *Liv.*: naves colonis pastoribusque, *Caes.* Also of provisions, etc.: complere exercitum omni copia, *Id.* *II.* *Fig.*: of sound, light, etc.: sonus aures complet, *Cic.*: nemus voce, make to resound, *Hor.*: sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, *Cic.* *2.* to fill with any feeling or passion: reliquos bona spe complet, *Caes.*: omnia terrore, *Liv.* With *Gen.* (rare): aliquem erroris et dementiae, *Pl.* *3.* to make complete or perfect, to finish: of a promise, to fulfil it: his rebus completis, legiones reduci jussit, *Caes.*: summam promissi, *Cic.* *4.* Of time: to finish, complete: Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, *Id.*

complētus, *a, um, Part.* [*compleo*]

II. *Adj.*: complete, perfect: completus verborum ambitus, a complete period, *Cic.*

complexio, *ōnis, f.* [*complector*] a combination, close connection: atomorum, *Cic.* Of discourse: brevis totius negotii complexio, a short summary or outline, *Id.* *II.* In rhetoric: a period: una complexione [multa] de-

vincire, to comprise a great many things in one period, *Id.* *III.* In logic: the full statement of a syllogism: *Id.* *2.* a dilemma: *Id.*

complexus, *a, um, Part.* [*complector*]

complexus, *ūs, m.* [*complector*] an embrace: complexum ferre, accipere, to offer or receive an embrace, *Liv.*: liberos a parentum complexu divellere, *Sall.*: *Cic.* *Fig.*: respublica Pompeii filium suo sinu complexuque recipiet, *Id.* In *plur.*: *Hor.*: *Ov.* *2.* Of a hostile meeting: armorum, grappling, *Tac.* *3.* an encircling, encompassing (of lifeless objects): mundus omnia complexu suo coerces, *Cic.*

complicatus, *a, um, Part.* [*complico*]. *Adj.*: complicated, confused: notio, *Cic.*

com-plīco, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to fold together, to fold up (rare): epistolam, *Cic.*

complōrātiō, *ōnis, f.* [*comploro*] a loud, violent complaint, lamentation, esp. by several persons: mullerum, *Liv.* With *Gen.* of the object: a bewailing of: sui patriaeque, *Id.*

complōrātus, *ūs, m.* [*Id.*] = *comploratio*: a loud lamentation, wailing for the dead: familiarum, *Liv.*

com-plōro, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to bewail together or violently, to mourn for the dead (rare): desertos penates, *Ov.* In *p. part.* = given up as hopeless: complorata res est publica, *Liv.*: *Petr.*

com-plūres, *a (also ia), Gen. lum,* *adj. several, a good many*: *Caes.*: *Cic.*

complūries or **-iens**, *adv.* [*complures*] several times, a good many times: *Pl.*

complūsūli, *ae, a, adj. dim. plu.* [*Id.*] a pretty good number: dies, *Pl.*

complūvium, *II, n.* a quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house towards which the roof sloped so as to throw the rain water into a cistern in the floor, termed *impluvium*: palmam in compluvium deorum Penatium transtulit, *Suet.* [*Con. and pluv.* whence *pluv-ia*.]

com-pōno, *pōnū, pōsitum, 3. v. a.* (*part. perf. syncop. compostus*, *Virg.*) to put, place, or lay together: uvas in cratibus, *Cato*: *Cic.*: aridum lignum, pile (on the fire), *Hor.* Hence, to hoard up, store: compositis uti, to make use of what has been accumulated, *Hor.* *Fig.*: of storing in the mind, *Id.* *II.* to bring together, to unite, connect. *Constr.* with *Dat.*, or *absol.*: manibusque manus atque oribus ora, *Virg.* Hence, to make up, compose, compound: medicamenta, *Cels.*: is qui cuncta composuit, who framed all things, *Cic.*: genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore, *Sall.*: urbem, to found, *Virg.* Hence,

2. to draw up, compose, write: edictum; librum, *Cic.*: versus, *Hor.*

3. to feign, invent, devise, contrive: mendacia, *Pl.*: insidias, *Tac.*

III. to put in order, arrange, regulate:

capillum, *Cic.*: comas, *Ov.*: togam, to lay properly into folds, *Hor.*: verba, to arrange in rhetorical order, *Cic.*: composito agmine, in regular array, *Tao.* *Fig.*: composita et constituta republica, *Cic.*: se componere, to settle oneself (with dignity), *Virg.* *Poet.*: ante dlem clauso componat vesper Olympo, settle, bring to a close (or perh. to bury, end: *v. foll.*), *Id.*

2. to dress or lay out a corpse: *Ov.* Hence, to bury: omnes composui, I have buried all (my relatives), *Hor.*

IV. With *ad* or *in*, and sometimes with *Dat.*: to adapt, suit: auspicia ad utilitatem reip. composita, adapted to, made to harmonize with, *Cic.*: *Quint.*

V. to agree upon: dlem rei gerendae, to agree upon the day for doing anything, *Liv.*: omnes compositae leges, the terms were settled, *Virg.*: composita hora, at the hour of tryst, *Hor.* *Esp.* in *phr.*, ex composito, in accordance with a preconcerted plan, *Liv.*: *Tac.* Also, without *prep.*, composito rumpit vocem, *Virg.* With *ut* and *Subj.*: compositum erat inter ipsos, ut . . . , *Tac.*: *Liv.* *VI.* to settle, allay, quiet, appease, etc.: lites, *Virg.*: controversias, *Caes.*: bellum, *Nep.*: turbatas seditione res, *Liv.* *Pass. impers.*: ut componatur, that peace should be restored, *Cic.* *2.* to reconcile: aversos amicos, *Hor.* *VII.* to bring together for a hostile encounter, to match: gladiatores inter se, *Quint.*: Thresem cum Threese, *Sen.*

VIII. to put together in comparison, to compare. With *cum*: dicta cum factis, *Sall.* With *Dat.*: parva magnis, *Virg.*

com-porto, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to carry or bring together, to collect: *Cic.*: *Sall.*

com-pos, *ōtis, adj.* [*for com-pot-s*; *v. potis*] having the mastery of, possessing, etc.: usu. with *Gen.*, more rarely with *Abl.*: laudis, full of glory, *Pl.*: animi, of a sane mind, *Ter.*; also, mentis, *Cic.*: voti, having obtained one's wish, *Hor.* With *Abl.*: praeda ingenti, *Liv.*

compōsitō, *adv.* in an orderly or regular manner, in elegant style: composite et apte dicere, *Cic.*: *Sall.* *Comp.*: compositus, *Tac.*

compōsitio, *ōnis, f.* [*compono*] a putting together, compounding, arrangement, etc.: *Cic.*: *Cels.* *2.* In rhetor.: a proper arrangement of words: apta, *Cic.* *3.* settlement of differences, reconciliation: de compositione agere, loqui, *Caes.*: *Cic.* *4.* a matching of combatants: gladiatorum, *Id.*

compōsitor, *ōris, m.* [*Id.*] an orderer, arranger, disposer (rare): *Cic.* **compōsitūra**, *ae, f.* [*Id.*] a joining together, connection (rare): compositionis oculorum, the (delicate) adjustments, *Lucr.*

compōsitus, *a, um, Part.* [*compono*]. See phrases in *compono*, No. V.

II. Adj.: compound: opp. to simplex: verb. Quint. 2. invented, false, feigned: mendacia, Pl.: crimen, Cic. 3. fitly ordered, prepared, well arranged: compositior pugna, Liv.: litterulae tuae compositissimae, Cic. Hence, affected, assumed: vultus, Tac.

4. With ad or Dat.: fit, suitable for: alius historiae magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint.: alliciendis moribus alicujus, Tac. 5. quiet, calm, composed: affectus mites atque compositi, Quint.: aetas, mature, sedate, Tac.

com-pōtatio, ōnis, f. a drinking together (transl. of the Gr. συμπόσιον): Cic.

compōtio, lvi, itum, 4. v. a. [compos] to make partaker of, to make master of. With Acc. of pers. and Abl. of thing: me piscatu novo compotivit, Pl. Pass.: locis compotita sum, i. e. I have come into, id.

com-pōtor, ōris, m. a drinking-companion: Cic.

com-pōtrix, icis, f. a female drinking-companion: Ter.

com-pransor, ōris, m. a companion in a banquet, a boon companion: Cic.

com-precatio, ōnis, f. [comprecor] an imploring of a deity: Liv.

com-precor, atus, 1. v. dep. to pray to, supplicate, implore: Jovi mola salsa, Pl. Absol.: abi intro et comprecare, id. Also, to appeal to: fidem caelestem, Cat.

com-prēhendo (better than comprehendo), di, sum, 3. v. a. to catch hold of, seize, grasp, apprehend, comprehend, comprise: (manibus), Cic.: mordicus (= dentibus), Plin.: or absol. Virg.: comprehendunt utrumque et orant, lay hold of them earnestly, beseechingly, Caes. 2. Fig. of fire: ignem, to catch, id.: but also, ignis robora comprehendit, Virg.: and absol.: argentariae arsero; comprehensa postea privata aedificia, were caught, caught fire, Liv.

3. to seize, arrest, catch, apprehend: hominem, Cic.: in fuga, Caes. Transf. to the crime: nefandum adulterium, to discover, detect it, Cic. 4. to join together, include: naves [una serie], Liv. 5. As milit. i. t. to occupy a position: collem, Caes. II. Fig.: of the intellect: to grasp, perceive, comprehend: omnes animo virtutes, Cic.: aliquid memoria, retain id.

2. to comprise in words, describe, recount, narrate, etc.: paucis multa, Lucr.: breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic. Poet.: aliquid numero, to enumerate, Virg.: omnes scelerum formas, id.

3. to admit to one's friendship: usu. of the action of a superior: multos amicitia, to give many the benefit of his friendship, Cic.: so, officia, humanitate, id.: multos amicitia, to have many friends, id. (Hence Fr. comprendre.)

com-prēhensibilis, e, adj. [comprehensus] that can be laid hold of.

Fig.: apprehensible by the senses or the mind, comprehensible: Cic.

com-prēhensio, ōnis, f. [comprehendo] a seizing or laying hold of (rare): Cic. 2. an arresting (in hostile sense), catching, apprehension: sontium, id. II. Fig.: comprehension, perception, id. In plur.: rerum notions, ideas, id. 2. In rhetor., a period: id.

com-prēhensus, a, um, Part. [comprehendo].

comprendo, v. comprehendo.

com-pressē, adv. in a condensed manner, briefly, succinctly: compressus loqui, Cic.

com-ressio, ōnis, f. [comprimo] a pressing together, compression: ventris, Gell. 2. an embracing: Pl.

II. Fig. of style: condensation, Cic. compressus, a, um, Part. [comprimo].

compressus, ūs, m. [id.] a pressing together, compression (only in Abl. sing.): Cic. II. an embrace: Pl.

com-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press or squeeze together, press closely, embrace: quum plane (digitos) compresserat pugnumque fecerat, clenched, Cic.: labra, Hor.: mulierculam, Ter.: compressis ordinibus, closing their ranks, Liv.: versus ordinibus, to write closely, Ov. Proverb.: compressis manibus sedere, with folded hands, idly, Liv. 2. to close, shut: oculos (morientis): Ov. II. to hold back, keep in, restrain: animam, to hold one's breath, Ter.: manum, to keep off, id.: linguam alicui, to silence him, Pl.: gressum, to stand still, Virg. III. Fig., of passions, desires, etc.: to hinder, check, repress, curb: cupiditatem, Cic.: nefarios conatus alicujus, id.: seditionem, Liv.: conscientiam, to silence, Cic.

2. Of persons: Liv.: cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit, gave them (an instant) check, Caes. IV. to withhold, suppress (rare): frumentum, Cic.: famam captae Carthaginis, Liv.

com-prōbatio, ōnis, f. [comprobo] approbation, approval: Cic.

com-prōbator, ōris, m. [id.] an approver: Cic.

com-prōbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to approve (wholly): sententiam, Cic.: omnium assensu comprobari, to be universally approved, Liv. II. to prove, establish, attest, confirm, etc.: rem testimonio, Cic.: comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, crowned it with success, Caes.

com-rōmissum, i, n. a mutual engagement to abide by the award of an arbiter: Cic.

com-prōmitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. In law: to engage mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter: Cic.

com-tus, a, um, Part. [como]. II. Adj.: adorned, decked: pueri, i. e. wearing chaplets, Hor. Esp. of style: oratio, Cic.

com-tus, ūs, m. [id.] an ornament for the hair or head, a head-dress: Lucr. Fig.: a band, tie: id.

compulsus, a, um, Part. [compello].

compunctus, a, um, Part. [compungo].

com-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to prick or puncture, to sting (rare): barbarus compunctus notis Threiciis, tattooed, Cic. Fig.: (dialectici) ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, prick themselves with their own stings, id.

com-pūtatio, ōnis, f. [computo] a reckoning, computing, computation: Sen.: Plin. II. Niggardliness: sordida, Sen.

com-pūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to sum up, reckon, compute: suos annos, Juv. With depend. clause: computare quid studia referant, Quint. Absol.: computemus, let us reckon up! Inscr. (Hence Fr. compteur, from which Eng. count.)

com-pūtesco, trui, 3. v. n. to become wholly putrid, to rot (very rare): Lucr.

comtus, v. compt.

cōnāmen, inis, n. [conor] an effort, exertion, struggle (poet.): alarum, Lucr.: magno conamine, with a great effort, Ov.

cōnātum, i, usu. in pl. conata, orum, n. [id.] an undertaking, effort, venture: conata patrare, Lucr.: perficere, Caes.: peragere, Juv.

cōnātus, ūs, m. [id.] an attempt, undertaking, exertion, effort: conatus amicitiae faciendae, an attempt at forming friendship, Cic.: conatu desistere, Caes.: primo conatu, at the first onset, Liv. Plur.: Cic. II. an impulse, instinctive movement: ut (beluae) conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, id.

con-cōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to defile with ordure, to pollute: Phaedr.

con-caedes, ium, f. plu. an abattis barricade of felled trees: castra concaedibus munit, Tac.

con-cālēficio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. to warm thoroughly (rare): brachium, Cic. Pass. concālētio, factus: igni concalefacta (omnia), Lucr.

con-cālēfactus, a, um, Part. [concalefacio].

con-cālēo, ui, 2. v. n. to be thoroughly warm (rare): Pl.

con-cālesco, lui, 3. v. insep. to become thoroughly warm, to glow (rare): corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. II. to glow with love, fall in love: Ter.

con-callesco, ui, 3. v. insep. [calleo] Lit. to become hard or callous: hence, Fig. (of the feelings) to become insensible: locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, conaluit, Cic. 2. Of the intellect: to become expert and shrewd (by experience), id.

con-cāmērātus, a, um [concamero], vaulted, arched: Suet.

con-cāmēro, atum, 1. v. a. to vault or arch over: Plin.

con-castigo, 1. v. a. to chastise severely: Pl.

con-cāvo, atum, 1. v. a. [concauus] to make hollow or round (rare): brachia in arcus, to curve, bend, Ov.

con-cāvus, a, um, adj. hollow, concave; arched, curved: altitudines speculancum, Cic.: vallis, Ov.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to go away, give way, retire from or to, withdraw from or to: a parentum oculis, Cic.: rus concedere, Ter.: in hiberna, Liv.: vitā, to die, Tac.: and absol.: quandoque concessero, Id.

2. With Dat. or absol.: to yield, submit, give way to, comply with: homini nato nemini, to give way to no man living, Pl.: concedendum sibi non putabat, that he ought not to give way, Caes.: naturae, to die, Sall.: poetae non ignoscit, nobis concedit, makes allowance for us, Cic.

3. With in and Acc.: to enter into, agree or consent to; to go or pass over to: victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere, were merged in, Sall.: in ditionem, to capitulate, Liv.

II. A ct.: with Acc. and Dat.: to grant, concede, allow; to make over, resign, etc.: date hoc et concedite pudori meo, make this concession, Cic.: his (Germanis) libertatem concessit, Caes.: Siciliam concessam, had been ceded, Liv. Impers. Pass.: non conceditur, it is contrary to law, Caes.

With Inf.: mediocribus esse poetis, Hor. With Acc. and Inf.: non omnia corpora vocem mittere concedis, you admit that, Lucr. With ut and Subj.: nec vero histrionibus oratoribusque concedendum est, ut his haec apta sint, nobis dissoluta, Cic. Absol.: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Id.

2. to give up, relinquish; to pardon, overlook, forgive (the Dat. in such cases is equivalent to, out of regard to, in consideration of): dolorem atque amicitias meas reipublicae, to surrender them out of regard for the public good, Id.: multa virtuti eorum concedens, forgiving much in consideration of their bravery, Caes.

con-cēbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (rare): to people, fill with life: mare, terras, Lucr. II. to resort to in crowds or frequently, to frequent: variae volucres loca aquarum concelebrant, Id. Fig. of actions: to pursue or prosecute vigorously: studia per otium, Cic. III. to celebrate, solemnize: spectaculum, Liv. IV. to publish, make known: fama ac literis victoriam concelebrabant, Caes.

con-cēnatio, ōnis, f. a supping together, Cic.

concentio, ōnis, f. [concinio] a singing together, harmony (v. rare): Cic.

con-centurio, 1. v. a. lit. to assemble by centuries; hence, to collect, to prepare: Pl.

concentus, ūs, m. [concinio] a singing together, a blending of voices or sounds, symphony, harmony: sonorum, Cic. II. Fig.: concord, agreement, unanimity: doctrinarum, Id.: nunc age, quid nostrum concentum dividat, audi, what prevents our agreeing, Hor.

conceptio, ōnis, f. [conciplio] a comprehending; hence, a circuit, compass: Vitruv. II. conception of offspring: Cic. III. Meton.: a composing, drawing up of juridical formulas: Id.

conceptus, a, um, Part. [conciplio].

conceptus, ūs, m. [conciplio] a collecting, gathering: Plin. 2. Meton.: a collection, confluent: conceptus aquarum inertium vasti, Sen. II. a taking, catching (acc. to phr. concipere ignem): flagrante triclinio ex conceptu camini, i.e. catching fire from the stove, Suet. III. Esp. conception of offspring: hominum pecudumque, Cic. 2. Of plants: budding, sprouting: Plin. 3. the fetus: a se abigere, Suet.

con-cerpo, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] to tear up, tear in pieces (rare): epistolas, Cic. Fig.: to abuse, revile, censure: Curio ferventissime concerpitur, Cael. in Cic.

concertatio, ōnis, f. [concerto] a strife of words: a contentious wrangling, dispute, controversy: concertationis studium, Cic.: jejuna verborum, logomachy, Id.

concertator, ōris, m. [Id.] one who contends or vies with another, a rival: Tac.

concertatorius, a, um, adj. [Id.] pertaining to controversy or disputation, controversial: Cic.

con-certo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to contend (rare): proelio (rare), Caes.: de regno, Suet. II. to dispute, quarrel: cum inimico, Cic.: Nep.

concessio, ōnis, f. [concedo] an allowing, conceding; a grant (rare): agrorum, Cic. II. In rhetor. a concession made to an opponent, Quint.

2. an admission of a fault, with an appeal for indulgence: Id.

con-cesso, avi, 1. v. a. to cease, loiter (v. rare): Pl.

concessus, a, um, Part. [concedo] II. Subst.: concessum, 1. n. permission: Cic.

concessus, ūs, m. [concedo] permission; concession, leave (only in Abl. sing.): concessu omnium, by universal consent, Cic.: Caes.

concha, ae, f. [κόγχη] a bivalve shell-fish, cockle: conchas legere, Cic. Esp. a pearl-oyster: Plin. Hence, meton.: a pearl: Tib. II. the shell-fish which yields the purple dye: Lucr.: Ov. III. a muscle-shell: Cic.: an oyster-shell: ostreaque in conchis tuta fuere suis, Ov. 2. the Triton's trumpet, of spiral form, like a snail-shell: Id. 3. a vessel for holding oil, un-

guents, salt, etc.: unguenta de conchis, Hor.: salis, Id. (Hence It. cocca; Sp. coca; Fr. coque and coche.)

conchis, is, f. [κόγχος] a kind of bean boiled with the pods: Juv.

conchita, ae, m. [κογχίτης (κόγχη)] a catcher of shell-fish: Pl.

conchyliatus, a, um, adj. [conchylium] dyed with purple: Cic.

conchylium, ii, n. [κογχύλιον (o)] a shell-fish, a testaceous animal, in gen.: Cic. II. Esp. an oyster: Id.

2. the purple-yielding shell-fish (=murex): Lucr. Meton.: purple dye, purple: Cic.: also purple garments, purple: conchyliia Coa, Quint.: Juv. (Hence It. cochiglia; Fr. coquille.)

con-cido, cidi, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall together, to collapse, to tumble to the ground: conclave illud concidit, Cic.: pronus in fumo, Virg. II. to fall lifeless, fall in battle: accesserat ad religionem, quod consul concidit, Liv.: in proelio, Cic. Of victims: to be slaughtered: vitulus propter mactatus concidit aras, Lucr. III. Fig.: to break down, fail, be overthrown, perish; of the wind, to fall, subside: concidunt venti, Hor.: qua concidit illa tellus, Virg.: concidit auguris Argivi domus, the whole family perished, Hor.: scimus Romae solutione impedita fidem concidis, that when payment was stopped, credit failed, Cic.: opes Persarum, Tac.: hostes concidunt animis, are discouraged, Auct. B. G. 8: bellum concidis, that the war was over, Tac.

con-cido, cidi, cism, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut up, cut to pieces, destroy, etc.: nervos, Cic.: pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis sciebant, were cut up, interrupted by arms of the sea, Caes.: concidere et cremare naves, to break up, Liv. 2. to beat severely, to cudgel soundly: aliquem virgis, Cic.

3. to cut to pieces in battle, to destroy, kill: magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Caes.

II. Fig. of style: to divide minutely, dismember, render feeble: nec minutos numeros sequens, concidat delumbetque sententias, so break them up as to deprive them of all vigour, Cic.

2. Fig.: to cut up, ruin, destroy: omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, Id.: Timocratem totis voluminibus, cut him to pieces (demolished his arguments), Id.

con-ciō, i, i, itum, 2. v. a. (from the form concio, ire: concit, Lucr.: concibant, Tac., etc.), to summon, bring or assemble together, collect: miraculo rei novae, Liv.: remotos populos, Tac.

II. to move violently, to shake, stir up: concitus imbris amnis, agitated, swollen, Ov.: murali concita tormento saxa, shaken, Virg. Fig.: to rouse, stir up, provoke: turbas, Ter. Esp. in part. perf.: immani concitus ira, Virg.: pulso Thyias concita tympano, excited, Hor.: divino concita motu, in-

spired, Ov. 2. to excite, produce, cause: uxori turbas, Pl.: seditionem, Tac.

conciabulum, i, n. [concilio] a place of assembly, a public place, a market-place, court, etc.: nundinas et conciliabula obire, Liv. In Pl., either with or without damni, a brothel.

conciatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a connection, union: totius generis hominum conciliatio, Cic. II. a uniting in feeling, a conciliating, making friendly, a gaining over: more fully, gratiae conciliatio, Cic.: also absol., quae conciliationis causa leniter aguntur, id. In Rhet.: the gaining over of hearers: id. III. Meton.: an inclination, bent, desire: prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, id.

conciator, ōris, m. [id.] he who brings about anything; promoter, author, etc.: proditionis, Liv.: nuptiarum, Nep.

conciatrix, ōis, f. dim. [conciliatrix] she who wins (people) over; a (charming) match-maker, Cic.

conciatrix, ōis, f. [concilio] she who brings together or unites: humanae societatis, the promoter of human society [speech], Cic. 2. a match-maker: quam blanda conciliatrix, what a winning match-maker (nature is), id. So, conciliatrix amicitiae, id.

conciatus, a, um, Part. [concilio]. As adj., favourably inclined, favourable to: Quint.

conciatus, ūs, m. [concilio] a union of atoms, a connection of bodies (only in Abl. sing.): Lucr.

concilio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [concilio] lit. to call together, to bring together; to unite, connect: primordia non ex ullorum conventu conciliata, not formed by the union of separate parts, Lucr. II. Fig.: to unite in thought or feeling, to make friendly, to procure the favour of, to bring or win over: constr.: with inter and pron. reflect., Dat., and very freq., absol.: quia res publica nos inter nos conciliata conjuncturaque sit, Cic.: reliquas civitates Caesari, Caes.: animos hominum, Liv.: Cic. Poet.: dictis artes conciliare, to recommend, Ov.

III. In gen.: to procure, bring about, etc.: pacem inter cives, Cic.: se illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, would gain, secure for them, Caes.: nuptias, to bring about, Nep.: risus, to excite, Quint.

IV. to procure, obtain by purchase or otherwise: pecuniam, Cic.: more fully, pecuniam conciliare et capere (with ref. to extortion), id.

concilium, ii, n. lit. a calling together; hence, a meeting, an assembly. (For diff. between concilium and consilium, v. consilium.) In gen. a meeting, an assembly; usu. a term of dignity: deorum, assemblage, Cic.: piorum, the company of the blessed, Virg. Fig., virtutum, Cic. II. a public

assembly for political purposes: gentis, Liv.: Gallorum, id.: commune concilium Belgarum, Caes.: convocare, Cic.: dimittere, id. (Rare in Cic.) 2. Specially in Roman affairs, an assembly of a portion of the people; in particular, of the comitia tributa: called concilium plebis, Cic.: Liv.: also without plebis, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112.) III. a union, combination: principiorum, Lucr. [From root cal in calo, q. v.]

concinne, adv. fitly, elegantly, finely, etc.: Pl.: Cic.

concinntas, ātis, f. [concinus] fitness, elegance, neatness; neat adjustment (rare): non est ornamentum virile concinntas, prettiness, Sen. In rhetor.: a well arranged style: Cic.

concinntudo, ūis, f. [id.] elegance of style (v. rare): Cic.

concinno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to join fitly together, arrange appropriately, adjust: pallam, Pl.: lutum, miz it properly, id. II. In gen.: to bring about, cause, occasion: venti vis fervorem mirum concinuat in undis, Lucr.: quantum mali, Phaedr.

2. With complement. adj. in Pl. = reddere, to make, render, cause to be: me insanum verbis concinuat suis, Pl.

concinus, a, um, adj. well adjusted, neat, pretty, elegant, etc.: sat edepol concinna est (virgo) facile, Pl.: Samos, refined, charming, Hor.: heluo, elegant, Cic. Esp. of style: (orationem) concinuat, id.: versus, Hor. Transf. to the speaker: concinuat et elegans Aristo, Cic. II. Poet. with Dat.: suited to, fit; of persons, suiting oneself to, courteous, pleasing, etc. (rare): concinuat amicis, Hor. Hence, age, ut tibi maxime concinuum est, as you best like it, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

con-cino, cīnui, i. v. n. and a. [cano]. Neutr.: to sing, play, or sound together, in concert, or harmoniously; to play an accompaniment: cornua ac tubae concinuerunt, Tac.: ubi signa concinuerunt, Liv. Fig.: to agree together, harmonize, accord: constr. with inter se, Liv.: cum aliquo, Cic.: also absol., videsne ut haec concinant, id. II. Act.: to join in singing or playing, sing about, celebrate: haec quum concinuntur, when these strains are sung (declaimed) on the stage, id.: carmina, Cat.: festos dies, Hor. 2. to sing prophetically, prophesy (very rare): tristia omina, Ov.

concojo, ire, v. concoleo.

concojo, concionabundus, concionalis, concionarius, concionator, concionor, concionula: v. contio, contionabundus, etc.

conciplio, avi, i. v. a. [conciplio] to seize, catch: Pl.

con-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, i. v. a. [capio] to take or lay hold of, take up, take to oneself, to take in, receive, etc.: marinum humorem, draw up, absorb, Lucr.: madefacta terra caducas concepit lacrimas, the moistened earth

caught the falling tears, Ov.: flammam, Caes. 2. to conceive offspring: absol.: quum concepit mula, Cic. With Acc.: Persea quem Danaë conceperat, Ov.: foll. by ex aliquo, to denote the father, Cic.: de aliquo, Ov.

II. Fig.: to seize by the senses, perceive: haec tanta oculis bona concipio, Pl. 2. Much more freq. of the intellect: to take in, apprehend, understand, comprehend: more fully, animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. Foll. by Acc. and Infin.: ut mens conciperet fieri oportere, i.e. understood it ought to be done, id.: Vell. 3. Of feeling, passion, crime, etc.: to conceive, foster, devise, commit: inimicitias, Caes.: aliquid spe, Liv.: fraudes inexplabiles conceperunt, had committed, Cic.: scelus in se, be guilty of, Caes.: nefas, Hor. 4. Of discourse: to draw up, comprise, express, compose: iusjurandum, Liv.: iusjurandi verba, Tac.: and absol.: verba, Liv.: foedus, to arrange the terms of a treaty, Virg. 5. to make known, promulgate, declare formally (only as t. t. with ref. to religious matters): auspicia, Liv.

conciſe, adv., in short sentences, briefly, concisely: Quint.

conciſio, ōnis, f. [concido] in rhet.: the separating of a clause into short divisions: Cic.

conciſus, a, um, Part. [concido].

II. A d.j.: divided, short, concise sententiae, Cic. Transf. to the orator: concisus Thrasymachus, too much broken up and so enfeebled, id.

conciſſe, adv. [conciſſus] in an excited or impassioned manner, Quint. Also, hurriedly, Col.

conciſſio, ōnis, f. [concito] a rousing up, an excitement of the passions, lively emotion: sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacare, Cic. II. sedition, tumult: concitationes crebrae fiebant, Caes.

conciſſator, ōris, m. [id.] one who excites or rouses, an exciter (rare): turbas ac tumultus, Liv.

conciſſatus, a, um, Part. [concito].

II. Adj.: violently moved, rapid, swift: quam concitissimos equos immittere iubet, to gallop with all possible speed, Liv. 2. excited: testimonia non concitatae contionis sed jurati senatus, Cic.

conciſſo, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [conciſſo], to put in frequent, violent, or quick motion; to stir up, rouse up, spur on, excite, shake: equum calcari, Liv.: hunc (montem) magno cursu concitatos iubet occupare, Caes.: se in hostem, Liv. II. Fig.: of persons: to rouse, urge, influence, impel, instigate, etc.: constr.: the recipient of the influence, in Acc. (or Nom. with pass.); the object of the influence, in Acc. with ad, in, or adversus; also with Inf., and absol.: concitari ad studium, be incited, Cic.: ad arma, rouse to arms, Hor.: is in te non squalore et

lacrimis Siciliae concitetur? Cic.: Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv.: concitare captam dimittere Trojam, Ov.: quo enim spectat illud nisi ut opifices concitentur? but to inflame, rouse, Cic. 2. of things: to excite, cause, create, occasion, produce any disturbance, passion, evil, etc.: constr.: the direct object in Acc. (or Nom. with pass.), the indirect object frequently in Dat.: bellum Romanis, Liv.: invidiam in aliquem, Cic.: malus interpret populi mihi concitat iram, stirs up the anger of the people against me, Ov.

conclitor, ōris, m. [id.] he who rouses or excites, an exciter (rare): bellum, Tac.

conclitus and **conclitus**, a, um, Part. [conclito and conclio].

conclāmito, i. v. freq. [conclamo] to call or cry out together frequently: Pl.

con-clāmo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to call or cry out together or in a body, to shout (esp. in approbation or assent): foll. by Acc. and Inf., occasionem amittendam non esse, Caes.: Virg. Absol.: quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Liv. Milit. t. t.: conclamare ad arma, to call to arms: conclamatum ad arma, concursus in muros est, id.: conclamare vasa, to give the order for marching, (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur), Caes. II. to call together, to call to one's help (rare): socios, Ov.: duos agrestes, Virg. III. Of one person only, to call or cry out loudly or violently, to shout, exclaim (rare): ubi abiit, conclamo: Heus quid agis tu, Pl.: capta castra conclamavit, Tac. Absol.: conclamat virgo, cries out, Ov. 2. to call a dead person by name, by way of lamentation (v. Smith's Ant. 187): Liv. Hence proverb.: jam conclamatum est, it is all over, Ter.

conclāve, is, n. [clavis] a room, closet, stall, coop, etc., that may be locked up: virgo in conclavi sedet, Ter.: quum cubitum in idem conclave cum duobus filiis isset, bedroom, Cic.

con-clādo, si, sum, j. v. a. [claudo] to shut up together or closely, enclose, confine; surround: bestias delectationis causa, Cic.: intelligentiam in animo, animum in corpore, id.: conclusa aqua, pent up, id.: locum sulco, Virg. II. Fig.: to include, compress, comprise: jus civile in parvum et angustum locum concludere, Cic.: in hanc formulam omnia iudicia, id.

2. to end, close, conclude: epistolam, id. 3. In rhetoric: to close rhythmically, to round off: versum, Hor. 4. In philos.: to draw out an argument to its conclusion; to infer, argue, demonstrate: argumentum, Cic.: id quod concludere illi velint, id.

conclūsē, adv. with periods rhetorically closed or rounded off: concluso apteque dicere, Cic.

conclūsio, ōnis, f. [concludo] a shutting up, closing: Cael. Aur. 2. Milit. t. t. a siege, blockade: diutina,

Caes. II. Fig.: a conclusion, end: in extrema parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii, Cic. 2. In rhetoric: the conclusion of a discourse, peroration: conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, id. Also, a period: id. 3. In logic: the conclusion in a syllogism: id.

conclūsioncula, ae, f. dim. [conclusio] a trifling or captious inference: Cic.

conclūsus, a, um, Part. [concludo] Adj. confined: concluso mari, opp. to vastissimo oceano, Caes.

concoctus, a, um, Part. [concoquo].

con-coenatio, v. concenatio.

con-cōlor, ōris, of the same colour (in the poets used only in Nom. sing.). With Dat.: concolor est illis, Ov.: absol., candida cum fetu concolor albo procubuit sus, Virg.

con-cōmītātus, a, um, attended: Pl.

con-cōpūlo, i. v. a. to join, unite: argentum auro, Lucr.

con-cōquo, coxi, coctum, j. v. a. to boil together (rare): Plin. II. to digest: cibus facillimus ad concoquendum, Cic. III. Fig. with pron. reflect.: to waste, pine away: ego me et concoquo et macero et defetigo, Pl.

2. Like our digest = to endure, suffer, put up with, brook: odia, Cic. 3. to reflect maturely upon, to consider well: tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, id.: clandestina consilia, to concoct, devise, Liv.

concordia, ae, f. [concor] an agreeing together, union, harmony, concord (opp. to discordia): concordia parvae res crescunt: discordia maximae dilabuntur, Sall.: rerum concordia discors, discordant (jarring) harmony, Hor.: rara est concordia formae atque pudicitiae, rarely do we find the two together, Juv. 2. friendship: Cic.

concorditer, adv. harmoniously, amicably: Suet. Comp.: concordius, Liv. Sup. concordissime, Cic.

concordo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [concor] to be of one mind, to agree together, to harmonize (rare): cum aliquo, Ter.: also absol.: iudicia opinionisque concordant, Cic.

con-cors, dis, adj. [cor] of the same mind, united, agreeing, harmonious: both of persons and things: ne secum quidem ipse concors, Liv.: ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Pl.: cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic.: regnum, an harmonious reign (of two kings), Liv.

con-crēbresco, brui, j. v. n. to become frequent, increase, Virg.

con-crēdo (con-creduo, Pl.), ditidi, ditum, j. v. a. to entrust, consign, commit to: rem et famam allicui, Cic.: nugas, entrust with trifles, Hor.

con-crēmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to burn to ashes, consume: (homines) vivos igni, Liv.: urbem igni, id.

con-crēpo, pui, pitum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to rattle, creak, clash, etc.: concrepuit foris, the door rattled,

there was a rattle at the door (prob. of the noise made by the door in moving: v. crepo), Pl.: multitudo suo more armis concrepat, clash their arms together, Caes. Phr.: digitis concrepare, to snap the fingers, Pl.: Cic.

II. Act.: to cause to sound or rattle, to strike upon (rare): aera, Ov.

con-creresco, ēvi, ētum, j. v. n. [Inf. sync. cresce, Ov.], to grow together: de terris terram concrescere posse, may be formed by the union of small particles of earth, Lucr.: in this sense, chiefly in p. part. concretus: aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta ex pluribus naturis, composed of, Cic. II. to grow up, take form, to grow: unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sunt, have taken (bodily) form, id. Fig.: illud funestum animal, ex civili cruore concretum, id. III. to become condensed, curdle, congeal, etc.: rigido concrescere rostro ora videt, to stiffen into a hard beak, Ov.: gelidus concrevit sanguis, curdled, was frozen (with horror), Virg.: concretos sanguine crines, matted together or clotted, id.

concrētio, ōnis, f. [concreresco] a uniting, condensing, congealing: opp. to liquor, freezing and melting, Cic.

II. Meton.: any material compound, mens segregata ab omni concretione mortali, free from all admixture of a mortal kind, id.

concrētus, a, um, Part. [id.] grown together, compounded. II. Adj.: condensed, thick, hard, stiff, curdled, congealed, clotted, etc.: concretus aer (opp. to fusus, extenuatus), Cic.: pingue et concretum esse caelum, id.: lac, Virg.: concreta et durata glacies, Liv.

con-crīmīnor, atus, i. v. dep. to bring a bitter complaint, to complain much: adversum aliquem, Pl.

con-crūelo, i. v. a. to torment, rack, torture severely: Lucr.

con-cūbina, ae, f. [concubo] a concubine, mistress: Cic. 2. In gen.: a wanton: Tac.

con-cūbinātus, ūs, m. [concubinus] cohabitation without marriage, concubinage: emere aliquam in concubinatum sibi, Pl. 2. adulterous intercourse: Suet.

con-cūbinus, i, m. [concubo] one who lives in concubinage: Tac.

con-cūbitus, ūs, m. [id.] a lying or reclining together: Prop. 2. coition, sexual intercourse: fletu (deorum) cum humano genere concubitus, amours, Cic.: promiscue in concubitus ruere, Liv.

con-cūbium, il, n. [id.] the time of the first sleep: Pl.

con-cūbius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to the time of sleep: only in the phrase, concubia nocte, in the first sleep, Cic.

con-cūbo, v. con-cumbo.

con-culco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [calco: cf. exculco, inculco, proculco] to tread under foot, to crush or bruise by tread-

ing: Cato. II. Fig.: to tread down, trample upon, abuse: *istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum et concutendum putaverant*, Cic. 2. to despise, treat with contempt: *lauream*, Id.

con-cumbo, cūbul, cūbitum, 3. v. n. to lie or recline together: Prop. 2. to lie with: *cum aliqua*, Ter.: with *Dat.*, Ov.

con-cupiens, entis, Part. [cupio] warmly desiring, coveting (rare): *concupientes regni*, Enn. In Cic.

con-cupisoo, Ivi or Ii, itum, 3. v. a. insep. [id.] to long much for, to covet; to aspire to, strive after: *signa, tabulas, to covet*, Cic.: *eloquentiam*, Tac. With Inf.: *ducere Sassiam in matrimonium*, Cic. Absol. (rare): Tac.

con-cūro, 1. v. a. to care for suitably, attend to: Pl.

con-curro, curri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run together, to run in a body, to assemble or flock together, to unite: *tota Italia concurreret*, Cic.: *ad hos* (sc. *Druides*) *magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurrat*, Caes. Impers. pass.: *concurrunt undique, a rush is made from all quarters*, Cic. Of a single person (intens.): *non statim ad C. Aquillum concurrisses? rush for help to, Id.* II. to run upon one another, to meet or dash together. Of things: *concurrunt nubes ventis*, Lucr.: *ne prora concurrerent*, Liv.: *medii concurrere in undis dicuntur montes* (viz., the *Symplegades*), Ov.: foll. by *Dat.*: *concurrat dextera laevae*, i. e. in *applauding*, Hor. 2. Milit. t. t. to engage in combat, charge, join battle, join issue, fight: constr.: *inter with pron. reflect., cum, contra, the Dat.* (poet.), and absol.: *concurrunt equites inter se*, Caes.: *vexilla cum vexillis*, Liv.: *adversus fessos*, Id.: *audet viris concurrere virgo*, Virg.: *cum infestis signis concurrunt*, Sall. Pass. impers.: *ex proximis castellis eo concursum est*, Caes. 3. Of abstract objects: to meet, concur, happen at the same time: *multa concurrunt simul*, Ter.: *res concurrent contrariae*, Cic.: *si quid tale accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, that the accounts do not fall due on the same day*, Id.

concuratio, ōnis, f. [concurso] a running together: *cum multa concursatione* (populi), Cic. II. Fig.: a correspondence, coincidence, agreement: *somnorum*, Id. III. a running about, going to and fro, etc.: *cum multa concursatione magnoque clamore*, Id. IV. Milit. t. t. a skirmishing of light troops: Liv.

concurator, ōris, m. [id.] one who runs hither and thither; in milit. lang. a skirmisher, opp. to *statarius*: *concurator et vagus pedes*, Liv.

concurso, ōnis, f. [concurso] a running or meeting together, a concurrence, concourse: *atomorum*, Cic. II. In rhetoric, an emphatic repetition of certain words: *concurso et impetus*

in eadem verba, iteration and emphasis, Id.

con-curso, 1. v. n. and a. freq. [id.] to run together frequently or with violence, to run about, rush hither and thither: to be busy: *dies noctesque concurrere*, Cic.: *Titurios trepidare, concurrere, cohortesque disponere*, Caes. Of the sea: *undis concursantibus, dashing*, Att. ap. Cic. Impers. pass.: in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concurrari jubet, orders as great a stir as possible to be made, Caes. 2. In milit. lang. to skirmish: Liv. II. Act.: to visit, frequent: *quum jam omnes fere domos omnium concurrerent, go from house to house*, Cic.

concursum, ūs, m. [id.] a running or flocking together, a concourse, assembly: (corporum) *concursum, combinations of atoms*, Lucr.: *fit concursus per vias*, Pl.: in plur.: *incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt ex agris*, Cic.: *undique concursus, a rush from all quarters*, Hor. Of things: *navium, a collision*, Caes.: *asper concursus verborum, a harsh combination*, Cic. II. Milit. t. t. an onset, charge: *ut satis esset ad concursum utriusque exercitus*, Caes. Fig.: *concursum omnium philosophorum sustinere*, Cic. III. Of abstr. objects: union, concurrence, combination: *honestissimorum studiorum*, Id.

concussus, a, um, Part. [concutio]. **concussus**, ūs, m. [concutio] a shaking, concussion (only in Abl. sing.): Lucr.

con-cūtio, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] to shake or dash together, to shake violently, agitate: *concussae cadunt urbes*, Lucr.: *sanguinea manu crepitantia concutit arma*, Ov.: *Atlanteusque finis concutitur, is convulsed*, Hor.: *maior cachinno concutitur*, Juv. 2. to shake with a view to discovering anything; to examine (=excutio): *te ipsum concute, num qua tibi vitiorum in se verit olim natura, examine, search yourself*, Hor. II. Fig.: to shake the foundations of, to impair; to weaken greatly: *republicam*, Cic.: *concusso iam et paene fracto Hannibale*, Liv. 2. to terrify, alarm, trouble: *terrorem metum concutientem definiunt*, Cic.: *urbem*, Virg.: *quone malo mentem concussa, with what mental disorder is she smitten?* Hor. III. to urge, excite, rouse: *secundum concute pectus*, Virg.

condallum, ii, n. [κονδύλιον, κόνδυλος] a little ring for slaves: Pl.

condēcet, 2. v. impers. it becomes, is (quite) meet, seemly: *capies quod te condēcet*, Pl.

con-dēoōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to adorn carefully (rare): *ludos scenicos*, Ter.

condemnator, ōris, m. [condemno] one who causes a condemnation, an accuser: *Claudiae*, Tac.

con-demno, avi, atum, 1. v. a.

[damno] to sentence, condemn, doom (opp. to absolvo, to acquit): Absol.: *hunc per iudicem condemnabilis*, Cic.: or with the crime expr. by Gen. or Abl. usu. with *de*; the punishment by Gen. or Abl., and later, by *ad* or *in* with Acc. Gen.: *nefariorum scelerum condemnati, convicted of infamous crimes*, Id.: *condemnare aliquem eodem crimine*, Id.: *de alea*, Tac.: *capitis, to condemn capitally or to death*, Cic.: *capitali poena*, Suet.: *ad mortem*, Tac.: *ad bestias*, Suet.: *in antliam*, Id. With *Dat.* of person on whose suit sentence is passed: *petitorem ipsum Apronio condemnare possent, condemn him in order to gratify Apronius*, Cic. II. In gen.: to condemn, blame severely: *aliquem inertiae*, Id.: *summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere*, Caes. III. to urge or effect the condemnation of a person (rare): *omnium mortallum sententiis condemnavi, caused him to be condemned*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *condamner*.)

condenso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (condenseat, Lucr.) [condensus] to make dense, press close together (rare): Varr.

con-densus, a, um, adj. very dense, close together, thick: *condensa contextaque magis* (corpora), Lucr.: *puppis*, Virg.: *vallis arboribus condensa, thickly covered*, Liv.

condicio (erroneously written conditio), ōnis, f. [etym. below] f.

II. an agreement, condition, stipulation: *alicui condicionem ferre, to offer terms to anyone*, Pl.: *non respuit condicionem*, Caes.: *In eas condiciones quum pax conveniret, on these terms*, Liv.: *ulla condicione, on any terms*, Cic.: *condicionibus Attalicis, on such terms as Attalus (himself) might offer*, Hor. II. marriage or match, and meton., the person married: *condicionem filiae quaerendam esse*, Liv.: *fillam ejus eiecisti, alia condicione quaesita*, Cic. 2. In bad sense: a lover, paramour: Id.

III. situation, condition, rank, place, circumstances, etc.: *Infima condicio et fortuna servorum*, Cic.: *cura condicione super communi, solicitude concerning their common circumstances*, Hor.: *in parem juris libertatisque condicionem receperunt, into the same condition of rights and freedom*, Caes. [Condicio is from the compound verb-stem, con-dic-. The root is seen in *indico*, *judico*, and in *dicio*, q. v. The primary sense is "the act of concerting, agreement."]

con-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to speak with, agree upon: sic *condicunt*, Tac. Phr.: *alicui ad cenam or cenam condicere, to engage oneself to supper*: Pl.: so absol.: Cic. II. Legal t. t.: to give notice for something to be restored: with *Dat.* of person against whom and Gen. or Acc. of thing: *quarum rerum... condixit pater patratus P.R. patri patrato Latinorum, concerning which he laid claim*, Liv.: *pecuniam alicui*, Dig.

condignē, *adv.* very worthily: Pl.
con-dignus, *a, um, adj.* wholly deserving, very worthy (rare): donum, Pl.

condimentum, *i, n.* [condio] spice, seasoning, relish: cibi, Cic. Fig.: omnium sermonum facietiae, id.

condio, *lvi or ll, itum, 4. v. a.* [perh. an access. form from condo] to preserve fruit, etc., to pickle: oleas albas, Cato. Hence, to embalm: mortuos, Cic. II. to make savoury, to season, spice: cenam, Pl.: jus male conditum, ill-seasoned soup, Hor.: unguenta, to perfume, Cic. III. Fig.: to ornament: to make pleasant or agreeable: to soften, temper, etc.: duo sunt, quae condiant orationem, verborum numerorumque jucunditas, id.: hilaritate tristitiam temporum, id.

condiscipulatus, *ūs, m.* [condiscipulus] companionship at school (very rare): Nep.

con-discipulus, *i, m.* a school-fellow, companion at school: Cic.

con-disco, *didici, 3. v. a.* to learn in company with: App. II. to learn thoroughly (rare): modos, Hor. With *inf.*: pauperiem pati condiscat, let him school himself well to endure, Hor.: Cic. With *depend.* clause: condiscere qui pecuniae fructus esset, id.

conditio: *v. condicio.*

conditio, *ōnis, f.* (condio) a preserving of fruits, etc.: Varr. In plur.: id. II. a spicing, seasoning, flavouring: suel, id. In plur.: ciborum, Cic.

conditor, *ōris, m.* [condo] a builder, founder, maker, author, compiler, etc.: Romanae arci, Virg.: Romani juris, Liv.: totius negotii, Cic. Absol.: T. Sicinium conditorem Velos sequantur, follow him as their founder (= Gr. οἰκιστής), because he advised a removal to Vell, Liv.

conditōrium, *ii, n.* [conditus] a place where anything is laid up, a repository: Amm. II. a coffin, urn for ashes, etc.: Suet. 2. a sepulchre: Plin. Ep.

conditus, *a, um, Part.* [condo].

conditus, *a, um, Part.* [condio]. II. *Adj.*: seasoned, savoury: conditiora facit haec, adds a relish to these things, Cic. 2. Of style: polished, ornamented: oratio lepore et festiuitate conditior, id.

con-do, *didici, ditum, 3. v. a.* to put together [v. do]; to build, found, fashion, produce, etc.: condere ossa, to put broken bones together, to set, Cels. Of cities, etc.: urbem, to found, Cic.: arces, Virg.: Romanam gentem, id.: aram, Liv. Hence, in pass. with refl. sense, conduntur, they settle, Virg. Of written productions: to compose, write, treat of: carmen, Lucr.: poema, Cic.: Caesaris acta, Ov. Gen.: to make, produce, establish: Jusjurandum, Pl.: aurea secula, to establish a (new) golden age, Virg. II. to put away, to lay up, store, or treasure up, etc.:

in sense of to put away, usu. foll. by in and Acc.: viginti minas in crumenam, Pl.: cineres in urnas, Suet. In sense of to store, usu. absol.: fructus, Cic.: frumentum, pecuniam, id.: also with in and Abl., in aerario, id.: poet. without prep.: condere proprio horreo, Hor. 2. Of persons: to put in prison, with in and Acc.: aliquem in custodiam, Liv.: in carcerem, to imprison, Cic. 3. to preserve, pickle, etc. (=condio: rare): corna in liquida faece, Ov. 4. to lay to rest, to inter, bury: mortuos, Cic. (For fulgur conditum, v. fulgur.) Hence poet. of time: to see the end of, outlive, spend throughout: longos soles cantando, to spend the livelong day in singing, Virg.: diem collibus in suis, Hor. Also non-poet., in phr. condere lustrum, to close it, Liv.: v. lustrum.

5. to conceal, hide, secrete, suppress: lumen, Lucr.: oculos, to close, shut, Ov.: iram, Tac.: militem in silvis, place in ambush, Curt.: (Dana) nota conduntur in alvo, conceal themselves, Virg. 6. Fig.: in causis conditae sunt res futurae, lie hidden, are contained in, Cic. Poet.: to thrust or strike in deep, to plunge: ense in pectus, Ov.: in pectore, Virg.

condōcē-facio, *fēci, factum, 3. v. a.* to train or teach together (v. rare): beluas, Cic.

con-dōcō, *cūi, ctum, 2. v. a.* to exercise, train, instruct (rare): Pl.

conductus, *a, um, Part.* [conduco]. II. *Adj. comp.*: conductior, better instructed, Pl.

con-dōlesco, *lūi, 3. v. n.* [doleo] to feel (great) pain, to ache: mihi condoluit caput, my head aches, Pl.: so, dens, latus, pes condoluit, Cic. Also of grief of mind, condolere, et concupiscere, et extimescere, to feel grief, desire or fear, id.

condonatio, *ōnis, f.* [condono] a giving away: Cic.

con-dōno, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to give as a present, to present, Pl.: apothecas hominibus nequissimis, Cic. II. to give up, surrender, sacrifice: aliquid iudicio potestatiue alienius permittere et condonare, id.: seque vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall. III. to forgive, pardon, remit a debt, offence, etc.: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic.: uti Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, Sall. Esp. to pardon out of consideration for some third person, expr. by Dat.: praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, pardoned the past out of regard for D., Caes.: Cic. IV. With two Acc.: to present with, make a present of (rare): argentum quod habes condonamus te, I remit, Ter. Pass.: habeo multa quae condonabitur, many things (to complain of) which he shall be pardoned, id.

con-dormio, *4. v. n.* to fall quite asleep (v. rare): Suet.

con-dormisco, *lvi, 3. v. incep.* [dormio] (v. rare) to fall quite asleep: Pl.

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con-dormio, *4. v. n.* to fall quite asleep (v. rare): Suet.

condūcibilis, *e, adj.* [conduco] advantageous, profitable, expedient: consilium ad eam rem, Pl.

con-dūco, *xl, ctum, 3. v. a. and n.* Act.: to lead, draw, or bring together, to assemble, collect: exercitum in unum locum, Caes.: auxilia, Liv.

2. to connect, unite: partes in unum, Lucr. Fig.: praepositionem et assumptionem in unum conducere, Cic. 3. In commercial lang. (a) to hire, take on lease; (b) to undertake, contract for, farm (in both senses, correl. of locare, to let, put out on contract, q. v.): hortum, to rent it, id.: ad conducendos homines, for hiring men's services, Caes.: conductis nummis, with borrowed money, Hor. (b) columnam conduxerat faciendam, had taken a contract for building a column, Cic.: vectigalia, to farm, id.

II. Neut.: to be of use or profitable, to profit, conduce to, etc. (only in 3rd pers. sing. and plur.): the object expr. by in, ad, the Dat.; or absol.: quod tuam in rem bene conducit, Pl.: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic.: dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima, are really most for our good, id. (Hence Fr. conduire.)

conductio, *ōnis, f.* [conduco] a connecting (of the terms of a syllogism): Cic. II. a hiring, farming, of which merces (a money payment) was an essential part: fundi, id.: vectigalium, Liv.

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con-fatalis, e, a. j. bound by the same fate: res, Cic.

con-fectio, ōnis, f. [conficio] a making, preparing, composition: hujus libri, Cic.: escarum, id.: belli, bringing of it to a successful issue, id.

confector, ōris, m. [id.] a maker, preparer, finisher (rare): negotiorum, Cic.: totius belli, id. II. a destroyer, consumer: confector et consumptor omnium ignis, id.: ferarum, a slayer, Suet.

confectus, a, um, Part. [conficio].

con-fectio, no perf., fertum, 4. v. a. [fario] to stuff together, to press close together: Lucr.: Varr. Rare except in p. part. confertus: ingenti turba conferta templa, crowded by a vast throng, Liv. Fig.: voluptatibus conferta vita, abounding in pleasure, Cic.: v. confertus.

con-féro, contāll, collātum (conl.), conferre, 3. v. a. to bring or carry together; to collect, gather together: multa ex agris in urbem conferebantur, Caes.: corpora, of grappling (in wrestling), Ov.: conferre vires in unum, to unite their forces, Liv.: conferre pedem, to go or come with one, Pl.: conferre gradum, to walk by anyone's side, accompany, Virg. Fig.: consules, velut deliberabundi, capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, lay their heads together, consult, Liv.

2. to bring (offerings, etc.), contribute: tributa, Cic.: aurum argentumque in publicum, Liv.: frumentum, Caes. 3. to consult together, confer, consider, or talk over together: usu. with object, sermones, consilia, etc., Cic.: also absol., si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus, id.: Injurias, to communicate to each other their grievances, deliberate on, Tac.

4. Very freq. as milit. t. t. (with arma, signa, castra, etc.) to set together, join battle, engage, charge: Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic.: signa cum Alexandrinis, id.: pedem cum pede, to fight foot to foot, Liv. Poet.: certamina pugnae manu, Lucr. Absol.: mecum confer, alt. fight with me, Ov. Fig., of a legal contest, non possum magis pedem conferre, ut alunt, come to closer quarters, Cic. Poet.: lites, to go to law, Hor. 5. to bring together for comparison, to compare: constr.: with cum, inter with pron. reflect., the Dat., or absol.: conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello, Cic.: vitam inter se utriusque conferte, id.: parva magnis, id.: nec quisquam Romanae Juventutis ulla arte conferri potuit, Liv. 6. to bring closer together; condense, compress: rem in pauca, compress it into a few words, Cic. (cf. id. Att. 11, 11, totam Academiam ex duobus libris contuli in quatuor, have condensed the whole subject, and treated it in four books instead of two). II. to carry over, transfer: dictator signa

in laevum cornu confert, Liv. Esp. with pron. refl., iter, etc.: to betake oneself, direct one's course, bring or carry somewhere, etc.: qui se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, Caes.: iter Brundisium versus, Cic.: confertur ratis, is borne along, Pl. 2. Fig., to devote one's care, energies, etc. to a certain object: with ad or in: omne tempus ad aliquam rem, to devote all the time to it, Cic. Fig.: quo mortuo, me ad pontificem Scaevolam contuli, became his disciple, id.: se ad studium scribendi, id.: omnes curas cogitationesque in rempublicam, id. 3. to attribute, impute, ascribe to, lay to the charge of, etc.: permulta in Plancium, quae ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, confertur, id.: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, laid the blame, Caes. 4. to put off, defer = differre (rare): omnia in mensem Martium, Cic. III. v. rare: legem conferre, to propose (another) law at the same time (= simul ferre), Liv.

confertim, adv. [confertus] in a compact body, closely (rare): confertim pugnant et cedunt, Liv.

confertus, a, um, Part. [confertio].

II. Adj.: pressed close, crowded, thick, dense (opp. to rarus): Cic.: ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, never in close bodies, but in scattered parties, Caes. Comp.: confertiores steterant, Liv. Sup.: confertissima acie, Caes.

con-fervēfācio, 3. v. a. to make glowing or melting: Lucr.

con-fervesco, ferui, 3. v. n. [id.] to begin to boil, grow hot: Vitruv. Fig.: mea quum confervit ira, was at the boiling-point, Hor.

confessio, ōnis, f. [confiteor] a confession, acknowledgment: errati sul, Cic.: culpa, Liv.: foll. by Acc. and Inf., ea erat confessio caput rerum Romanum esse, an admission that, id.

confessus, a, um, Part. [confiteor] also, in pass. signif., acknowledged: hence, II. Adj.: undoubted, evident, certain, incontrovertible: res manifesta, confessa, Cic. Hence pbr., ex confesso, confessedly, beyond doubt, Quint.

confestim, adv. immediately, speedily, without delay: cohortes confestim se subsequi jubet, Caes. [Cogn. with festino, and most prob. with infestus, q. v.]

conficiens, entis, Part. [conficio]

II. Adj.: effecting, causing, efficient (rare): causae, Cic.: civitas conficientissima literarum, most careful of accounts (book-keeping), id. (cf. conficio, 1).

con-ficio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. (perf. Subj. confexim, Pl.: pass. forms freq. from confieri, as well as from the regular form conficior: confit, Pl.: confieret, Liv.: confieri, Lucr.) [facio] to make completely; get ready, prepare;

bring about, accomplish, finish: conficere anulum, pallium, sua manu, manufacture, Cic.: dentes intimi escas conficiunt, finish (masticate) it, id.: tabulae literis Graecis confectae, drawn up, Caes.: libros Graeco sermone, to compose, write, Nep.: nuptias, to make up, Ter.: hortos mihi, procure for me, Cic.: bellum, to bring to a (successful) issue, Caes.: tantum facinus, Cic. Absol. (rare): tu cum Apella Chio confice de columnis, arrange, settle, id. II. to produce, cause, make, effect: motus animorum, id.: animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, to render, id.: illa communitas quae conficitur ex beneficiis ultro citro datis acceptis, produced by the mutual giving and receiving of benefits, id. III. Of time: to complete, finish, end; spend, pass: quum sexaginta annos confecerit, id.: diem, Pl.

IV. In philos. lang. to make out; prob. only in pass.: to be deduced, to follow logically: quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex ratiocinatione, Cic. V. to use up, work up, wear out, lessen, weaken; consume, destroy, kill: confectus senectute, worn out, id.: aetate, Sall.: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Caes. Absol.: ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, disabled, Liv.: confectus et saucius, Cic.: me (sica illa) paene confecit, id.: Tac. Fig.: conficere aliquem verbis, to dispatch, dispose of, Pl.

confictio, ōnis, f. [confingo] an inventing, fabrication: criminis, Cic.

confictus, a, um, Part. [confingo].

confidens, entis, Part. [confido].

II. Adj.: bold, daring, undaunted: decet innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse, Pl. Ostener (acc. to Cic.), in bad sense: presumptuous, full of assurance, audacious, impudent. Sup.: juvenum confidentissime, Virg.

confidenter, adv. [id.] confidently, fearlessly, impudently, audaciously; in both good and bad sense (see adj.): confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Pl. Comp.: confidentius dicere, Cic.

confidentia, ae, f. [confidens] firm trust, confidence (rare), Pl. II. assurance, self-confidence, boldness: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic. More freq. in bad sense: audacity, presumption: confidentia et temeritas tua, id.

confidentilōquus, a, um, adj. [confidens loquor] speaking confidently or audaciously: Pl.

confido, fisis sum, 3. v. n. to trust to, confide in; feel confidence, be assured: constr. usu. with Dat. (of personal object), Abl. (of cause or ground of confidence), Acc. and Inf., or absol.: huic legioni Caesar confidebat maxime, put most confidence in, Caes.: sibi, to have confidence in oneself, id.: Cic.: virtuti militum, Caes.: with Abl.: corporis firmitate aut for-

tunae stabilitate, Cic.: natura loci, Caes.: with Acc. and Inf. (freq.): confido illum fore in officio, I am confident that... Cic.: absol., ubi legati satis confidunt, are sufficiently assured, Sall.: nimis confidere, to be over confident, Cic.: plus confidere (nullo) alio duce, to feel more sure of victory under no other leader, Liv.

con-figo, fixi, fixum, 3. v. a. to fix, fasten, or join together (rare): clavis ferreis, Caes. 2. to pierce through, to transfix: sagittis, Cic. 3. to fasten to a place, render immovable (= deligo): meminerant ejus sententia confixum Antonium, rendered powerless, paralysed, id.

con-figo, fixi, fixum, 3. v. a. to form, fashion: nidos, Plin. II. Fig.: to invent, devise, fabricate: aliquid criminis, Cic.: Liv.

confinis, e, adj. (finis) bordering on, adjoining, contiguous: in confine agrum, Liv.: confines erant hi Senonibus, Caes. As subst.: confine, is, n. a border, boundary, Luc. II. Fig.: nearly related, akin: studio confinia carmina vestro Ov.

confinium, ii, n. (confinis) a common boundary, limit (of lands): Cic. Fig.: border, confine: Aurora tenet confinia lucis et noctis, Ov.

confio, eri, v. conficio, init. **confirmatio**, ōnis, f. (confirmo) a securing, establishing, confirming: libertatis, Cic. 2. encouragement, consolation: animi, Caes. 3. a positive assertion: persequae, id. 4. proof, confirmation: Cic. Esp. in rhetoric: an adducing of proofs: id.

confirmator, ōris, m. (id.) he who confirms or establishes: pecuniae, a surety, security, Cic.

confirmatus, a, um, Part. (confirmo). II. Adj.: courageous, resolute: confirmatorem exercitum effecere, Caes. 2. certain, proved, credible: quod eo confirmatus erit, Cic.

con-firmitas, ātis, f. firmness: in a bad sense, obstinacy: Pl.

con-firmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make firm, establish, strengthen, confirm: all hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant, Caes.: se confirmare, to recover strength, become convalescent, Cic.: pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, Caes. 2. Of the mind: to strengthen, encourage, inspire: animum, Cic.: suos ad dimicandum animo, Caes.: nunc erige te et confirma, take courage, Cic. 3. to confirm one in his disposition or feelings (rare): homines, Caes. II. to confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion: to prove, demonstrate, etc.: quorum omnium testimonis confirmatum est, proof was given, Cic. 2. In gen.: to assert positively: talem exstare eloquentiam non potuisse confirmari, id.: illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmare, Caes.

confisco, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. (fiscus) to lay up in a chest: summam,

Suet. II. to seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate: hereditates, id. Meton.: to deprive a person of his property in this way: devictis his et confiscatis, id.

confisio, ōnis, f. (confido) confidence, assurance: confisio firma animi (est fidentia), Cic.

confisus, a, um, Part. (confido)

confiteor, fessus, 2. v. dep. (fateor) to acknowledge, confess, own, avow: concede, grant (strengthened from fateor = to admit, acknowledge: hence usu. implying guilt and detection or repentance), constr. with Acc., Acc. and Inf., or absol.: confiteor et genus et divitias meas, Pl.: peccatum suum, Cic.: se victos, Caes.: de maleficio confiteri, Cic. II. to reveal, manifest, make known, show: confessa vultibus iram, Ov.: alma parens, confessa deam, i. e. se deam esse, Virg.

confixus, a, um, Part. (configo).

con-flāgro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. (rare), to be in a blaze: impedimenta conflagrare intelligere, Caes.: more fully, incendio conflagrare, Cic. Fig.: Invidiae incendio conflagrare, to be enveloped in the flames of unpopularity, id.

conflictio, ōnis, f. (conflico) a striking together, a collision: Quat. II. a contest, conflict: Cic.

conflicto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. freq. (id.) lit. to strike together frequently or violently: hence, fig. (usu. as pass. in refl. sense): to fight with, contend or struggle with (rare): qui cum ingentis conflictatur ejusmodi, Ter. Act. In same sense (rare): ut conflictare malo, id. II. to beat down with violence, harass, distress: rempublicam, Tac. In this sense usu. pass.: to be severely buffeted: to be vexed, harassed, afflicted, etc.: with Abl. of instr. or manner: nos dolore (fortuna) conflictati videmur, Cic.: magna inopia necessariorum rerum, Caes.: multis difficultatibus, harassed, beset by, Liv. Also absol.: il (sc. milites) tantum conflictati sunt, had so many difficulties to encounter, Tac.

conflictus, ūs, m. (id.) a striking together (rare, and mostly in Abl. sing.): conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic.

con-fligo, xi, ctum, 1. v. a. and n. Act. (v. rare): to throw or dash together: corpora, Lucr. Fig.: to set one thing against another, show how the one contradicts the other: factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. II. Neutr.: to dash together, to come into collision: to struggle, fight, combat, be in conflict: with cum, contra, adversus, inter and pron. refl., or absol.: naves inter se conflixerunt, came into collision, Caes.: adversi venti confligunt, Virg.: equites hostium proelio cum equitatu nostro conflixerunt, Caes.: contra conspirationem hos-

tium, Brutus ap. Cic.: adversus classem, Nep.: foll. by armis, Cic.: and without armis, Nep. Fig.: leviori actione conflagrare, Cic. Of inanimate and abstract things: Caes. Impers. pass.: quum in loco aequo atque aperto confligeretur, the conflict was waged, id.

con-flo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to blow together, to blow up; kindle, light, etc.: incendium, Liv. II. Meton.: to melt, fuse, melt down: simulacra ex argento et auro fabricata conflavit, Suet.: falces in ensem, to turn, Virg. Fig.: consensus conspirans et paene conflatus, almost united, Cic. III. Fig.: of the passions, etc.: to kindle, inflame: conflatus amore ignis, Lucr.: conjurationem, Suet. 2. In gen.: to bring about; give rise to, forge, produce: mendacium, to get up a false story, Cic.: ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videatur, made up of, id.: aes alienum grande, to accumulate, Sall.: allicui periculum, to cause, Cic. (Hence Ital. gonfiare; Fr. gonfler.)

confluens, entis, Part. (confluo).

II. Adj.: flowing together; flowing into (something else): a confluence Rhodano castra movi, from the confluence of the Rhone (with the Arar), Lepidus ap. Cic. III. Subst.: confluens, entis, or confluentes, lum, m. the meeting of rivers, the confluence: Caes.: ubi Anienem transiit ad confluentes, collocat castra, at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber, Liv. (Hence, Confluentes, Coblenz.)

con-fluo, xi, 1. v. n. (confluxet = confluxisset, Lucr.) to flow or run together: Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic.

II. Fig.: to flock or crowd together, to come together in multitudes: perfugarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat, Caes. Fig.: ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, pour in, Cic.

con-fodio, fodi, fossum, 3. v. 2. to dig up: confodiatur minute terra, Cato. II. to pierce, stab, transfix: aliquem de improvviso, Sall.: ibi pugnant confoditur, is run through, Curt. Fig.: tot iudiciis confossus, pierced through, ruined, Liv. Part. adj. comp., confossior, fuller of holes, Pl.

confere, v. consum.

conformatio, ōnis, f. (conformo) a forming or fashioning; a shape, form: lineamentorum, Cic.: corporis, id. II. Meton.: vocis, expression of voice, id.: verborum, arrangement, id.: conformatio et moderatio continentiae et temperantiae, regulation and control, id.: animi, i. q. notio, an idea, notion, concept, id. III. In rhetoric: a figure of speech, id.

con-formo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to shape, form, fashion, put together, make: mundum a natura conformatum esse, Cic. Fig.: mores, id.

confossus, a, um, Part. (confodio). **confractus**, a, um, Part. (confringo).

con-frāgōsus, a, um, adj. broken, rugged, via, Liv. Fig.: condiciones, hard, difficult, Pl. [con and frag root of frango.]

confrāgus, a, um, adj. [confringo] i. q. confragosus, Luc.

con-frēmo, āi, 3. v. n. to murmur together, make a loud noise, etc. (poet. and rare): confringere omnes, Ov.

con-frīco, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. to rub up and down, Cic.: faciem sibi, Suet.: genua, i. e. to touch the knees in earnest entreaty, Pl.

con-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break in pieces: fores, Pl.: digitos, Cic. Proverb.: tesseram, to break friendship, violate faith, Pl.

II. Fig.: to break down, bring to naught, destroy: naturae portarum claustra, to break through, Lucr.: rem, to dissipate, run through property, Pl.

con-fūgio, fūgi, 3. v. n. to flee for refuge or help, have recourse to: in naves, Caes.: in aram, Cic. Fig.: ad florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv.: ad meam fidem, Cic. 2. With ref. to artifices and evasions, confugit illuc ut neget, takes refuge in denying, id.

con-fūgium, īi, n. [confugio] a place of refuge, a refuge (poet. and rare): Ov.

con-fulgēo, 2. v. n. to shine brightly, to glitter (rare): Pl.

con-fundo, fūdi, sum, 3. v. a. to pour together, pour (one thing) into another; to mix up: cibus in eam venam confunditur, the (alimentary) fluid pours in, Cic.: Hor.: multa jura, to mix many sauces together, Pl.: omne quod accipit (alvus) cogit et confundit, blends it, Cic. II. Fig., to blend, mix up together: vera cum falsis, Cic.: rusticus urbano confusus, mixed indiscriminately with, Hor.

2. to confound, confuse, throw into disorder: omnes corporis atque animi sensus, Lucr.: signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv.: foedus, to violate, Virg. With cognate Acc.: proelia confundere cum aliquo, to join in confused combat with, Hor. 3. to disturb, disconcert, bewilder: audientium animos, Liv. Oft. with Abl. of cause: confusus maerore, Liv.: ira, pudore, Curt. 4. to diffuse or spread (rare): confundere in totam orationem, Cic.

confūsō, adv. confusedly, without order: Cic. Comp.: id.

confusio, ōis, f. [confundo] a mingling, mixing, uniting, combining (v. rare): conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. II. confusion, disorder, trouble, distress: temporum, id.: causam confusionis quaerenti, Tac.

2. Fig.: confusio oris, blushing, id.

confusus, a, um, Part. [confundo].

II. Adj.: confused, perplexed, disorderly: oratio, Cic.: verba, Ov.: confusissimus mos, very disorderly, Suet.: memoria, Liv. Fig., confuso vultu, with troubled countenance, Liv.: ore, Curt.

confūto, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. lit. to prevent water from boiling over: Titin. ap. Non. Hence, II. Fig.: to check, repress, diminish: dolores, Cic. 2. Esp. to put down by words, to silence, confute: ego istos, qui nunc me culpant, confutaverim, Pl.: argumenta Stoicorum, Cic. [Confuto and re-futo are connected with fūtis, a "water-vessel," and effutio; v. fundo.]

con-gelo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. and n. Act.: to cause to freeze up, to congeal: mare congelatum, the frozen sea, Varr. Meton.: to thicken, make hard: lac, to curdle, Col.: in lapidem, to petrify, Ov. II. Neutr.: to become frozen up: Ister congelat, id. Meton.: to grow hard, stiffen: lingua, id. Fig.: congelasse nostrum amicum otio, had become frozen, i. e. wholly inactive, Cic.

con-gemīnatio, ōis, f. [congemino] a doubling; facetiously for embracing: Pl.

con-gemīno, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. to double (poet.): nunc si pateram patera peperit, omnes congeminauimus, i. e. have produced our like, doubled ourselves, Pl.: ictus crebros, to redouble, Virg.

con-gēmo, āi, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to sigh or groan deeply or loudly (rare): congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. Poet. of a felled tree: supremum congemuit, heaved its last groan, Virg. II. Act.: to deplore, lament, bewail: mortem, Lucr.

conger, grī, m. = γόγγρος, a sea-eel, conger-eel: Pl.

congrēs, ei, f. [congero] lit. that which is brought together: a heap, pile, mass: silvae, Ov.: armorum, Tac. Absol.: of chaos, Ov. Esp. a heap of wood, wood-pile, funeral-pile: id.

con-gēro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to bear, carry, or bring together, to collect; to prepare, build, heap up, etc. Constr.: the direct object in Acc.: the indirect in Dat., or with in and Acc.: undique saccos, Hor.: epulas allecul, Pl.: grana in os, Cic. Poet.: aram sepulcri arboribus, to pile it up with trees, i. e. construct it of trees, Virg.: oppida manu, i. e. to build, id.

II. Fig.: to bring, take, or comprise together, compile: operarios omnes, Cic.: dicta, Quint. 2. to accumulate, heap upon; ascribe to, impute, attribute to: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv.: congestos juveni consulatus, triumphos, Tac.: quae (crimina) postea sunt in eum congesta, Cic. 3. In hostile sense, to shower missiles: in aliquem, Curt.

con-gēro, ōis, m. a thief: Pl.

con-gerro, ōis, m. a jolly companion, a play-fellow: Pl.

congesticius, a, um, adj. [congestus] brought together, heaped or piled up (rare): congesticius agger ex materia, Caes.

congestus, a, um, Part. [congero].

congestus, ōis, m. [congero] a carrying or bringing together, an accumulating (rare): herbam asperam credo (xstitisse) avium congestu, from the droppings of birds, Cic. II. Meton.: a heap, pile, mass: lapidum, Tac.

conglialis, e, adj. [conglus] holding a conglus (v. rare): fidella, Pl.

conglarius, a, um, adj. [conglus] holding a conglus (q. v.): usu. as subst. conglarium, īi, n. (sc. vas) a vessel that holds a conglus: Paul. II. (sc. donum) a gift to the people, each individual receiving a conglus: Liv. Meton.: a largess in money divided among the soldiers: Cic.: among the people: Suet.: or among private friends: Cael. in Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112): quod multa conglaria habuerat, because he had made many distributions, Liv.

conglus, īi, m. a Roman measure of capacity, containing the eighth part of an amphora, 6 sextarii (about 6 pints): Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 113).

con-glācio, no perf., ātum, 1. v. n. (rare) to turn entirely to ice, to freeze up: aqua conglaciaret frigoribus, Cic. Fig.: Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciatus, passed inactively, Cael. in Cic.

con-glisco, no perf., nor sup., 3. v. n. to burn or blaze up: Pl.

conglōbatio, ōis, f. [conglōbo] a heaping, gathering, or crowding together (rare): Tac.

con-glōbo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. to gather into a ball, make round or spherical: Cic.: esp. in p. part. terra undique ipsa in sese suis nutibus conglōbata, formed into a sphere by its own pressure on all sides, id. 2. to group together: of the atoms of Epicurus, corpuscula conglōbata, forming groups, Lucr.: Plin. 3. Esp. of people, to gather or group together: either absol. or with Acc. with or without prep., or Abl. with in: uti quosque fors conglōbaverat, Sall.: more fully, in unum, Liv.: eos similis fortuna conglōbaverat Agathyrnam, had brought them together to A., id.: se in templo, Tac. Fig.: definitiones conglōbatae, heaped together, accumulated, Cic.

con-glōmēro, ātum, 1. v. a. (rare), to roll together, wind up, conglomerate: Lucr.

conglutinatio, ōis, f. [conglutino] (rare), a gluing or cementing together: recens, Cic. Fig.: a joining together: verborum, id.

con-glūtino, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. to glue, cement, or join together: Varr.

II. Fig.: to join, unite firmly together, to bind closely: hominem eadem quae conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, Cic.: amicitias, to cement them, id.: Ter. 2. to invent, devise, contrive: conglutina, ut . . . , contrive some means whereby . . . , Pl.

congraeco, 1. v. a. [graeus] to

lavish on banquets like the Greeks, to squander in luxury: aurum, Pl.

con-grātūlor, i. v. dep. to wish joy, to congratulate (rare): congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv.

con-grēdīor, gressus, i. v. dep. [gradior] to go or move together, to meet: constr. with various preps., Acc., Dat. (poet.), or absol.: luna tum congreddens cum sole, tum digrediens, now approaching, now receding from, Cic.

II. to meet with (in a friendly manner); to address, accost: nunc hunc haud scio an colloquar: congreddar, Pl.: si ipse coram congreddi poteris, Cic. 2. to meet with (in a hostile manner); to fight, contend, engage, etc.: cum hostibus, Pl.: contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus, Cic.: puer congressus Achilli, Virg. Fig.: of forensic strife, etc.: tecum luctari et congreddi, Cic.

congrēgābilis, e, adj. [congrego] easily brought together, social: examina apium, Cic.

congrēgātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a flocking or herding together, an assembling: union, society, association: hominum, Cic.

con-grēgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [grex] to collect into a flock or herd, to assemble (rare): apium examina congregantur, collect in swarms, Cic. II. In gen.: to collect; to unite, associate: dispersos homines in unum locum, Id.: se cum aequalibus, Id. In pass. with refl. sense: pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, birds of a feather flock together, Id.

congressio, ōnis, f. [congreddor] a coming together (in a friendly manner); a meeting, a visit; conversation, intercourse: quum congressio tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. In plur.: familiarum, Id. 2. a hostile meeting, an attack, contest: Just.

congressus, a, um, Part. [congreddor].

congressus, ūs, m. [id.] a friendly meeting, conference, conversation, etc.: omnes aditum, sermonem, congressum tuum fugiunt, Cic. In plur.: Id. Of animals: Id. Fig.: a close union, combination (v. rare): material, Lucr.

2. a hostile encounter, a contest, fight: In primo congressu circiter septuaginta ceciderunt, Caes.

congruēns, entis, Part. [congruo].

II. Adj.: agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous. With cum, the Dat., or absol.: vita cum disciplina, Cic.: congruens actio menti, Id.: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, Id. 2. consistent, symmetrical, accordant: ceteris quoque membris aequalis et congruens, Suet.: congruens clamor, opp. to dissonae voces (cries of mixed nations), Liv.

congruēter, adv. agreeably, fitly, etc. (rare): congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

congruētia, ae, f. [congruo] agree-

ment, harmony; fitness, symmetry (rare): morum, Suet.

congruō, ūi, i. v. n. (Inf. congruere, Ter. dub.), to run, come, or meet together; to coincide: guttae congruunt et confunduntur, meet and blend, Vitruv.: Liv. II. Fig.: to be suited or fitted to; to agree with, to correspond, etc.: constr. with cum, inter and pron. reflect., Dat. or absol.: congruere et cohaerere cum causa, to be in keeping with the case, Cic.: quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, agree with each other, Id.: also, sermo inter omnes congruebat, the speech (language) of all agreed, Liv.: religioni, Id.: adversus Latinos bellandum erat, lingua, moribus, congruentes, Id.

2. to agree (in feeling or opinion): Pl.: de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic. 3. to coincide (in time): suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Id.: forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri et Fontei Capitonis caedes nuntiarentur, it happened at the same time, Tac. (Cf. in-gruo. The origin of these words is uncertain.)

congruū, a, um, adj. [congruo] agreeing, fit, suitable; harmonious, concordant: Pl.: ora vacent epulis, alimentaque congrua carpant, Ov.

conifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [conus fero] bearing fruit of a conical form, cone-bearing: cyparissi, Virg.

conifer, era, erum, adj. [conus fero] = conifer, Cat.

conītor, v. conitor.

conīveo, v. coniveo.

conjectio, ōnis, f. [conicio] (rare) a hurling, throwing (esp. on the part of a number together): telorum, Cic.

II. Fig.: a putting together, comparing: annonae et aestimationis, Id.

2. an inference, conjecture, interpretation: somniorum, Id.

conjecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to throw, cast together: Gell.

II. Fig.: to put together or turn over in the mind; to conjecture, infer, draw a conclusion. With Acc.: neque scio quid dicam aut quid conjectem, Ter.: conjectando rem vetustate obrutam, by offering conjectures about, Liv.: animos militares altius, to have a profound knowledge of, Tac.: iter, to guess one's way, Liv. With de:

nihil de aetate Galbae, Suet. With rel. clause: si ex eo quid sentiant conjectandum sit, Liv. 2. to conclude from signs or omens, to augur, interpret, prophesy: Suet.

conjector, ōris, m. [id.] he who interprets or divines, an interpreter: Pl. 2. a soothsayer: Cic.

conjectrix, icis, f. [id.] she who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer: Pl.

conjectūra, ae, f. [id.] lit. a putting together (of various apparently unconnected circumstances); a conjecture, inference, conclusion: facere, to draw a conclusion, Ter.: capere,

Cic. II. a divining, an interpreting of dreams; soothsaying, prophesying: Ov.

conjecturālis, e, adj. [conjectura] belonging to conjecture, or inference, conjectural: causa, Cic.

conjectus, a, um, Part. [conicio].

coniectus, ūs, m. [conicio] (rare) a throwing (on the part of a number): lapidum, Cic.: venire ad teli conjectum, to come within the range of missiles, Liv. 2. a uniting together: material, Lucr. 3. a casting or directing towards: oculorum in me, a glance in the direction of, Cic. Fig.: conjectus animorum in me, Id. 4. a conflux; concourse: elementorum, Lucr.

conicio (also conicio, and even colicio), jēci, jectum, i. v. a. [jacio] to throw or bring together: sarcinas in medium, Liv.: epistolam (in fasciculum), to put it into a bundle, Cic.

2. to throw with force, hurl (esp. of a number hurling missiles at once): to urge, drive; to throw down, hurry along: with in and Acc.: tela in nostros, Caes.: aliquem in carcerem, thrust, Cic.: in vincula, Caes.: hostem in fugam, Id.: cultros in guttura velleris atri, to thrust into, Ov.: se in fugam, betake oneself to flight, Cic.: se in pedes, to take to one's heels, Ter. Absol. (mostly poet.): jaculum, hurl, Virg. Rarely with in and Abl., or another prep.: ferrum in gutture, to plant it in his throat, Ov.: jaculum inter illa, Id. II. Fig.: to throw, bring, direct, turn, etc.: with in and Acc.: aliquem in morbum, Pl.: (hostes) in terrorem ac tumultum, Liv.: remp. in perturbationes, Cic.: oculos in aliquem, to cast the eyes upon, Id.: se mirificam in latebram, to resort to (in disputing), Id.: se in noctem, to set out on a journey under cover of night, Id.: se mente ac voluntate in versum, to devote oneself, heart and soul, to poetry, Id.: tantam pecuniam in propylaea, to spend so much money upon it, Id.: nec his temporibus in quae testis crimen coniecisset, to which he had referred the accusation, Liv. With sub: id vos sub legis superbissimae vincula coniecit, place under the restraint of a most tyrannical law, Id.

2. to conclude, infer, conjecture, guess (denoting an uncertain conclusion; whereas colligo implies a legitimate inference): annos LX natus es aut plus, ut conicio, as far as I can guess, Ter.: cito conieci, Lanuvii to fuisse, Cic.: de futuris, Nep. 3. to prophesy, foretell, divine from omens, etc.: to interpret an omen or dream, etc.: Pl.: qui de matre suavianda ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque coniecerit, Cic.

conjugālis, e, adj. [conjug] relating to marriage, conjugal: amor, Tac.

conjugātiō, ōnis, f. [conjugo] a combining: a mingling, mixture: App. II. In rhetoric: the etymo-

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logical relationship of words: Cic. (Hence Fr. conjugaison.)

conjugator, ōris, m. [id.] one who joins, unites, Cat.

conjugialis, e, adj. [conjugium] belonging to marriage, conjugal, connubial (poet.): foedus, Ov.

conjugium, ii, n. [conjug] a connection, union: corporis atque animae, Lucr. II. marriage, wedlock (as physical and social union: cf. connubium): prima societas in ipso conjugio est, proxima in liberis, Cic. Of animals: Ov. Poet.: copulation: id. 2. Meton. = conjug: a husband: Prop.: a wife: Virg.

con-jūgo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to join together, unite (rare); amicitiam, to form, Cic.: conjugata verba, etymologically related, id.

conjunctē, adv. [conjunctus] in connection, conjointly: Cic. 2. hypothetically (opp. to simpliciter, categorically): efferre aliquid, to state a proposition hypothetically, id. 3. in a friendly, intimate manner: vivere, Nep.

conjunctim, adv. [id.] unitedly, in common, jointly (rare): Caes.

conjunctio, ōnis, f. [conjungo] a joining together, union, combination: in lit. sense, v. rare: Vitr. 2. Fig.: union, conjunction, etc.: hominum, Cic.: mentis cum externis mentibus, agreement, sympathy, id. 3. relationship, connection by marriage, etc.: id. 4. intimacy: pro paterna necessitudine et conjunctione, id.: sanguinis, the ties of blood, id. II. In philos. and rhetor.: a connection of ideas or propositions: id. III. In gramm.: a connecting particle, a conjunction: id.

conjunctum, i, n. [id.] an essential property of bodies (as heat, weight, etc.), opp. to eventum, accident or relation: Lucr. II. In rhetoric: connection: Cic.

conjunctus, a, um, Part. [conjungo]. II. Adj.: of places: bordering upon, near: with Dat.: Nep. 2. connected with: usu. foll. by cum: hoc iudicium cum illo non esse conjunctum, is not connected with it, Cic.: also by Dat., inter se, and less freq. Abl. alone: v. conjungo. 3. agreeing with, conformable to, etc.: praecepta naturae conjuncta, conformable to nature, natural, id.: conjuncta (opp. to pugnantis inter se), allied, id.: conjuncta et conveniens constantia inter augures, unanimous, id. 4. connected by relationship or friendship, allied, intimate: quis mihi debet esse conjunctior? more intimately related? id.: quid tam conjunctum quam ille cum Catilina? id.: conjunctissimus huius ordinis, id.

con-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to join together: boves, to yoke them, Cato: plures calamos cera, to fasten them together with wax, Virg.: duas domos, to throw them into one,

Cic. 2. Hence fig., amicitias, to cement, id.: bellum, to carry it on in concert, id. II. to join to something else: foll. by cum, Dat. and less freq. Abl.: cohortes cum exercitu suo, Caes.: castra muro, bring it up close to the wall, id. 2. Fig.: prudentia cum justitia conjuncta, combined with, Cic.: miseria summo dedecore conjuncta, id.

III. Esp.: to unite in marriage, love, relationship, or friendship: me tecum, Ov.: nos inter nos (respubl.), Cic.: amicitia, Sall.

conjunx (better than conjux), jūgis, comm. [con and jungo] a spouse, wife: more rarely, a husband: Cic.: Virg. In plur. for the married pair (poet.): boni, Cat. Of animals: Ov. II. Poet.: a betrothed, a bride: Virg.

conjuratio, ōnis, f. [conjuro] a swearing together, a union confirmed by oath, an oath-fellowship; most freq. in a bad sense, a conspiracy, plot: si omnia facienda sunt, quae amici velint, non amicitiae tales, sed conjurationes putandae sunt, Cic.: capita conjurationis, Liv. Meton.: the band of conspirators: Cic.

conjuratus, a, um, Part. [conjuro]. II. Subst.: conjurati, orum, m. plu. conspirators: Cic.

con-jūro, avi, atum, i. v. n. (perf. part. conjuratus in act. sense: v. infr.) to swear together or one with another, to combine together by an oath; in good sense: ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes.: milites sociique navales conjurati, Liv. Constr. with Acc. and fut. Inf., id. Poet. of things: conjuratae sequuntur millo rates, confederate barks, Ov.: with Inf. alone: Graecia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, pledged by oath to annul, Hor. 2. In gen.: to unite, conspire (in spirit or feeling): alterius sic altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice, they are in friendly league with each other, Hor. Also, to assent to by an oath: quae jurat, mens est: nil conjuravimus illa, Ov. II. In bad sense: to form a conspiracy or plot (very freq.): inter se, Sall.: cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv.: contra remp., Cic.: de Pompelo interficiendo, id. Also foll. by ut and Subj.: Liv.: and less freq. Inf.: patriam incendere, Sall.: Liv.: Virg. Absol., to become a conspirator, Cic. Poet. of things: Ister, Virg.

conjux v. conjunx.

conl. v. under coll.

comm. v. under comm.

con-necto (better co-necto), xūi, xum, 3. v. a. to tie, fasten, or join together, connect: with cum, inter and pron. refl., Dat., or absol.: amicitiam cum voluptate, Cic.: omnia inter se connexa et apta, mutually connected and related, id.: fillam discrimini patris, to implicate, involve, Tac.: nodos, Ov. II. In philos. = concludo, to subjoin a logical conclusion: Cic.

con-nexio (co-nexio), ōnis, f. [connecto] a binding together, a conclusion, logical sequence, Quint.

con-nexum (co-nexum), i, n. [id.] logical connection, necessary inference, Cic.

con-nexus (co-nexus), a, um, Part. [connecto]. II. Adj.: connected, joined: persequere connexos huius funebus dies, i. e. following, Cic.: Silanum per affinitatem connexum Germanico, related by marriage, Tac.

con-nexus (co-nexus), ūs, m. [id.] a joining together, combination, connection: Lucr.

connexio (conexio), ōnis, f. [id.] a binding together, a conclusion, logical sequence, Quint.

connisus, a, um, Part. [connitor].

con-nitor (better co-nitor), nixus or nisus, 3. v. dep. to lean against or upon: to exert oneself greatly, to endeavour eagerly, to strive to reach, etc. With ut and Subj.: (infantes) connituntur, ut sese erigant, id. With ad and ger.: ceteris ad convincendum eum connixis, Tac. With in: equitatus summum in jugum connititur, put forth all their efforts to reach the top, Caes. With Inf.: invadere hostem, Liv. Absol. or with Abl. of means (most freq.): illam famulū ferebant, connixi humeris, Virg.: quantum conniti animo potes, to the utmost of your power, Cic.

II. Poet.: to bring forth young (= enitor): spem gregis, ah! silice in nuda connixa reliquit, Virg. III. Fig.: ratio, connixa per se, et progressa longius, fit perfecta virtus, self-supported, Cic.

connivēo (better co-niveo), nīvi or nixi, 2. v. n. [conivere is for cogniv-ere v. nico, nicto] to shut the eyes, to blink, wink: Tac.: (oculis) somno conniventibus, Cic. Poet. of an eclipse: Lucr. II. Fig.: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, quibus sopita virtus conniveret, slumber, be thrown off her guard, Cic. III. Meton.: to wink at, overlook, connive at a fault, etc.: ea ipsa concedo: quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, id.

connixus, a, um, Part. [connitor].

connubialis (better co-nubialis: poet. usu. tetrasyl.), e, adj. [connubium] pertaining to wedlock, conjugal: jura, Ov.

connubium, (better co-nubium), i, n. (sometimes trisyl.) [nubo] alliance by marriage, intermarriage between families, tribes, etc.: also, the civil right of intermarriage according to Roman law: connubia illi (sc. decemviri), ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, Cic.: Sabinorum connubia, between Romans and Sabines, id.: patrum et plebis connubium, between patricians and plebeians, Liv.: per connubia Gaetulorum secum miscuisse, became blended with them by intermarriage, Sall.: cf. Cic. Off. i, 17, 54, connubia et affinitates, intermarriages with other houses (con-

agium having been just used of marriage, as the union of man and wife).

2. poet. = conjugium, marriage: Lucr.: Virg.

conopœum (conopium), el. n. = κωνοπέριον, a net of fine gauze to keep off mosquitoes, etc.: Hor.: Juv.

conor, atus, i. v. dep. to try, endeavour, undertake, venture: constr. with the Acc., Inf., or absol.: opus magnum et arduum, Cic.: frustra meae vitae subvenire conamini, Caes.: vides profecto illum (Demosthenem) multa perficere, nos multa conari, Cic.: neque haec dicere conamur, we do not venture on these themes, Hor.: Atheniensium populum celerem et supra vires audacem esse ad conandum, Liv. With si: si perumpere possent conati, having tried whether or no they could force a passage, Caes.

conquassatio, ōnis, f. [conquasso] a severe shaking, a shattering: Cic.

con-quasso, no perf., atum, i. v. a. freq. to shake often or severely: Appulam maximis terrae motibus, Cic. Fig.: conquassatur enim tum mens, Lucr.

con-quēror, questus, 3. v. a. and n. dep. to complain of, to bewail, lament, passionately or much. With Acc.: fortunas, Pl.: esp. acc. of neut. pron.: aliquid pro republica, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: Lucr. With de: de alicujus improbitate deplorare et conqueri, Cic. Absol.: conquerar an sileam? Ov.

conquestio, ōnis, f. [conqueror] a violent complaining or bewailing, complaint (rare): Cic. In rhetoric: conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, part of a speech, in which appeal is made to the compassion of the audience, Id.

conquestus, a, um, Part. [conqueror].

conquestus, ōs, m. [Id.] a violent complaint (rare, and only in Abl. sing.): Liv.

con-quiēscō, quēvi, quētum, 3. v. n. (perf. syncop. conquiesci, Cic.: conquiesse, Liv.), to be wholly at rest, to take rest, to repose; to be idle or inactive; to pause, etc.: videmus igitur, ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.: ante iter confectum, to halt, Caes.: meridie, to take a siesta, Id. Prov.: de istac re in oculus utrumvis conquiescit, i. e. be quite at ease, Pl. Of things: quando illius postea alca conquievit? Cic.: non manes, non stirpem ejus conquiescere viri, rest in peace, Liv. II. Fig.: to find rest, recreation, pleasure. Absol.: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, Cic. With in: in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Id.

con-quinisco, quexi, 3. v. n. to cover, squat, stoop down: Pl. [Oconquinisco is also found; the etym. is uncertain.]

con-qui-ro, quisi, quistum, 3. v. a. [quaero] to seek for, go in quest of;

procure, bring together, collect: aliquid tota provincia conquirere, Cic.: conquirere et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv. Fig.: voluptates, pursue, Caes.: aliquid sceleris et flagitii, to seek to commit, Cic. (Hence Fr. conquirir.)

conquīsitiō, ōnis, f. [conquiro] a seeking out; bringing together, procuring, collecting (rare): pecuniarum, Tac.: placulorum, Liv. II. Milit. t. t. a levying, levy: durissima, Cic.: Liv.

conquīsitor, ōris, m. [Id.] a recruiting officer: Cic.: Liv. II. a spy, listener: Pl.

conquīsitus, a, um, Part. [conquiro]. II. Adj.: select, chosen, costly: conquisiti atque electi coloni, Cic. Sup.: measae conquisitissimis epulis exstuebantur, Id.

conr. v. under corr.

con-saepio v. con-sepio.

consalutatio, ōnis, f. [consaluto] a greeting, mutual salutation (rare): consalutatio forensis, Cic.

con-salūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to greet, hail, salute (of the action of several persons): Inter se amicissime, Cic.: aliquid imperatorem, to join in saluting as emperor, Tac.

con-sānesco, nūi, 3. v. insep. to become whole or sound, to be healed (rare): Cic. (In fig. sense).

consanguīnēus, a, um (gen. plur. consanguineum, Lucr.), adj. [con and sanguis] related by blood, usually plu. subst. relatives, kindred, kinsfolk: Cic.: Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduarum, Caes. Fig.: consanguineus leti sopor, sleep death's brother, Virg. 2. In particular: brotherly, sisterly (mostly poet.): umbrac, Ov. Of animals: arietes, Att. In Cic.

consanguīnitas, ātis, f. [Id.] blood relationship, consanguinity: esp. between brothers and sisters: Ulp.

II. relationship, in gen.: Liv.: Virg.

con-saucio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to wound severely (rare): caput, Suet.

conscēlērātus, a, um, Part. [conscelero]. II. Adj.: wicked, depraved: pirata, Cic. Sup.: conscelatissimi filii, Id.

con-scēlō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to stain or pollute with guilt, to dishonour, disgrace: oculos videndo, Ov.: aures paternas, Liv.

con-scendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. and n. [scando] to climb up, mount, ascend. With Acc.: vallum, Caes.: equos, Liv. With in: in equos, Ov. II. Nautic. t. t., to go on board a ship, to embark. With Acc.: navem, Caes.: classem, Virg. With in: in navem, Cic. Absol.: velim quam primum conscendas ad meque venias, Id.: in Siciliam, to embark for Sicily, Liv.

conscensio, ōnis, f. [conscendo] an embarking: in naves, Cic.

conscientia, ae, f. [consciens, conscio] a joint knowledge, a being privy to, a witnessing, etc. With Gen. of

person (subjective): omnium horum, Cic.: plurium, Liv. With Gen. of thing (objective): in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, admitted to share the secret, Tac. II. consciousness, knowledge: feeling, sense. With Gen.: virium nostrarum et suarum, Liv.: ipsa conscientia pulcherrimi facti, Cic. In plur.: Id. With de: ex nulla conscientia de culpa, from no consciousness of (lit. about) guilt, Sall. With rel. clause: illi conscientia quid abesset virium, detrectare pugnam, Liv. Absol.: non placuit reticere, ne quis modestiam in conscientiam duceret, should look upon it as the consciousness of inferiority, Sall.

III. the moral sense, conscience: conscientia recta, a good conscience, Cic.: bona, Sen. Absol.: (1.) a good conscience: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Id.: (2.) a bad conscience: is recitatis litteris conscientia convictus repente reticuit, Cic.: conscientia vecordes, distracted by a sense of guilt, Tac. In plur.: suae (quemque) malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent, Cic.

con-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to tear or rend to pieces (rare): vestem omnem discidit, tum ipsam capillo conscidit, tore her by the hair; tore her hair, Ter. Fig.: sibilis conscissus, violently assailed by hisses, Cic. Absol.: is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, pulled to pieces, i. e. abused, calumniated, Id.

con-scio, 4. v. a. to be conscious of wrong (v. rare): nil conscire sibi, Hor.

con-soisco, scivi or scil, scitum, 3. v. a. to approve, decree a thing in common: populi jussa vetita quum suffragio consciscuntur, Cic.: Tuscii vero omnes consciverant bellum, had decided upon, Liv. II. With Acc. of direct object, and pron. reflect. In Dat. or with in and Acc.: also without pron.: to inflict or bring upon oneself: sibi mortem consciscere, to kill oneself, commit suicide, Cic.: exsillum et fugam, to go into exile, Liv.: facinus in se et suos, to be guilty of, Id. Without sibi: letum, Pl.: mortem, Cic.

conscissus, a, um, Part. [conscindo].

conscitus, a, um, Part. [conscisco]. con-scius, a, um, adj. [scio] sharing the knowledge of anything with another; cognizant of, privy to: with Gen.: with or without a Dat. of the person: alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, mutually conscious of so great an atrocity, Sall.: tot flagitiorum exercitui meo conscius, compelled to witness such baseness in my army, Tac.: ante actae vitae, Liv. As subst.: occulti rebellionis conscii, secret accomplices in the revolt, Tac. Poet. of things: versi regis arva, witnesses of, Ov.: Virg. With Dat.: hunc facinori tanto, Cic.: coeptis, Ov.: conscia matri, her mother's accomplice. Juv. Poet.: con-

nubis aether, witness to, Virg. With in: mihi in privatis omnibus conscius, Cic. With de: his de rebus, id. With rel. clause: Nep. Absol.: conscio patre, Cic.: agmina conscia, confederate in the scheme, Virg. Hence, a partaker, joint conspirator, etc.: consilis loca munitiora oppidi tradit, Nep. II. conscious to oneself, aware. Without pron. refl.: audacis facti (lupus), Virg. With pron. refl., and Gen.: sibi nullus culpa, Cic.: mens sibi conscia recti, a pure conscience, Virg. With double Dat.: sibi factis mens, Lucr. With in: nulla sibi turpi in re, id. With Acc. and Inf.: mihi sum conscius nunquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic. Absol.: virtus, conscious worth, Virg. 2. Esp. conscious to oneself of wrong (rare): nihil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius, Pl.

con-screor, i. v. dep. [screo] to clear the voice loudly: magnifice, Pl.

con-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write together in a list, enlist, enrol, inscribe (of the levying of troops, enrolling of citizens, etc.): legiones, Caes. So also of the enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery: Cic.

II. to draw up in writing; to compose, write: with Acc.: librum de conspectu, id.: epistola Graecis conscripta literis, Caes.: legem, to draw up, Cic. Absol.: de Antonio Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, wrote at the same time, id. 2. to fill with writing (rare): mensam vino, to trace characters on the table in wine, Ov. Humorously, to mark by beating, to cudgel: Pl.

conscriptio, ōnis, f. [conscribo] lit. a drawing up in writing, draught: in pl., quaestiones, Cic.

conscriptus, a, um, Part. [conscribo]: Patres Conscripti (abbreviated, P. C.) i. e. patres et conscripti, fathers and elect, the title of the assembled senate (v. Smith's Ant. 333), Liv. In sing.: conscriptus, i. m. a senator: quod sit conscripti officium, Hor.

con-sēco, cūl, ctum, i. v. a. (rare): to cut into small pieces, to dismember: Cato: membra, Ov.

consecratio, ōnis, f. [consecro] a religious dedication, consecration: capitis consecratio, Cic. 2. deification (esp. of the Roman emperors): Tac.: v. Smith's Ant. 29. II. an execration, formal denunciation: legis, Cic.

con-secro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sacro] to make holy, dedicate, devote something as sacred to a deity: with Dat.: candelabrum Jovi, Cic. Absol.: locum certis circa terminis, Liv.: lucos ac nemora, Tac.: locus consecratus, a consecrated place, Caes.: opp. to profanus, unconsecrated, Cic. Hence, 2. to devote to destruction: te, inquit, Appl. tuumque caput sanguine hoc consecro, Liv. II. to deify: omne fere genus bestiarum Aegyptii consecraverunt, Cic. III. to make

immortal, immortalize: more fully, ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrare, id.: memoriam nominis amplissimis monumentis, id.

consecrarius, a, um, adj. [consecro] that follows logically, consequent (rare): Cic. Subst. in pl. neut. conclusions, inferences: id.

consecratio, ōnis, f. [id.] an eager pursuit, a striving after (v. rare): concinnitatis, Cic.

consecratrix, icis, f. [id.] as adj., eagerly pursuing, foll. by Gen.: consecratrices voluptatis libidines, Cic.

consectio, ōnis, f. [consecro] a cutting or cleaving to pieces (v. rare): arborum, Cic.

con-sector, atus, i. v. dep. to pursue, chase, etc.: redeuntes equites quos possunt consecantur atque occidunt, Caes. II. Fig.: to pursue eagerly (both in good and bad sense): Ter. Fig.: consecrari rivulos, to follow the stream (instead of going to the fountain-head), Cic. 2. In gen.: to strive after, emulate, imitate, etc.: opes aut potentiam, id.: benevolentiam Macedonum largitione, id.: vitiosa imitando, to imitate blemishes, id.

consecutus, a, um, Part. [consecro]. **consequutio** (consequutio), ōnis, f. [consequor] an effect, consequence: ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem affert voluptatis, has pleasure as a consequence, Cic. II. In rhetor.: order, connection, sequence: verborum, id.

2. a logical consequence: id.

con-sēscō, nūl, 3. v. insep. to grow old together: Baucis et Philemon illa consensuere casa, Ov.: also simply, to grow old, id.: consensu socerorum in arvis, Hor. II. Oftener fig., to become weak, infirm; to decay, fade, lose strength, etc.: (filla) maerore et lacrimis consenscebat, Cic.: quamvis consensuerint vires atque defecerint, id. Fig.: to lose consideration or respect: veteres leges ipsa sua vetustate consensuisse, id.

consensio, ōnis, f. [consentio] a feeling or thinking together; agreement, unanimity: omni in re consensio omnium gentium, Cic.: universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, combination, Caes. II. In bad sense: a plot, conspiracy: scelerata, Cic. In plur.: id. 2. Abstr. for concr.: a band of conspirators: Nep.

consensus, ūs, m. [id.] a common feeling, agreement, unanimity, concord: numquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, Cic.: omnium, id.: inter malos ad bellum, Tac.: consensus attentatae defectionis, a participation, Liv. Adverbially: consensu, unanimously, with general consent, etc.: bellum erat consensu, id. II. Of things: agreement, harmony: consensus concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, Cic.

consentaneus, a, um, adj. [id.] agreeing with, suited to, becoming, fit, proper. With cum: quod erat consen-

taneum cum his literis, Cic. With Dat.: consentanea mors ejus vitae sanctissime actae, in perfect accord with, id. Absol.: vir vita et morte, consistent, Vell. Phr.: consentaneum est, it is fitting, proper, consistent, etc. With Inf.: quid consentaneum sit ei dicere, Cic. With ut and Subj.: Pl.

consentiens, entis, Part. [consentio]. II. Adj.: agreeing, accordant, harmonious: of the order of nature, Cic.: clamor, unanimous, Liv.

con-sentio (also cosentio), sensi, sum, 4. v. n. and a. to agree in feeling or thought, to be of one opinion; to determine in common, decree, etc.: constr. with cum, inter with pron. reflect., the Dat., or absol., of persons: and with the Acc., de, ad, in, or absol., of things: de amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic.: suis studiis, Hor.: consentire ad decernendum triumphum, Liv.: consentire in asserenda libertate, Suet.: consensit et senatus bellum, i. e., has voted war, Liv. With Acc. and Inf.: consentiunt arma esse capienda, Cic. Pass. Impers.: de prioribus consentitur, concerning the two first there is agreement, Tac.

II. to combine to do some wrong, to plot together, conspire, etc.: neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, Caes.: belli faciendi causa, Cic.: urbem inflammare, id.: ad prodendam Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv. Absol.: to conspire together, id. III. Meton.: of things: to accord, agree, harmonize with; to fit, be all of a piece, be consistent, etc.: quum vultus cum oratione non consentiret, Caes.: ratio nostra consentit, pugnat oratio, Cic.

con-sēpio (saep-), no perf., septum, 4. v. a. to fence round, hedge in: bustum, Suet. Most freq. in part. perf.: conceptus ager et diligenter consitus, Cic.

conseptum, i. n. [conseptus] an enclosed space, an enclosure: Liv.

consequens, entis, Part. [consequor]. II. Adj.: following on, coherent; agreeable to reason, suitable, fit: in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic. Neutr. impers.: consequens est = consentaneum est, it is reasonable, fit, proper, etc.: consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, id. III. Subst.: a logical consequence: id.

consequentia, ae, f. [consequor] a consequence: eventorum, Cic.

consequia, ae, f. [id.] = consequentia, a consequence: Lucr.

con-sēquor, sēcūtus (or sequutus), 3. v. dep. to follow, go after; attend, accompany: Pl.: literas suas prope consecutus est, close upon his letters, Liv.: comitibus non consecutis, without attendants, Cic. 2. to pursue (in hostile fashion): ab his qui missi ab Tarquinio fugientem consecuti erant, interficitur, Liv. II. to follow, come after, in respect of time: hunc Cethe-

gum consecutus est aetate Cato, was subsequent to him, Cic. Absol.: annus, qui consequitur, id. III. to follow as an effect, to result from: pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequitur, id. Of a logical consequence: sit quod consequitur necessarium, id. IV. to follow a model or rule, to imitate, adopt, obey, etc.: Chrysippum, i. e. to adopt his opinion, id.: in eadem consilii viam, Liv. V. Meton.: to come up with, overtake; whether in friendly or in hostile sense: aliquem in itinere, Cic.: fugientem, Liv.: reliquas copias ut consequi posset, Caes. VI. Fig.: to reach or attain to, obtain, get: fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est insidiis, earned, Cic.: regna, Caes. With a personal object: to overtake, happen to, befall: Ter.: prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, Nep. 2. to become like or equal to, to attain, come up to: aliquem majorem, Cic. 3. to attain to something intellectually; to understand, perceive, learn; to comprise, express fully, etc.: similitudinem veri, id.: laudes ejus verbis, id.

(1) **con-sēro**, sēvi (sēvul, Liv.: Col.), situm, 3. v. a. to sow over, to plant with trees, etc.: agros, Cic.: Sall. Fig.: (sol) lumine conserit arva, sows, fills, Lucr.: consilus sum senectute, I am overgrown with old-age, Pl. II. to sow or plant something (as a tree, etc. = sero): arborem, Liv.

(2) **con-sēro**, sēvū, sertum, 3. v. a. to put together, knit, tie, connect, join: loricae hamis auroque, Virg.: conserit tegumen spinis, pinned together with thorns, id. Poet.: latus lateri, Ov. Fig.: exodia conserta fabellis Aetelans, Liv.: sicubi conserta navis esset, grappled, id. II. to engage in close combat, to join hand to hand, to join battle (esp. with manum): tanta inter eos dissensio exstitit, ut manum conserere, atque armis dimicare coneretur, Caes.: manum cum aliquo, Cic.: manus inter se, Liv.: pugnam inter se, id.: proelia, Virg. Rarely absol.: levis armatura ab lateribus cum levi armatura conseruit, fought with, Liv. Fig.: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserabant, they brought into collision (= committebant), id. III. Legal t. t.: manum conserere, to contend for, prefer a joint claim to something (by the litigant parties laying their hands upon it before the praetor; and in later times, in disputes concerning land, by bringing a clod of it into the praetor's court): Cic.

consertē, adv. connectedly: Cic.
consertus, a, um, Part. [consero].
con-serva, ae, f. a female fellow-slave: Pl. Fig.: Ov.
conservatio, ōnis, f. [consero] a keeping, preserving: frugum, Cic.: aequabilitatis, id.
conservator, ōris, m. [id.] a keeper, preserver, defender: dii immortales, conservatores hujus urbis, Cic.
conservatrix, icis, f. [id.] she who

preserves; as adj. tending to preserve (rare): conservatrix sui natura, Cic.

con-servitium, ii, n. joint servitude: commune, Pl. [The quantity of the first i is strange, cf. servitium; hence some editors emend the line of Pl. (Capt. 2, 1, 55), so as to make the word conservitium.]

con-servo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (Inf. perf. usu. conservasse), to maintain, keep up, preserve, leave unhurt or safe: Caesar sese eos conservaturum dixit, would spare their lives, Caes.: rem familiarem, Cic.: pristinum animum erga populum Rom., Liv.: iusjurandum, to keep, observe, Cic.: imperium maiestatemque populi Romani, to maintain, uphold, Liv.

con-servus, i, m. fellow-slave: Cic.
consessor, ōris, m. [con sedeo] one who sits with or near, an assessor: in a court of justice, Cic.: at a feast, id.: in public exhibitions, id.

consessus, ūs, m. [id.] a sitting together or with: hence abstr. for concrete (the usual sense), an assembly, an audience, a court, etc., Cic.: Virg.: in plur.: theatrales gladiatorique, Cic.

consideratē, adv. considerately, deliberately: agere, Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Cic.

consideratio, ōnis, f. [considero] consideration, reflection (rare): consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic.

consideratus, a, um, Part. [considero]. II. Adj.: well considered, deliberate, circumspect, cautious, etc.: verbum consideratissimum, 'arbitror,' Cic.: factum, id.: ratio, id. Comp.: consilium, id. Of persons: id.

considero, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to look at carefully, to inspect, to examine: candelabrum etiam atque etiam, Cic.: spatium, Ov. With dependent interrog. clause, to see whether...: num excluderet ferrum considerat hastae, id. II. Fig.: to consider maturely, to reflect, contemplate, meditate. With Acc.: res atque pericula nostra, Sall. With de (rare): quale sit id, de quo consideretur, inquiry is made, Cic. With noun sentence: considerate cum vestris animis, equum putetis, id. With ut or ne and Subj.: to take care (rare): considerandum est, ne temere desperet, id. Absol.: considerare velle, id. [Con-sider-o perhaps primarily referred to the observation of the stars (sidera) whether by augurs or by sailors: cf. desidero.]

con-sido, sēdi (less freq. sidi), sessum, 3. v. n. to sit down, take a seat, to settle. Constr. with in or sub and Abl. or Abl. alone, ante or super and Acc., or absol.: si videtur, considamus hic in umbra, Cic.: sub arguta illice, Virg.: ante focos longis scamnis, Ov.: super ripam stagni, id.: transtris, Virg. Impers. pass.: in silvam ventur et ibi considitur, they sit down, Cic.

II. Of courts, etc.: to sit, hold sessions, to be in session: quum in theatro imperiti homines considerant, id.: ad

jus dicendum, Liv. III. Milit. t. t. to encamp, take one's post: Caes.: considerant utrinque pro castris duo exercitus, Liv.: tumulis consedit, took up his position upon, id. IV. to settle, take up one's abode, establish oneself: quin etiam dubitem, hic an Antii considam, Cic.: Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedissee, Caes.: vultis et his mecum pariter considerare regnis? Virg. Fig.: justitia in mente consedit, Cic. V. Of places, etc.: to settle, sink down, give way, subside, etc.: terra ingentibus cavernis consedit, Liv.: Cic.: omne mihi visum considerare in ignes illum, to sink down, Virg. Fig.: totam videmus consedissee urbem luctu, sunk in grief, id. VI. Fig.: to lose force, abate, subside, diminish; be appeased, cease: considerit furor, Cic.: ferocia ab re bene gesta, Liv.: consedit utriusque nomen in quaestura, i. e. has ceased, Cic. Of discourse: to sink, i. e. to conclude, end: eorum verborum junctio varie distincteque considat, id. (There appears to have been no such verb as consideo.)

con-signo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to seal up, seal, sign, subscribe: tabulas signis, Cic.: decretum, Liv.

II. Meton.: to attest, certify, establish, vouch for: monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, Cic. III. to note, write down, record: literis aliquid, id. Fig.: rerum insitae et quasi consignatae in animis notiones, as it were stamped on our minds, id.

con-silesco, ūi, 3. v. n. to become perfectly still or quiet: Pl.

consiliarius, a, um, Adj. [consilium] suitable for counsel, counselling. senatus, Pl.: amicus, id. II. Subst.: a counsellor, adviser: consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic. 2. an assessor in a court of justice: Suet. 3. Of an augur, as the interpreter of the divine will: consiliarius atque administer Jovis, Cic.

consiliator, ōris, m. [consilior] a counsellor (rare): Plin. Ep.

consilior, atus, 1. v. dep. [consilium] to take counsel, to consult (rare): Caes.: rediere omnes Bononiam rursus consiliaturi, Tac.: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, in council assembled, Hor. II. to give counsel, to advise: amice, id.

consilium, ii, n. [v. consul] an assembly, and generally a select assembly of leaders, etc., met for the purpose of deliberation; whereas concilium (a calling together) means a general or larger assembly summoned for some public purpose. Esp.: an assembly of leaders, such as the senate, judges, a council of war, etc.: senatum, id est, orbis terrae consilium delere gestit, Cic.: is qui est in consilio, in the body of judges, id.: consilium publicum, id.: Galba consilio celeriter convocato, sententias exquirere coepit, a council of officers, a council of war,

Caes.: hac re ad consilium delata, to the military council, **Id.**: militare, **Liv.**: consilium Jovis, **Hor.** **Poet.** of a single person: a counsellor: ille ferox hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, **Ov.** **II.** deliberation, quasi vero consilii sit res, as if the matter still admitted of deliberation, **Caes.**: quid efficere possis, tui consilii est, that is for you to consider, **Cic.** **III.** Meton.: a determination, resolution, plan, design, purpose: consilio deorum immortalium, **Caes.**: consilium est ita facere, I am resolved, **Pl.**: capere, to form a plan: foll. by **Gen.**, protectionis, **Cic.**: also by **Inf.**, equitatum dimittere, **Caes.**: esp. with **Ger.** in **gen.**: consilia alicujus occidendi inire, to form a plan, **Cic.**: with **Inf.**, **Nep.**: (consilia) secreto ab aliis coquere, to concert measures (schemes) secretly, **Liv.**: de meo consilio, by my advice, **Cic.**: consilio publico, with the authority of the state, **Liv.**: una navis quae privato consilio administrabatur, on some one's private account, **Caes.** **Absol.** consilio, adverbially: intentionally, designedly: **Virg.**: **Liv.** **2.** Esp. in war: a device, stratagem: Ariovistum Gallos magis ratione et consilio quam virtute viciisse, **Caes.**: **Liv.** **3.** advice, counsel: facile omnes, quum valeamus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, **Ter.**: fidele consilium dare, **Cic.**: consiliis alicujus uti, **Id.**: parere, **Id.** **4.** As a mental quality: sagacity, judgment, wisdom, penetration, prudence: abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, **Id.**: vir et consilii magni et virtutis, **Caes.**: Imbecillitas consilii, weakness of judgment, incapacity, **Cic.** **Poet.**: of things: consilii inopes ignes, indiscreet, **Ov.**: **Hor.** (Hence **Ital.** *consiglio*; **Fr.** *conseil*.)

con-similis, e, adj. like in all respects, entirely similar. With **Gen.**: causa consimilis causarum earum, **Cic.** With **Dat.**: cui homini herus est consimilis, **Pl.** With **atque** or **ac**: **Lucr.** With **quasi**: **Pl.** **Absol.**: imago, **Id.** No comp. or sup.

con-sipio, i, v. n. [*sapio*] to be in one's right mind or in one's senses: properly only of a number of persons (rare): mentibus consipere, **Liv.**

con-sisto, stiti, stitum, i, v. n. and a. (rarely). **A.** **Neutr.**: to place oneself anywhere, to stand still, stop: in hoc jam loco constitit, **Pl.**: viatores consistere cogunt, **Caes.**: ire modo oculus, interdum consistere, **Hor.**: ad mensam consistere et ministrare, **Cic.**: constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque, stood on tiptoe, **Virg.** Of things: vel concidat omne caelum omnisque terra consistat necesse est, **Cic.**: geluque flumina constiterint acuto, stand still, are frozen, **Hor.** **2.** to settle, take up an abode: cives Romanos qui negotiandi causa ibi constiterant, **Caes.** **3.** **Fig.**: to stand still, stop, rest, cease: omnis administratio belli constitit, is at a stand-still,

Id.: also, bellum constitit, i. e., the position of affairs remained unaltered, **Liv.**: forensium rerum labor constitisset, **Cic.** **II.** **Milit.**, t. t., to halt: quum eodem quo constiterant loco castra communissent, in the same place in which they had halted, **Liv.**: **Caes.**: also with signa: Hannibal signa consistere jussit, ordered a halt, **Liv.** **2.** to take up a position, be posted: naves eorum nostris adversae constiterunt, **Caes.**: censeat ut in iugo consistant, **Id.** **3.** to make a stand against an enemy: ut contra consistere non audent. **Id.**: also without contra, **Id.**

III. **Fig.**: to occupy a position, stand, remain: in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, on whom not even suspicion (of crime) could rest, **Cic.**: ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi poena consisteret, **Liv.**: **Ov.** **2.** to dwell upon, linger over; delay, stop: in uno nomine, **Cic.** **3.** to be steadfast, unshaken, stand one's ground; to endure, subsist, etc.: mente consistere, **Id.**: constitit in nulla qui fuit ante color, **Ov.** **4.** to agree with: Zenonem cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, **Cic.** **5.** In **gen.**: to be, exist, take place: vix binos oratores laudabiles constituisse, **Id.**: sed non in te quoque constitit idem exitus, took or had place, **Ov.** **6.** With **in**: to consist of, to depend upon: major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, **Caes.** **B.** **Act.**: to settle, establish (v. rare): vitam consistere tutam, **Lucr.**

consitio, ōnis, f. [*consero*] a sowing, planting (rare): nec consitiones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones, **Cic.**

consitor, ōris, m. [*Id.*] a sower, planter: uvae, i. e. *Bacchus*, **Ov.**

consitura, ae, f. [*Id.*] a sowing, planting: agri, **Cic.**

consitus, a, um, **Part.** [*consero*].

con-sōbrina, ae, f. a female cousin: **Cic.**

con-sōbrinus, i, m. strictly, a cousin on the mother's side; but also, a cousin on either side: **Cic.** **2.** In **gen.**: a cousin in a remote degree: **Suet.** (Hence **It.** *cugino*; **Fr.** *cousin*.)

con-sōcer, ēri, m. a joint father-in-law: **Suet.**

consociatio, ōnis, f. [*consocio*] a union, association: **Cic.**: **Liv.**

consociatus, a, um, **Part.** [*consocio*]. **II.** **Ad.**: united, harmonious (v. rare): **dii**, **Liv.** **Sup.**: consociatissima voluntas, **Cic.** (**Comp.** not in use.)

con-socio, avi, atum, i, v. a. to make common; to share, to associate, unite, connect: **constr.** with **cum**, **inter** and **pron. rel.**, or **absol.**: cum amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam, **Cic.**: consociare mihi tecum licet, to enter into partnership with, **Pl.**: centum Patres rem inter se consociant, share it, **Liv.**: umbram consociare ramis, to unite, **Hor.**: rem con-

sociatam alicui aperire, concerted, **Liv.** **consolabilis**, e, adj. [*consolor*] that may be consoled, consolable (rare): dolor, **Cic.**

consolatio, ōnis, f. [*Id.*] a consoling, consolation, comfort; encouragement, etc.: malorum, consolation in calamity, **Cic.**: timoris, encouragement under fear, **Id.** In **plur.**: **Id.** **II.** **Esp.**: a consolatory discourse or treatise: **Id.**: **Sen.**

consolator, ōris, m. [*Id.*] one who consoles, a comforter: **Cic.**

consolatorius, a, um, adj. [*Id.*] pertaining to consolation, consolatory (rare): literae, letters of consolation, **Cic.**

con-solido, avi, atum, i, v. a. to make firm or solid, to condense: parietem, **Vitr.**

con-solor, atus, i, v. dep. to console, encourage, cheer, comfort: with **Acc.** of person: aliquem de miseris communibus, **Cic.**: aliquem in miseris **Id.**: his me consolor victurum suavius, I comfort myself (with the assurance) that . . ., **Hor.** **Absol.**: **Cic.** **2.** to encourage; remove anyone's apprehensions, etc.: Caesar consolatus Indutiomarus, having reassured him, allayed his fears, **Caes.** **II.** With **Acc.** of thing: dolorem, **Id.**: cladem, to comfort a person under disaster, **Liv.**

con-somnio, avi, i, v. a. to dream of: **Pl.**

con-sōno, ōi, i, v. n. to sound at the same time; to sound loudly, resound (rare): tubae utrimque canunt: contra consonat terra, **Pl.**: ululatus thestrum, **Tac.**: consonat omne nemus strepitu, **Virg.** **II.** to harmonize, agree: **Sen.**

con-sōnus, a, um, adj. sounding together, in harmony, harmonious (rare): clangor, **Ov.** **II.** **Fig.**: accordant, fit, suitable: **Cic.**

con-sopio, no perf., itum, 4, v. a. to lull to sleep, to stupefy (rare): somno consopiri sempiterno, **Cic.**: **Suet.**

con-sors, ortis, adj. sharing property together: consortes tres fratres, holding an estate as tenants in common, **Cic.**: **Liv.** **2.** **Poet.**: brotherly, sisterly: pectora=sorores, **Ov.** Hence, **subst.**: a brother or sister: **Id.**: also, a relative in **gen.**: **Lucr.** **II.** In **gen.**: having the same lot, partaking of, sharing; **subst.**, a colleague, partner, fellow: with **Gen.**: consors mecum temporum illorum, **Cic.**: laboris, **Id.**: culpa, **Ov.**: thalami, a wife, **Id.**: filius consors tribuniciae potestatis adsumitur, colleague, **Tac.** With **in**: in lucris atque furtis, **Cic.** **Poet.**: of things: of the same condition, common: tecta, **Virg.**

consortio, ōnis, f. [*consors*] fellowship, community, partnership (rare): humana, **Cic.**: **Liv.** **2.** sympathetic connection: **Cels.**

consortium, ii, n. [*Id.*] community of goods: **Suet.** **II.** fellowship, participation: **Liv.** In **plur.**: **Tac.**

conspicuosus, a, um, Part. [conspicio]. II. Adj.: visible: tumulus conspicuosus hosti, Liv. 2. remarkable, gazed at, striking, conspicuous: Pallas chlamyde et pictis conspicuosus in armis, Virg. Comp.: quo conspicuosior virtus esset, Liv.: Ov.

conspicuosus, ūs, m. [id.] a looking at, a look; sight, view: quo longissime conspicuosum oculi ferebant, Liv.: navein in conspicuosu nullam prospicit, Virg.: donaque ea gerens in conspicuosu populi, full in view, Liv.: venire in conspicuosum allicijus, Cic.: et scio, his fore meum conspicuosum invisum hodie, the sight of me, my presence, Ter.: in conspicuosu imperatoris, before the eyes of, Caes. Of inanimate and abstract things: procul a conspicuosu imperii, Cic. II. Fig.: the mental view, survey, consideration (rare): quae ponunt in conspicuosu animi, quae cernere et videre non possumus, before the mind's eye, id.

conspicuosus (conspicuosus), si, sum, 3. v. a. [aspicuo] to besprinkle, bestrew, bedew: constr. with Acc. and Abl.: me lacrimis, Cic. Fig.: of oratorical ornament: (or to) conspiciat sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, bestrewn with flowers of speech, embellished, id. II. to sprinkle, scatter (with Acc. of that which is scattered): vinum vetus, Col. Absol.: consperge ante aedes, Pl.

conspicuosus, a, um, Part. [conspicuosus].

conspicuosus (-itum), i, n. [conspicio] a place to look from, a watching, Pl.

conspicuosus, spexi, spectrum, 3 v. a. and n. to look up, upon, or at, to behold, to observe [specio]: sursum in caelum conspiciere, Pl.: infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic.: inter se conspici, within sight of each other, Liv.: conspiciuntur, is visible, Hor. 2. Pass.: to attract notice, to be gazed at: to be distinguished, or to distinguish oneself: maxime conspicuosus ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus, Liv.: arma atque equi conspiciabantur, attracted (universal) attention, id.: Sall.: Hor. Esp. in ger. part. conspiciendus, worthy of attention: remarkable: opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis conspiciendum, Liv. II. to spy out, get sight of, descry (=conspicuosus, q. v.): ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Caes.: foll. by Acc. and Inf., nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, had seen that they had crossed, id. III. Of the mind: quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, as I consider, Pl.

conspicuosus, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to get a sight of, descry: with Acc.: M. Valerius, conspiciat ferocem juvenem Tarquinium, seeing him in the distance, Liv.: copias hostium, to come in sight of, Caes. With claus.: Pl.

conspicuosus, a, um, adj. [conspicio] in sight, visible: late conspicuosus ver-

tex, Hor. II. illustrious, remarkable, striking, distinguished: Liv. With Abl. of cause: insignis clara conspicuosusque domo, Tib. Absol.: Romanis conspicuosum eum novitas divitiarumque faciebant, Liv.

conspiratio, ōnis, f. [conspiro, 1] concord, harmony: Col. II. Fig.: an agreement in feeling or opinion; union, unanimity: conspiratione hominum atque consensu, Cic. 2. In a bad sense: a plotting, plot, conspiracy (=conjuratio): id.

(1) **conspiratus**, a, um, Part. [conspiro, 1] having entered into a conspiracy: Phaedr. II. Subst.: conspirati, orum, m. plu. like conjurati, conspirators: Suet.

(2) **conspiratus**, a, um, Part. [conspiro, 2] coiled up.

(1) **conspiro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to breathe or blow together, sound together: aereaque assensu conspiciunt cornua rauco, Virg. II. Fig.: to harmonize, agree, accord, unite: omnium generum ordinumque consensus ad liberandam remp. conspiciunt, Cic.

2. In a bad sense: to plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire: absol.: priusquam plures civitates conspiciant, Caes. With in: in injuriam, Liv. With ad: ad res novas, Suet. With Subj.: ut Senatum adorirentur, id. With Inf.: perdere aliquem, id. Impers. pass.: conspiciuntur est in eum a sexaginta amplius, id.

(2) **conspiro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [spira] to coil up (rare): angulis se conspiciunt, Aur. Vict. II. to crowd closely together: milites subito conspirati pila coniecerunt, Caes. Fig.: Sen.

conspicuosus, ōris, m. a joint surety: Cic.

conspicuosus, no perf., atum, 3 v. a. to spit upon, bespittle (rare): Petr. Esp. to spit upon in contempt: conspiciuntur, vituperantur, Pl. Meton. for conspergere: to besprinkle, bestrew: Hor.

conspicuosus, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to defile, pollute (v. rare): Lucr.

conspicuosus, no perf., atum, i. v. a. freq. to spit upon in contempt (v. rare): Cic.

constans, a, um, Part. [consto]. **constabilis**, ivi, 4 v. a. to confirm, establish (rare): rem meam, Pl.

constans, antis, Part. [consto]. II. Adj. steadfast, constant, invariable: cursus c. rti et constantes, Cic.: nihil (mundi) motu constantius, id.: pax, firm, secure, Liv.: constantis juvenem fide, a youth of inviolable fidelity, Hor. 2. Fig.: agreeing with itself, consistent, uniform: rumores, Cic.: constans parum memoria hujus anni, Liv.: constans Fortuna tantum in levitate sua, Ov. 3. sure, steadfast, steady, consistent: firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic.

constanter, adv. firmly, steadily; consistently, uniformly: constanter

manere in suo statu, Cic.: impetus caeli constantissime conficiens vicissitudines anniversarias, with the most perfect regularity, id.: hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt, unanimously, Caes. II. Of the mind: firmly, steadily, with constancy, etc.: constanter ac non trepide pugnare, steadily, id.: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, with fortitude, Cic.

constantia, ae, f. [constans] steadfastness, firmness, consistency, constancy, perseverance: (stellarum) perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili constantia, Cic. II. agreement, harmony, symmetry: non ex singulis vocibus sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, i. e., what they consistently say, id. III. firmness of mind or character, steadfastness, constancy, self-possession: moderatione et constantia quietus animo, id.: de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis? Caes. In plur.: different kinds of constancy: Cic.

consternatio, ōnis, f. [consterno, 2] confusion, dismay, alarm, disquietude: pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac. Absol.: Suet. II. mutiny, tumult, sedition: haec consternatio muliebris, this tumult among the women, Liv.

(1) **consterno**, stravi, stratum, 3 v. a. to strew over, bestrew. With Abl.: tabernacula caespitibus, thatch, Caes. Fig.: mare classibus, Liv. 2. Without Abl.: triclinium, to lay the table for dinner, Varr. Hence, constrata navis, covered, having a deck, Cic. 3. Motion: the thing strewed being regarded as the subject: consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes, Virg.

II. to throw down, prostrate, upset (rare): tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa consternavit, Liv.

(2) **consterno**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [by some connected with the foregoing, as corresp. with No. II. in a fig. sense: cf. aspernari beside sperno] to terrify, affright, confuse, dismay: pecorum in modum consternatos caedunt fugantque, Liv.: sunt animo consternati, Caes.: in fugam consternare, to put to flight by alarming, Liv. 2. Of animals: to frighten, startle: consternantur equi, Ov.

II. to excite to sedition or revolt: eam multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatam esse, Liv. With Abl. of cause: acerbitate delectus consternati, provoked to rebellion by the severity of the levy, id.

constipo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to press or crowd closely together (rare): numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic.: se sub ipso vallo, Caes.

constituo, ōi, ūtum, 3 v. a. [statuo] to set or put together, lay out: to make to stand, place: hominem ante pedes Q. Manili constitutum, Cic.: vobis ego taurum ante aras constitutum, Virg.: impedimenta, Liv. Fig.: constituitote vobis ante oculos hujus miseri senectutem, Cic. II. Mkt.

t. t. to station or post; to draw up, arrange: legionem Caesar passibus CC ab eo tumulo constituit, Caes.: naves ad latus apertum hostium, id.: naves aperto ac plano litore, id. **2.** *to halt, cause to halt:* agmen, Liv. **III.** *to set up, erect; establish, found, build, construct, etc.:* turren duas constituere coepit, Caes.: oppidum, *to found*, id. Fig.: videte, quam civitati legem constituere velitis, *to establish*, Cic.: concordiam, id.: libertatem, id. **IV.** *to set in order, settle; to set up with authority, appoint, arrange:* reges in civitate, id.: Commium regem constituerat, Caes.: composita et constituta res publica, Cic.: Tl. et C. Gracchos plebem in agris publicis constituisse, id.: res divina providentia constitutas, *things ordered by divine providence*, id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: audio constitutum esse in Siciliam me mittere, id. With *ut* and *Subj.*: quum majores ita constituerint, ut . . . , id. **2.** *to fix, appoint:* pretium frumento, id.: hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes.: grandiolem aetatem ad consulatum, Cic.: constitui endi sunt qui sint in amicitia fines, *we must define*, id.: patronum, *to appoint an advocate*, id. **3.** *to agree upon, make a contract with, concert with, etc.:* with *cum*: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Caes.: with *inter*: constituimus inter nos ut ambulationem conficeremus in Academia, Cic.: with *Dat.*: ubi nocturnae Numa constituerebat amicae, *made his assignments with*, Juv. *Absol.*: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. **V.** *to resolve, determine:* usu. with *Inf.*: cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare constituit, Caes.

constitutio, ōnis, f. [constituo] a constitution, disposition, nature: firma corporis, Cic. **II.** a regulation, order, ordinance, etc.: id. **III.** In rhetoric: the issue in a cause, the point in dispute: id.

constitutum, i, n. [id.] an institution, ordinance, law. Fig.: ordinem rerum per constituta procedere, according to fixed laws, Sen. **2.** an agreement, appointment, compact: constitutum cum aliquo habere, Cic.

constitutus, a, um, Part. [constituo]. **II.** Adj.: arranged, disposed: bene constitutum corpus, Cic.

2. fixed, established: cursus siderum, Quint.

con-sto, stitū, stātum, i. v. n. to stand still, to stop, halt. Lit. (very rar. for consistere): Pl. **II.** Esp. to stand firm, remain steadfast, persevere; to last, endure, etc.: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet.: mente vix constare, to be almost beside oneself (with fear, etc.), Cic.: In sententia constare, to hold fast by an opinion, id.: uti numerus legionum constare videretur, might seem unchanged, Caes. Poet.: postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, that

there is every sign of fair weather, Virg.

III. With *cum* and *Abl.* or *Dat.*: to agree with, correspond, be consistent with: considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic.: sibi et rei judicatae, id.: me constare mihi scis, am self-consistent, Hor. Ratio constat, mercantile t. t., the account agrees, balances, or is correct: auri ratio constat, Cic. Hence, fig.: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, the accounts can only be made to balance by being rendered to only one person, Tac. **IV.** Of facts, reports, etc.: to be established, settled, certain; evident, well known: quae quum constent, perspicuum debet esse, Cic. **2.** Esp. *impers.*: it is well known, is agreed on as a fact, is evident: usu. with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: omnibus constabat, hie mari in Gallia oportere, Caes.: quum inter augures constet imparem numerum debere esse, Liv.: quum de Magio constet, Cic. Hence with *Dat. pers.*=certum est, one is determined, resolved (rare): foll. by *rel. clause*: neque satis Bruto neque tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, i. e. they were undecided, Caes.

V. In gen.: to exist, be: antiquissimi fere sunt, quorum quidem scripta constent, Cic.: si ipsa mens constare potest vacans corpore, id.: uxorem cui constant omnia, in whom all virtues are found, Juv. With *ex*, *in*, or *Abl.*: to consist of, be composed of, to rest upon, etc.: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic.: victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes.: constat materies solido corpore, Lucr.: unde animi constet natura, of what it consists, id. **VI.** Mercant. t. t. to stand one in, to cost: with *Abl.*: auro, Pl.: Cic. With *Gen.* of *indef. words*: (ambulatione) prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, will cost hardly half so much, id. Fig.: edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. (Hence Fr. *coûter*.)

constratum, i, n. [consterno, 1] a covering: pontium, Liv.

constratus, a, um, Part. [consterno, 1].

constrictus, a, um, Part. [constringo].

con-stringo, inxi, lectum, j. v. a. to bind together, draw together: string up, tie up, etc.: sarcinam, Pl.: corpora vinculis, to fetter, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to hold or bind together, to fetter, restrain, keep in check, etc.: conjurationem omnium horum conscientia constrictam, bound up and so rendered powerless, id.: orbem terrarum novis legibus, id.: arborem, to check its growth by pruning, Plin.

2. In rhet. and logic: to bring into a narrow compass, to compress: (sententia) aptis constricta verbis est, id.

constructio, ōnis, f. [construo] a

putting or joining together, an erecting, building, construction: hominia, Cic. **II.** Of style: a fit connection: verborum, id.

constructus, a, um, Part. [construo].

con-struo, uxi, uctum, j. v. a. to heap up, to bring or gather together, pile up: acervi numerorum apud istum construuntur, Cic. **II.** to put together, make, build, fabricate: navem, aedificium, id.: delubra, id.

constuprator, ōris, m. [constupro] a defiler, debaucher: Liv.

con-stupro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to violate (rare): matronas, virgines, Liv. Fig.: afflicta res publica est empto constupratoque iudicio, by a venal and debauched court, Cic.

con-suādēo, 2. v. a. to advise strongly (only in Pl.): id. consuadeo, Pl. Of auspices: picus et cornix ab laeva consuadent, id.

consuāsor, ōris, m. [consuadeo] a counsellor, adviser: Cic.

con-sūdo, avi, i. v. n. to sweat profusely (rare): Pl.

consu-faciō, feci, factum, j. v. a. [consue-sco] to accustom, inure, habituate (rare): Ter. With *Inf.*: Gaetulosa consuefacit ordines habere, Sall.

con-suesco, suēvi, suētum, j. v. n. an (rare) a. (the perf. forms are usu. syncopated, e.g. consuevi, consuevi, etc.). Neutr.: to accustom oneself, to become accustomed: esp. in perf. tenses: to be accustomed, to be wont: constr. usu. with *Inf.*, rarely *abstol.* With *Inf.*: consuescamus mori, let us accustom ourselves to die (learn how to die), Cic.: consuesse deos immortales concedere . . . , the gods were wont to grant . . . , Caes. Rarely *impers.*: sicuti in sollennibus sacris fieri consuevit, as is wont to be done, Sall. *Absol.*: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, so important is early habit, Virg. In part. perf. (mostly poet.): consuetus in armis aevum agere, Pac. In Cic. **2.** With *cum*: to cohabit with (chiefly of an illicit amour): quicum tot consuesset annos, Ter. **II.** A ct. (rare): to accustom, inure, habituate: tum brachia consuescunt firmantque lacertos, Lucr.

consuetudo, ōnis, f. [consuesco] carnal intercourse: Pl.

consuetudo, inis, f. [id.] custom, habit: in eam se consuetudinem adduxerant, they had formed the habit (foll. by ut), Caes.: est autem hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, belongs to the Gallic custom, id.: ad consuetudinem Graecorum, after the manner of the Greeks, Cic. Adverbially: ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, and *abstol.* consuetudine, according to custom, from habit, etc.: ex consuetudine sua phalange facta, Caes.: pro mea consuetudine, according to my custom, Cic.: consuetudine sua, Caes.: ut fert consuetudo, as the manner is, as is usual: Cic.: maiorem pulverem quam

consuetudo ferret, a greater amount of dust than was usual, Caes. 2. a usage or idiom of language (for consuetudo loquendi): Cic. II. social intercourse, intimacy: cum Scipionibus erat ei domesticus usus et consuetudo, id.: consuetudines, acquaintanceships, id.: epistolarum, epistolary correspondence, id. 2. intercourse in love (in an honourable, and more free, in a dishonourable sense), an amour, illicit intercourse: Ter.: Sall. (From consuetudinem comes O. Fr. coutume, and thence Engl. custom.)

consuetus, a, um, Part. [consuesco]. II. Adj.: usual, ordinary, customary (mostly poet.): amor, Ter.: ut omnes labores, pericula, consueta habeam, Sall.

consul (in old inscr. consol, once cosol: in plur. usu. abbreviated Coss.) ōlis, m. a consul: one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman republic (v. Smith's Ant. 113 seqq.): consul ordinarius, who entered office on the first of January, Liv. (opp. to suffectus, one chosen in the course of the year in the room of another, id.): consul designatus, consul elect (so called in the interval between his election and his entrance on office), Cic.: consul major, the consul who had the larger number of votes; or the senior consul, Gell. In Abl. with the names of the consuls or a consul, for the designation of the year: M. Messala et M. Pisone Coss. conjuratorem fecit, in the consulship of, i. e. A.U. 691, Caes.: motum ex Metello consule civicum, dating from the consulate of, Hor. II. Meton.: a proconsul: Liv. [This word, with ex-sul, prae-sul, is, acc. to some, from the root sal, to go, found in salio; acc. to others, from sad, to sit, which appears in sedeo; for the change of d to l, on the latter supposition, cf. lacrima and oleo.]

consularis, e, adj. [consul] pertaining to a consul, consular: aetas, the age required by law for the consular office (viz., the 43rd year), Cic.: comitia, for the choice of consul, id.: exercitus, Liv.: Hector, Hor.: res, worthy of a consul, Liv. II. having held the office of consul: vir, homo, Cic. Very often as subst. consularis, is, m. one who has been consul: with adj., omnes consulares, all the men of consular rank, Sall.: Cic. 2. Under the empire, a legate sent by the emperor into a province as governor: Tac.

consulariter, adv. like a consul, in a manner worthy of a consul: Liv.

consulatus, ūs, m. [consul] the office of consul, the consulate or consulship: consulatum petere, to be a candidate for it, Cic.: gerere, to hold it, id. In plur.: quinque consulatus eodem tenore gesti, five consulates held in succession, Liv.

consulo, ōlis, sultum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to deliberate, take counsel: to consider, reflect: bene, to take wise

counsel, Sall.: in longitudinem, to take thought for the morrow, Ter.: in commune, for the common good, id.: ad summam rerum consulere, to take the general management, Caes.: de salute suorum, Cic. Oft. as Impers. pass.: consultum est de Rhodiis, a consultation was held, Sall.: consulto opus est, there is need of deliberation, id.

2. With Dat. of person or object considered: to have regard for, consult the interests of: posteritatis otio consulere, to provide for peace in the future, Cic.: oratum ut suae vitae consuleret, that he would spare their lives, Caes.: male patriae consulere, to neglect the interests of, Nep. 3. to come to a decision; to decide on a certain course; also, to take measures accordingly: aliquid male consulere, to come to some unwise decision, Sall.: Cic.: ex re consulere, to take measures according to the necessities of the case, Tac. Esp. of passing sentence on or inflicting punishment: foll. by de, or in and Acc.: de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis consultum, i. e. deserters were punished more severely, Liv.: crudeliter in victos consulere, to treat the conquered cruelly, id. 4. With boni, optimi, and Acc.: to take in good part, interpret favourably: tu haec quaeso consule boni, Ov.: Varr.: Quint. (not in Cic.) 5. to advise (something): rare: with Acc. of neut. pron.: tun' consulis quicquam? have you any advice to offer? Ter.: Pl. II. Act.: with Acc. of person: to consult, to ask anyone's advice: quum te consulissem, quid mihi faciendum esse censes, Cic. Of things: speculum suum, to consult one's mirror, Ov. With second Acc. of neut. pron.: nec te id consulo, Cic.

2. to consult a deity, a soothsayer, omen, etc.: Apollinem de re, id.: vates nunc extis, nunc per aves consulti, Liv. Impers. pass.: de se sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. 3. to consult a lawyer: de iure civili, Cic.

4. Of public assemblies: senatum, to take the opinion of the senate, Sall. [For etym. v. consul.]

consultatio, ōnis, f. [consulto] a deliberation, consideration, consultation: deliberatio et consultatio, Cic.: senatus, Liv. In plur.: de consultationibus disputare, i. e. about the subjects of consultation, id. II. an asking of advice or for instructions, consultation (v. rare): id. 2. Meton.: a subject of consultation, an inquiry: Suet.

consultē, adv. deliberately, considerately: caute atque consulte (rem) gerere, Liv.

consulto, adv. deliberately, on purpose: consulto equites cedere jubet, Caes.: Liv.

consulto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [consulo] to reflect, consider maturely: to consult, take counsel, deliberate: with depend. Interrog.: consultant, conducit id necne de quo deliberant,

Cic. With de, super, in, etc.: de officio, id.: de remedio, Tac.: super re magna et atroci, id. Absol.: male corde consultare, to meditate evil in the heart, Pl. Pass.: ad haec consultanda procurandaque, Liv. II. With Dat.: to take care of, have a care for; like consulo, i. 2 (rare): delecti (sc. Patres) reipublicae consultabant, Sall.

III. With Acc.: to consult, to ask counsel or advice of (rare): quid me consultas? Pl.

consultor, ōris, m. [id.] a counsellor, adviser (rare): Sall. II. he who asks counsel of one, a consultant, client: Hor.

consultrix, icis, f. [id.] she who has a care for, provides: natura, Cic.

consultum, i, n. [id.] a consultation, inquiring of a deity (rare): Tac. II. a decree, decision, resolution, plan: facta et consulta sortium et sapientium, Cic.: dum consulta petis, decrees of the gods, oracles, Virg. Esp. senatus consultum, or in one word, senatusconsultum, a decree of the senate (abridged S. C.), Cic.: cf. consulta Patrum, Hor.

consultus, a, um, Part. [consulo] Neut. as subst., esp. in phr. consulto opus est, there is need of deliberation, Sall.: v. consulo (I. 1). As Adj.: skilful, experienced (as one habitually consulted and referred to): with Gen.: juris consultus, versed in law, a lawyer, Cic.: Liv.: insipientis sapientiae, an adept in, Hor. Sup. omnis divini atque humani juris, Cic. Absol. consultus, a lawyer, Hor.

con-sum, fūi, fūtūrum, fōre (rare), to be, to happen: confido confuturum, Pl.: spero confore, Ter.

consummatus, a, um, Part. [consummo]. As Adj., perfect, consummate: Quint.: Sen.

consummo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [summa] to cast or sum up: Vltr. Fig.: velut consummata ejus belli gloria, the accumulated glory, Liv.

II. to accomplish, finish, perfect, consummate: rem, id. Absol.: to complete a time of service: Suet.

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, i. v. a. Lit.: to take up together, or entirely; to use up, consume; to eat, devour: frumenta, Caes.: fruges consumere nati, Hor. II. Fig.: to consume, waste away; squander, destroy, etc.: patrimonium per luxuriam, Cic.: omnes fortunas, Caes.: Tac. Poet.: quum mare, quum terras consumpserit, exhausted, i. e. vainly sought a refuge in, Ov. 2. Of living beings: to destroy, kill: si me vis aliqua morbi consumpsisset, Cic.: exercitum fame paene consumptum, Caes. Sometimes, to waste, weaken, enervate: inedia et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic.: totidem plagis consumimus hostem, wear out, Hor. 3. Of time: to spend, pass, waste: magnam partem diei, Caes.: onine tempus, Liv.: die consumpto, id. 4. With

the object to which money, &c., is devoted, expr. by *in* with *Abl.*, and *rar.* *in* with *Acc.*: *to spend upon or about, employ wholly upon*: pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, Cic.: ingenium in musicis consumptum, devoted to, absorbed in music, id.: tota in dulces consument ubera natos, Virg.

consumptio, ōnis, f. [consumo] a consuming, wasting, consumption: Cic.

consumptor, ōris, m. [id.] a consumer, destroyer (v. rare): ignis confector et consumptor omnium, Cic.

consumptus, a, um, Part. [consumo].

con-sūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to stitch together, to sew up* (rare): tunicam, Varr. Fig.: consutis dollis, with concerted tricks, Pl. (Hence *It. cucire*; Fr. *coudre*, part. *cousu*.)

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. *to rise up together or in a body, to stand up*: quum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset, consurrexisse omnes, Cic.: consurgitur ex consilio, Caes.: toro consurgere, Ov. Of the Roman reserves (triaris), rising from the position where they were crouched, Liv. Of things: mare imo fundo ad aethera, Virg. II. With *ad* or *in* and *Acc.*: *to rise for any* (esp. a hostile) action, *to join in a rising, insurrection, etc.*: ad bellum, Liv.: in arma, Virg. 2. Of things: *to take rise*: vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, rise in a body, id.

consurrectio, ōnis, f. [consurgo] a standing up together (as a sign of respect, assent, etc.; rare): iudicium, Cic.

con-sūsurro, i. v. n. *to whisper together*: Ter.

consūtus, a, um, Part. [consuo].

con-tābēfācio, 3. v. a. *to waste, to wear out*: Pl.

con-tābesco, būi, 3. v. n. *insep. to waste away gradually, to be consumed* (rare): Cic.

contābulātio, ōnis, f. [contabulo] a joining of boards together, a flooring; a floor (rare): Caes.

contābūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [con and tabula] *to board over, to furnish or cover with boards*: turre, Caes. 2. In gen.: *to cover*: totum murum ex omni parte turribus, id.

contactus, a, um, Part. [contingo].

contactus, ūs, m. [id.] a touching; touch, contact: contactu omnia foedant, Virg. In plur.: viriles, Ov. 2. With ref. to disease; *contagion*: vulgati contactu in homines morbi, Liv. Fig.: of the contagion of vice, etc.: Sall. Tac. (Hence *It. contagio*.)

contāges, is, f. [id.] contact, touch: Lucr.

contāgio, ōnis, f. [id.] a touching; contact, touch: corporis, Cic. 2. a contact with disease, *contagion, infection*: id. Fig.: of moral contamination: contagio illius sceleris, id.: criminis, Liv. Absol.: traxerat contagio proximos populos, the bad example

had carried away, id. 3. In wider sense, *attraction, influence*: contagio naturae valet, Cic.

contāgium, il, n. for *contagio* [id.] touch, contact: Lucr. 2. *contagion*: in pl.: vicini pecoris contagia, Virg.: Ov. Fig.: of moral contamination: aegrae mentis, id.: lucris, Hor.

contāminātus, a, um, Part. [contamino]. II. Adj.: polluted, impure, defiled: Liv.: Hor.

contāmino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [for *contagino*, fr. *tag* root of *tango*; cf. *examen*] *to bring into contact; to mingle, blend, unite*: multas Graecas fabulas, Ter. II. More freq., *to corrupt, contaminate, defile, stain, pollute*: mentem omni scelere, Liv.: se sanguine, Cic.: contaminati facinore, Caes.

con-technor, atus, i. v. dep. [techna] *to devise plots*: Pl.

contectus, a, um, Part. [contego].

con-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to cover up or over*: locum lintels, Liv.: se corbe, Cic.: uno tumultu contegere, to bury, Liv. Fig.: quidam servili habitu, alii fide clientium contecti, covered, protected, Tac. 2. *to hide, conceal*: eas partes corporis contexit atque abdidit, Cic. Fig.: libidines, Tac.

con-tēmēro, avi, i. v. a. *to pollute, violate* (v. rare): Ov.

con-temno, tempsi, temptum, 3. v. a. *to scorn, hold in contempt, despise*: contemni se putant (senes), despicit, illud, Cic.: Hor. With *pron. reflect.*: *to put a small value upon oneself*: Pl.: se non contemnere, *to have a high opinion of oneself*, Cic. Absol.: *to feel contempt*, id. Of things: copiae neque numero neque genere hominum contemnendae, not to be despised, far from contemptible, Caes.: dolorem, *to make light of*, Cic.: populi voces, Hor. Rarely with *Inf.*: non contemnas lipus inungi, you would not scorn (refuse) to have your eyes anointed, id. Poet.: arbores contemnere ventos assuescant, *to defy*, Virg.

contemplatio, ōnis, f. [contemplor] a viewing, surveying, contemplation: caeli, Cic. II. Fig.: a mental survey, a considering, meditation: virtutum, Tac. Absol.: summa vis infinitatis et magna ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic.

contemplator, ōris, m. [id.] a contemplator, an observer (v. rare): caeli ac Deorum, Cic.

contemplatus, a, um, Part. [contemplor].

contemplatus, ūs, m. [id.] a consideration, contemplation, observance (rare, and only in *Abl. sing.*): Ov.

contemplo, v. a. = *contemplor*, q. v.: Pl.

contemplor, atus, i. v. dep. [templum] *lit. to mark out an augural temple*: Varr. Hence, *to look at attentively, survey, gaze upon*: Cic.: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv.: nu-

mos contemplor in arca, Hor.: vultum, Ter. II. Fig.: of the mind: *to observe, consider, contemplate*: omnia secum ipse consideret et contempletur, Cic.

contemptim, adv. [contemno] contemptuously, scornfully: contemptim de Romanis loquentes, Liv.

contemptio, ōnis, f. [id.] a despising, contempt, disdain, scorn: dolorum laborumque, Cic.: pecuniae, id.: hostibus in contemtionem venire, *to become despised by the enemy*, Caes.

contemptus, adv. comp., more contemptuously, Suet. (Posit. not used.)

contemptor, ōris, m. [contemno] a contemner, despiser, scorner: Divum, Virg. Adj.: contemptor animus et superbia, a proud, disdainful spirit, Sall.

contemptrix, icis, f. [id.] she who despises: mea, Pl.

contemptus, a, um, Part. [contemno]. II. Adj.: despicable, contemptible: Cic.: res, a paltry estate, Hor. With *Dat.*: Trebellius per avaritiam ac sordes contemptus exercituli, Tac. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: contemptissimorum consulum levitas, id.

contemptus, ūs, m. [id.] a despising, contemning; contempt, scorn (once in Caes., perhaps never in Cic.): contemptu laborare, *to be regarded with contempt*, Liv.: plerumque hominibus Gallis brevis nostra contemptui est, is an object of scorn, Caes.

con-tendo, di, tum, 3. v. a. and n. A c t.: *to stretch, brace up, draw tight, strain*: arcum, Virg.: oculi contendunt se, Lucr. 2. Meton.: of weapons: *to shoot, hurl*: hastam, Virg.

II. Fig.: *to strain, exert, bend*: omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic.: in tales animum contendere curas, *to bend the mind*, Ov. 2. *to compare, contrast*: constr. with *Acc.* and *cum*, or *absol.* (poet. with *ad* or *Dat.*): contendere id cum defensione nostra, Cic.: vellera potentia Aquinatem fucum Sidonio ostro, Hor.: contendere ipsas causas, quae inter se confligunt, Cic. B. Neutr.: *to stretch, strain, or exert oneself*, id sibi contendendum, he ought to aim at that, Caes. With *Inf.*: hunc locum oppugnare contendit, makes a vigorous effort to, id. With *ut* and *Subj.*: quantum potero voce contendam, ut . . ., Cic.

2. Esp. *to exert oneself in performing a journey or march; to strive to reach, to make for, to journey hastily to, to hasten*: constr. with *Acc.*, *Inf.*, or *absol.* With *Inf.* (frequent): Bibracte ire contendit, he makes the best of his way to, Caes. Absol.: in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, id.: domum, id. Fig.: magna spectare atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere, Cic. 3. *to strive, dispute, fight, contend against, vie with*: constr. with *cum*, *contra* or *adversus*, the *Dat.*, *inter* with *pron. refl.*, or *absol.*: cum magnis legionibus parva manu, Sall.: contra populum

Rom. armis, Caes.: Cic.: hi quum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, Caes.: rapido contendere cursu, Virg. *Pass. impers.*: Cic. With *Dat.* (poet.): Lucr. 4. to beg earnestly, foll. by *ut* and *Subj.*: quum a me peteret et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem, Cic. 5. to hold out, assert, affirm, earnestly maintain, contend: with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: id.

(1) **contentē**, *adv.* [contendo] with great exertion, earnestly, vehemently: dicere, Cic.

(2) **contentē**, *adv.* [contineo] closely, sparingly, scantily (rare): Pl.

contentio, *ōnis*, *f.* [contendo] a stretching, a straining, exertion, effort, an eager striving for: contentio et summissio vocis, the raising and dropping of the voice, Cic.: quem quum maxima contentione non potuisset extrahere, effort, id.: libertatis dignitatique, Liv. 2. a contest, strife, fight, dispute, controversy: in his contentionibus, quas Aeduli cum Sequanis habuerant, Caes.: magna contentione actum, they discussed the matter with great vehemence, Liv. 3. a comparing, contrasting, contrast: si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, Cic. In rhetoric: antithesis: id.

(1) **contentus**, *a, um, Part.* [contendo]. II. *Adj.*: strained, tense, tight: qui iam contento, iam laxo fune laborat, Hor. 2. *Fig.*: eager, intent: ad tribunatum contento studio cursuque venimus, Cic.: nulla oculorum acies contenta, no exertion of the eye-sight, Lucr.

(2) **contentus**, *a, um, Part.* [contineo]. II. *Adj.*: contented, satisfied: with *Abl.*: rarely *absol.*: after the Aug. period, very freq. with *Inf.*: contentus suis rebus, Cic.: Hor. *Absol.*: non modo contentus esses, sed melius non quaereres, Cic. With *Inf.*: Ov.

con-terminus, *a, um, adj.* bordering upon, neighbouring: with *Dat.*: font, Ov.

con-tero, *trivi, tritum, 3. v. a.* to rub together: grind, bruise, pound, crumble: cornua cervi, Ov. II. *Meton.*: to rub down, wear out, waste, destroy: conteritur ferrum, silices tenuantur ab usu, id.: conteris tu tua me oratione, muller, you weary me with your talk, Pl. 2. Of time: to spend, pass, waste, consume: with *in* and *Abl.*: aetatem in litibus, Cic. With *Abl.*: diel brevitatem convivii, longitudinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, id. Transf. to the person: se in musicis, geometria, conterere, to wear oneself out over, id. 3. Of other objects: operam frustra, to waste labour, Ter. *Fig.*: injurias oblivione, to obliterate from the memory, Cic.

con-terreo, *ōi, itum, 2. v. a.* to frighten, scare; terrify (strengthened from simple verb): Virg.: Liv.

con-testor, *atus, 1. v. dep.* to call to witness: deos hominesque, Cic. II.

Legal t. t.: litem, to enter on a lawsuit by calling witnesses, id. *Part. perf.* in *pass. sense*: contestata lite, id.

2. *Gen.*: to prove: *part. perf.* in *pass. sense*: ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, accredited, proved, id.

con-texo, *xūl, xtum, 3. v. a.* to weave together: Cic.: of timber work, to brace together, Caes.: so of the wooden horse, trabibus acernis contextus, Virg.

2. *Fig.*: memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum aetate contextitur, is interwoven, Cic.: crimen, to contrive, invent, id.

contextē, *adv.* in a connected manner, in close connection: Cic.

contextus, *a, um, Part.* [contexo]. II. *Adj.*: cohering, connected: contexta condensaque corpora, Lucr.

contextus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a weaving or bracing together, connection: corporum (i.e. atomorum), Lucr. II. *Fig.*: connection, coherence, arrangement: rerum, Cic.: in contextu operis, in the course or progress of the work, Tac.

conticesco (conticisco, *Pl.*), *ticōi, 3. v. insep.* [taceo] to become still, keep silence: strictly of a number together: conticere omnes, Virg.: also of single persons or things: conticuit lyra, Hor.

II. *Fig.*: to become still or quiet, be at rest; to abate, cease: artes nostrae, Cic.: actiones tribuniciae, Liv.

conticinium, *il, n.* [conticesco] the first part of the night, the evening: Pl.

conticisco, *v.* conticesco.

contignatio, *ōnis, f.* [contigno] a joining of beams, a rafting or flooring: a story, floor: Caes.: bovem in tertiam contignationem scandisse, to the third story, Liv.

contigno, *no perf., atum, 1. v. a.* [tignum] to join together with beams, to rafter, floor (rare): Caes.

contiguus, *a, um, adj.* [contingo]. *Act.*: touching together, adjoining, bordering upon, neighbouring, near: contiguas tenere domos, Ov. II. *Pass.*: that may be touched, within reach (rare): hunc contiguum missae fore credidit hastae, Virg.

continens, *entis, Part.* [contineo].

II. *Adj.*: lit. holding together: hence bordering upon, contiguous, adjacent: with *Dat.* or *cum*: aer mari, Cic.: Cappadociae pars ea, quae cum Cilicia continens est, id. 2. holding together, unbroken, uninterrupted: continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, an unbroken extent of forests and morasses, Caes.: uno continenti agmine, in one unbroken line, Liv.: of time: dies, following in succession, Caes.: bella, successive, id.: e continenti genere, in continuous descent, Cic. *Esp.* continens terra, the main land, continent, Nep.: usu. *absol.* (without terra): Caes.: Liv. *Fig.*, timori perpetuo ipsum malum continens fuit, followed at its heels, id. III. exercising self-control, continent, tempe-

rate (rare): in pecunia, Caes. *Sup.*: continentissimi homines, majores nostri, Cic. IV. In rhetoric, as *subst.*: continens, *entis, n.*: that on which something depends, the chief point, hinge: causae, id.

continenter, *adv.* continuously: of space: in unbroken succession: Cat.: of time: without interruption: continenter tota nocte lerunt, Caes.

II. temperately, moderately (rare): vivere, Cic.

continentia, *ae, f.* [continens] a holding in, repressing: Suet. II. *Fig.*: a holding in, or curbing of one's sensual desires; self-control, continence: opp. to libido (unrestrained gratification of the desires): Cic.: Caes. (Cf. abstinentia, and temperantia.)

con-tinēo, *ōi, tentum, 2. v. a. and n.* [teneo]. *Act.*: to hold together, keep in a mass; bind, connect: mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. *Fig.*: omnes artes cognitione quadam inter se continentur, are linked together, id. II. to keep in, bound, encompass, etc.: reliquum spatium mons continet, Caes.: undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, are hemmed in, id. III. to hold within, contain, comprise, involve: ut omnia contineant in se vim caloris, contain caloric, Cic.: comitia curiata rem militarem continent, involve, are intimately connected with, Liv. In *pass.* with *Abl.*: to be contained in, be composed of: non enim venis et nervis et ossibus continentur (Dil), Cic. IV. to keep together, hold fast, keep from straying; hold up, support, etc.: exercitum, Liv. *Fig.*: Remos reliquosque Belgas in officio, Caes.: te in exercitatione, keep you at work, Cic. V. to keep within, keep close, keep in a place; confine: sub pellibus milites contineri, Caes.: copias in castris, id.: frigidus agricolam continet imber, keeps him within doors, Virg. 2. to hold in, keep back, restrain: gradum, to check, id.: manum continere, restrain the hand, forbear doing, Hor.: suos a proello, Caes.: quorum ego vix abs te manus ac tela contineo, keep off from you, Cic. 3. to curb, control: eos continere, quibus praesidia, id. B. *Neutr.*: to keep together (as verb. *finit.* extremely rare): utroque comitatus continet, Pl.

(1) **con-tingo**, *tigi, tactum, 3. v. a. and n.* [tango]. *Act.*: to touch, take hold of, seize: cibum rostris, Cic.: funem manu, Virg.: dextris consulum, to touch the hands, shake hands, Liv. *Esp.* to touch (food), partake of, taste (poet.): granum, Hor.: cibos ore, Ov. II. to be near or contiguous, border upon, extend to: Helvii fines Arvernorum contingunt, Caes.: in saltu Vescino Falernum contingente agrum, Liv. Also with *Dat.* or *inter* and *pron.* reflect.: ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis con-

tingant, Caes.: inter se, to touch, form a cordon, id. III. to attain to, come to, arrive at; meet with, etc. (mostly poet.): optatam contingere metam, Hor.: Italiam, Virg.: aevi florem, to reach the flower of age, Lucr. IV. Fig.: to touch, lay hold of, seize upon, affect: quam me manifesta libido contigit! Ov.: quos publicae fortunae contingebat cura, whom concern for the public weal affected, Liv. 2. to touch with pollution, stain, defile, etc. (generally in part. perf.): contacta civitas rabe duorum juvenum, id.: equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. 3. to be connected with or related to: deos quoniam propius contingit, since you have nearer access to the gods, Hor.: Sabinum modico usu contingere, to have little intercourse with, Tac.: haec consultatio Romanos nihil contingit, concerns not, Liv.

B. Neutr.: to happen to, befall, fall to one's lot: and absol.: to turn out, come to pass, succeed: with Dat. (in good sense, or as applied to things fortunate; whereas accidere is usu. applied to things unfortunate or indifferent): hoc Herculi potuit fortasse contingere, might happen in the case of Hercules, Cic. With Inf.: non culvis homini contingit adire Corinthum, it is not every one's good luck, Hor. With Subj.: quod si hoc idem contingeret ut, should so happen that, Cic. Absol.: quum id minus contingeret, leges sunt inventae, id.

(2) **con-tingo**, (tinguo), *v. a.* to wet, moisten: lac parco sale, to sprinkle, Virg. **continuatio**, *ōnis, f.* [continuo] an unbroken series, continuation, succession: continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic.: inebrium, Caes. II. In rhetoric: a period: Cic.

continuo, *adv.* immediately, forthwith, from the first, without delay: often with the particles ubi, ut, postquam, simulac, quum, etc.: ubi primum terram tetigimus, continuo . . . Pl.: quod continuo consilium dimiserit, simulac me viderit, Cic. II. In denying an inference: with a negative, actual or implied: necessarily, as an immediate consequence: si quis non sit avarus, continuo sanus? is he forthwith to be reckoned sane? Hor.: Cic.

continuo, *avi, atum, v. a.* [continuo]. Of space: to make continuous, make all in one, carry on; connect, unite. With Dat. or absol.: Cic.: aedificia moenibus, Liv.: latus lateri, Ov.: Suloibus Sironum gentes continuantur, border upon, are next to, Tac. Absol.: binas aut amplius domos continuare, to join house to house, Sall.: fundos, to buy contiguous plots of ground, Cic. II. Of time: to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after another: iter die et nocte, Caes.: diem noctemque potando, to keep on drinking day and night, Tac.: dapes, Hor.: pauci externae confestim con-

tinuatur discordia domi, follows immediately on, Liv.

continuus, *a, um, adj.* [contineo]. Of space: holding together, unbroken, continuous: montes, an unbroken mountain-range, Hor.: Rhenus uno alveo continuus, Tac. II. Of time: successive, following, running on, continuous: dies continuos quinque, for five days running, Caes.: annos prope quinquaginta continuos, Cic.: postulandis reis tam continuus annus fuit, so incessantly occupied, Tac. Of events, etc.: successive, uninterrupted: bella, Liv.: incommoda, Caes.

contio, *ōnis, f.* [from conventio: frequently (but less correctly) written concio]. Lit. a coming together: hence, an assembly, a meeting, in general (a contio at Rome was an assembly of the people convened by a magistrate, v. Smith's Ant. 116): advocat contionem, habet orationem talem consul, Cic.: militum, Caes.: advocare populum in contionem, Liv.: plebem ad contionem vocare, id.: frequentis contionis modo, like a full assembly, id.: laudare aliquem pro contione, before the assembled army, Sall. II. Meton.: a discourse, oration before an assembly of the people, or of an army: Cic.: contionem apud milites habuit, delivered a speech before them, Caes. 2. a place of speaking, rostrum (rare): ascendere in contionem, Cic.

contionābundus, *a, um, adj.* [contionor] haranguing in a public assembly: Liv.

contionālis, *e, adj.* [contio] belonging to or suitable for a public assembly: clamor, Cic.: senex, a mob orator, demagogue, Liv.

contionārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of or suited to a public assembly (v. rare): populus, Cic.

contionātor, *ōris, m.* [contionor] an haranguer of the people: in a bad sense, a demagogue, an agitator: Cic.

contionor, *atus, v. dep.* [contio] to be convened in an assembly, to form an assembly (rare), Liv. II. Usu., to deliver an oration to a public assembly: apud milites, Caes.: ad populum, Suet. With Acc. and Inf. (v. rare): C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, declared before the people that he would not . . . , Cic.

2. In gen.: to declare publicly, publish, make known (rare): id.

contioncula, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a short harangue to the people (v. rare): Cic.

con-tollo, *v. a.* old form for confero, to bear: contollam gradum, will go to meet him, Pl.

con-tōnat, *v. impers.* it thunders heavily: Pl.

contor, properly cunctor, q. v.

con-torqueo, *torsi, tortum, v. a.* to whirl, twist, or twirl about, brandish; to hurl or roll along: membra, Cic.: insano contorqueus vortice silvas Eridanus, whirling them round in its

raging eddy, Virg.: cuspidem lacerta, to hurl, Ov. Fig.: quae verba contorquet! i.e. with what energy he speaks! Cic.

contortē, *adv.* intricately, perplexedly, obscurely: dicere, Cic.

contortio, *ōnis, f.* [contorqueo] a whirling round: Auc. Her. 2. an interlwinning, intricacy, complication: contortionem orationis, Cic.

contortor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a perverter: legum, Ter.

contortulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [contortus] somewhat complicated or intricate: Cic.

contortuplicatus, *a, um, adj.* [contortus plico] entangled, intricate: Pl.

contortus, *a, um, Part.* [contorqueo]. II. *Adj.*: vehement, energetic (lit. brandished and levelled like a weapon): contorta et acris oratio, Cic.

2. involved, intricate: contortae et difficiles res, id.

contrā, *adv. and prep.* (from con-, like in-tra, ex-tra, ci-tra, ui-tra, etc.). Originally, over against, facing: hence various figurative applications. A.

Adv.: of place: over against, facing, opposite to: omnia contra circaque, all the country in front and round about, Liv.: contra intueri, to look one in the face, id.: stat contra starique jubet, right in front of you, Juv. II. Of other relations, etc.: e.g. (1) Correspondence: in return, in reply, etc.: amare, Pl.: quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, id.: aegidum, pauca accipe contra, hear a word on the other side of the question, Hor. (2) Equivalence in weight: Jam mihi auro contra constat filius, is worth his weight in gold, Pl. (3) Direct or diametrical opposition: on the contrary, exactly the reverse: ut hi sunt miseri, sic contra illi beati, Cic.: quin contra, nay, but on the contrary, Liv.: cognoscere quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. With atque (ac) or quam: otherwise than, contrary to what: contra atque esset dictum, contrary to what had been appointed, Caes.: factum est mea culpa contra quam tu mecum egeras, Cic. (4) Rhetorical antithesis: on the other hand: Cic.: O fortunati mercatores! milles alii: contra mercator, militia est potior, Hor. (5) Hostile opposition: si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, Caes.: Cic.

B. *Prep.* with Acc.: of place: over against, opposite to, facing: cujus (insulae) unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes.: castellum loco edito contra arcem obiectum, Liv. II. Of actions, opinions, etc.: against, contrary to: contra rerum naturam contraque consuetudinem hominum contraque opiniones omulorum, Cic.: opinionem, contrary to expectation, Caes.: contra ea, on the contrary, on the other hand, in reply, id.

2. Of hostile opposition: against, in defiance of, right in the teeth of: omnes Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurasse, id.: Cic.: contra peri-

cula et insidias firmissimus, Sall. : contra jus gentium, in violation of, Liv.

O. In compounds, contra gen. contains the idea of hostile opposition, as in contradico. (Hence Fr. *contre*.)

contractio, ōnis, f. [contraho] a drawing together, contraction; digitorum (opp. to porrectio, extension), Cic. : frontis, frowning, id. **II.** a shortening, abridgment; paginae, id.

2. Fig. : animi (in dolore), dejection, id.

contractiuncula, ae, f. dim. [contractio] i. l. t. a slight contraction : Fig. : animi, dejection, sadness : Cic.

contractus, a, um, Part. [contraho].

II. Adj. : contracted, limited, etc. : contractior ignis, smaller, Lucr. : cuticula, withered skin, Juv. : his jam contractioribus noctibus, growing shorter, Cic. Fig. : paupertas, pinching, Hor.

contrā-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. to speak against, contradict. With Dat. : sententia allorum, Tac.

contrādictio, ōnis, f. [contradico] a gainsaying, a reply, objection, contradiction : Tac.

con-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw or bring together, to collect, assemble, gather : cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes. : omnes copias Luceriam, Cic. : contractus leget, wrapped snugly up, Hor. **II.** to draw up, draw close, tighten, shorten, contract, abridge, diminish : pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiratu dilatant, alternately contract and expand, Cic. : frontem, to frown, id. : castra, Caes. : vela, to draw in, Hor. : si contrahit orbem (luna), diminishes her orb, wanes, Ov. **2.** Fig. : to draw in, restrain : animum, to let one's spirits fall, Cic. : cupidinem, Hor. **III.** to bring about, cause, get, catch, etc. : lites, Pl. : bellum Saguntinis, Liv. : aliquid damni, to incur, Cic. : porca contracta, due for the expiation of a crime, id. **2.** to do business with : to make a contract, conclude a bargain : rerum contractarum fides, faithful observance of engagements, id. : and gen. : to have dealings, have to do with : contrahere nihil cum populo, id.

contrārlē, adv. in an opposite direction or manner : procedere, Cic.

contrārlus, a, um, adj. [contra] lying over against, fronting, opposite (rare) : Mela. (In Caes. B. G. 2, 18, collis adversus hunc et contrarius=a hill facing this and rising in an opposite direction.) **II.** In gen. : opposite, contrary, opposed. With Gen. : hujus igitur virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic. With Dat. : color albo, Ov. With inter and pron. reflect. : orationes inter se contrariae Aeschini Demosthenisque, delivered in opposition to each other, Cic. With ac : contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, contrary to what he had before determined, id. Absol. : dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, rush into the opposite extremes, Hor. :

disputandum est de omni re in contrarias partes, on both sides, Cic. Adverbially : ex contrario, on the contrary, on the other hand : Caes. : Cic. : and e contrario : Nep. **III.** at variance with, inimical ; hurtful, pernicious, etc. (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose) : Averna avibus cunctis contraria, destructive, Lucr.

contractabiliter, adv. feelingly ; so as to be felt : Lucr.

contractatio, ōnis f. [contracto] a touching, contact (v. rare) : Cic.

con-trecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [tracto] to touch, handle : pectora, Ov.

2. to have illicit intercourse with : Pl. : Suet. **3.** Fig. : to handle or dwell upon mentally : mente voluptates, to contemplate, Cic. : studia philosophiae, Gell.

con-trēmisco, mōi, 3. v. n. and a. insep. Neutr. : to begin to tremble all over, to quake (rare) : tota mente atque omnibus artibus, Cic. Fig. : cujus nunquam fides contremuit, has never wavered, id. **II.** Act. : to tremble at something, be afraid of : periculum, Hor.

con-trēmo, ōi, 3. v. n. to tremble greatly (rare) : Poet. ap. Cic.

con-tribūo, ōi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to put in the same tribe, list, lot, etc. : to enrol together. With cum : Oscenses et Calaguritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, annexed to, Caes. With Dat. : Ambraciam quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis, had joined the Aetolian league, Liv. With in : in unam urbem contributi, formed into one city, id. Fig. : apibus novum examen contribuere, to add a new swarm to the old hive, Col. **II.** to bring into a common stock, to contribute : Ov.

contributus, a, um, Part. [contribuo].

contristo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [tristis] to make sad or sorrowful, to cover with gloom, Cael. in Cic. Poet. : (Sirus) laevo contristat lumine caelum, renders it gloomy, inauspicious, Virg. : animum, Hor.

contritus, a, um, Part. [contero].

II. Adj. : worn out, common : contritum proverbium vetustate, trite, Cic.

contrōversia, ae, f. [controversus] a civil lawsuit ; a dispute, controversy : distrahere, tollere, to settle disputes, Cic. : controversiae puniendorum malefactorum causa repertae sunt, id. : rem in controversiam vocare, to make it a matter of dispute, id. : rem deducere in controversiam, Caes. : alere, to foment, id. : sine controversia, without contradiction, beyond dispute, Cic.

contrōversiosus, a, um, adj. [controversia] much controverted (v. rare) : res, Liv.

contrō-versus, a, um, adj. Pass. : that is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed (opp. to certus), Cic. : auspiciis, Liv. **II.** Act. : litigious, quarrelsome : very dub. (? Cic.). [Con-

tro and versus : contro appears only in composition, but is related to contra as intro, citro, ultro, to infra, etc. : cf. introrsum=intro-versum.]

con-trūōdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to hew or cut to pieces, to cut down, slaughter (rare) : Cic. Fig. : hi rempublicam contrucidaverunt, have butchered the commonwealth, id.

con-trūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to thrust together, press in : nubes in unum, Lucr. : aliquos in balneas, Cic.

con-trunco, avi, 1. v. a. to hack to pieces, cut down (rare) : fillos, Pl.

contrūsus, a, um, Part. [contrudo].

contubernālis, is, comm. [contubernium]. Milit. t. t. a tent-companion or comrade (there were usu. ten men and a decanus in one tent : v. Smith's Ant. 116) : Cic. **2.** a young man who accompanied a general, in order to learn the art of war : fult in Creta contubernalis Saturnini, id. **II.** In gen. : a comrade, companion, mate : in consulatu, id.

contubernium, il, n. [taberna] tent-companionship ; the accompanying of a general, in order to learn the art of war : Cic. : Sall. : Tac. **2.** In gen. : companionship, intercourse : Suet. : Tac. **3.** marriage among slaves : Col. Hence concubinage : Cic.

II. Meton. : a common war tent : Caes. : Tac. **2.** In gen. : a common dwelling : Suet. Esp. : the dwelling of a male and female slave : Tac.

con-tūēor, tūtus, 2. v. dep. (pres. contuor, Lucr. : Inf. contui, Pl.), to look on, gaze upon, behold, survey, consider attentively (rare) : totam terram ejusque situm, Cic. Fig. : to weigh, ponder maturely, observe (rare) : propositum plane contueri, Lucr. **II.** to get a view of, spy out, perceive, descry (v. rare) : Pl.

contūctus, a, um, Part. [contueor].

contūctus (contūctus), ūs, m. [id.] an attentive looking at, view, sight (rare, and only in Abl. sing.) : Pl.

contūmācia, ae, f. [contumax] haughtiness, insolence, stubbornness : illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic. In good sense : libera contumacia, an honourable self-confidence (of Socrates), id.

contūmāciter, adv. obstinately, stubbornly, contumaciously, Cic. : omnia agere, Liv.

contūmax, ācis, adj. [con and tum in tumeo] haughty, insolent, unyielding, stiff-necked, stubborn (rarely in a good sense) : quis contumacior ? quis inhumanior ? quis superbior ? Cic. : in me contumax, id. : contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, firm, steadfast, Tac.

contūmēlia, ae, f. [id.] insult, affront, invective ; disgrace, ignominy : contumelliam jacere in aliquem, Cic. : tanta contumelia accepta, Caes. : alicui imponere, Sall. : indignitates contumellasque perferre, Caes. : ingerunt contumelias, load them with in-

sults, Tac. 2. violation (v. rare): Liv. II. Meton. of things: violent usage: naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumelliam perferendam, buffeting of storms, Caes.

contumeliōse, adv. insolently, reproachfully, injuriously: dicere de absentibus, Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Cic.

contumeliōsus, a, um, adj. [contumelia] reproachful, insolent, abusive: quam contumeliosus in edictis! Cic.: contumeliosum id militibus, Tac.

contumūlo, āre, v. a. to inter, bury: Ov.

contundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3. v. a. to beat small, bray, bruise, grind, crush, pound: diram qui contudit Hydram, crushed, Hor.: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. Poet.: grando contuderit vites, crushed, Hor.

II. Fig.: to break, weaken, destroy; subdue, put down, baffle, etc.: populos feroces, Virg.: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv.: contudi animum et fortasse vici, Cic.

contuor, tui, v. contueor.

conturbatio, ōnis, f. [conturbo] disorder, confusion: oculorum, indistinct vision, Scrib. II. Fig.: confusion, perturbation of mind (v. rare): Cic.

conturbatus, a, um, Part. [conturbo].

con-turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to derange, throw into disorder or confusion; perplex, confound (rare): Romanorum ordines conturbare, Sall.

2. Of money matters: conturbare rationes, or rationem, or with object understood, to become bankrupt: Cic.: sic Peto conturbat, Matho deficit, so Peto stops payment, and Matho fails, Juv. Fig.: conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, you have put me entirely out of my reckoning, Ter. II. to disturb, disquiet in mind or feeling: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic.: conturbatus sane discedit Quinctius, id.

contus, i, m. = κοντός, a pole: ferratasque sudas et acuta cuspidis contos, Virg.

contusus, a, um, Part. [contundo].

contutus, ūs, v. contuitus.

cōnubium, cōnubialis, v. conn.

cōnus, i, m. = κωνός, a cone: Cic.

2. Meton. of conical bodies: the apex of a helmet: Virg.

con-vādor, atus, 1. v. dep. to summon one before a court: facete: aliquem Veneris vadimonis, to cite one to the court of Venus, Pl.

con-vālesco, lūl, 3. insep. to regain health, to grow strong, get better, etc.: ex morbo convalescere, Cic.: de vulnere, Ov. Fig.: Fidenates nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes rati, Liv.: Cic.

con-vallis, is, f. (Abl. regularly convalle), a deep valley, a valley enclosed on all sides (thus disting. from vallis, which is between two ranges of

hills): Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, Cic.: Caes.

convāso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [vassa] to pack up baggage, etc.: Ter.

convecto, 1. v. a. freq. [conveho] to carry or bring together (rare): recentes praedas, Virg.: Tac.

convector, ōris, m. [id.] a fellow-passenger on board ship (v. rare): Cic.

con-vēho, vexi, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry or bring together; esp. in vehicles, boats, etc.: lintribus, Cic.: plaustris, Liv.: also absol., frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes.

con-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. v. a. to tear up, rend away, pull or pluck up, wrench off, etc.: milites intima saxa turris convellunt, Caes.: convulsis repagulis, effractisque valvis, Cic.: convulsaeque mariora clamant, burst, split, Juv. With prep. or Abl.: viridem ab humo convellere silvam, Virg.: turrim convellimus altis sedibus, tear up, dislodge, id. 2. Milit. t. t.: convellere signa, to pluck up the standards, to decamp (rare): Cic.: Liv.

II. to tear to pieces, to rend, dismember: dapes avido dente, Ov.: Virg. Fig.: verbis convellere pectus, afflict, Ov. III. Fig.: to overthrow, upset: instituta omnium, Cic.: acta Dolabellae, to invalidate, id.: fidem legionum, to impair their loyalty, Tac.

convēna, ae, adj. m. and f. [convenio] coming together: amantes facere convenas, to bring them together, Pl. Usu. subst. in pl. only: convenae, assembled strangers, people who have flocked together: Romulus convenas congregasse videtur, Cic.

convēniens, entis, Part. [id.]. II. A d. j.: agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious: convenientes bene amici, Cic.: motus, Lucr. 2. fitting, appropriate, suitable: with cum (rare): dies cum populi vultu, Ov. With Dat.: quid enim philosopho minus conveniens, what could be less becoming a philosopher? Cic. With ad, to denote an end in view (rare): nihil est tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, id. With inter and pron. refl. (rare): id. Absol. (rare): toga, fitting close, Ov.

convēniēter, adv. fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently, agreeably to, etc.: congruere naturae cumque ea conveniēter vivere, Cic. Also with Dat.: id.

convēniētia, ae, f. [conveniēns] agreement, accord, harmony, conformity, fitness: foll. by cum: naturae conveniētia cum extis, Cic.: partium, symmetry, id.

con-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. and a. (fut. convenibo, Pl.), to come together, come in a body, meet together, assemble: milites qui ex provincia convenerant, Caes.: inter se conveniunt, Cic. 2. Of abstract things, to coincide: multae causae convenisse in unum locum videntur, to have com-

bined, id. 3. Of cities which come under the jurisdiction of one metropolis: id. 4. Legal t. t.: convenire in manum, of a woman who in marriage

(by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio, q. v.) comes into the possession of her husband, id. II. A c. t.: to go up to, meet, address, accost, visit: with Acc.: Atilium sua manu spargentem semen convenerant, had found him, id. Pass.: ab nuntio uxoris erat conventus, was met by, Liv. Absol.: Nep.

III. to come together with, make one with, unite, combine, couple: atomi, Lucr. 2. Fig.: of persons: to agree with, be of one mind with, harmonize (rare): si de ea re unquam inter nos convenimus, Pl. 3. More freq. with pass. sign.: to be agreed upon: rarely with personal subject, and often, impers. Constr.: Dat. and cum, inter, or absol.: neminem esse judicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, unless he had been agreed upon, Cic.: pax quae cum T. Quinctio convenisset, Liv.: quod tempus inter eos committendi proclii convenerat, Caes.: ardentia vidit castra; id convenerat signum, that was the signal agreed upon, Liv. 4. Impers.: mihi cum Delotaro convenit, ut . . . , we have agreed together, Cic.: ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, there was not much agreement between them, Liv.: de facto convenit, as to the fact, there is no dispute, Cic.: also with Acc. and Inf., Liv. To express assent: convenit, agreed, Pl. IV. to fit, suit, be adapted to: ad pedem apte convenire, to fit well (of a shoe), Cic. Fig.: to be fit, becoming, suitable, proper, serviceable, applicable, consistent: constr. with in or ad, cum, the Dat., or absol. (rarely with Acc. or Inf.): nec vero hoc in te unum convenit, is not applicable to you in particular, id. With Acc.: Pl. With Lat.: cui non conveniet sua res, whose condition is unsuitable to him, Hor. 2. With a clause as subject: ita commendare dicaces conveniet Satyros, id.

conventiōculum, i, n. dim. [conventus] (rare) a small assemblage: Cic. II. a place of assembly: Tac.

conventicius, a, um, adj. [conventus] pertaining to coming together: Pl. Neut. conventicium as subst. (sc. aes): money paid to Greek citizens of the lower orders for attending the assemblies of the people: Cic.

conventio, ōnis, f. [id.] an assembly, meeting (rare): Varr. II. an agreement, covenant, compact: Liv.

conventum, i, n. [id.] an agreement, compact, covenant: facere promissa, stare conventis, reddere deposita, Cic.

conventus, a, um, Part. [convenio].

conventus, ūs, m. [id.] lit. a coming together: duarum stellarum, the conjunction, Sen. Of atoms: union,

connection, Lucr. II. a meeting, any assembly of people: Cic.: Aegium semper conventus gentis indicti sunt, Liv. 2. Esp. an assembly of Roman citizens at a certain place in a province, where the governor of the province administered justice and transacted other business, every province being divided into a certain number of "conventus" or circuits (v. Smith's Ant. 117): a district court: hence, conventus agere, to hold the circuits or assizes: Caes.: Cic.: per conventus ire, Juv. 3. the district of the province in which the citizens assembled: Plin. 4. an agreement (rare): ex conventu, Cic.

con-verro, verri, versum, 3. v. a. to sweep or brush together, to sweep up, clear away: reverram hercle hoc quod converri modo, Pl. 2. Meton.: hereditates omulium, to scrape to ether, Cic. Humorously: aliquem totum cum pulvisculo, to dust his jacket, beat him soundly, Pl.

conversatio, ōnis, f. [con-versor] intercourse, conversation: Tac.

conversio, ōnis, f. [converto] a turning round, revolving, revolution: caeli, Cic. 2. the periodical return of the seasons: mensium annorumque, Id. II. Fig.: an alteration, change: conversio et perturbatio rerum, Id.

III. In rhetoric: the repetition of the same word at the end of a clause, Id. 2. the rounding of a period, Id.

con-verso, avi, atum, 1. v. freq. to turn round frequently: animus se ipse conversans, Cic. Pass. in refl. sense, to dwell, live with: Sen.

(1) **conversus**, a, um, Part. [con-verro].

(2) **conversus**, a, um, Part. [con-verro].

con-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 1. v. a. and n. A ct.: to turn or whirl round, to cause to revolve: terra circum axem se summa celeritate convertit, revolves, Cic.: in same sense, converti (refl. pass.), Id. Milit. t. t.: signa convertore, to wheel round, Caes.: signa conversa in hostem inferre, to face about and charge the enemy, Id. II. to turn in a certain direction: conversa cuspidem, turning his lance towards (the rock), Virg. Hence, fig.: to draw anyone's attention: omnem exercitum in se, Liv. That towards which the object is turned is indicated in various ways.

1. By in: naves in eam partem, in that direction, Caes. 2. By ad: ad hunc se multitudo convertit, Id.: conversus ad me, turning towards me, Petr. 3. By contra: tigna contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes.

4. By Dat. (rare): luna potest in dies majus lumen convertere nobis, Lucr. 5. By local adv.: aciem eo, Caes. III. Fig.: to change, transform: formas, Lucr.: Hecubam in canem, to metamorphose, Cic.: castra castris, to change one camp for another (Abl. of instrument of change), Caes.

2. to overturn, throw into confusion: rempublicam, t. bring into disorder, Cic.: fas nefas, to confuse right and wrong, Hor. 3. Of literary works: to translate: librum in Latinum, Cic. B. Neutr. by ellipsis of pron. refl. (rare): to turn: clam cum paucis ad pedites convertit, Sall. Fig.: hoc vitium hunc uni in bonum convertebat, turned out, Cic.

con-vestio, lvi, itum, 4. v. a. to clothe (rare): mostly fig.: omnia convestivit hedera, Cic.

convexus, a, um, adj. [conveho] carried round, rounded off: vaulted, arched, concave (sometimes concave): caelum, Ov.: Virg. Neut. as subst., esp. in plur. convexa, orum, n. vault, arch, concavity, Id.: in convexo nemorum, Id.

conviciator, ōnis, m. [convicior] a railer, reviler (rare): Cic.

convicior, atus, 1. v. dep. [convicium] to revile, rail at (rare): with Dat.: Quint. Absol.: Liv.

convicium, il, n. [sometimes but less correctly written convitium: cogn. with vox, voc-is] a loud noise, a cry, clamour: convivia . . . cum maximo clamore atque convicio, Cic.: also of the din of the forum, Id. Of birds: Ov.: of frogs: Phaedr. II. loud, violent outcry, rebuke, invective: conviciis consectari aliquem, to assail with abuse, Cic.: so, ingerere convicia allicui, Hor.: acerbior in conviciis, bitter in invective, Tac. In good sense: justissimum, most just rebuke, Cic. Fig.: aurium, the protest of the ear (against harsh sounds), Id.

convictio, ōnis, f. [convivo] companionship, intimacy: jucundissima, Cic. fil. ap. Cic.

convictor, ōris, m. [Id.] he who lives with one, a familiar friend: Hor.

convictus, a, um, Part. [convincio].

convictus, ūs, m. [convivo] a living together; intimacy: Cic. 2. a banquet, feast: Tac.

con-vinceo, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to overcome, beat down (in argument): prove wrong, convict of crime or error, etc.: Cic. The word denoting the thing proved, etc., in Gen.: more rarely expr. by Abl. with de, or Inf. (rare): aliquem summae negligentiae, Id.: scelere, Suet.: convicti et condemnati falsis de pugnis, Pl.: aliquid fecisse convinci, Liv. II. Of things: to prove, show clearly; and esp. to prove false, wrong, criminal, etc.: with Acc.: facinus, Cic.: avaritiam, Caes. With Acc. and Inf.: ut Stoicos nihil de dis explicare convinceret, to prove that, Cic.

con-viso, 3. v. a. (rare) to look all over, to search thoroughly: omnia loca oculis, Lucr. Fig.: of light, to pervade, Id.

conviva, ae, comm. [con and vivo]: lit. one who lives or feasts with others; a table companion, guest: Ter.: Hor.: Cic. (V. rare as fem.)

convivālis, e, adj. [conviva] pertaining to a feast, festal, convivial: oblectamenta, Liv.: Tac.

convivator, ōris, m. [convivor] he who makes a feast, gives an entertainment (rare): Hor.: Liv.

convivium, il, n. [Id.] a feast, entertainment, banquet: vitam in convivis agere, Ter.: Virg. Plur. in concr. sense = convivae, guests, Ov.: Sen.

con-vivo, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. to live together: Quint.

convivor, atus, v. dep. [conviva] to banquet together (rare): nolunt crebro convivarier, Ter.: Cic. Act. convivo, Quint.

con-voco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call together, to convoke, assemble: homines ad societatem vitae, Cic.: ad concilium, Caes.: ad contionem, Liv. Poet.: convocat hic amnes, Ov. Fig.: sibi consilia in animum, to take counsel with himself, Pl.

con-volo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fly or flock together; hence, to assemble hastily (rare): populus convolat, Ter.: ad sellas consulum, Liv.

convolutus, a, um, Part. [convolvo].

con-volvo, vi, vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll together, roll round, coil up: se Cic.: lubrica terga coluber, Virg.

con-vomo, 3. v. a. to vomit upon or over (rare): mensas hospitum, Cic.

convulsus, a, um, Part. [convello].

coolesco, v. coalesco.

cō-ſperio, rōi, rtum, 4. v. a. to cover wholly, to overwhelm: tribunum militum lapidibus, Liv. Freq. in part. perf.: lapidibus coopertus in foro, Cic. Fig.: flagitiis atque facinoribus, steeped in infamy, Sall.: famosis versibus, bespattered with, Hor. (Hence Ital. coprire; Fr. couvrir.)

cō-optatio, ōnis, f. [coopto] an election of members to fill up vacancies in a body by vote of existing members: collegiorum, Cic.: censoria, Id. (both which were changed to popular election, electio): v. coopto.

cō-opto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (perf. subj. cooptassint, Liv.), to choose, to elect (said of bodies, the members of which elect persons to fill up vacancies): senatores, Cic.: senatum, Liv.: aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Cic.

cō-ōrīor, ortus, 4. v. dep. to arise, rise up, appear, break forth, etc.: ignes pluribus simul locis, Liv.: tum subito tempestates coortae sunt maximae, Cic.: bellum, Caes. II. Esp. of a hostile rising: to rise, to break forth: quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg.: Liv.: with prep.: coorti ad pugnam repente, rushing out suddenly to the attack, Id.

cōortus, a, um, Part. [coorior].

cōortus, ūs, m. [Id.] a rising, originating: Lucr.

cōpa, ae, f. [v. caupo] hostess of a wine-shop: Virg.: Suet.

cōphīnus, *i. m.* = *κόβινος*, a basket: Juv. (Hence Ital. *cofano*; Sp. *cofre*, *cofin*, Fr. *coffre*.)

cōpia, *ae. f.* [for *co-op-ia*, fr. *op-ia* in *opes*: cf. *in-op-ia*] abundance, ample store, plenty: *agri, pecuniae; omnium rerum*, Cic.: *lactis*, Virg.: *omnis copia narium*, all the treasures of smell, Hor. With ref. to persons: *copia virorum fortium*, Cic.: *latronum*, Sall. Of abstr. things: *verborum, varietate et richness of expression*, Cic.: also *copia* (absol.), in same sense, Quint.: *ubertas et copia*, Cic. 2. Esp. in pl., means, resources. *exercitum suis copiis sustentavit*, at his own charge, id.: *se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat*, Caes.: *bonam copiam ejurare*, to declare oneself insolvent, Cic. II. In milit. lang., *copiae*, *arum*, troops, forces (very common in Caesar): *copiae militares*, Suet.: *equitum peditumque*, Caes.: Liv.: *navales, pedestresque*, id.: *exiguae*, a mere handful of troops, Cic. Rare in this sense in sing.: *omnis armatorum copia*, id.: and absol.: Cn. Pomp. in id. III. In reference to action: ability, power, opportunity, means. With *gen. of gerund*: *copia latitandi*, an opening for evasion, Lucr. With *Inf.*: *quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat*, who had the means of so doing, Sall. With *Subj.*: *tecum sine metu ut sit, copia est*, Ter. Absol.: *neque, si cupiam, copia est*, Pl.: *pro copia, according to one's ability or means*, Liv. And in gen.: *facere copiam*, to impart, bestow: with *Dat.* and *Gen.*: *facere omnibus civibus consilii sui copiam*, Cic.

cōpīlāe, *arum, f. plu. dim.* [copla] a small number of troops: Brut. in Cic. **cōpīōsē**, *adv.* in great abundance, copiously, plentifully: in provinciam copiose profectus erat, well supplied, Cic. II. Of style: *fully, at length*, etc.: id. Comp. and Sup.: id. **cōpīōsus**, *a. um, adj.* [copla] plentiful: *furnished abundantly with, well supplied, rich, wealthy*, etc. (both of persons and things: opp. to *inops*): *constr.* with *Abl.*, *ab*, or *absol.*: *rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus*, Cic.: a frumento, well supplied in respect of corn, id.: *urbs*, id. II. Of eloquence, style, etc.: *copious in expression, eloquent, fertile*, etc.: *ad dicendum*, id.: *vir*, Liv.

cōpīs, *is, adj.* [for *co-op-is*, fr. *op-ia* in *opes*: cf. *inops*] (ante-class. for *copiosus*) abundantly supplied, wealthy, rich: Pl.

cōpūla, *ae. f.* a band, rope, thong, tie (rare): *tortae, ship's rigging*, Pl.: *dura copula canem tenet*, Ov. Fig.: a bond, connection: of love: *irrupta copula tenet, indissoluble bond*, Hor. [For *co-ap-ula*, fr. *con*, and *ap* in *ap-tus*, *aptus*.] (Hence Ital. *coppia*; Fr. *couple*.)

cōpūlatiō, *ōnis, f.* [copulo] a coupling, joining, connecting: *copulationes*

et *adhaesiones atomorum inter se*, Cic. Absol.: *social union*: id.

cōpūlātus, *a. um, Part.* [copulo].

II. *Adj.*: *joined together, united, connected*: *nilhil est animis copulatum*, Cic.: *verba* (opp. to *simplicia*), id. Comp.: id.

cōpūlo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* (part. perf. contr. *coplata*, Lucr.) [copula] to couple, bind or tie together, connect, unite. With *cum*: *tu honestatem cum voluptate copulabis*? Cic. With *inter* and *pron. reflect.*: *an haec inter se Jungi copularique possint*, id. With *Dat.*: id. With *acc.* alone, *concordiam*, Liv. 2. *Pass.* as *v. dep.*: Pl.

cōquā, *ae. f.* [coquus] a female cook: Pl.

cōquīno, *i. v. a.* [id.] to cook: Pl.

cōquīnus, *a. um, adj.* [coquo] pertaining to cookery (rare): *forum*, Pl.

cōquō, *xi, ctum, i. v. a.* (pres. Subj. *coquint*, Pl.) to cook, prepare for table; to boil, fry, bake, etc.: *cenam* (i. e. the provisions), Pl.: *cibaria*, Liv.: Cic. Absol.: Pl. II. *Meton.*: to prepare by fire, bake, burn, parch, etc.: *carbones, burn charcoal*, Cato: *locus quem non coquit sol, does not parch*, Varr.: Virg. 2. to ripen, mature, *poma matura et cocta decidunt*, Cic. Hence to rot, turn (anything) to rottenness: *opsonia*, Hor. 3. to digest (= *concoquo*), Cic. III. Fig.: of the mind: to consider, meditate upon; contrive, plan: Pl.: *consilia secreto*, Liv.

2. to vex, harass, torment, disturb: *femineae ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant*, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *πεινω* and *πείσσω* (= *πειν-ω*). For Lat. *c* or *qu* corresponding to Gr. *π*, cf. *equus*, *ἵππος*; *sequor*, *ἑπομαι*.] (Hence Ital. *cuocere*; Fr. *cuire*.)

cōquus (also written *cōcus*), *i. m.* [coquo] a cook: Pl.: Cic.

cōr, *cordis, n.* the heart: Cic. 2. *Meton.*: a person: *lectos juvenes fortissima corda, bravest hearts*, Virg.

II. Fig.: the heart, as the seat of the passions, soul, feeling: *videas corde amare inter se, heartily, cordially*, Pl.: *corde et genibus tremit*, Hor. Hence, *cordi esse alicui, to be in one's heart; to be agreeable, dear, to one's liking* (= *voluptati*): Cic.: *adeo extinguere vestigia urbis cordi est*, Liv.: *eventi facile quod Diis cordi esset*, id.

2. Also regarded by the ancients as the seat of wisdom: *mind, judgment*, etc.: *hoc est non modo cor non habere, sed ne palatum quidem, not only no sense, but not even taste*, Cic. [Cor is for *cord*: cf. Gr. *καρδία*, *καρ*; Goth. *hairtō*, Eng. *heart*, O. H. G. *hērza*.] (Hence Ital. *cuore*; Fr. *cœur*.)

cōraliū or **cūraliū**, *ii, n.* = *κοράλλιον*, Ion. *κουράλιον*, red coral: in pl., coral beads, Ov. (*cūrali*).

cōram, *adv.* and *prep.* in the presence of, in the face of. *Adv.*: *si coram potius me praesente dixissent, face to face*, Cic.: *ut veni coram, when I came into your presence*, Hor. 2. *Absol.*:

in one's own person, personally (as opp. to mere hearsay): *coram adesse*, Virg.: *eadem fere quae ex nuntia literisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, with his own eyes*, Caes. 3. Of time: on the spot, immediately: Suet. II. *Prep.* with *Abl.*: *coram genero meo quae dicere ausus es?* Cic.: *te coram, in your presence*, Hor. [For *co-or-am*, fr. *or*, *or-is*, "the face": cf. *pal-am*, *clam*.]

corbis, *is, comm.*, mostly *f.* a wicker basket: *messoria*, Cic.

corbita, *ae. f.* [corbis] a slow-sailing ship of burden: Cic. (Hence Sp. *corbeta*; Fr. *corvette*.)

corbūla, *ae. f. dim.* [id.] a little basket: Pl.: Suet.

corcūlum, *i. n. dim.* [cor] a little heart: Pl. As a term of endearment: id.

cordatē, *adv.* prudently, wisely: Pl.

cordatus, *a. um, adj.* [cor] wise, prudent, sagacious: *egregie cordatus homo*, Enn. in Cic.

cor-dōlium, *ii, n.* [doleo] heart-ache, sorrow of heart, grief: Pl. (Hence Ital. *cordoglio*; Sp. *cordojo*.)

cōriandrum, *i. n.*; also, *us, i. f.* [*κορίανδρον*] coriander: Pl.

cōriārīus, *i. m.* [corium] a tanner, currier, Plin.

Cōrīnthiūm aes [Corinthus] an alloy of gold, silver, and copper, used for costly ornaments, etc.: Cic. Hence *vasa Corinthia*, vessels made of it, id.: *Corinthia supellex*, id.: and absol.: *Corinthia, orum, n. plu.* (sc. *vasa*): id.

cōriūm, *ii, n.* (corius, *ii, m. Pl.*) skin, hide, leather: Cic.: *has (turres) coriis intexerant*, Caes.: *allicul corium concidere, to tan his hide*, i. e. to cudgel him, Pl. Proverb.: *canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto*, i. e. it is difficult to change our habits, Hor. Of plants: *bark, rind*: Plin. 2. *Meton.*: a leather whip, thong, or strap: Pl. [Orig. *scorium*; cf. *scortum*, *q. v.*] (Hence Ital. *cuojo*; Fr. *cuir*.)

corneolus, *a. um, adj. dim.* [corneus] horny, of horn (rare): applied to a small object only, Cic.

(1) **corneus**, *a. um, adj.* [cornu] of horn, horny (rare): *rostrum*, Cic.: Ov.

(2) **corneus**, *a. um, adj.* [cornus] pertaining to the cornel tree; of cornel-wood: *virgulta*, Virg.: *arcus*, Ov.

cornicen, *inis, m.* [cornu cano: cf. *tibicen*, *tubicen*, etc.] a horn-blower, a player on the horn: Liv.: Cic.

cornīcor, *i. v. dep.* [cornix] to caw like a crow (v. rare): Pers.

cornīcūla, *ae. f. dim.* [id.] a (poor) little crow: Hor. (Hence Ital. *cornacchia*; Fr. *corneille*.)

cornīcūlārīus, *i. m.* [corniculum] a soldier who had been presented with a corniculum (q. v.), and thereby promoted; an adjutant of a centurion or tribune, etc.: Suet.

cornīcūlum, *i. n. dim.* [cornu] a little horn: Plin. 2. *Meton.*: a

horn-shaped decoration given as a reward for bravery: Liv.

corniger, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [cornu gero] horn-bearing, horned (poet.): cervi, Lucr.: Ov.: fluvius Hesperidum (rivers being represented with bull-like head, tauriformis), Virg.

corni-pēs, ēdis, *adj.* horn-footed, hoofed (poet.): equi, Virg.

cornix, icis, *f.* a crow: the carrion crow: rauca, garrula, loquax, Lucr.: Ov.: Cic. Its appearance on the left side was considered as a favourable omen: id.: and its cries as a sign of rain: aquae augur annosa cornix, Hor. From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes, is taken the proverb: cornicum oculos confingere, to bite the biters, Cic. [Cf. cor-vus, and Gr. κόρ-αξ, κόρ-ωνη. The radical idea is found in κρῖναι, to croak.]

cornu, ūs (seldom ū) *n.* (cornum, i, n., Ov.): a horn (of cattle): Cic. II. Meton. of things resembling a horn in substance or in form: a hoof: Virg.

2. the bill of a bird: Ov. 3. the horns of the moon: Virg. 4. the branches of a river: Ov. 5. the arm of a bay: a tongue of land: Caes. in Cic. 6. the ends of the sailyards: Virg. 7. the cone of a helmet in which the crest was placed: Liv. 8. the end of a stick round which books were rolled: Ov. 9. the tip of a bow: id. 10. the horn-shaped side of the cithara (perh. the sounding-board): Cic. 11. the point or extremity of a place, Liv. 12. the wing of an army (one of the three main divisions; of which also the extreme wing, consisting of cavalry, was only a part): Caes. Whence, fig.: cornua disputationis tuas commovere, Cic.

B. Of objects made of horn: a bow: Virg. 2. a horn, trumpet (disting. from lituus by its sound, and from tuba by its bent form): Cic.: Tac.

3. a lantern: Pl. 4. an oil-cruet: Hor. 5. a funnel, Virg. III. Fig.: as an emblem of courage, strength, might: tunc pauper cornua sumit, gains strength, courage, Ov.: tu (sc. amphora) addis cornua pauperi, Hor. [Cf. Gr. κέρας; Goth. haurn; Eng. horn.] (Hence It. corno; Fr. corne.)

cornucopiae (better cornu copiae) the horn of the goat Amalthea, placed among the stars as the emblem of fruitfulness and plenty: Pl.

cornum, i, n. [cornus] the cornel-cherry: Virg.

cornum, i, n. a horn: v. cornu.

cornus, i, *f.* a cornel-cherry, dogwood tree: Virg. 2. Meton.: a javelin made of cornel-wood: Ov. [Cf. Gr. κρῖνον, κρῖναι.]

cornutus, a, um, *adj.* [cornu] horned: animalia, Varr.: Col.

corolla, ae, *f.* dim. [for coron-ula, fr. corona] a little wreath or garland (mostly poet.): Pl.

corollarium, ii, n. [corolla] orig.

a garland of flowers; later, a wreath of thin metal silvered or gilt, given as a reward to actors, etc.: scenorum corollaria, Cic. 2. Gen.: a gift, present, douceur: id.

corona, ae, *f.* a garland, wreath, crown: Cic.: Hor. (Concerning the different kinds of garlands or crowns, civica, muralis, navalis, etc., given as rewards of bravery, v. Smith's Ant. 118.) A symbol of sovereignty: regni corona (= diadema), Virg. Phr.: sub corona vendere: to sell captives as slaves (since they were crowned with a chaplet), Caes.: Liv. So, sub corona venire, to be sold by public auction, id.: sub corona venundari, Tac. 2. a constellation; the Crown (acc. to the fable, Ariadne transferred to heaven): Virg. II. Meton. of objects in the form of a crown: a circle of men, bystanders in a court of justice, etc.: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic.

2. Milit. i. t. the besiegers round a hostile place, who attacked it on all sides: militum, Caes.: oppidum coronā circumdatum, Liv. Also, a circle of men, for the defence of a place: id. [Cogn. with Gr. κρῖν-ος, κρῖναι; Lat. cur-vus, cir-cus, etc.] (Hence Fr. couronne.)

coronarīus, a, um, *adj.* [corona] pertaining to a wreath: Plin. Esp. coronarium aurum, a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general: Cic.

corōno, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to crown, wreath: templa, Ov.: cratera, Virg.: vina, id.: magna coronari Olympia (Gk. constr.), to be crowned in the Olympic games, Hor. II. Meton.: to surround, encompass: silva coronat aquas, Ov.: omnem aditum custode coronant, Virg.

corporeus, a, um, *adj.* [corpus] corporeal, Lucr.: Cic. II. composed of flesh, fleshy: humerus (Pelopis, opp. eburneus), Ov.

corpulentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] corpulent, fleshy, fat (rare): Pl.

corpus, ōris, *n.* any object perceptible by the senses, body, substance (opp. to mens, animus, anima): tangere aut tangi nō corpus nulla potest res, Lucr.: corpus intelligi sine loco non potest, Cic.: aquae, Lucr. II. the animal body: animi voluptates et dolores nasci fatemur e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic.: mortale corpus, Hor. 2. Esp. the flesh: ossa subjecta corpori, Cic.: amittere, to lose flesh: id. 3. a lifeless body, a corpse (= cadaver): Caes.: Liv. Hence (poet.), the souls of the dead, the shades or departed spirits, Virg. 4. the trunk, as opp. to the head: Virg.: Ov.

III. Periphrastically for the individual, the person: devotis corporibus, having devoted themselves to death, Liv.: longe ante omnia corpora Nisus emicat, far before all his companions, Virg. IV. Fig.: any aggregation of parts constituting a whole; a body

corporate, community, corporation, etc.: Cic.: ex uno corpore peudebat, Ov.: corpus civitatis, political body, Liv.: ipsi ejusdem corporis erant, of the same rank, id.: so, of a book (just as we say, a body of Divinity): utros ejus habueris libros—duo enim sunt corpora—an utrosque, nescio, two distinct works, Cic.: juris Romani, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Ital. corpo; Fr. corps, and, from it, Eng. corpse; also Fr. corsage.)

corpusculum, i, n. dim. [corpus] a little body, most freq. of atoms: Cic.: quantula sint hominum corpuscula, puny frames, Juv.

cor-rādo (conr.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to scrape or rake together (rare): corpora, Lucr. Esp. of money: minus decem conradet allunde, Ter. 2. Fig.: to procure with difficulty: fidem dictis nostris, Lucr.

corrāsus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [cor-rado].

correctio (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [corrigo] a making straight; an amendment, improvement, correction (rare): philosophiae veteris, Cic. 2. In rhetoric: a correction of what has been said by substituting something stronger or more important: id.

corrector (conr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] a corrector, improver (rare): corrector atque emendator nostras civitatis, reformer, Cic. Absol.: corrector Bestius, a preacher of morals, Hor.

cor-rēpo (conr.), psi, 3. v. n. to creep together, to creep along, to creep or slink to a place (rare): In aliquam onerariam, Cic.: quol non correput membra pavore, creep with fear, Lucr.

correatē (conr.), ado, *shortly*: Ov.

correatus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corripio].

cor-rīdeo (conr.), 2. v. n. to laugh together, violently or loudly (v. rare). Fig.: to smile, look pleasant, Lucr.

corrīgia, ae, *f.* [corrigo] a shoe-tye, shoe-latchet: Cic. (Hence It. coreggia, scoreggia; Sp. correa; Fr. courroie.)

cor-rīgo (conr.), rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. [rego] to straighten, make straight; set right, bring into order: Plin.

II. Fig.: to correct, improve, amend, reform: quae corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videtur, Cic.: praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv. (Hence It. scor-gere, and corrigere in accorgeri.)

cor-rīpo (conr.), ripui, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to seize upon, snatch up, tear away; to take up, lay hold of, etc.: hominem corripui et suspendi jussit, Cic.: arcumque manu celeresquo sagittas, Virg.: me intro corripui, I went hastily in-doors, Ter. Poet.: viam, gradum, etc., to set out quickly, to hasten: viam, Virg.: gradum, quicken one's pace, Hor. 2. to carry off, rob, plunder, usurp: pecunias, Cic.: sacram effligem, Virg. 3. Of fire, diseases, etc.: to attack, seize, carry off, etc.: flamma corripuit tabulas, id.: nec

singula morbi corpora corripunt, id.

4. Of the passions, emotions, etc.: to seize upon, attack, carry away (mostly poet.): hunc plausus hiantem corripuit, has carried away, charmed, Virg.: correpta cupidine, Ov. II. Fig.: to take to task, chide, blame, rebuke, reprove: convicio, Caes.: clamoribus maximis iudices corripuerunt, Cael. in Cic. 2. to accuse, inform against, bring to trial: Tac.

cor-rōbōro (conr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to strengthen, to brace up, invigorate, corroborate: quum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, i. e. was grown up, Cic. Fig.: virtutem, id.: eloquentiae famam, Tac.: conjuratorem nascentem, to encourage, Cic.

cor-rōdo (conr.), si, sum, j. v. a. to gnaw, gnaw to pieces (rare): Cic.: Juv.

cor-rōgo (conr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to bring together by entreaty, to get by begging, or simply, to collect: suos necessarios, Cic.: auxilia ab sociis, Liv.: pecuniam, Caes. (Hence Fr. *corvée* from *corrogata*.)

cor-rōsus (conr.), a, um, Part. [cor-rodō]. (Hence Fr. *creux*.)

cor-rūgo (conr.), no perf., atum, i. v. a. to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle (rare): ne sordida mappa corruget nares, i. e. produce loathing in you, cause you to turn up your nose, Hor.

cor-rumpo (conr.), rūpi, ruptum, j. v. a. lit. to break up; hence, to destroy, waste, spoil, corrupt, taint, deface, etc.: frumentum flumine atque incendio corruerunt, Caes.: conclusa aqua facile corrumptur, becomes foul, Cic.: nec casla liquidi corrumptur usus olivi, is adulterated, Virg.: ocellos lacrimis, to disfigure, Ov.: corrupto caeli tractu, through a blight in the atmosphere, Virg. II. Fig.: to tamper with, falsify: tabulas publicas, Cic. 2. to corrupt, mar the excellence of: mores civitatis, id.: libertatem, Tac.: disciplinam, id.: nutrices fidem, to bribe, Ov. 3. Of persons: to corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead: mulierem, Ter.: (vitiosi principes) non solum obsunt, ipsi quod corrumptunt, sed etiam quod corrumptunt, Cic. Esp.: to bribe, buy over, etc.: aliquem pecunia, id.: auro, Sall.

cor-rūo (conr.), ūi, j. v. n. and a. to fall together, fall through, break down, fall, sink to the ground, etc.: Neutr.: tabernae duae corruerunt, Cic.: arbor labefacta ictibus innumeris corruit, Ov.: Liv. Fig.: quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit, id. II. Act. (rare): to heap together: divitias, Pl.

corruptō (conr.), adv. corruptly: nequē depravate neque corrupte iudicare, Cic.

corruptēla (conr.), ae, f. [corruptus, corumpo] a means of misleading or undoing; corruption, seduction, bribery, etc.: adolescentulum corruptelarum illecebris irretire, by the temptations of corrupting vice, Cic.: via corruptelae, path of corruption, Liv.: mulierum, Cic. II. Meton.: a corrupter, seducer, misleader: communis corruptela nostrum liberum, Ter.

corruptio (conr.), ōnis, f. [corumpo] a breaking down, spoiling; corruption (v. rare): Tac.: morbum appellat totius corporis corruptionem, Cic. (Hence It. *corruzione*.)

corruptor (conr.), ōris, m. [corumpo] a misleader, corrupter, seducer, briber: hominum corruptor, Pl.: juventutis, Cic. (Hence It. *corruptore*.)

corruptrix (conr.), icis, f. [id.] she that corrupts or seduces: or a d., seducing, corrupting (v. rare): provincia, Cic.

corruptus (conr.), a, um, Part. [corumpo]. II. Adj.: spoiled, corrupt, bad: aqua, Auct. B. Alex.: iter factum corruptius imbrī, roads rendered still more foul by rain, Hor. Sup., Sall.

cortex, icis, m. and f., the bark, rind, or outer covering of plants: Cic. 2. Esp. the bark of the cork-tree, cork, used for stoppers and in swimming: Hor. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, to swim without corks, i. e. need no further assistance, id. (Hence through low Lat. *excorticea*, Ital. *scorza*; Fr. *écorce*, *écorcher*.)

cortina, ae, f., a round vessel, a kettle, caldron: Pl. 2. the tripod of Apollo in the form of a caldron: Virg. Hence also a tripod as a sacred offering: Suet. 3. Meton.: anything caldron-shaped (v. rare): the vault of heaven: Enn.: a circle of heavens: Tac. [Cogn. with *corona*, *curvus*, and Gr. *κυρτός*.]

cōrulus, i, v. corylus.

cōrus, v. caurus.

cōrusco, i. v. a. and n. to thrust or push with the horns (rare): caput opponis cum eo coruscans, Cic.: Lucr.

II. Meton.: to vibrate, brandish, shake, wave, etc. (poet.). Act.: hastam, telum, Virg.: frontemque (hostia) coruscat, Juv. Neutr.: apes pennis coruscant, Virg. 2. to flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate: elucet aliae (apes) et fulgore coruscant, id. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. *κορύσσω*; cf. also *κυρίσσω*.]

cōruscus, a, um, adj. [v. *corusco*] (poet. word), waving, vibrating, tremulous: silvae, Virg. II. flashing, gleaming, glittering: fulgura, Lucr.: ignis, Hor.: sol, Virg.

corvus, i, m. a raven: Ov.: Hor. Proverb.: in cruce corvos pascere, to be crucified or hanged, id. II. Meton.: a military implement, a grapple: Curt. [For etym. v. *cornix*.] (Hence It. *corvo*; and, through *corvillus*, Fr. *corbeau*.)

cōrycus, i, m. = *κωρυκος*, a sack filled with chaff or sand, on which the athlete practised with their fists

Fig.: corycus laterum et vocis meas Bestia, my butt, Cic.

cōrŷlētum, i, n. [corylus] a copse of hazel-trees: Ov.

cōrŷlus (corulus), i, f. = *κόρυλος*, a hazel or filbert tree: Virg.: Ov.

cōrŷmbifer, i, m. [corymbus fero] bearing clusters of ivy berries, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

cōrŷmbus, i, m. = *κόρυμβος*, a cluster of fruit or flowers, esp. a cluster of ivy-berries: Virg.: Ov.

cōrŷphaeus, i, m. = *κορυφαῖος*, a leader, chief, head: Cic.

cōrŷtos, i, m. = *χωρυτός*, a quiver: Virg.: Ov.

cōs, cōtis, f. any hard stone, flint-stone: Cic.: Liv. In plur. cotes: cliffs, crags: duris in cotibus, Virg. II.

Esp. a whetstone, hone, grindstone: Plin.: Hor. Fig.: id.: Cic. [Cos is for *co-tis*; cf. Gr. *κῶ-νος*, Lat. *cuneus*, Eng. *ho-ne*. V. *cautes*.]

cosmēta, ae, m. = *κοσμητής*, an adorning: a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and decoration of his mistress: Juv.

costa, ae, f. a rib: Virg. II. Meton.: a side, a wall: costae aheni id.: navium, Plin. (Hence It. *costa*; Sp. *cuesta*; Fr. *côte*; also It. *costato*; Sp. *costado*; Fr. *côté*.)

costum, i, n. = *κόστος*, an oriental aromatic plant: Hor.

cōthurnatus, a, um, adj. [cothurnus] wearing the cothurnus; elevated, lofty, tragic: vates, Ov.

cōthurnus, i, m. = *κόθορνος*, a high Grecian hunting-boot, laced up in front, and reaching to the middle of the leg: Virg.: Juv. 2. the buskin worn by tragic actors (while soccus was the shoe of the comic actor): magnumque loqui nitique cothurno, to strut in the buskin, Hor. Hence meton. for tragedy: id. II. In gen.: a high Grecian shoe: Cic.

cotidianus and **cotidie**, v. quotid.

cottābus, i, m. = *κότταβος*, a game consisting in the dashing of a liquid upon a brazen vessel: v. Smith's Ant. 120. Hence, 2. a clap, stroke: bubuli cottabi, strappado, Pl.

cottāna (cotons, coctona, and coc-tana), orum, n. plu. [a Syrian word] a kind of small Syrian figs: Juv.

cottidiē, **cottidiānus**, v. quotidie, &c.

cōturnix, icis, f. a quail: Juv.: Lucr.: Pl.

Cōus, a, um, adj. [Cos] of the island of Cos, Coan: neut. as subst.: Coanum (sc. vinum), Coan wine: Hor. Plur.: Coa, orum, n. Coan garments (thin and transparent): id.

cōvinārius (covinn.), i, m. [cavinus] a soldier who fought from a chariot: Tac.

cōvinus (covinn.), i, m. [Celtic word] a war-chariot of the Britons and Belgae: Lucan.

coxa, ae, f. the hip: Cels.: also, the

hip-bone: Plin. Ep. [Cf. Gr. κοχώνη (for κοχώνη) κοχ-κυσ; A.S. *hah-sa*; Eng. *hou, h.*] (Hence It. *coscia*; Fr. *cuisse*.)
coxendix, icis, f. [coxa] the hip: Pl.: Suet.

orābro, ōnis, m. a hornet: Virg. Proverb.: irritare crabrones, to stir up a hornet's nest, Pl. (Hence It. *calabrone*.)

orambē, ōs, f. = κράμβη, a kind of cabbage: Plin. Fig.: crambe repetita, stale repetitions, Juv.

orāpūla, ae, f. = κραιπάλη, drunkenness, debauch, esp. in its consequences, the next day's sickness, headache, etc.: Cic. (Hence Fr. *crapule*.)

orāpūlarius, a, um, adj. [crapula] pertaining to drunkenness: Pl.

orās, adv. to-morrow: Cic.: cras mane, early to-morrow morning, Id.

II. In gen.: the future: Hor. As neut. subst., istud cras, Mart.: Pers.

orassā, adv. thickly: Col. II. grossly, rudely: crasse illepidēve compositum poema, Hor.

orassitudo, inis, f. [crassus] thickness, density: parietum, Caes.: aeris, Cic.

orassus, a, um, adj. solid, thick, dense; fat, gross, etc. (opp. to liquidus and tenuis): unguentum, Hor.: cruor, Virg.: toga, Hor.: aer, a thick atmosphere, Cic. Poet.: crassae aquae, swollen, Ov. II. Fig.: munusculum levidense, crasso filo, of coarse thread, i.e. of little value, Cic.: Ofellus crassa Minerva, i.e. of homely common sense, Hor. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *grasso*; Sp. *graso*; Fr. *gras*, *graisse*; Eng. *grease*.)

orastinus, a, um, adj. [cras] to-morrow's: dies, Cic.: Titan, Virg.: tempora, Hor. Adv.: die crastini (locative), to-morrow, Pl. Absol.: in crastinum differre, Cic.

orātēr, ēris, m. (Gr. Acc. S. cratera, Pl. crateras, Virg.) = κρατήρ, a vessel for mixing wine in, a bowl: Ov.: Virg.

2. Meton.: of things resembling a crater: an oil-vessel: Virg.: a constellation, the Cup: Ov.: of a volcano, Lucr. (Hence Fr. *cratère*; Eng. *crater*.)

orātōra, ae, f. [=crater, q. v.] a vessel in which wine was mingled with water, a bowl: Cic.: Hor. 2. Meton.: a constellation, the Cup: Cic.

orātis (acc. cratium, Pl.), is, f. wicker- or hurdle-work, a hurdle (mostly in plur.): Hor.: Virg.: a harrow, Id. Also, a kind of basket placed on the heads of malefactors, into which stones were thrown by way of punishment: Pl.: Liv. 2. Milit. i. i. fascines (used for filling up trenches, etc.): Caes.: Liv. Applied to a kind of shield: salignas umbonum crates, Virg. II. Meton.: favorum, a hoenycomb, Id.: epinae, the joints of the back-bone, Ov.: pectoris, rib, Virg. [Cf. Gr. κάρταλον; Goth. *haurds*, Eng. *hurdle*.] (Hence It. *grada*, *gradella*; Sp. *grade*.)

orēatio, ōnis, f. [creo] (v. rare): creating, producing, begetting: Ulp.

II. a choosing to an office, election: magistratum, Cic.

creator, ōris, m. (id.) a creator, author, begetter, founder (rare): Achillis, further, Ov.: hujus urbis, founder, Cic.

orēatrix, icis, f. (id.) she who brings forth or produces, a mother (poet.): natura creatrix rerum, Lucr.: Virg.

orēber, bra, brum, adj. [cogn. with cre-sco] thick, pressed together; frequent, numerous (opp. to rarus): crebris arboribus succis, many trees together, Caes.: crebri cecidere caelo lapides, Liv.: Cic.: ignes quam creberrimi, Sall.: crebriores literae nuntique, Caes.: ictibus crebris, repeated, Hor. II. crowded with, abounding in: creber arundinibus tremulis lucus, Ov.: creber procellis Africus, Virg.: (Thucydides) creber rerum frequentia, very full of matter, Cic.

crēbesco, v. crebresco.

crēbresco (crebesco), brūi (būi), 3. v. n. insep. [creber] to thicken, become frequent, increase, gain strength: crebrescent optatae aurae, freshen, Virg.: bellum, Tac.: licentia et impunitas, Id.: sermo, Virg. With a clause as subject: per idoneos socios crebrescit vivere Agrippam, it is rumoured, the report gains ground, Tac.

crēbritas, ātis, f. (id.) thickness, closeness, frequency: literarum, Cic.

crēbro, adv. repeatedly, frequently, again and again: Cic. Comp.: perlucet villa crebrius quam cribrum, i.e. it has more holes in it, Pl. Sup.: creberrime, Cic.

crēdibilis, e, adj. [credo] trustworthy, worthy of belief, credible: Cic.: credibile est, with Accus. and Inf.: Tac.

crēdibiliter, adv. credibly: non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspicose quidem, Cic.

crēditor, ōris, m. [credo] a trustor, lender, creditor: fraudare creditores, Cic.: Liv.

crēdo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. (pres. subj. credam, Pl.: credas, Id.: also, credulū, is, it, etc., Id. passim): to entrust, consign, etc.: constr. with Acc. and Dat., or either alone: allicui grandem pecuniam, Cic.: militi arma, Liv.: se suaque omnia allenissimis, Caes.: perfidis se credidit hostibus, entrusted himself to, Hor.: pennis se caelo, Virg. II. to put faith in, have trust or confidence in, (with Dat.): virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall.: praesenti fortunae, Liv.: allicui male creditur, they are looked upon with suspicion, Hor. 2. to trust the words of any one, give credence to, believe: mihi crede, believe me, take my word, Cic.: Hor.: mihi credite, Cic. More rarely, crede mihi, Id. Pass. impers.: haec eadem licet et nobis laudare: sed illis creditur, Juv.: Instead of which Ovid also uses the personal pass.: certe credemur, ait, si verba

sequatur exitus, Ov. Of things, with Acc.: fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes.: and in pass.: res tam scelestae credi non potest, Cic. 3. In gen., to be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose. With Acc. and Inf.: id.: Caes. (passim). Also with Acc. alone: fortem crede bonumque, believe him a brave man and good, Hor.: Quint. Phr.: crederes, you (i.e. any one) would have thought, Liv.: so, credas, one would imagine, Juv. Pass. impers.: satis creditum est, it is believed on good evidence, Liv.: credito, it being believed (with infin. noun sentence), Tac. Absol.: like opinor, puto, etc., as a considerate, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion: I believe, I dare say, I suppose: si te jam, Catullina, interici jussero, credo, erit verendum mihi, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *prat* (=fides): credo = *crad-dhāmi*, in which *crad-dhāmi* = *crīdhāmi*. V. do.] (Hence It. *credere*; Fr. *croire*.)

crēdūlitas, ātis, f. [credulus] trustfulness, easiness of belief, credulity: Ov.: Tac.

crēdūlus, a, um, adj. [credo], easy of belief, trustful, credulous, too confiding. Absol.: senes, easily imposed on, gullible, Cic. With Dat.: Virg.: quam minimum credula postero, placing little trust in to-morrow, Hor. With in and Acc.: in vitium too ready to believe a fault, Ov. 2. Transf.: of inanimate objects (esp. poet.): credula res amor est, Id.: spes animi mutui, Hor.

crēmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to burn to ashes, consume by fire: urbem, Liv.: frondem et herbas, Ov. Esp. of the burning of the dead: Sulla primus o patriciis Corneliis igni voluit cremari, Cic. Of the burning of victims in sacrifices: Ov.: of things devoted: Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

crēmor, ōris, m. the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances; pulp, broth, cream, etc.: Pl.: Ov.

orēo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make, create; begot, bring forth, produce: unde omnes natura creet res, auctet, aliatque, Lucr.: censet enim artis maxime proprium esse creare et gignere, Cic.: fortes creantur fortibus, bravery is transmitted from sire to son, Hor.: arboribus creandis, for propagating trees, Virg. Poet.: in part. perf. with Abl.: sprung from, begotten by, born of: Ov. II. to make or create a magistrate; to choose, elect: Cic.: Caes.: (tribuni) ad auxilium plebis creati, Liv. III. Of abstract things: to produce, prepare, cause, occasion: voluptatem meam inimicis, Pl.: errorem creat similitudo, Cic. [Cf. *cerus* (=creator) in Carm. Sal., and Hom. *κραίειναι*.]

crēper, ēra, ērum, adj. dusky, dark: hence, fig.: uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering: Varr.: creperi certamina belli, Luor. [Cogn. with Gr.

κρέπας; or taking the place of *en*, which is a forbidden initial combination in Latin.)

crepida, ae, f. = κρηπίς: a slipper or sandal, consisting only of a sole, without upper leather: Cic.: Liv.: Hor. Proverb.: ne sutor supra crepidam, let the cobbler stick to his last, Plin.

crepidatus, a, um, adj. [crepida] wearing soles or sandals: Cic.

crepido, ins, f. [κρηπίς] a ground, basis, foundation, pedestal: Plin. Fig.: tanquam crepidine sustineri, Cic. II. an elevated enclosure, brink; a dam, pier, bank, etc.: id.: Virg.: Liv.

crepidula, ae, f. dim. [crepida] a small sandal: Pl.

crepitaculum, crepito, l. n. dim. [crepitaculum, crepito] a small rattle: Lucr.

crepito, i. v. n. freq. [crepo] to rattle, crackle, clatter, rustle, etc.: crepito dentibus, my teeth chatter, Pl.: tenui rostro, Ov.: multa grandine nimbi, Virg.: flamma crepitante, Lucr. (Hence Sp. *gritar*.)

crepitus, ūs, m. [id.] a rattling, creaking, clattering, clashing, rustling, etc.: cardinum, Pl.: dentium, chattering, Cic.: armorum, Liv. 2. a loud breaking of wind (sc. ventris): Pl.: Cic.

crōpo, ōi, itum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to rattle, crack, creak, clatter, jingle, chink, etc.: foris, usu. explained of the warning sound given by a person about to come out; more prob. of the noise of the door itself, Pl.: Ter.: sonabile sistrum, Ov.: crepante pede, Hor.: nubes subito motu, Ov.: crepat ingens Sejanus, crackles in the fire, Juv. 2. to break with a crash: remi, Virg. 3. to break wind: Pl. II. Act.: to cause to sound, to rattle, rap, jingle, etc.: populus frequens laetum ter crepuit sonum, thrice gave the glad applause, Hor. 2. Fig.: to crack, prate, talk of, etc.: publicas res, Pl.: gravem militiam, Hor.: si quid Stertinius veri crepat, if what Stertinius is so full of, has any truth in it, id.

crepundia, orum, n. plu. [crepo] trinkets hung round infants' necks: Pl.: Cic.

crepusculum, l. n. dim. lit. little night, hence twilight, dusk of the evening (opp. to diluculum, dawn): Pl.: Ov. 2. darkness in gen.: per opaca crepuscula, id. (Cogn. with *creper*, q. v.)

creresco, crevi, crētum, i. v. n. incep. (infin. perf. sync. cresce, Lucr.) to grow, arise, spring, be born, come forth, appear: Lucr. Esp. in part. perf. cretus: arisen, sprung, descended from, born of (with Abl.): mortali semine, Ov.: corpore materno, Lucr.: Trojano a sanguine, Virg. Foll. by in and Acc., to grow or be turned into: in ramos brachia crescent, Ov. II. Of things already in existence: to grow up; thrive, increase in bulk, etc.: arbores crescent, Lucr.: ut (ostrea) cum luna pariter crescant, increase in size, Cic.: Liger ex nivibus creverat, was swollen, Caes.: crescit et invito lentus

in ore cibus, swells, Ov.: Juv. 2. to increase in number: non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, Cic. III. Fig.: to increase, grow, etc.: Inopia omnium, Liv.: crecit amor numi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit, Juv. 2. Esp. to rise or increase in distinction, honour, etc.: accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, might attain honour, Cic.: ille (Dumnorix) per se (Divitiacum) crevisset, had become great, Caes.: and absol.: cresendi in curia occasio, Liv. (Cresco is inceptive of *creo*, with intrans. signification.) (Hence Fr. *croître*.)

crēta, ae, f. chalk or a similar kind of earth: Plin.: used for whitening garments, Pl.: hence fig.: creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, i. e. removes all gloom from the mind, id. Also used for painting, adorning the face, etc.: Hor.: for seals: Cic. (cf. *cretula*): for marking the goal in a race-course: Plin.: used to make a white or favourable mark: sand ut creta an carbone notandi, Hor. (Hence Sp. *greda*: Fr. *craie*, *crayon*.)

crētātus, a, um, adj. [creta] marked with chalk, chalked: fasciae, Cic.: bos (decorated as an offering, or perhaps, whitened, the most acceptable offering being a white ox or bull), Juv.: ambitio, of candidates (who had their togas specially whitened), Pers.

crētēus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of chalk or clay: persona, Lucr.

crētio, ōis, f. [cerno] legal t. t. a formal declaration respecting the acceptance of an inheritance: Cic.

crētōsus, a, um, adj. [creta] abounding in chalk or clay: Ov.

crētula, ae, f. dim. [id.] white clay used for seals: Cic.

(1) **crētus**, a, um, Part. [cerno] sifted.

(2) **crētus**, a, um, Part. [creresco] arisen, born, etc.

cribrum, i, n. (v. *cer-no*) a sieve: Cic. Proverb.: imbrem in cribrum gerere, to pour water into a sieve (of fruitless effort), Pl.

crimen, ins, n. [v. *cer-no*] a charge or accusation; whether true or false: oft. with defining Gen.: crimen maleficii, ambitus, avaritiae, etc., Cic.: falsis criminibus circumventus, beset by false accusations, Catil. in Sall.: novis criminibus terrere, Virg.: crimina belli, pretexts, grounds, id.: esse in crimine, to be accused, Cic.: aliquid crimini dare (alicui), to make anything a matter of reproach, id. Meton.: an object of reproach, perpetuae crimen posteritatis, Ov. II. the offence or crime itself (rare in good prose, and not in Cic.): fateri, to confess one's guilt, Suet.: indicare, Liv.: Virg. 2. Poet. and meton.: an object representing a crime: pictas, caelestia crimina, vestes, i. e. representing the vices of the gods, Ov. 3. a cause of crime, a criminal: se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Virg.

crimīnatio, ōis, f. [crimīnor] an accusation, complaint: esp. in bad sense, calumny: inaudita criminatione accusatorum, Cic.: crimīnatio, qua in me absentem usus est, id. In plur.: id.: Tac.

crimīnator, ōis, m. [id.] an accuser: esp. in bad sense, a calumniator (v. rare): meus, Pl.: in alios criminator, Tac.

crimīno = crimīnor, to accuse: Pl.: Cic. (v. foll. art. *fin.*).

crimīnor, atus, i. v. dep. [crimen] with personal object: to bring a charge against, accuse: esp. in bad sense, to make false charges against, calumniate, defame: C. Marius Q. Metellum apud populum R. crimīnatus est, bellum illum ducere, accused him of prolonging the war, Cic.: also absol., Patres, to inveigh against, Liv. 2. With things as objects: to complain of, to charge with: potentiam meam invidiose crimīnabatur, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: de amicitia, quam a me violatam esse crimīnatus est, id. Absol.: to accuse, crimīnate: Tiberio crimīnante, Suet. 3. In pass.: Sullanas res defendere crimīnor, Cic.

crimīnōse, adv. by way of accusation, reproachfully, slanderously, etc.: crimīnose et suspiciose aliquid dicere, Cic.: Liv. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: Suet.

crimīnōsus, a, um, adj. [crimen] fond of accusation, reproachful, slanderous: orationes, Liv.: lambi, i. e. lampoons, Hor.: acerbus, crimīnosus, popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic.

2. blameworthy, involving blame, invidious: mihi crimīnosum esse possit, id.

crīnālis, e, adj. [crinis] pertaining to the hair, hairy: vitta, Ov.: Virg. Subst.: crīnale, a hair-pin, Ov.

crīnis, is, m. hair: esp. the long hair of women, forming locks or curls (cf. *capillus*); both sing. in collect. sense, and (more freq.) plur.: crines in ordine ponere, to arrange the hair, Ov.: crines passi, loose, disordered locks, Liv.: Virg.: crinibus trahi, to be dragged along by the hair of (her) head, id.: nigro crine decorus, jet-black locks, Hor. 2. Meton.: any object resembling hair; e. g. the tail of a comet: Virg. (From *crī-*, by transposition for *cir-*, seen also in *Skr. çiras*, head; v. *cerebrum*.) (Hence It. *crine*; Fr. *crin*.)

crīnītus, a, um, Part. [crinis]. II. Adj.: having long hair or locks: Apollo, Enn. in Cic.: male crīnīta puella, having poor, scanty hair, Ov. Meton.: galea, crested, Virg.: stella, a comet: Cic.

crīsōisulcans, antls, Part. [crispus sulco] igneum fulmen, the forked, furrow lightning: Poet. in Cic.

crīspo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [crispus]. Act.: to curl, crisp: capillum, Plin. 2. to set in trembling motion; to swing, brandish: blna hastilla, Virg. II. Neutr. (only

in imperf. part.): to be curled, uneven, wrinkled: *buxus*, Plin.: *nasus*, Pers.

oris *us*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* curled, crisped: *cincinnos*, Pl. Of persons: having curled hair, curly-headed: *id.* II. Meton.: curled, uneven, wrinkled: frons (of parsley), Col. 2. in tremulous motion, quivering: Virg.: pecten (i.e. plectrum), Juv. (Hence Fr. *crêpe*.)

orisso, *avi*, *i*, *v*, *n*. to move the thighs: Juv.

crista, *ae*, *f*. [perh. from same root as *crinis*] a tuft on the head of animals, esp. a cock's comb: Juv.: crest of a lapwing, Ov.: of a serpent, *id.* Proverb.: *illi surgunt cristae, his crest rises, he is cock-a-hoop*, Juv. 2. Meton.: the crest of a helmet, plume: Liv.: Virg. (Hence Ital. *cresta*; Fr. *crête*.)

oristatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [crista] tufted, crested: *ales*, Ov. 2. Meton.: plumed: *galeae*, Liv.: *Achilles*, Virg.

oriturus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *κριτικός*, *i*, *f*. fit or suitable for deciding, capable of judging: usu. as subst. *criticus*, *i*, *m*. a critic: Cic.: Hor.

orocœus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [crocus] pertaining to saffron: *odores*, Virg. 2. Meton.: saffron-coloured, yellow, golden: *flores*, *id.*: *acanthus*, *id.*

orōlo, *4*, *v*, *n*. to cry or croak as a raven: Pl. [Cf. Gr. *κρῶσω*.]

orōdōtilus, *i*, *m*. = *κροκοδείλος*, *a* crocodile: Cic. (Hence It. *cocodrillo*.)

orōcōtarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* pertaining to the preparation of saffron-coloured garments: *infectores*, Pl.

orōcōstula, *ae*, *f*. dim. [crocus] a saffron-coloured dress: Pl.

orōcous, *i*, *m*. and **orōcum**, *i*, *n*. = *κρόκος*, the crocus, Virg.: Ov.: Juv.

2. saffron, made from the plant, used as a perfume: Lucr.: Hor. 3. Meton.: saffron-colour: Virg.

orōtālum, *i*, *n*. = *κρίταλον*, a rattle, castanet, used to accompany certain dances: Cic.

or olābilitas, *ātis*, *f*. [cruciabillis, crucio] torment, torture: Pl.

orūo ābilitē, *adv.* with torture: Pl.: and Auct. B. Afr.

orūolimentum, *i*, *n*. [crucio] torture, torment, pain (rare): Cic.

or olātus, *ūs*, *m*. [id.] torture, torment, a torturing, execution: cum cruciatu necari, Caes.: cum cruciatu tuo istaec hodie verba funditas, i.e. to thy ruin, misfortune, Pl.: abi in malum cruciatum, away with you to the hangman, *id.* 2. in pl., appy.: instruments of torture: Cic.

crucio, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*. [crux] to crucify: Lact. II. In gen.: to put to the rack, to torture, torment (either bodily or mentally): *vigiliis et fame cruciari*, Cic.: ne crucia te, obsecro, do not torment yourself, Ter.: Hor. Reflect. (only in Pl. and Ter.), to afflict oneself, to grieve, be afflicted; ut miseræ matres cruciantur! Pl.: foll. by Acc. and Inf., *crucior bolum tantum*

mihī ereptum, I am dreadfully vexed that..., Ter.

orūcisālus, *i*, *m*. [crux salio] a cross-dancer: Pl.

orūdelis, *e*, *adj.* [crudus], cruel, unfeeling (disting. from *saevus*, ferocious; and from *immanis*, inhuman, monstrous) usu. foll. by *in* and *Acc.*, or absol.: *in liberos, cruel towards his children*, Cic.: *in patriam, id.* Absol.: *id.*: Sall. Of inanimate subjects: *crudele et exitiosum bellum*, Cic.: *foeda crudeliaque facinora facere*, Sall.: *poenae*, Ov. Comp.: *id.* Sup.: Nep. (Hence Fr. *cruel*.)

orūdelitas, *ātis*, *f*. [crudelis] cruelty, barbarity: with *in* and *Acc.*, or absol.: Cic.

orūdeliter, *adv.* cruelly, in a cruel manner: *tam acerbē tamque crudeliter cogitare*, Cic.

orūdesco, *dul*, *3*, *v*, *n*. [crudus] to become violent, grow worse: *coepit crudescere morbus*, Virg.: *pugna*, *id.*

orūditas, *ātis*, *f*. [id.] an overloading of the stomach, indigestion: Cic.

orūdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, raw, hard: of wounds, fresh: Ov. 2. Of food: not cooked: *exta*, Liv.: *caro*, Suet. Also of undigested food: *crudum pavonem in balnea portas*, Juv. 3. Of persons: suffering from indigestion, etc.: Cic.: Hor. Comp. *crudior*, suffering somewhat from indigestion, Cic. II. Gen.: raw, fresh, unripe, immature, crude (opp. to *maturus*): *poma*, *id.* Fig.: *dilem crudū adhuc servitū*, as yet raw and immature, Tac. Also in contr. with the weakness arising from age: *fresh, vigorous*: *cruda deo viridisque senectus*, Virg.: Tac. 2. unprepared, undressed: *caestus, made of raw hide, undressed leather*, Virg.

III. Fig.: rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless (poet.): *dicat me crudum virum esse*, Pl.: *Getae*, Ov.: *ensis*, Virg. 2. Of literary work, crude, unfinished: Pers. So of the voice, harsh, Cic. [Cf. *cru-or*, *cru-sta*: Gr. *κρῶος*, *κρῶπος*, *κρῶσις*, *κρῶσταλλος*: O.H.G. *hrāo* (Gen. *hrāwes*), Eng. *raw*.] (Hence Fr. *cru*.)

orūentē, *adv.* [cruentus], bloodily, cruelly, severely (post-Aug.): Just.

orūento, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*. [id.] to make bloody, to stain with blood, to besmear with gore: *manus suorum sanguine*, Nep.: *gladium*, Cic.: *tela*, Ov. Fig.: *haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio*, Cic. 2. to spot, pollute: Lucr.

orūentus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [from root of *crux*] gory, bloody, bloodstained: *cadaver Clodii*, Cic.: Liv.: *cruento aspectu*, Tac.: *gaudens Bellona cruentis, in shedding blood*, Hor. 2. blood-red, red: *myrta*, Virg. II. Meton. bloodthirsty, cruel (poet.): *Mars*, *id.*: *ille (Achilles) ferox belloque cruentior ipso*, Ov. Of abstr. subjects: *victoria*, Sall.: *pax*, Tac.

orūmēna (crumina), *ae*, *f*. a small pouch, purse, or bag (for money;

usually hanging from the neck): Pl. Meton.: non deficiente crumena, with purse never empty, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

orūmina, *ae*, *v*. crumena.

orūor, *ōris*, *m*. gore, blood from a wound (whilst *sanguis* is blood in gen.): *immerentis fluxit in terram Remi cruor*, Hor.: *inimici recentissimus cruor*, Cic. In plur.: Virg. 2. bloodshed, murder: *castus a cruore civilis, unstained by civil bloodshed*, Cic.: *adde cruorem stultitiae, add bloodshed to folly*, Hor. In plur.: *id.*

II. Sometimes poet. = *sanguis*, the blood in the body: Lucr. [Curdled, congealed blood; cf. *crudus*, *crusta*; Gr. *κρῶος*, *κρῶσταλλος*.]

cruppellarii, *orum*, *m*. plu. [a Celtic word] harnessed combatants among the Gauls: Tac.

orūriorepida, *ae*, *m*. [crux crepo] a fictitious name of a slave, from the blows which rattle on his shins: Pl.

orūrifragius, *i*, *m*. [crux frango] one whose legs or shins are broken: Pl.

orūs, *ūris*, *n*. a leg, shank, shin: Cic.: Virg. Of the supports ('legs') of a wooden bridge, Cat. [Etym. uncertain.]

crusta, *ae*, *f*. the hard surface of a body: rind, shell, crust, bark, etc.: *luti*, Lucr.: *fluminis, a covering or crust of ice*, Virg. II. Esp. t. t. of plastic art: plaster-work; inlaid work on walls or vessels, mosaic (in this sense pl.): Cic. Fig., of mere outside show, 'white-wash', Sen. (V. *crudus*, *cruor*.) (Hence It. *crosta*: Fr. *croûte*.)

crustulum, *i*, *n*. dim. [crustum] small pastry, confectionery: *ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores*, Hor.

crustum, *i*, *n*. [crusta] pastry, anything baked: Hor.: Virg.

crux, *ūcis*, *f*. a cross (which might be of various forms, either simply an upright pole, or with a piece of wood across it): *tollere in cruce*, to crucify, Cic.: so, *in cruce suffigere*, Hor.: *in cruce agere*, Cic.: *cruci affigere*, Tac. 2. Of persons, as a term of reproach: a gallows-bird: Pl. II. Meton.: torture, trouble, misery, destruction, etc.: *querere in malo cruce*, Ter.: *abi in malam cruce*! go and be hanged! Pl.: *i in cruce*, *id.*: and ellipt.: *in malam cruce*! *id.*

2. Of persons: aliqua mala crux, tormentor, plague, *id.* [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *croce*; Fr. *croix*.)

crypta, *ae*, *f*. = *κρυπτή*, a concealed subterranean passage, a vault, cavern, grotto: Suet.: Juv. (Hence It. *grotta*; Sp. *gruta*; Fr. *grotte*.)

crystallinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *κρυστάλλινος*, made of crystal, crystalline, crystal: *pila*, Plin. Subst. *crystallina*, *orum*, *n*. plur. (sc. *vassa*) crystal vases: Juv.

ōbīolāris, *e*, *adj.* [cubiculum] pertaining to a bed-chamber: Cic.

ōbīolārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a sleeping-chamber: lu-

cerna, Mart. Subst. cubicularius, il, m. a chamber-servant, a valet-de-chambre: Cic.

cubioŭlum, l, n. [cubo] a lying- or sleeping-room, bed-chamber: Cic.: Liv. ||. the elevated seat of the emperor in the theatres: Suet.

cubile, is, n. (id.) a place of rest, a couch, bed: mihi est cubile terra, Cic.: Liv.: extractus cubili, dragged out of bed, Tac. Esp. a marriage-bed: Jovis ascendere cubile, Virg. 2. Of animals: a nest, lair, etc.: id.: solis ab Hesperio cubili, the couch of the setting sun, Hor. ||. Fig.: avaritiae non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilla videre, the very den, Cic.

cubitalis, ālis, n. [cubitum], an elbow-cushion: Hor.

cubitalis, e, adj. (id.) pertaining to the elbow; hence, as a measure, a cubit long: Liv.

cubito, avi, i. v. n. freq. [cubo] to lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down (rare): Cic.

cubitum, l, n. (id.) the elbow: Virg.: Hor. Meton.: a cubit: Pl.: Clo. (Hence It. cubito; Sp. codo; Fr. coude.)

cubitus, ūs, m. (id.) a lying down (v. rare): Virg.: in plur. (= concubitus), Pl.

cubo, ōi (rarely avi), itum, i. v. n. to lie down, recline: in lectica cubans, Cic. 2. to lie in bed, sleep: cubitum ire, id. 3. Of sexual intercourse: Ter.

4. to recline at table: quo eorum loco quisque cubisset, Cic. 5. to keep one's bed (from illness): in morbo cubare, Pl. Absol.: trans Tiberim longe cubat, Hor.: Ov. ||. Of inanimate objects: esp. of places: to slope: Ustica cubans, Hor. (Cf. Gr. κυβ-, root of κυβω, κυβ-ος; Lat. incumbo, pro-cumbo, in which there is nasalization.) (Hence Fr. couver.)

cucullus, l, m. a cowl or hood fastened to a garment: Juv. [App. a redupl. form from root of cel-o, oc-cul-o.]

cuculus, ōcūlus, ōcūlus (also, cūculus), l, m. a cuckoo: Plin. As a term of reproach: Pl.: as nickname, esp. of dilatory husbandmen who defer pruning until the cuckoo is heard (after the vernal equinox): Pl.: Hor. (Cf. Skr. kokila-s; Gr. κόκκυξ.) (Hence Fr. coucou.)

cucumis, ōris, m. a cucumber: Virg. (Hence It. cocomero; Fr. concombre.)

cucurbita, ae, f. a gourd: Plin. 2. Meton. in medic.: a cupping-glass: Juv. [Appy. from the notion of roundness; cf. κυρ-τός, κύρ-βις, Lat. cur-vus. There is reduplication of the radical syllable.] (Hence It. cucurba; Fr. courge and gourde.)

cuculus, l, m. perh. i. q. cuculus, Pl. ōdo, i. v. a. to strike, beat, pound, knock, impinge upon (rare): aurum pila, beat it out, Plin.: Lucr. Pro-verb.: lataeo in me cudetur faba, I

shall suffer for that, Ter. 2. Of metals: to prepare by beating, to forge, fabricate: to stamp, forge (money): plumbeos numos, Pl.: argentum, Ter. Fig.: quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? Pl.

cujouimodi, v. modus.

cujimodi, v. modus.

cūjas, ātis [cujus] pron. interrog., of what country or town? old Nom. cu-jatis or quojatis: Enn. In Cic.: Pl.: quis et cūjas, who he was, and of what country, Liv.

cūjus (old orthogr. quoj.), a, um, pron. inter. [= quo-ius, fr. the stem quo-] pertaining to whom? of whom? whose? Pl.: cuja res sit, cujum periculum, Cic.: cujum pecus? an Meliboei? Virg. With nam subjoined: cujanam vox prope me sonat? whose voice can it be? Pl. ||. As pron. relat. adj.: of whom, whose: is Helenam abduxit, quojā causa nunc facio obsidium illo, on whose account, id.

cūjuscūmōdi, cujuscūmque, cujuscūmodi, cujuscūmodi, cujuscūmodi-cūmque; v. modus.

cujusnam, cujanam, cujumnam; v. cujus.

cujuscūmōdi, v. modus.

culcita, ae, f. (acc. to Varr., from calco) a bed, cushion, mattress, pillow: Cic. Of a little eye-cushion: Pl. Fig.: gladium faciam culcitam eumque incumbam, I will make the sword my pillow, i. e. kill myself, id. (Hence It. coltrice, coltre; Sp. colcha; also through a dimin. culcitulum, It. cuscino, Sp. cozin, Fr. coussin, and thence Engl. cushion.)

culcitella, ae, f. dimin. of culcita, q. v.: Pl.

cūlēus, v. culleus.

cūlex, icis, m. (f. Pl.) a gnat, midge: Pl.: Hor. (Hence through dimin. culicinus, Fr. cousin, "gnat.")

cūlina, ae, f. a kitchen: Pl.: Cic.

2. Meton.: food, fare, victuals: Murena praebente domum, Capitone cullnam, Hor. [Prob. for coc-lina, fr. coquo.]

cūlēus (less correctly cūleus, and in Ignif. 11. 2. cūleus), l, m. = καλέος, Ion. κουλέος (a sheath; hence) a leather bag, a sack for holding liquids: Pl. Parricides were drowned in bags: Cic. ||. a large measure for liquids, holding 20 amphorae: Cato. 2. (also coleus) the scrotum: Cic.

culmen, lūs, n. the top, summit, e.g. of a building: a roof, gable, cupola, etc.: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg.: Liv. Of the dome of heaven: Cic. Of mountain summits: Alpium, Caes. Of the summit of the clouds: Lucr. Of the crown of the head of men: Liv. Poet.: of a bean-stalk: Ov. 2. Fig.: the pinnacle, acme, height: a summo culmine fortunae, Liv.: ruit alta a culmine Troja, Virg. [V. antecello and columen.]

culmus, l, m. a stalk, stem, esp. of grain: Cic.: Virg. 2. thatch: id. [V. calamus.]

culpa, ae, f. fault, transgression, crime, blame: with defining gen., delicti, the blame attaching to a crime, Cic.: culpa te est penes, lies with you, Ter.: in culpa est animus, the mind is in fault, Hor.: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, laid the blame upon, Caes.: transferre in aliquem, Cic.: aliquid culpa dare alicui, to impute it as a fault to him, id.

2. Esp. unchastity, loss of honour: Ov.: Virg.: Hor. ||. Meton. and poet.: mischief, harm, disorder: continuo culpam ferro compescere, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. colpa.)

culpatus, a, um, Part. [culpo].

culpito, i. v. a. freq. (id.) to rate, chide, scold: Pl.

culpo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [culpa] to reproach or blame, to find fault with, reprove, condemn, opp. to laudo (not in Cic.): Ov.: Suet. Pass.: laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. Of lifeless things: arbore aquas culpante, complaining of, i. e. suffering from, id.

cultē, adv. elegantly, with ornament: culte dicere, Quint.: cultius progredi, Just.

cultellus, l, m. dim. [culter] a small knife: Hor. (Hence It. coltello; Fr. couteau.)

culter, tri, m. a knife of any kind, a razor, etc.: Liv.: Cic. 2. a ploughshare, coulter: Plin. Fig.: me sub cultro linquit, i. e. under torture, Hor. [Cf. κόλος, κελείς (= ἀξίον, Hesych.). The root is prob. the same as that of κείρω, i. in Gr. and Lat. often representing orig. r.] (Hence It. coltro; Fr. coutre.)

cultio, ōnis, f. [colo] cultivation: agri, a tilling of the ground, agriculture, Cic.

cultor, ōris, m. [id.] a tiller, planter, husbandman, cultivator, etc.: agrorum, Liv.: virentis agelli, Hor.: terrae, Cic. Absol.: Sall.: Liv. ||. an inhabitant, a dweller: ejus terrae, Sall.: collis ejus (sc. Janiculi), Liv.: nemorum, Virg. ||. Fig.: a fosterer, cherisher, supporter: fautor et cultor bonorum, Liv.: veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, Cic. 2. a worshipper, reverencer: deorum, Hor.: religionum, Liv. Also absol.: Virg. Hence, a priest of some deity: deum matris, a priest of Cybele, Suet.

cultrarius, ii, m. [culter] he who slew the victim (for sacrifice): Suet.

cultrix, icis, f. [colo] she who tends or takes care of: Cic. ||. a female inhabitant: nemorum, Virg.: Ov.

cultura, ae, f. [id.] a tilling, cultivating, tending: agri, Cic. In plur.: agri culturas docuit usus, different modes of cultivation, Lucr. Absol.: agriculture, husbandry: Hor. ||. Fig.: of the mind: care, culture, cultivation: animi, Cic. Absol.: si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem, Hor. 2. a courting, honouring: potentis amici, id.

cultus, a, um, Part. [colo]. II. A d j.: *cultivated, tilled*: ager cultior, Varr.: *cultissimus, highly cultivated*, Cic. Neut. pl. as subst.: *culta, cultivated lands, plantations, etc.*: Virg.: Hor. 2. Fig.: *fittly dressed and adorned; elegant, polished*: comp. cultior, *more daintily attired*, Mart.: culte Tibulle, *polished, elegant*, Ov.

cultus, ūs, m. [id.] lit. a *tilling, tending, keeping, care, cultivation, culture*: agricolarum, Cic.: agrorum, Liv.: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic.: cultus habendo pcori, *treatment, management*, Virg.: malo cultu corruptus, *by bad training*, Cic.: recti cultus pectora roborant, *proper training, discipline*, Hor. 2. *worship, reverence*: deorum, Virg.: Cic. 3. Esp. *manner of life, domestic culture, refinement, etc.*: eadem mediocritas ad omnem usum cultumque vitae transcendenda est, id.: a cultu atque humanitate Provinciae absunt, *civilization*, Caes.: and in plur.: cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. In bad sense: *luxury*, Sall.: Liv. 4. *dress, splendour or elegance of dress*: regius, Nep.: *militaris*, Liv.

cūlullus, l, m. a *drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl*: Hor. [Cf. Gr. κύλλη.]

cum (orig. form com) [cf. Gr. σύν and σύν] prep. with Abl. (opp. to sine): *with, together with, in connection or company with, along with*: cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano, Cic.: qui unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habebant, Caes.: cum Castore Pollux, *Castor and Pollux together*, Hor. 2. Of things, to denote the *being furnished with, etc.*: fisco cum pecunia Siciliensi, Cic.: onerariae naves cum commeatu, Liv.: ut ne quis cum telo servus esset, *that no slave should be provided with*, Cic.: vigilet cum longo fuste, *armed with a long club*, Hor. Hence sometimes (but not in the best authors) to denote the *instrument of an action*: acribus cum armis confligere, Lucil. ap. Non.: cum vino et oleo ungere, Veg. II. To denote a point of time with which some action coincides: *together with, at*: egone abs te abli cum diluculo? Pl.: cum prima luce, Cic.: cum ortu solis, Sall.: exiit cum nuntio Crassus, *at the same time with*, Caes. Hence, cum primis (or as one word), *ranking with the first; especially, particularly*: Cic.

III. To indicate the circumstances, accompaniments, results, or the way and manner, of an action: *with, in, under, among, to, etc.* (often used for an adverb): illa illud cum malo fecit meo, *to my loss*, Pl.: cum lucro, *to the best advantage*, Hor.: cum magno provinciae periculo, Caes.: cum summa tua dignitate, Cic.: multis cum lacrimis aliquem obsecrare, *with many tears*, Caes.: pars cum cruciatu necabatur, *were tortured and put to death*, Id.: cum virtute vivere, *virtuously*,

Cic. Phr.: cum eo quod or ut (ne), *to add, qualify, or limit: under the condition, with the exception, that, etc.*: sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis: sed tamen cum eo, *credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat*, Id.: Antium nova colonia missa, cum eo ut Antiatibus permitteretur, si et ipsi ascribi coloni vellent, Liv. (2) cum diis volentibus, etc., *with the goodwill or consent of the gods*: volentibus cum magnis diis, Enn. In Cic.: cum diis bene Juvantibus arma capite, Liv. (3) With an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, etc.) for our *-fold*: cum octavo, cum decimo, *eight-fold, ten-fold*, Cic. IV. With words which designate intercourse, traffic, association, comparison, agreement, difference, deliberation, etc.: agere cum aliquo, *to deal, treat, plead, with anyone*, Id.: Caes.: tecum mihi res est, *it is with you I have to deal*, Cic.: proelio dimicare cum aliquo, Id.: conferre Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes.: reputare cum animo, *to think a matter over with oneself*, Sall. V. As enclitic. So always with pron. person.: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, etc.: Cic.: and in gen. with the pron. relat.: quocum (quicum), quacum, quibuscum, Id. VI. In compounds the old form com was alone in use, and was unchanged before b, p, m, comburo, compono, committo; sometimes also before vowels: comes (= com-it-s), comitum, and comitor: m was assimilated before l, n, r: colligo, connecto, corripio; changed into n before all the remaining consonants: concutio, condono, confere, congero, conficco, conqueror, consumo, contero, convinco; and omitted before all vowels and before h: coarguo, coeo, cohabeo, coinquino, coopto. In signif. it designates, 1. union: concurrere, *to run together*, colre, *to meet*, etc. 2. completeness: comedere, *to eat up*: contundere, *to hammer to pieces*: conficere, *to finish*: consequi, *to obtain*: concutere, *to shake violently*.

cum, conj. when: v. quum.
cumba, ae, v. cymba.
cūmera, ae, f. a *chest or box to keep grain in*: Hor.
cūminum (cym.), l, n. = κύμινον, cumīn: Plin.: a plant used in medicine, and said to produce paleness of face; whence, exsangue cuminum, Hor.
cummaxime, v. quum.
cumprimis, v. cum, II., An.
cumque (quomque and cunque), adv. [quomque] an affix denoting universality: -ever, -soever: usu. with prons. and pronom. adverbs: quicumque, qualiscumque, ubicumque, quotiescumque, etc.: very rarely standing alone: mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, *whenever I call*, Hor.

cūmūlātē, adv. *amply, abundantly, copiously*: Cic.

cūmūlātus, a, um, Part. [cumulo]. II. Adj.: *increased, augmented*:

eadem mensura reddere aut etiam cumulatōre, Cic. 2. *full, complete, perfect*: perfecta cumulatāque virtus, Id. Poet.: veniam cumulatam morte remittam, i. e. *cumulate referam, amply reward*, Virg.

cūmūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cumulus] *to heap or pile up*: materiem Lucr.: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. Fig.: omnia principatus vocabula, Tac. II. *to store up, increase, amass, accumulate*. With Abl. of means: aes alienum usuris, Liv.: haec aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic.: eloquentia cumulavit bellicam gloriam, *added eloquence to military renown*, Id. Without Abl.: Invidiam, Liv. 2. *to fill full, overload, etc.* With Abl.: fossas corporibus, Tac.: altaria donis, Virg. Without Abl.: Ov. Fig.: cumulari maximo gaudio, Cic. III. *to make complete or perfect*: gaudium, Id.: (sumum bonum) cumulator ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, *is made complete, perfect*, Id.

cūmūlus, l, m. a *heap, a pile*: allarum super alias acervatarum legum, Liv.: aquarum, Ov.: insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons, *follows in a heap*, Virg. II. a *crowning addition; that which gives completeness to anything*: ad summam laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedet, *my joy will be rendered complete*, Cic.: aliquem cumulum artibus afferre, Id.: addit perfidiae cumulum, *he crowns his perfidy*, Ov. [Cf. Skr. cū-na-s, swollen; Gr. κυ-τω, κύμα; and Lat. inclens (= in-cu-i-ens).] (Hence Fr. comble.)

cūnābūla, orum, n. plu. [cunae] a *cradle*: Cic. Of the bed of young animals: Virg. II. Meton.: *earliest abode or dwelling-place*: gentis nostrae, Id. 2. Like our word *cradle*, for birth, origin: qui non in cunabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, i. e. *not by their birth*, Cic.

cūnae, arum, f. plu. a *cradle*: Cic. Of the nests of young birds: Ov. II. Meton.: like our word *cradle*: birth or earliest childhood: Id. [Cunae perh. for cubinae, from cub in cubo.]

cunctābundus, (sometimes wrongly written cunct.), a, um, adj. [cunctor] *lingering, loitering, delaying* (rare): Liv.

cunctans, antis, Part. [cunctor]. II. Adj.: *lingering, dilatory*: ad dimicandum cunctantior, Suet. Of things (poet. and rare): *slow*: Lucr. cunctanter, *adv. slowly, with delay*: Liv.

cunctatio, ōnis, f. [cunctor] a *tarrying, lingering, delay; hesitation* (subjective; while mora is objective; disting. also from cessatio=inaction, indolence, laziness): studium semper assit, cunctatio absit, Cic.: Invidendi, Liv.: cunctatione saepius quam temeritate prodesse, *by biding their time*, Tac. In plur.: id.

cunctator, ōris, m. [id.] a loiterer, lingerer, one who defers or hesitates. In bad sense: cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, a loiterer, Liv. In good sense: (Fabium) pro cunctatore segnem compellabat, deliberate, id.

cunctatus, a, um, Part. [cunctor]. II. Adj.: a doubtful form for cunctans, q. v.

cuncto, i. q. cunctor: Pl. **cunctor**, atus, i. v. dep. to tarry, wait, abide; linger, loiter; hesitate (cf. cesso): constr.: absol., with the Inf. or a depend. clause. Absol.: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv.: nostris militibus cunctantibus, Caes. With Inf. (rare): Cic.: ne cunctaretur Agrippam morte adficere, Tac. With clause (also rare): non cunctandum existimavit quin pugna decertaret, Caes. Impersonal: nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac. 2. Poet. of things: tardum cunctatur olivum, flows slowly, Lucr.: (ramum) cunctantem, resisting, as if reluctant, Virg.

cunctus, a, um, adj. [contr. from conjunctus or conjunctus] all together, all in a body, the whole, all, entire: senatus, Cic.: orbis terrarum, Virg. Plur.: Cic.: Caes.: cuncti adsint, let all be present, Virg. Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, with Gen.: hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans, Ov.: esp. in neutr. plur.: vial cuncta, Lucr.: terrarum, Hor.

cunēatim, adv. [cuneo] in the form of a wedge; in military sense (v. cuneus, II.): Caes.

cunēatus, a, um, Part. [cuneo]. II. Adj.: wedge-shaped: collis acuminata longo, Ov. Comp.: cuneator, Liv. **cūneo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cuneus] to make wedge-shaped: Mel.

cunēus, i. m. a wedge: Att. in Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: a wedge-shaped nail, Hor.: (Britannia) velut in cuneum tenuatur, tapers almost like a wedge, Tac.

II. Meton.: troops drawn up in the form of a wedge, or column with narrow front: Caes.: Liv.: acies per cuneos componitur, in columns, Tac.

2. the wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 371.) Poet.: the spectators: Phaedr. [The radical notion is sharpness. Cf. co-s, q. v.; Gr. κῶνος.] (Hence It. conio; Fr. coin.)

cuniculus, i. m. a rabbit, coney: Plin. II. Meton. (from the burrowing of rabbits): a passage under ground, cavity, canal, etc.: Cic. 2. Mill. t. t. a mine: Caes.: Cic. Fig.: res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, id. (Hence It. coniglio.)

cunus, i. m. the female organ of generation: hence by coarse meton., a woman, Hor.

cunque, adv. v. cumque. **cupa**, ae, f. a tub, cask, etc.: Caes.: Cic. [Cf. Gr. κύπη (hollowness being the common idea), and κύπελλον.] (Hence It. coppa; Fr. coupe.)

cupedia, **cupedinarius**, **cupedo**, **cupes**, v. cupedia, &c.

cupidē, adv. eagerly, passionately (in good and bad sense): Cic.: Caes.: Hor.

cupīditas, ātis, f. [cupidus] a desire, wish, longing (both in good and bad sense; disting. from libido, inordinate desire, lust: and from desiderium "the longing of desire unsatisfied"). In good sense: with Gen.: veri videndi, Cic. Absol.: nimis confidere propter cupiditatem, through over-eagerness, id.: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes.

II. In bad sense: pecuniae, id. Absol.: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. 2. Esp. greediness of money, covetousness (cf. supra): Quint. 3. partiality, party-spirit: Liv.

cupīdo (cupēdo or cuppēdo, Lucr.), inis, f. (in Hor. always m.) [cupio] desire, wish, longing, eagerness. In good sense: Romulum cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv.: cupido gloriae, Sall. II. In bad sense: greediness, lust, etc.: with Gen.: caeca cupido praesae, Ov.: juvenem flagrantem cupidine regni, burning with the lust of sovereign power, Liv. In plur.: malae dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac. 2. avarice, covetousness, nec somnos cupido sordidus aufert, Hor. III. amorous desire, love: visae virginis, Ov.

cupīdus, a, um, adj. [id.] desirous of, longing after; with ref. to things either good or bad: constr. usu. with gen.: rerum novarum, fond of change, Caes.: Imperii, desirous of power, ambitious, id.: pecuniae, of wealth; covetous, Cic. Oft. with gen. of ger.: ejus videndi, Ter.: bellandi, Caes. Poet.: with Inf.: Ov.: Tib. 2. eager, ardent: in perspicenda rerum natura, enthusiastic in study, Cic.: Hor. 3. inclined to passion, enamoured: maritus, Cat.: Tib. 4. =cupidus auri, pecuniae (v. sup. 1); covetous, grasping: multitudo cupidorum hominum, i.e. men bent on enriching themselves, Cic.: Suet. 5. with ref. to persons, fond of, attached to: homo cupidissimus nostri, devoted to me, Cic. 6. In bad sense, unfairly favouring a party: judex, partial, interested, id.: cupidi et irati et conjurati testes, i.e. whose feelings are enlisted on a particular side, id.

cupīens, entis, Part. [cupio]. II. Adj.: desirous, longing, eager for: with Gen.: nuptiarum, Pl.

cupīenter, adv. desirously, earnestly, etc.: cupienter petere, Pl.

cūpio, i. v. or ii. itum, i. v. a. to long for, desire, wish (denoting inclination merely, while velle indicates the resolve, the will; and opto, a deliberate choice): constr. with Acc., Inf., Acc. and Inf., Acc. and Part., ut a d Subj., or absol.: Cic.: eadem cupere, eadem odisse, Sall. With Inf.: Ter.: Cic.

With Acc. and Inf.: te tua frui virtute cupimus, id. With Acc. and Part.: Pl. With Subj.: cupio ut impetret, id. Absol.: qui cupit aut metuit, Hor.: In Part. perf.: cupita, an object of desire, Ov. II. With Dat., or Gen. dep. en causa: to be favourable or inclined to, to favour, to wish well to, etc.: favere et cupere Helvetiis, Caes.: cujus causa omnia quum cupio, tum mehercule etiam debeo, Cic.: cupio omnia quae vis, your will is my pleasure; your humble servant, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

cūpitor, ōris, m. [cupio] one who desires or wishes (v. rare): incredulium, Tac.

cūpītus, a, um, Part. [cupio]. **cuppēdia** (cup.), ae, f. [cupes] daintiness, lickerishness: Cic. For pl. v. foll. word.

cuppēdia (cup.), orum, n. plu. and cuppediae, arum, f. plu. dainty dishes, tit-bits, delicacies: Pl.

cuppēdinarius (cup.), a, um, adj. [cuppedia] pertaining to dainty dishes or delicacies: as subst. cuppedinarius, il, m. a cook, confectioner: Ter.

cuppēdo (cup.), inis, f. desire: Lucr.: v. cupido, init.

cuppes (less correctly cupes), edis, m. adj., fond of delicacies: Pl.

cūpressētum, i. n. [cupressus] a grove of cypress-trees: Cic.

cūpressēus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of cypress-wood: signa Junonis, Liv.

cūpressifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [cupressus fero] cypress-bearing: Ov.

cūpressus, i, sometimes ūs, f. [abl. cupresso, Virg.: cupressu, Ov.: access. form more like the Gr., plur. cyparissi, Virg.] = κυπάρισσος, the cypress: sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals: Virg.: Hor. II. Meton.: a box of cypress-wood: abl. cupresso, id.

cūr (old orthogr. quor, or quur) adv. [through quor, fr. quare] for what reason, wherefore, why. Relat.: duae causae sunt, cur ..., there are two reasons why ..., Cic.: decantes elegos cur ..., as to the reason why, Hor.

II. Interrog.: foll. by Indic. in direct sentences; by Subj. in indirect: quid est, cur tu in isto loco sedes? Cic.: Caes.: cur tua plus laudes cumeris granaria nostris? Hor. In the poets, sometimes placed after one or more words of a clause: Atrida, vetas cur? id.

cūra, ae, f. watchfulness, painstaking, attention; solicitude, care (opp. to negligentia, etc.). Absol.: haec acrem curam desiderant, Cic.: corpus magna cum cura inquisitum, searched for with great diligence, Liv. In plur.: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in remp. conferebam, Cic.

2. With Gen.: care, attention, management; business, concern, etc.: patrum (Subj. Gen.), care on the part of, Hor.: rerum alienarum (Obj. Gen.), minding other people's business, Cic.

deorum, Liv.: novarum legum, *thoughts about*, Id.: magni Caesaris, *charge*, Hor.: cohortis, *command*, Juv. **Phr.**: curae (allicul) esse, to be an object of concern: Caesar pollicitus est, sibi eam rem curae futuram, that he would attend to that matter, Caes.: cui salus mea fuit curae, who had a regard for my welfare, Cic. With *de*: de ceteris senatus curae fore, the senate would take care of the rest, Sall. In same sense also: ut petitionem suam curae haberent, that they should do all they could in favour of his candidature, Id. **3.** Esp. of public business: administration, charge, office: rerum publicarum, Id.: aerarii, Suet. **II.** Meton.: a written work, writing: quorum in manus cura nostra venerit, Tac.: Ov. In *plu.*: Tac. **2.** an attendant, guardian, overseer (very rare): immundae cura fidelis harae, i.e. the swineherd, Eumaeus, Ov.

III. sorrow, anxious care, anxiety, concern, disquiet, trouble: tot in curas dispersit animi eorum erant, divided between so many anxieties, Liv.: curae metusque, Cic.: cura et sollicitudo, Id. Personified, *atra Cura*, gloomy, Hor.

2. Esp. the care or anxiety of love (poet.): Ov.: juvenum curas referre, Hor. Hence, Meton.: the loved object: juvenum prodis publica cura, you go abroad to break the hearts of all our youth, Id. [*Coera* (v. *curo*) is prob. for *co-i-ra* fr. *cav-eo*. If *caerimonia* be cognate, it implies a form *cav-i-ra*.] (Hence Fr. *cure*.)

cūrābilis, e, adj. [*curo*] that is to be apprehended or feared: Juv. (dub.)

curalium, v. *coralium*.

cūrātē, adv. with attention, carefully, diligently: in comp. only: Tac.

cūrātio, ōnis, f. [*curo*] a taking care of, management: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic.: curatio et administratio rerum, Id.: quid tibi hanc (for huius rei) curatio est rem? what does this concern you? Pl. **II.** Esp. management of state affairs, administration, office, etc.: Cic.: Liv. **2.** In medic.: healing, cure: Cic.

cūrātor (old orthogr. *COERATOR*), ōnis, m. [*id.*] he who takes charge of, a manager, overseer, superintendent: auntoque aediles coeratores urbis annonae ludorumque sollemnium, Vet. Lex in Cic.: mureis relictendis, Cic. **II.** In law: a guardian, curator, trustee: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 122).

cūrāt ra, ae, f. [*id.*] management, care, attendance: Ter.

cūrātus, a, um, Part. [*curo*]. **II.** Adj.: careful, solicitous, anxious: curatissimae praecae, Tac. **2.** well kept, in good condition: boves curatiores, Cato.

cureūlio (gurg.), ōnis, m. a cornworm, weevil: Virg. (Hence It. *gorgolione*; Sp. *gorgojo*.)

cureūliunquus, i, m. dīm. [*curculio*] a little weevil; for something trifling, worthless: Pl.

cūria, ae, f. a curia; one of the 30 parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people: Liv. **2.** Meton.: a place of meeting for the curiae: Varr.: Ov. **3.** Much more freq. the place of meeting for the Senate (commonly the Curia Hostilia); the Senate-house: Cic.: Liv. Also of similar buildings in other cities: Cic.: Ov.

4. Meton., the Senate itself: praesidium consulenti curiae, to the Senate sitting in deliberation, Hor.: in curiam lectus, chosen to be a member of the Senate, Varr. [Etym. unknown.] **cūrialis**, e, adj. [*curia*] pertaining to a curia or division of the people: also, subst.: a fellow-citizen of the same curia: Pl.: Cic.

cūriatim, adv. [*id.*] by curiae or curies (v. rare): Cic.

cūriatus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] pertaining to the curiae: comitia, in which the people voted according to curiae, Cic.: Liv.: lex, passed in such comitia, Cic.

(1) **cūrio**, ōnis, m. [*id.*] the priest of a curia: Varr.: maximus, he who presided over all the curiae, Liv.

(2) **cūrio**, ōnis, m. adj. [*cura*] wasted by sorrow, lean, emaciated: Pl.

cūriōsē, adv. with care, carefully, etc.: cavere, Suet. **2.** Of style: too nicely, affectedly: curiose potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. **II.** curiously, inquisitively: inquirere, Suet. Comp.: Cic.

cūriōsitas, ātis, f. [*curiosus*] desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness (v. rare): Cic.

cūriōsus, a, um, adj. [*cura*] careful, painstaking, diligent, thoughtful: with in or ad: in omni historia, Cic.: ad investigandum, Id. **II.** Esp.: eager in inquiring, curious, inquisitive: in good or bad sense: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, Id.: patere me esse curiosum, inquisitive (jocosely), Id.: curiosis oculis, by prying eyes, Id.: Cat. Subst.: a spy or scout: Suet. **III.** care-worn, emaciated: Pl.

cūris, v. *quiritis*.

cūrius, a, um, adj. [*cura*] full of sorrow, grievous: infortunium, Pl.

cūro (old orthogr. *COERO*), avi, atum, i, v. a. [*id.*] to care for, take care of, look after, attend to, trouble oneself about, etc.: constr.: with Acc., Acc. of gerundive, Inf., ut and Subj., de, or absol. With Acc.: curare omnia diligentissime, Cic.: spes, look after, Col.: Aegyptii Jussu corpus suo more curare, to embalm, Curt. (but in most cases, corpus curare means, to nourish, to refresh oneself: Liv.: eo, membra, Hor.): aliena negotia, to look after other people's business, Hor.: alla or allud cura, a conversational phrase, never mind, do not distress yourself, etc.: Ter. With Acc. of gerundive: to get done, cause to be done: pontem faciendum curat, sees to the building of a bridge, has a bridge built [very freq. constr.], Caes.: Cic. With Inf. (most

freq. with a negative): ea noli scribere, quae nec inducti intelligere possent, nec docti legere curarent, would take the trouble, Id.: nec curat Orion leones agitare, has a mind to, Hor. With the Subj.: se curaturam ut... Cic. So in concluding letters: cura ut valeas (for which, da operam ut valeas, fac valeas, etc.), take care of your health, Id. With *de*: Id. Absol.: curasti probe, Ter.: exploratores ut mos est longius curabant, carried their operations too far, Tac. Pass. Impers.: curabitur, Ter. **2.** Poet. of things: nec vera virtus curat reponi deterioribus, cares not to be (=cannot be) restored, Hor. **II.** Esp. to take the charge of state affairs, to administer, govern, preside over, command, etc.: bellum maritimum curare, Liv.: Asiatic, Tac. Absol., to have the command, be in charge: ubi quisque legatus curabat, Sall.: Liv. **III.** In religious matters: prodigia curare, to take the proper means for expiating them, Liv. **2.** In medic.: to heal, cure: corpora, Cic. vulnus, Liv. **IV.** In mercantile lang.: to settle or adjust accounts, to pay: curare pecuniam pro eo frumento legatis, Id.: dimidium pecuniae redemptori tuo, Cic.

curriolum, i, n. [*curro*] a running; a race: conicere se in curriculum, to set off running, Pl. Abl.: curriculo, as adv.: at full speed, swiftly: Ter. **II.** Esp. a raceground, race-course: se in curriculo exercere, Cic.: Liv.: Hor. So, of heavenly bodies, course, orbit: solis et lunae, Cic. Fig.: vitae, gloriae, career, Id.: haec sunt curricula mentis, exercises, discipline, Id. **2.** a chariot for racing: Tac.

curro, cūcurri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run, to make speed (on foot, on a horse, in a ship, etc.), to hasten, hurry: si ingrederis curre, si curris advola, Cic.: nautae per omne mare currunt, Hor. Pass. Impers.: ad me curritur, Ter. Rarely with Acc.: qui stadium currit, runs a race, Cic.: aequor, to speed o'er, Virg. Proverb.: currentem incitare or instigare, etc., to spur a willing horse: Cic. Of inanimate subjects (mostly poet.): to run, flow, roll, etc.: sol currens, Lucr.: amnes in aequora currunt, Virg.: currentem undam, running water, Id. **II.** Fig.: proclivius currit oratio, the argument hurries headlong, Cic.: currit ferox aetas, flies away, passes, Hor. [Cf. Skr. *k'ar*, to go.] (Hence It. *correre*; Fr. *courir*.)

currus, ōis, m. [*curro*] a chariot, car, wain: Lucr.: Cic. **2.** Esp. a triumphal car: Id.: curru vehi, to ride in the triumphal car, Tac. Hence, Meton.: a triumph: quem ego currum, aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic. **II.** Poet. transf.: the horses in a chariot: Virg. **2.** a plough with wheels: Id. **3.** Trans. of a ship, a boat: Cat.

cursim, adv. [id.] quickly, swiftly, hastily: *cursim currere*, Pl.: opp. to *sensim*, gradually, slowly: Cic.

cursito, i. v. n. freq. [*curso*] to run about, run hither and thither (rare): *sursum deorsum*, Ter.: *huc et illuc*, Hor.

curso, i. v. n. freq. [*curso*] to run hither and thither (rare): *ultra citra*, Cic.: *huc illuc*, id.: *per urbem*, Tac. Pass. impers.: *cursari rursum prorsum*, Ter.

cursor, ōris, m. [id.] a runner, esp. in a race, a racer: *Lucr.*: Cic. Also of a chariot-racer: Ov. 2. a courier: Nep. 3. a slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee: Suet.

cursura, ae, f. [id.] a running, haste, speed: Pl.

cursum, ūs, m. [id.] a running (on foot, on a horse, in a chariot, ship, etc.): *course, voyage, journey*: *ingressus, cursus, walking and running*, Cic.: *cursu in hostes feruntur*, at a run, Liv.: *cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam*, Cic.: Ov.: *cursum tenere* (in a march or on shipboard), to maintain a direct course, to go forward, straight ahead: *equites cursum tenere non potuerant*, Caes.: *cursum expectare*, to wait for a passage, i. e. a fair wind, Cic. Of things: *stellarum*, id.: *longarum navium, speed*, Caes. II. Fig.: a course, progress, direction, etc.: *rerum*, Cic.: *continuous cursus proclorum, an uninterrupted succession of battles*, Tac.: *in cursu meus dolor est, in full career*, Ov. (Hence, Ital. *corso*; Fr. *cours*.)

curto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*curtus*] to shorten, diminish, deduct from (rare): Hor.

curtus, a, um, adj. shortened, mutilated, broken: *dolla*, *Lucr.*: *vassa*, Juv. Fig.: *mulus, under-sized, humble* (acc. to others, with tail docked), Hor.

II. Fig.: mean, common: *res, our tripped (defective) lot*, Hor.: *oratio, defective, incomplete*, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *καίρω*; Sab. *cur-is*, a lance.] (Hence, Fr. *court*.)

curūlis, e, adj. [*currus*] pertaining to a chariot: *equi, the four horses provided at the expense of the state for the games of the circus*, Liv.: *triumphus, i. e. upon a chariot* (opp. to an ovatio, on horseback or on foot), Suet. Esp.: *sella curulis, the curule chair, inlaid with ivory, used by the consuls, praetors, curule aediles, etc., who were hence called magistratus curules* (v. Smith's Ant. 331): Cic.: Liv.: called also *curule ebur*, Hor.: *curulis sedes*, Tac.: and absol. *curulis*, is, f.: id.

curvāmen, inls, n. [*curvo*] a bending, bend, vaulting: Ov.

curvātura, ae, f. [id.] a bending, rounding, bend: Plin. 2. Meton.: a vault, Vitr.: *rotae, i. e. the rim*, Ov.

curvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*curvus*] to crook, bend, bow, curve: *curvari manus et aduncos crescere in ungues*, Ov.: *Hadriae curvantia Calabros sinus, hol-*

lowing out, Hor.: *portus curvatus in arcum*, Virg. Fig.: to bend, to move: *nec (te) vir Pieria pellice saucius curvat, moves to pity*, Hor.

curvus, a, um, adj. crooked, bent, curved (a poet. word): *curvi moderator aratri*, *Lucr.*: *falces*, Virg.: *litus, winding*, Hor.: *flumen*, Virg.: *mare, rising on high, rough*, Ov. 2. Of persons: *stooping, bent with age, toil, etc.*: *arator*, Virg.: *membra*, Ov. Fig.: *curvo dignoscere rectum, distinguish between right and wrong* (or perh. in math. sense, tell a straight line from a curve), Hor. [Cf. Gr. *κύρτος, κύρβης*; Lat. *cir-cus, cu-curbita, cor-ona*.] (Hence Fr. *courbe*.)

cuspidis, idis, f. a point, spike: *aseres cuspidibus praefixi, poles with spikes fastened on at the end*, Caes.: *of the point or head of a spear*, Liv.: *of a punt pole*, Virg. II. Meton.: a spear, javelin, lance: *tremenda cuspidis pugnax*, Hor.: Virg. 2. the trident of Neptune: Ov. 3. a scorpion's sting: id. [Etym. uncertain.]

custōdela, ae, f. [*custos*] a watch, guard, etc.: Pl.

custōdia, ae, f. [id.] a watching, watch, guard, care: *in custodiam aliquem recipere*, Pl.: *agitare custodiam, to keep guard*, id.: *dura matrum, care, oversight*, Hor.: *navium longarum, a convoy*, Caes. With Object. Gen.: *ignis (Vestae)*, Cic.: *urbis*, Liv. 2. Meton.: usu. in plur.: *persons who serve as guards, a guard: colonia meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis munita*, Cic.: Caes. In sing.: *abest custodia regis*, Ov. 3. a place where guard is kept, a watch- or guard-house: *haec (urbs) mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia*, Cic. In plur.: id. II. custody of a man's person, confinement, restraint (rare): Liv.: *libera, confinement in one's house*, id.: and in plur.: *in liberis custodiis*, Sall. Fig.: *domi teneamus eam (eloquentiam), septam liberali custodia*, Cic. 2. Meton.: a place of confinement, a prison, id.

3. persons in confinement, captives, prisoners: Suet.

custōdio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. (fut. pass. *custodibitur*, Pl.) [id.] to watch over, guard, protect, etc.: *corpus domumque*, Cic.: *maritimam oram xx longis navibus, to guard the coast*, Liv.: with pron. refl. se *custodire, to take care of oneself, provide for self-defence*, Cic. With ab and Abl., denoting from what foe: *poma ab insomni dracone*, Ov.: Nep. 2. to keep carefully, to preserve: *librum*, Cic.: Suet. Fig.: *memoria aliquid custodire, to retain*, Cic. 3. to hold in custody: *ducem praedonum*, id.: *obsides*, Caes.

custos, ōdis, c. a keeper, guardian, warder, watchman, overseer, preserver, protector, etc.: *portae*, Cic.: *fanl, id.: gregis*, Virg.: *Dii custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis*, Cic. Of teachers of youth: Ter.: Hor. 2. In a hostile

sense: *Dumnorigi custodes ponit, Caes.: saevo te sub custode tenebo, under a stern gaoler*, Hor. Of dogs: Virg.

3. Fig. of abstract and inanimate subjects: *sapientia custos totius hominis*, Cic. Of a quiver, *telorum*, Ov.: of an incense box: *turis*, id. 4. a man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put: Cic. [For *cust-ōd*]. The word is cogn. with Gr. *κύρ-ω*.]

cūtīcula, ae, f. dim. [*cutis*] the thin external skin or cuticle: Juv.

cūtis, is, f. the skin (living skin, esp. of man; opp. to *pellis*, which is dead, coarse or withered skin): Hor. Proverb.: *cutem curare* or *bene curare, to look after one's skin, i. e. to pamper oneself*, id. [Gr. *κύτος*; A. S. *hūd*, Eng. *hide*.]

cūthisso, i. v. n. = *κυθαίζω*, to fill a cup, to act as cup-bearer: Pl.

cūthus, i, m. = *κύθος*, a small cup; or perh. a kind of ladle for pouring wine into the cups: *ad cyathum statui, to be made cup-bearer*, Hor.: Juv.: Suet. 2. a measure, one-twelfth part of a pint (sextarius): Hor.

cūthaeus, a, um, adj. [*κυθή*, a kind of merchant ship], with or without *navis*, Cic.

cūthiōsactēs, ae, m. = *κυθιοσάκτης*, a dealer in salt-fish; a nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy, and afterwards of the Emperor Vespasian: Suet.

cūthas, ādis, f. = *κυκλῆς* (circular), a state-robe of women, with a border running round it: Juv.: (v. Smith's Ant. 125.)

cūthous, i, m. = *κυκλικός*, a cyclic poet: scriptor, Hor.

cūthēus (cygn.), a, um, adj. = *κύκνειος*, pertaining to a swan: vox, i. e. dying speech, Cic.: *plumae*, Ov.

cūthnus (cygnus) (y, Hor.), i, m. = *κύκνος*, a swan: Cic. Proverb.: *quid enim contendat hirundo cyenis*: *Lucr.*: *certent cyenis ululae*, Virg. Fig.: a poet: *Dircaeus, i. e. Pindar*, Hor. (Hence It. *cigno*; Fr. *cygne*.)

cūthndrus, dri, m. = *κύλινδρος*, a roller, cylinder: Cic. 2. a roller for levelling the ground: Virg.

cūthba (more correctly *cūthba*), ae, f. = *κύμβα*, a boat, skiff: Cic.: Ov. Esp. the boat of Charon: Virg.: Hor.

cūthbālum, i, n. = *κύμβαλον*, a cymbal: an instrument consisting of two hollow plates of bronze, etc., which, when struck together, produced a ringing sound; employed in the festivals of Cybele, etc. (usu. in plur.): Virg.: Cic.

cūthbium, ii, n. = *κύμβιον*, a small drinking vessel: Virg.

cūthnum, v. cuminum.

cūthnōē, adv., after the manner of the Cynics: Pl.

cūthnōus, i, m. = *κυνικός* (dog-like), Cynic, relating to the Cynic philosophy: *institutio, the principles of the*

Cynic school, Tac. More freq. masc. as subst., Cynicus, a Cynic, Cic.: Hor.: nudus Cynicus, i. e. Diogenes, Juv.

cynocēphalus, i. m. = κυνοκέφαλος, an African ape with a dog's head: Cic.

cynōsūra, ae, f. = κυνόσουρα (dog's tail), a constellation near the north pole, Ursa Minor or the Lesser Bear: Ov.

cyparissus, i. v. cupressus.

cylisus, i. c. = κύλισος, a plant highly esteemed as food for cattle; prob. shrubby lucerne, or some kind of clover: Virg.

D, d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding, both in sound and in place, to the Greek Delta (Δ). It is the medial dental. Changes of D to other letters and v. v. 1. D to T. At the end of words t was frequently substituted for it in early times; hence some modern editors write at for ad, aput for apud, etc. T is sometimes changed to d in the derivation of words: e. g. from mentior comes mendax, from quattuor, quadraginta, etc. 2. D to B. At the beginning of some words, du followed by a vowel has been changed into b: e. g.: duellum, bellum; duis, bis; duonus, bonus. In (d)uiginti, the d has been dropped. 3. D to R: e. g.: ar for ad (v. arbler); apor for apud. 4. D to L: e. g.: dacrima, lacrima; lingua, lingua; odor (ὄζειν) oleo; so, as between Greek and Latin, δαφνίς, levir. 5. In compound words, d at the end of the first portion of the compound, is generally assimilated to the initial consonant of the second portion with which it comes in contact: e. g.: ac-cedo; af-ficio; ag-gredior; al-ludo; ap-parare; ar-rigo; as-sidere. So quip-piam for quid-piam; quic-quam for quid-quam. When in such cases, d is followed by s and another consonant, it is omitted altogether: e. g. a-scendo, a-stringo. The same thing takes place when d is followed by the nasal gn: e. g.: a-gnatus, a-gnosco. 6. In inflection, d is omitted before s, or (rarely) assimilated: e. g.: custos for custod-s; lae-si, for laed-si; but ces-si for ced-si. II. Changes of D in the Romance languages: D into Z, especially di into z: e. g.: Lat. ardens, pendulus, It. ar-zente, penzolo; Lat. medius, radius, It. mezzo, razzo. 2. Di into G or J: e. g.: Lat. hodie, It. oggi; Lat. dies, diurnus, Fr. jour. 3. D into L: e. g.: Lat. cicada, hedera, It. cicala, ellersa; Lat. cauda, Sp. cola. 4. D into R (rare): e. g.: Lat. lampas, lampadis, Sp. lampara. 5. D into N: e. g.: Lat. lampas, lampadis; It. lampana;

Lat. perdix, It. pernice. 6. Omission of D: in French, between two vowels: e. g.: Lat. audire, gladius, fides, nudus, videre, Fr. ouir, glaive, foi, nu, voir. In Italian at the end of words: e. g.: Lat. ad, apud, modo, fides, It. a, appo, mò, fè. III. In the oldest period of the Latin language, the ablat. sing. ended in d: MARID, DICTATOREN, IN ALTOD MARID, on the Col. Rostr.

2. Several prepositions and other prefixes originally ended in d, which d was afterwards usually dropped: e. g. prod in prod-ire, prod-esse; red in red-ire, red-dere; sed in sed-itio. IV. As an abbreviation, D usually stands for the praenomen Decimus; also for Deus, Divus, Dominus, Decurio, etc.; in epitaphs, D. M. = Dis Manibus.

N.B.—The use of the symbol D as the representative of 500 is a modern corruption: the original mark was the half of the original Tuscan numeral ① or ①½ = 1000, which printers have found it convenient to represent by D.

dāciūs, i. m. (sc. numus) a gold coin made in the reign of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians: Suet.

dacrima, v. lacrima.

dactylīcus, a, um, adj. = δακτυλικός, dactylic: numerus, Cic.

dactylus, i. m. = δακτύλος (a finger: hence), in metre, the foot — (so called after the three joints of the finger): Cic.

daedālus, a, um, adj. [Daedalus] skilful, cunning in workmanship: Circe, Virg. With gen.: verborum daedala lingua, cunning fashioner of words, Lucr. 2. Pass.: curiously wrought, skilfully made, variously adorned, etc. = δαιδάλεος: signa, id.: tellus, variegated, id.

dāma (more correctly damma), ae, f. (m. Virg.) a fallow-deer, buck or doe: Virg. II. Trans.: venison: nil dama sapit, there is no flavour in the venison, Juv. (Hence It. daino, daina; Fr. daim, daine.)

damnatio, ōnis, f. [damno] condemnation: Cic. With Gen. of the offence: ambitus, id.: of the criminal, reorum, id.: of the penalty, pecuniae, id.

damnātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] damnatory, condemnatory (rare): iudicium, Cic.

damnātus, a, um, Part. [damno]. As adj.: reprobate, criminal: quis te damnator? Cic.

damnificus, a, um, adj. [damnum facio] hurtful, injurious, pernicious, bestia, Pl.

damnigērūlus, a, um, adj. [damnum gero] harm-bringing, pernicious: Pl.

damno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [damnum] legal t. t. to condemn, (opp. to absolvere), constr. with Acc. alone, Acc. and Gen. (of the crime or punishment), or Abl. usu. with de: ille damnatus est, Cic.: ambitus damnati, Caes.: capitis, id.: capitalis poenae, Liv.:

capite, Cic.: de vi et de maiestate, id. The punishment is also expr. by ad: e. g. ad mortem, ad extremum supplicium, Tac.: Suet. Of the suit itself: causa iudicata atque damnata, Cic. 2. Of the plaintiff: to effect a person's condemnation, to cast him (rare): C. Licinius Stolo a M. Popillio Laenate decem millibus aeris est damnatus, Liv.

3. With ref. to a will, to bind an heir to certain conditions; foll. by Inf.: gladiatorum dare centum populo paria, to bind (the) heir over to give, Hor. II. Gen. and not as t. t.: to condemn: aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic.: damnatus longi Sisyphus laboris, Hor.: damnabilis tu quoque votis, condemn them to fulfil, Virg.: Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco, had devoted, id. (Hence Sp. dañar.)

damnōse, adv. hurtfully, harmfully: bibere, to the cost of the host, i. e. deep, hard, Hor.

damnosus, a, um, adj. [damnum] A ct.: hurtful, harmful, baneful, injurious, destructive: et reipublicae et societatis infidus damnosusque, Liv.: pagina crescit damno papyro, costly, expensive, Juv. 2. Pass.: wronged, injured, unfortunate: senex, Pl. 3. Reflect.: hurting oneself, wasteful, prodigal, unthrifty: non in alia re damnosior quam in aedificando, Suet.

damnum, i, n. (also written dampnum in MSS.) hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss (opp. to lucrum): si in maximis lucris paullum aliquid damni contraxerit, Cic.: exercitum Caesar duarum cohortum damno reducit, with the loss of, Caes.: facere, to sustain, Cic.: ferre, Ov. (v. freq.): naturae damnum, natural defect, Liv.: damnum infectum, damage to property not actually done, but which a person has reason to fear, Cic. 2. In law, a fine, penalty: (leges) eos morte, exilio, vinculis, damno coercent, id. [Acc. to some a participial form from root da, = τὸ διδόμενον, "what is paid." More prob. cogn. with Gr. ζημ-ια.] (Hence Fr. dommage; Eng. damage.)

dānista, ae, m. = δανειστής, a money-lender, usurer: Pl.

dānisticus, a, um, adj. = δανειστικός, money-lending, usurious: Pl.

dano, v. do, ad init.

dāpīno, i. v. a. [daps] to serve up, as food: Pl.

daps, dāpis (Gen. plur. and Dat. sing. seem not to occur), f. a feast for religious purposes, a sacrificial feast (thus disting. from convivium, a social meal, from epulae a feast of any kind, and from epulum, a public banquet): Pinarli, extis adesit, ad ceteram venient dapem, Liv.: obligatam Jovi dapem, Hor.: sollemnes dapes et tristia dona, Virg. 2. Gen.: fare; a feast, banquet, in sing. and plur.: egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis, Hor.: plus dapis, a heartier meal, id.: Sculae dapes, i. e. sumptuous banquet, id.: ic-

tae dapes, mensaque disjecta erat, Tac. (Cf. δαπ-τω, δαπ-άνη; δαίπνον (=δαπ-νο-ν) is cogn.)

dapsilē, adv. sumptuously, bountifully: Suet.

dapsilis, e (Abl. plur. dapsilis: Pl.) adj. (δαψιλής, daps) sumptuous, bountiful, plentiful: sumptus, Pl.: dotes, id.

dātārius, a, um, adj. [do] (a comic word), to be given: nulla est mihi salus dataria, I have no greeting to give, Pl.

dātātīm, adv. [id.] by giving or tossing from one to the other: isti qui ludunt datatim, i. e. in playing ball, Pl.

dātio, ōnis, f. [do] a giving, allotting, making over (rare): legum datio, Cic. 2. Meton.: the right of alienation: Liv. (Hence It. dazio; Sp. dacio; Vulg. Fr. dace, "toll," "tax," which meaning datio had in middle-age Latin.)

dātīvus, a, um, adj. [id.] relating to giving: esp. dativus casus (or simply, dativus, as subst.), the dative case, Quint.

dāto, avi, i. v. freq. [id.] to give frequently, give away (rare): argentum fenore, Pl.

dātor, ōris, m. [id.] a giver (rare): laetitiae Bacchus dator, Virg. In playing ball, the slave who hands the ball to the player is called dator, and the player himself factor: Pl.

dātus, ūs, m. [id.] only in Abl.: a giving: Pl.

dē, prep. with Ablat. denoting the departure or removal of an object from a thing to which it was originally attached. Accordingly it occupies a middle place between *ex* and *ab*; *ex* denoting departure or removal from or out of the interior of an object, *ab*, departure or removal from the exterior of an object. Hence verbs compounded with *de* are constructed with *ex* and *ab* as well as with *de*: and verbs compounded with *ex* and *ab* are constructed with *de*, as well as with *ex* and *ab*: *down from, from, away from, out of, etc.* A. Of space: with motion, denoting departure: *from, away from*: (quod Ariovistus) de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, to withdraw from, Caes.: de vita decedere, Cic.: exire de vita, id. 2. Esp. in a downward direction: *down from*: de lecto decidere, Pl.: de muro se deicere, Caes.: v. susque deque. 3. Fig.: to denote the quarter from which an action proceeds; starting-point: haec agebantur palam de loco superiore, Cic.: de mausoleo exaudita vox est, Suet. II. Without motion, to denote mere direction or inclination downwards: *from, down from*: deque viri collo dulce pendit onus, Ov.: dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo (capros), Virg.

III. To denote any fixed spot, from which a person comes, or to which he belongs: *from*: caupo de via Latina, Cic.: aliquis de ponte, a fellow from the bridge, i. e. a beggar, Juv.

B. Of time: the point of departure: *after* (= *ex*: rare): statim de auctione, directly after, Cic. Hence diem de die, from day to day, Liv.

II. In phr.: de nocte, de vigilia, etc., to denote the period in the course of which the action is done (= Gk. gen. of time): less definite than simple Abl., which denotes the precise time: in comitum Milo de nocte venit, in the course of the night, Cic.: ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, by night, Hor.: de media nocte, about midnight, Caes.: de tertia vigilia, in the course of the third watch, id. In like manner, de die, de luce: de die potare, by day, in the daytime, Pl. Less freq., de mense: navigare de mense Decembri, in December, Cic.

C. In gen.: of persons and things, with words denoting the whole collection or body, from which a part is taken (esp. with numerals): *from among, out of, from, of*: hominem mihi de comitibus meis, Cic.: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. Hence, *de* with Abl. instead of the genitive case (with a view to clearness or precision): de eodem genere, Cic. Hence also, 2. esp. to denote property, de meo, tuo, etc.: at my, thy, etc., expense: de suo, Cic.: Liv.: And fig.: ad tua praecepta de meo nihil his novum appositum, Pl. II. To designate the material, etc. of which anything is made: *of, out of*: niveo factum de marmore signum, Ov. Also, *by means of*, de eodem oleo et opera, Cic. Hence it sometimes implies transformation: de templo carcerem fieri, id. III. To indicate the person from whom anything is taken, bought, heard, inquired, etc.: de aliquo quaerere, to enquire of, id.: ut sibi liceret discere id de me, Ter.

D. Of mental operations, moral feelings, etc.: to indicate the subject of thought, etc. (the most common meaning): *about, concerning, regarding, with respect to, as for*: de numero dierum fidem servare, Caes.: de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic. II. To denote the cause or reason: *for, on account of, because of*: de quo nomine ad arbitrium adisti, de eo ad iudicium venisti, id.: qua de causa magno dolore afflictebantur, Caes. Hence, 2. To designate that in conformity with which anything is done: *according to, after, in imitation of*: de suorum pro-pinquorum sententia atque auctoritate fecisse dicatur, Cic.: de more vetusto, Virg.

E. With adjectives to form adverbial expressions. De integro, afresh: Cic. 2. De improviso, unexpectedly: Caes. 3. De transverso (rare), unexpectedly: Cic. N.B.—De is often put between an adj. or pron. and its noun: v. supra. It is also frequently put after a simple relative, quo de, etc.: Cic.

F. In composition, the *e* becomes short before a vowel or *h*, as in

dēhisco, dēinde, and coalesces with it in the poets; v. dehinc, deinceps: sometimes even contraction takes place, as in debeo, dego, from debaeo, de-ago.

II. Signif.: 1. down, away, off: defero, deduco, defluo. 2. It denotes deficiency, or else reverses the meaning of the root = *un-, mis-, dis-*: decortico, to disembark (a tree); dedecet, it disgraces. 3. ceasing: dedoleo, to leave off grieving; degrandinat, it ceases hailing. 4. away, out: deblatero, to blab out. 5. over, like Eng. be-: dealbo, to cover with white; deauro, to gild (late). 6. Intensive; or denoting completeness: deamo, to love passionately; deproellor, to battle furiously; defungor, to finish, get done with; delacero, to tear up or in pieces. 7. It sometimes appears to give a bad sense to a verb: as, deludo, to deceive; decipio, delinquo, etc.

dēa, ae (Dat. and Abl. plur. deabus in the combination disdeabusque, Cic.), f. [deus] a goddess: perque novem juro, numina nostra, deas, Ov.: venatrix, i. e. Diana, id.: silvarum, the same, id.: triplices, i. e. the Fates, id.

dē-albo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [albus] to whitewash, plaster (rare): Cic.

dēambulatio, ōnis, f. [deambulo] a walking about, a promenading: Ter.

dē-ambulo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to walk about, to take a walk, to promenade (rare): quum satis erit deambulatum, requiescemus, Cic.

dē-amo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to love much, dearly, to be passionately in love with: Pl. Of things: deamavi lepidissima munera, I was quite charmed with, id. 2. Like amo (no. III.): to be exceedingly obliged to: deamo te, Syre, Ter.

dē-armo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to disarm: exercitum, Liv.

dē-artio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [artus] lit. to dismember, to tear limb from limb: hence, fig. to ruin (v. rare): opes, Pl.

dē-ascio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ascio, ascia] to hew or polish with an axe. Fig.: to cheat, to pluck: Pl.

dē-bacchor, atus, i. v. n. dep. intens. of bacchor: to rave like the Bacchantes, to rage (very rare): si satis jam debacchatus es, Ter. Poet. of things: qua parte debacchantur ignes, rage, revel unchecked, Hor.

dēbellator, ōris, m. [debello] a conqueror (v. rare): ferarum, Virg.

dē-bello, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to bring a war to an end (rare except in pass.): Aulus cum Ferentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, ended the war by a single victory, Liv. Pass. impers.: ne absente se debellaretur, that no general engagement should be risked, id.: and in part. perf. absol. debellato, after the war was ended: quasi debellato triumphare, id.

II. A ct.: with cogn. obj.: to fight out: rixa super mero debellata, Hor.

2. With direct obj.: to war down,

vanquish, subdue: debellare superbos, to beat down in war, Virg.

dēbēo, ai, itum, 2. v. a. and n. [de-habeo.] Act. lit.: to have or hold from: hence, to owe, to be in debt.

With Acc. of thing, and Dat. of person: pecuniam alicui, Cic.: dissolve quae debeo, Ter. (more freq. solvere, Cic.): pecuniam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas, Cic. Pass.: quam ad diem legioni frumentum debet scilicet, was due, bound to be supplied, Caes. Proverb.: animam debere, to be over head and ears in debt, Ter.

Also absol., to owe money, be in debt: ut illi quam plurimi deberent, might be his debtors, Sall.: without indirect obj.: Kal. Jan. debuit, he was in debt on New Year's day, Cic. 2. Fig.: of things not estimated by pecuniary value: to owe, to be bound or liable to do or render, to be under obligation: majorem ei res publica gratiam debet, id.: hoc munus patriae debere, id.: Turnum debent hanc iam mihi sacra, make over Turnus to me, Virg. Pass.: to be due or owing: Veneri iam et Libero reliquum tempus debet arbitratum, Cic.: honores quasi debitos repetere, to claim them as one's due, Sall.: persolvant grates dignas et praemia resdant debita: merited retribution, Virg. II. to owe thanks for, to be indebted for: with Acc.: plurimum alicui debere, to be very deeply indebted to him, Caes.: alicui debere salutem, Ov.: vitam, id. Absol.: fac me multis debere, grant that I am under obligations to many, Cic. III. Mostly Poet., with ref. to necessity or destiny: to be destined: urbem cerno Phrygios debere nepotes, are destined to found, Ov. More usually, in pass.: cui regnum Italiae Romanae tellus debetur, belong by destiny, Virg.: sors ista senectae debita erat nostrae, id. Absol.: tempora Parcae debita complerant, the period assigned by fate, id.: morbo naturae debitum reddiderunt, paid the debt of nature, Nep. Hence phr. ludibrium alicui debere (cf. Gr. γέλωτα ὀφλαίν), to be fated to become the sport of, Hor. B. Neut.: of moral or other obligation: (one) ought: foll. by Infin. (personal equivalent of oportet): num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? ought they to have borne arms (would it have been right for them to do so)? Cic.: Africam sorte Tubero obtinere debebat, was to have had (was entitled by lot to have it), Caes.: dici beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. Poet. = must (freq. in Lucr.): omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando, must of necessity, Lucr. (Hence It. dovere; Fr. devoir.)

dēbīlīs, e, adj. [de-habills] lit. unhandy, unready: hence, disabled, powerless, feeble, crippled: senex, Cic.: ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, paralysed, Juv.: ordine debilis uno Sergestus, Virg. Of inanimate

things: ferrum, ineffectual, id.: penae, Ov. II. Fig.: hac parte mentis (sc. memoria) debilis, Cic.: ingenio, Tac.: manca ac debilis praetura, powerless to effect anything, paralysed, Cic.

dēbilitās, ātis, f. [debilis] state of being disabled, powerlessness, great weakness: membrorum, paralysis, Liv.: linguae, impotence of speech (f. stammering), Cic.: absol. of bodily infirmity, id. In plur., of different kinds of debility, id. Fig.: of the mind: animi, id.

dēbilitātio, ōnis, f. [debilito] equiv. to preced.: debility, impotence: (v. rare): fig.: debilitatio atque abjectio animi tui, Cic.

dēbilito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [debilis] to disable, maim; to weaken, unnerve, enfeeble: membra debilitavit lapidibus, fustibus, crippled them, Cic.: Liv. Poet.: (hiems) quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, breaks its force, Hor. II. Fig.: to crush, break down, discourage: fractus ac debilitatus metu, Cic.: fortitudinem, to paralyse anyone's fortitude, unman him, id.: membrum reip. fractum debilitatumque, id.: nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi, Virg.

dēbitio, ōnis, f. [debeo] an owing, debt (v. rare): Cic.

dēbitor, ōris, m. [id.] a debtor: Cic.: aeris, Hor. Fig. (mostly poet.): in non-pecuniary sense, one bound to do anything: Ov. 2. one bound to give thanks for, under obligation for: animae huius, id.: vitae, id.

dēbitum, i, n. [id.] what is owing, a debt: Cic. II. any obligation: velut omni vitae debito liberatus, obligation for the preservation of one's life, Curt. (Hence It. detta; Sp. deuda; Fr. dette, débt.)

dē-blātēro, avi, 1. v. a. to prate about, to blab out (v. rare): Pl.

dē-canto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. to sing off, chant; hence, to repeat often, to say over and over again (cf. cantilena): pervulgata praecepta, to repeat trite rules, Cic.: miserabiles elegos, Hor. II. to leave off singing: hi jam decantaverant, had sung their song out, Cic.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go away, depart, withdraw: constr.: absol., with de, ex, or Abl.: decedamus, Pl.: de parte (agri) decedere, to retire from (give it up), Caes. (see also No. 3): quum Romam venisset decedens ex Syria, had come to Rome from Syria (in this sense not with de), Cic.: quae naves paululum suo cursu decesserint, have gone out of their course, Caes. 2. Milit. t. t. to withdraw, to evacuate: de colle, id. Absol.: nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, id. 3. In official lang.: with provincia: to retire from a province on the expiration of a term of office: de provincia decessit, Cic.: e Cilicia, id.: and with Abl. alone, id.:

Liv. Absol.: Albinus Romam decessit, Sall.: Romam ad triumphum, Liv.

4. With Dat. of person: usu. with de via or via: to make way for, get out of the way of (as a mark of respect; also sometimes of abhorrence): decedam ego illi de via, Pl.: illi (sceleratis) omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiant, Caes. Pass.: salutaris, decedi, assurgi, deduci, to be made way for, Cic. 5. Hence fig., to retire from, or give up one's rights, etc.: de suo jure, id.: also with Abl. alone, jure suo decedere, Liv. So, de possessione, de suis bonis, Cic. 6. Fig.: to depart (from life), to die: de vita, id.: also absol. (freq.): quum paterfamiliae decessit, id.: pater nobis decessit, my father died, id. 7. Poet.: to go down, to set: sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg.: te veniente die, te decedente canebat, of thee, at coming and declining day, he sang, id.: Hor. II. Of things: to abate, subside, cease: nec calidae citius decedunt corpore febres, Lucr.: decessisse inde aquam, run off, Liv.: decedere aestum, ebb, id. 2. to be subtracted from, to decrease: de summa nihil decedet, be wanting, Ter.: ut de causa ejus periculi nihil decederet, Cic.: quicquid libertati plebis caveretur, id. suis decedere opibus credebant, they looked upon it as a deduction from their own power, Liv. III. Fig.: to depart from: to swerve from (duty, etc.): se nulla cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, had swerved from the path of duty, Cic.: officio, fide, id. Impers. pass.: de officio decessum, Liv. 2. to give place, submit or yield to, (cf. supr. 1, 5): vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor.: non Hymetto mella decedunt, are not inferior to, id.

IV. to turn out, result (usu. cedo): prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet.

dēcem, card. num. ten: Ter.: Caes.: Cic. [Skr. daśan; Gr. δέκα; O. H. G. zehan, Goth. taihun, Eng. ten.]

dēcember, bris, m. [decem; like Septem-ber, Octo-ber, Novem-ber] the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoned from March, December (containing, as now, 31 days): Cic.: acceptus Genilis December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month), Ov. 2. As closing the year, meton. a (past) year: undenos implevisse Decembres, Hor. II. A d.j.: December, bris, bre: Kalendae Decembres, etc.: Cic.: libertate Decembri utere, the license of the Saturnalia (held in December), Hor.

dēcem-jūgis, is, m. [jugum] adj. ten-yoked; hence (with currus understood), a ten-horse chariot (v. rare): Suet.

dēcem-pēda, ae, f. [pes] a ten-foot measuring rod: Cic.: Hor.

dēcompēdātor, ōris, m. [decempeda] a land-surveyor: Cic.

dēcem-plex, icis, adj. [pilco] ten-fold: numerus, Nep.

decepmīmi, orum, m. plu. (or separately, *decem primi*) the ten chief men in the body of *decuriones* (or senate) in the *municipia* and colonies: Cic.

decepm-scalmus, a, um, adj. [*scal-mus*] having ten thovols or rullocks: *actuariola*, Cic.

decepm-vīrālis, e, adj. [*decemviri*] *decemviral*, of or belonging to the *decemviri*: *leges*, i. e. the Twelve Tables, Liv.: *potestas*, Tac.: *annus*, Cic.: *certamina*, Liv.

decepm-vīrātus, ūs, m. [*id.*] the *decemvirate*, the rank or office of a *decemvir*: Cic.: Liv.

decepm-vīri, orum, m. plu. [*vīr*] a commission of ten, the name of various magistrates at Rome: *decemviri legibus scribundis*, the compilers of the Twelve Tables: Cic.: Liv. In sing.: *Decemvir*: Cic.: Liv. 2. *Decemviri stlitibus* (*litibus*) *judicandis*, a permanent tribunal for the decision of private causes: Cic. 3. *Decemviri sacris faciundis*, a college of priests who had the charge of the *Sibylline books*; originally 2 in number: Liv.

4. *Decemviri agris dividundis*, a board for dividing the public lands, Cic.: Liv.

decepmnis, e, adj. [*decem annus*] of ten years, lasting ten years: *bellum*, Quint.

decepm, entis, Part. [*decepm*] As adj.: *becoming, seemly, proper*: *amicus*, Ov.: *motus*, Hor. 2. Esp. of bodily symmetry: *comely, handsome, well-formed*: *forma*, Ov.: *malae*, Hor.: *sumptis decentior armis Minerva*, Ov. 3. In moral sense; *becoming, right, proper*: *quid verum atque decens, befitting a man* (Gr. *καθῆκον*), Hor.

decepmter, adv. *becomingly, decently, properly, fitly, with propriety*: *decentissime descripta jura finium*, Cic.: Hor.: *maesta*, Ov. Comp.: Hor.

decepmtia, ae, f. [*decens*] *comeliness, decency*: *colorum et figurarum*, Cic.

decepmus, a, um, Part. [*decepm*].

decepmis, is, f. = *δεκάτης* (sc. *ναῦς*), a ship having ten banks of oars: Suet. (dub.)

decepm-orno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. and n. (the syncop. forms *decepm-orno*, *decepm-orno*, *decepm-orno*, etc., are freq. and class.): Lit. to separate one thing from another: hence, to distinguish, settle, determine, judge: *rem dubiam*, Liv.: *in quo omnia mea posita esse decepm*, Cic. 2. Esp. of a judge or public officer: to decide, judge, determine, decree; to vote for any thing (disting. from *edicere*, which has respect to the publication of a decree; from *jubere*, which denotes the adoption of a proposed law on the part of the *populus*; and from *sciscere*, which denotes a decree of the *plebs*): constr. with Acc., ger. part., ut and Subj., prep., or absol.: *triumphum allicui, to pass a decree awarding anyone a*

triumph, Cic.: *supplicium sumendum, to pass sentence of death*, Sall.: *senatus decrevit et populus jussit, ut...*, Cic.: *secundum aliquem, to make a decree in his favour*, Id.: *triumphum allicui decernere*, Id.: (*Druides*) *decernunt*, Caes. II. to decide by combat: hence also (like *cernere* and *certare*), in gen., to fight, combat, contend (v. *decerto*): *proellum, to decide*, Cic.: *pugnam*, Liv.: *acie, to fight a decisive battle*, Id. Absol.: *decernendi potestatem Pompeio fecit*, Caes. 2. Judicially: *uno iudicio de fortunis omnibus decernit*, Cic.: *de salute reipublicae*, Id.: *ut meo solum capite decernerem*, Id. III. to settle, determine, resolve on: *Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat*, Caes.

decepm-orno, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [*carpo*] to pluck or pull off, crop, gather: *undique decerptam olivam, plucked on every hand* (a theme sung by many poets), Hor.: *arbore pomum*, Ov. Fig.: *humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, derived from*, Cic. Poet.: to cull, gather, enjoy: *ex re fructus*, Hor. II. to take away, detract from, diminish, destroy: *ne quid locus de gravitate decerperet*, Cic.

decepm-tatio, ōnis, f. [*decerto*] a contest: *rerum omnium*, Cic.

decepm-certo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fight out, fight a pitched battle; to carry on a hard or persistent struggle: also in gen. to contend: Esp. in milit. sense: with proello, to fight a pitched battle, Caes. (freq.): and less freq. *pugna*, Id.: or absol., Id.: *Caesar cum acerrimis nationibus felicissime decerptavit, engaged in long and arduous wars*, Cic. In non-milit. sense: *inter se decertare* (of the vehement struggles of *Demosthenes* and *Aeschines*), Id.: *jure, legibus*, Id. Pass. impers.: *cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, we had to fight for our empire*, Id. Poet. of things, with *dat.*: *Africum decertantem aquilonibus, battling furiously with* (Gr. constr.), Hor.

decepm-ō, ōnis, f. [*decerto*] a going away, departure (opp. to *adventus*, arrival, and *mansio*, stay): Cic. 2. Specially, the retirement of a Roman governor from his province: *decessionis dies, the day of retirement* (i. e. when the period of office expired), Id. 3. diminution, deduction (opp. to *accessio*): *de summa*, Id. 4. With ref. to a complaint, abatement, passing off: Cels.

decepm-ō, ōris, m. [*id.*] one who leaves (a province, government, etc.), a predecessor or in office (opp. to successor: rare): *successori decessor invidit*, Cic.

decepm-ō, ūs, m. [*id.*] a going away, departure (opp. to *accessus*): post *Dionysii decessum*, Nep. 2. Esp. = *decessio*, the retirement of a magistrate from the province he has governed: post *M. Bruti decessum*, Cic. II. a passing away, decrease, abatement; death: *aestas, ebb*, Caes.: *amicorum*

decessu plerique angust solent, by the death, Cic. (Hence Fr. *décès*.)

decepm, cult, 2. v. n. used in the third person only, and never with a personal subject; the person is expressed by the Acc., rarely by the *Dat.*: it is *seemly, becoming*; it *becomes, behoves, is fitting, proper* (very freq. and class., but not in Caes.): *decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae*, Cic. With *subst.* or *pron.* as subject: *omnis Aristippum color decuit, seemed to fit him*, Hor. In plur.: *nec velle experiri, quam se aliena deceant*, Cic. With *Dat.*: *istuc facinus nostro generi non decet*, Pl. 2. Without Acc. pers.: *nil est difficillius quam quid deceat videre*, Cic. In plur.: Pl. II. With *Infin.* or *clause* as subject: *oratorem irasci minime decet*, Cic.: Hor.

2. Without Acc. pers.: *deceat caput impedire myrto*, Id.: *exemplis grandioribus decuit uti*, Cic. III. Without any expressed subject: *facis, ut te decet*, Ter. With *Dat.*: *locum editiorem quam victoribus decebat*, Sall. 2. Without Acc. pers.: *ela haud sic decet*, Ter.: *quo majorem spera habeo nihil fore aliter ac deceat*, Cic.: Virg. [Cf. Skr. *yaças*, for *daças*, glory, fame; Gr. *δοξα*, *δόξα*.]

decepm-cido, cidi, 3. v. n. [*cado*] to fall down, fall off: *decido de lecto praeceps*, Pl.: *poma ex arboribus decidunt*, Cic.: *equo*, Caes.: *imber*, Hor. 2. To fall down dead, to die (poet.): *decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris*, Virg.: (*nupta*) *decidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto*, Ov. II. Fig.: to fall, fall off or away, etc.: *quanta de spe decidit* Ter.: *a spe societatis allicujus*, Liv.: *ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt*, Cic. (Hence It. *decadere*; Fr. *déchoir*.)

decepm-cido, cidi, cism, 3. v. a. [*caedo*] to cut off: lit. (rare, more freq. absol.): *collum*, Pl.: *aures*, Tac.: *pennas*, Hor. II. Fig.: to cut short, put an end to; settle, determine: quibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.: *decisa negotia*, Hor. With *prep.*: *cum aliquo*, Cic.: *de rebus*, Id.: *decidere jactu coepit cum ventis, come to terms with the winds* (*bargain to save part of the cargo*), Juv. Absol.: *In jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere*, Cic. (Hence It. *decidere*; Fr. *décider*.)

decepm-ēs (in many MSS. *decies*), adv. num. [*dec* in *decem*] ten times: *decies seni*, Ov.: HS. *decies centena millia*, Cic. More commonly without *centena millia*: HS. *decies*, i. e. a million *sesterces*, Id.: *ad decies aeris, up to a million*, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 342). 2. Meton.: for an indefinite number of times: Hor.

decepm-ima (*decēma*, the older form), ae, f. (sc. *pars*), the tenth part, tithe: *quum vovissent Apollini decumas praedae*, Just. 2. a tithe as a tax on landholders in the provinces: Cic.: more freq. in the plur.: *duas decimas*

frumenti exigere, double tithe, Liv.: Cic. 3. a largess bestowed on the people: Suet.: Tac. (Hence Fr. *dime*.)

decimānus, or **decūmānus**, a, um, adj. [decimus] of or belonging to the tenth part. Of tithes, as a tax: ager, that pays tithes, Cic. Subst. decumanus, i, m. a farmer of tithes: Id.: (perh. sarcastically) decumana, ae, f. the wife of a tithe-farmer: Id. 2. of the tenth legion: miles, Auct. B. Afr.: and oftener absol., esp. in plur.: decumani, Tac.: Suet. 3. decumana porta, the main entrance of a Roman camp, on the side turned away from the enemy (where the tenth turmae and tenth maniples of each division were quartered), and opposite the porta praetoria (which faced the enemy): Caes.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 75).

decimo or **decūmo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [Id.] to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate: cohortes, Suet.

decimus or **decūmus**, a, um, adj. [decem] the tenth: mensis, Pl.: legio, Caes.: unda, the tenth wave (supposed to be larger than the rest), Ov.: decumam partem praedae, the tithe, Liv. Phr.: cum decimo efficere, to yield a ten-fold return, Cic. 2. Decimum, adv. (like tertium, quartum, etc.), for the tenth time, Id.

decipio, cēpi, ceptum, i, v. a. [capio] lit. to take down or from; hence, to deceive, cheat (usu. of deliberate deception; whereas fallo is often simply to elude, escape the notice of; and deludo, to dupe, play upon a person's credulity): Ita decipimus fovea lenonem, entrap him, Pl.: homines imperitos deceptos crudelissime interfecisse, Caes.: dolo deceptus, Cic. 2. Also, in gen. to mislead, esp. in pass.: falso cupidine decipi, specie recti, to be misled by, Hor.: nisi forte me communis *φύλαξ* decipit, unless self-love deludes me, Cic. Absol.: ab tergo et super caput deceptere insidiae, escaped notice (=fallere), Liv. 3. Fig.: to beguile (post.): diem, to while it away (forget its cares), Ov. With Gen. (Gr. constr.): dulci laborum decipitur sono, is beguiled of his sufferings, Hor.

decisio, ōnis, f. [decido] a cutting short, a settlement, decision: Cic.

decisus, a, um, Part. [decido].

declamatio, ōnis, f. [declamo] exercise in speaking, declamation: quotidiana, Cic.: Quint. 2. Meton.: a theme, subject for declamation: ut declamatio fias, Juv.: Quint. II. In bad sense: loud, eager speaking, shouting: vulgari et pervagata declamazione contendere, Cic.

declamator, ōris, m. [Id.] one who practises himself in speaking, a declaimer: Cic.

declamatorius, a, um, adj. [Id.] of or belonging to the exercise of speaking: declamatory, rhetorical: Cic.: Tac.

declamāto, avi, atum, i, v. n. freq. [Id.]: to practise speaking aloud, to declaim: Cic.: Hor.: Juv. With Acc. of cogn. sign.: causas, to declaim or plead causes by way of practice, Cic.

2. In bad sense: to talk violently, to bluster: de aliquo, Id.

declāmo, avi, atum, i, v. n. to practise speaking aloud, to declaim: ad fluctum alunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.: dum tu declamas Roma, Hor. With Acc. of neut. pron. aliquid ex alla oratione declamare, Cic.

2. In bad sense: to speak violently, to bawl, to bluster: vehementissime contra aliquem declamare, Id.

declāratio, ōnis, f. [declaro] a making clear or known, an expression (v. rare): animi, of one's sentiments, Cic.

declāro, avi, atum, i, v. a. to make clear, or known; to show forth, reveal, manifest: nec aliter declarari animi magnitudo potest, be displayed, Cic.: declaratur studium bellicae gloriae, is shown in this, Id. 2. Esp. to make known by words; to announce, declare: declaravit quanti me faceret, Id. Hence of nomination to any public office or honour: to proclaim, publish, declare: ejusdem hominis voce declaratus consul, Id.: declaratus rex, Liv.: victorem magna praecoris voce Cloanthum declarat, Virg. 3. to make known or clear (by reasoning or explanation); to demonstrate, prove, explain: propriam (alicujus rei) vim definitione declarare, Cic.: Lucr.

declinatio, ōnis, f. [declino] a leaning from or away, a bending aside; a slanting movement: (atomorum), deviation from the perpendicular, Cic.: quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, by a slight movement of the body (eluding a thrust), Id. 2. Fig.: a turning aside, a shunning, an avoiding: (ab aliqua re), Id.: opp. to appetitio, Id. 3. Rhetor. t. t.: declinatio brevis a proposito, digression, Id. 4. In grammar: variation, inflection: formerly including conjugation, comparison, derivation, etc.: Id.

declino, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [v. acclino] to bend or turn aside from. Act.: sese recta regione viat, to deviate from the perpendicular (of the atoms of Epicurus), Lucr. (In same sense also neutr., v. infr.): agmen, to turn aside one's march, Liv. Poet.: nec dulci declinat lumina somno, closes her eyes, Virg. Fig.: bellum in Italiam, to draw off the war into Italy (from Spain), Liv. Pass. refl., neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio, to have deviated from, Ter. 2. to inflect (words): Varr.: Quint. II. Neut.: to turn aside from: paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, Cic.: of the oblique motion of atoms (v. supr.), Id.: a religione officii, to depart from the strict path of duty, Id. 2. Hence, in trans. sense (fig.),

to shun: impetum, Id.: ictum, Liv.: invidiam, Tac.

de-clivis, e, adj. [clivus] sloping downwards, steep (as regarded from above; acclivis, as viewed from below): collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, sloping uniformly, Caes.: declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Id.: arvom, Hor.: flumina, Ov. Neut. as subst. declive, is, n., a declivity or slope: si per declive sese reciperent, if they retreated down hill, Caes. Fig.: iter declive senectae, Ov.

declivitas, ātis, f. [declivis] a sloping place, declivity: Caes.

decocta, ae, f. (sc. aqua) [decoquo] a cold beverage, invented by Nero: Suet.: Juv.

decoctor, ōris, m. [Id.] a bankrupt: Cic.

decoctus, a, um, Part. [decoquo]. As adj.: lit. boiled down; hence, like wine so treated, luscious, over-sweet: Cic. (fig.)

de-collo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [collum] to take off from the neck, to behead (rare): homines, Sen. Absol.: miles decollandi artifex, Suet.

de-colo, avi, i, v. n. lit. to trickle down; hence (fig.), to come to nought, to fail: si spes decolabit, Pl.

de-color, ōris, adj. [color] discoloured, darkened, faded, stained, etc.: sanguis, poet. ap. Cic.: decolor sanguine, stained with blood, Ov. Poet.: that has lost its original brightness; degenerate: deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg.: Ov.

decolōratiō, ōnis, f. [decoloro] a discolouring: Cic.

de-coloro, avi, atum, i, v. a. to discolour, d. face, stain, soil, etc.: mare, to stain (with blood), Hor.

de-coquo, xi, ctum, i, v. a. to boil down, boil away: pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, had passed off into dross, Liv. 2. Simply, to boil; cook by boiling: olus, Hor.: Plin. 3. Fig.: to waste away; consume, ruin: Pers.

4. Of persons: intrans. to run through one's fortune, to become bankrupt: tenesne memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic.

decor, ōris, m. [decet] comeliness, grace, fitness, elegance (mostly poet.): mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis, its appropriate grace, Hor.: divini signa decoris, Virg.: Ov. Of style: Quint. In plur.: P. Scipio orationem habuit plenam veris decoribus, genuine beauties, Liv. 2. Esp. of the person: charm, beauty (cf. decens): levis juvenas et decor, Hor.: Tib.

decōrē, adv. suitably, properly, decorously: si non decore, at quam minime indecore, Cic. 2. elegantly, beautifully: formata decore Jovis species, poet. ap. Cic.

de-cōro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [decus] to adorn, embellish, beautify: oppidum monumentis, Cic.: pyram fulgentibus armis, Virg. II. Fig.: to honour, distinguish, etc.: egregias animas

supremis muneribus, Cic.: prave factis decorari versibus, to be celebrated in ill-composed verses, Hor.

dēcorus, a, um, adj. [decor] becoming, befitting, proper, decorous: with Dat.: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic.: poetica magis decora fabulis, suitable to, Liv. With ad: ad ornatum, Cic. Absol.: decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, Id.

2. **Neut. as sub. t.**: decorum, i, n. that which is seemly; propriety: id quod Graeco *πρόπον* dicitur, decorum dici Latine potest, Id. II. **Absol.**: adorned, bedecked; graceful, beautiful, handsome: delubra deum, Lucr.: aedes, Hor.: galeas ensesque, Virg.: caput, Ov.: Juventa, Tac.: palaestra, grace-giving, Hor. With Abl.: ductores ostro decori, decked with, Virg.: Hor.

dē-crāpitus, a, um, adj. [crepo] broken down, worn out, very old, decrepit: senex, Pl.: Cic.

dē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. n. to grow less, grow shorter, wane, decrease, diminish: ostreae cum luna decrescunt, diminish with the (waning) moon, Cic.: of water, to subside, Ov.: Hor.

2. **to disappear**: cornua decrescunt (of the horns of Io, when restored to human shape), Ov.

dēorētum, i, n. [decerno] a decree; esp. a decree of the senate, in a particular case (thus disting. from senatus consultum, a general decree or law: but the distinction is not always observed: Smith's Ant. 128): senatus Caelium ab rep. removendum censuit. Hoc decreto . . . , Caes. Of the decrees of magistrates, etc.: decreta vendere, to make a market of his decrees, Cic.: Drulidum, Caes.: pontificum, Liv. 2. **Meton.** In philos. = *δύγμα*, a principle, doctrine, tenet: Cic.

dēorētus, a, um, Part. [decerno].

decuma, v. decima.

decumanus, v. decimanus.

dēcūmātes, ium, adj. plur. [decima] belonging to tithes: agri, tithelands, Tac.

dē-cumbo, cūbui, 3. v. n. to lie down, go to bed, recline at table, etc.: super lectum, Suet.: in aureo lecto, Id.: Cic. II. **Of a vanquished gladiator**, t. t. to fall: Id.

dēcūria, ae, f. [decem: cf. centuria] a company of ten, a tithing, a decuria, decade: Col. 2. In gen. (cf. centuria), a division, class, without reference to the number: most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (which were three till Augustus added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth): Cic.: Suet. 3. A club of boon companions: Pl.

dēcūriatio, ōnis, f. [decurio] a dividing into decuriae: Cic.

dēcūriatus, ūs, m. [Id.] a dividing into decuriae: Liv.

dēcūrio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [decuria] to divide into tens or decuriae: equites decuriati, Liv.

dēcūrio, ōnis, m. [Id.] the head of ten, the chief of a decuria, a decurion;

in the army, the commander of a decuria of cavalry: Varr. 2. a member of the senate of a municipium, or a colony: Cic.: Caes. 3. a head-chamberlain: decurio cubiculariorum, Suet.

dē-curro, cūcurri, more usually curri (but both Caes. and Liv. use the reduplicated form), cursum, 3. v. n. and a. **Neutr.**: to run down, hasten down, etc.: de tribunali decurrit, Liv.: Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce, Virg.: Caesar ad cohortandos milites decucurrit, Caes. Of things: monte decurrens amnis, Hor.: uti naves decurrerent, should sail down (the Tiber), Tac. 2. **to finish running; finish one's course**: ad calcem, to reach the goal, Cic. In this sense, with cogn. **Acc.**: quasi spatio decurso, as if after finishing the race, Id. **Fig.**: prope acta jam aetate decursaque, Id.: tuque ades inceptumque una decurre laborem, go along with me in the work which I have begun, Virg.: Tac.

II. **Milit. t. t.** to manoeuvre: pedites decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, while performing their evolutions, Liv.: Caes. Often in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games: in funere Gracchi tradunt armatum exercitum decucurrisse cum tripudiis Hispanorum, Liv. III. **to betake oneself to, run for help or refuge, have recourse to**: with ad: ad haec extrema et inimicissima iura decurrebas, Cic.: ad miseram precem, Hor.: Ov. **Pass. Impers.**: decurritur ad leniorem verbis sententiam, Liv.

decursio, ōnis, f. [decurro] **Milit. t. t.** a descent, attack: decursionibus (ex Alpiibus) vastare ea loca, Brut. ap. Cic.: Hirt. 2. **Of military evolutions for the sake of exercise or show**: Suet.: Tiberina, naval evolutions on the Tiber, Cic.

dēcursus, ūs, m. [Id.] a running down; downward course, descent, declivity: montibus ex altis magnus decursus aequal, Lucr.: rapidus (am-nium), Virg. II. **Milit. t. t.** a descent, attack: subitus ex collibus decursus, Liv. 2. **a manoeuvre, evolution (= decursio)**: Tac. Esp. in celebrating a festival or funeral games, Liv. III. **a completed course, end of a course (in the games)**: Suet. 2. **Fig.**: decursus honorum, a complete course of public offices, taken in succession, Cic.

dē-curto, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. (only in Part. Imperf. and perf.) to cut off, mutilate: radices, Plin. **Fig.** of style: mutila et quasi decurtata, too abrupt, Cic.

decus, ōnis, n. [deceat] grace, ornament, pride, glory: with defining Gen.: hostium spolia, decora atque ornamenta sanorum, Cic.: ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, Id.: O decus Phoebe, i. e. the lyre, Hor.: pudoris, Ov.: so, mullebre decus, chastity, Liv. Absol.: verum decus in virtute positum est,

distinction, Cic.: Maeconas dulcos decus meum, my pride, Hor.: regale, Ov. II. **moral dignity, virtue**: Cic.: Sall. In plur.: brave deeds: belli, Id.

dēcussis, is, m. [decem] the number ten: hence, the figure X: Vitr.

dēcusso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [decussis] to divide crosswise, in the form of an X: Cic.

dēcussus, a, um, Part. [decutio].

dē-cūlio, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. (quatio) to shake, beat, or cast down or off: Illia, Ov.: summa papaverum capita baculo, Liv.: mella foliis, Virg.

dē-dēcet, cult, 2. v. n. used only in 3 pers. sing. and pl.: it misbecomes, is unseemly, unsuitable, unbecoming: constr. like simple verb (usu. with Acc.). With subst. as subject, and Acc. of person: neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus, Hor. In plur.: nec dominam dedecere comae, Ov. Absol.: ut, si quid dedecet, vitemus, Cic. 2. **As impers. verb.** with Inf. as subject, and Acc. of pers.: oratorem Israel minime decet, simulare non dedecet, Id. Without Acc.: Quint.: Hor. Absol.: ut lis, quae habent, modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne dedecet, Cic.

dē-dēcōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame: urbis auctoritatem, Cic.: Judicium, to discredit, Hor.

dē-dēcōrus, a, um, adj. disgraceful, dishonourable (v. rare): majoribus suis dedecorus, Tac.

dē-dēcus, ōnis, n. disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame: cum ignominia et dedecore perire, Cic.: dedecus admittere, to incur, Caes.: nec sibi damno dedecorique foret, Hor. **Meton.**: that which causes shame, a blot, blemish: nec prodere dedecus auderet, i. e. the ass's ears of Midas, Ov. II. **baseness, vice, turpitude; a vicious action, etc.**: per dedecus ortus, born in shame, Id.

dēdicatio, ōnis, f. [dedico] a dedicating, consecration: aedis, Liv.

dē-dīco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to announce, declare: praedia etiam in censu (al. censum) dedicavisti, Cic.: haec quoque res etiam naturam dedicat ejus, shooes, Lucr. II. **Esp. relig. t. t.** to set apart to a deity, consecrate, dedicate: nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic.: loca sacris faciendis, Liv. Hence of the deity itself to which a temple is dedicated (or rather, perhaps, the image or statue of the deity): dedicatum Apollinem, installed in his shrine, Hor.

dē-dignor, atus, 1. v. dep. to regard as unworthy: to disdain, scorn, refuse. With Acc.: quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos, Virg. With Inf.: Ov. Absol.: to be indignant or offended, Tac.

dē-disco, didici, 3. v. a. to unlearn, to forget. With Acc.: multa oportet discat atque dediscat, Cic.: Caes.

With *Inf.*: (eloquentia) loqui paeo deducere, id.

deditio, ōnis, f. [deditio] a putting or laying down (of arms), an unconditional surrender, a capitulation: in deditioem venire, to surrender, Liv.: aliquem in deditioem accipere, to accept the surrender of, Caes.

deditio, ōnis, m. [deditio] relating to surrender: in pl. as subst. deditio, surrendered persons, subjects: vestri, Liv.: Caes.

deditus, a, um, Part. [deditio]. II. A d. j.: devoted to, fond of, addicted to. With *Dat.*: hoc magis sum Publio deditus, Cic.: studio citharae, Hor. Sup. deditissimus (tibi), most devoted to, Dolab. ap. Cic. Phr.: dedita opera: purposely, intentionally: Cic.: Liv.

dē-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to lay down: in milit. lang. to give up, surrender: esp. of surrendering persons, cities, or property [whereas, to lay down or surrender arms = ponere, tradere]: aliquem hostibus in cruciatum, Sall.: Caes.: se suaque omnia sine mora dederunt, id.: auctores belli, Liv. II. Fig.: to give oneself wholly to any thing or person, to devote: aures suas poetis, to lend an attentive ear to, Cic.: se totum sili, to become wholly devoted to him, id. With *adv.* of place: ubi spectaculi tempus venit dedita quo eo (sc. ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, were absorbed in the shows, Liv. And in bad sense, se desidias, libidinibus, dedit, to give one's self up entirely to sloth, to vicious pleasures, Cic. With *ut*: quum se ad audiendum dedit, id.

dē-dōō, 2. v. a. to unteach, to teach the contrary (rare): with double *Acc.*: aliquem geometriam, Cic. Also with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: populum falsis docet uti verbis, teaches them not to use names falsely, Hor. Pass.: Cic.

dē-dōleo, ui, 2. v. n. to give over grieving: Ov.

dē-dōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to hew away, to chip off, make smooth: arborum, Plin. Jocosely: senem exossabo, dein dedolabo assulatim viscera, Pl.

dē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead or draw down, to bring away or off: ut elephantem deducit possent, could be led down, Liv.: cur Epicurus atomos de via deducat, makes them swerve, Cic.: eum de rostris, Caes.: suos clam ex agris, id.: summa vestem deduxit ab ora, Ov.: rivos, to clear out water-courses, Virg. Hence to remove: corpore febres, Hor. With *prep.* and *Acc.* denoting the place to which: impedimenta in proximum collem, Caes. Hence, 2. to conduct or accompany a person (as a mark of respect): haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic.: ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. Esp. to conduct a bride to her husband: uxorem domum, Ter.: quo primum virgo quaequo deducta est, Caes. Absol.: Liv. Also in dishonourable sense: Cic. 3. to lead in triumph

or procession: deduci superbo triumpho, Hor.

II. Special uses: milit. t. t. to withdraw troops: also, to lead them to a person or place: exercitum ex his regionibus, Caes.: exercitum finibus Lucanis, Liv.: milites ad Ciceronem deducere, Caes.: in aciem, Liv. 2. to lead forth, conduct (colonists): coloniam in aliquem locum, Cic.: also with *Abl.*: colonia eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta, Liv.: de colonia deducenda, id. Nautical t. t. to undock or launch a ship: ex navalibus eorum unam (navem) deducit, Caes.: classem, Liv.: carinas, Ov. Rarely = to bring into port, to dock: onerarias naves in portum deducunt, Caes. 4. In weaving: to spin out a thread or yarn: filum, Ov. Fig. of verse: to draw or spin out: millo die versus, Hor.: carmen, Ov. Esp. of careful, elegant, poetic composition: tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor. Meton.: to weave: vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, is represented in weaving, Ov. 5. Legal t. t. to lead away a person from a disputed possession in the presence of witnesses (with or without force; the latter moribus, the former vi solida), in order to procure him the right of action: Cic. III. to deduct, diminish: cibum, Ter. So in arith., to subtract: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. IV. Fig.: to divert, dissuade, etc.: aliquem de animi lenitate, id.: aliquem de sententia, id.: perterritos a timore, id.: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Caes.: rem ad arma, id.: audi, quo rem deducam, the issue to which I bring the matter, Hor. 2. to mislead, seduce, entice, etc. (rare): adolescentibus et oratione magistratus et praemio deductis, Caes. 3. to trace down: mos unde deductus, whence derived, Hor.

dēductio, ōnis, f. [deduco] a leading down, away, on, etc.: rivorum a fonte, a drawing off, Cic. Hence, a settling (of soldiers and others) as colonists, a colonizing: in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, id.

2. Legal t. t. a leading of a person from an estate, as a form of beginning a lawsuit (v. deduco, II. 5), id. 3. a deduction, diminution: ex omni pecunia deductiones fieri solebant, id. II. Fig.: a deducing, an inference: rationis, train of reasoning, id.

dēductus, a, um, Part. [deduco].

II. A d. j.: drawn down, bent inwards: nasus, Suet. 2. spun out (to thinness): fine, subtle: carmen, Virg.

dē-erro (in the poets, dissyllable), avi, atum, 1. v. n. to wander away, go astray (rare): a patre, Pl.: caper deerraverat, Virg. II. Fig.: a vero. Lucr. Absol.: quia sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, fell on unsuitable persons, Tac.

dēfaeco (defec.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [faex] to cleanse from dregs, to strain, refine: vinum, Col. In gen.: to

cleanse, to wash: se, Pl. 2. Fig.: to clear up, make clear, purify: quicquid ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, id.

dēfatigatio (defet.), ōnis, f. [defatigo] a wearying out, exhaustion: Caes.: Cic.

dē-fatigo (In MSS. also defetigo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to weary out, tire out, exhaust (either of the body or of the mind): quum nostros assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes.: Cic.: opus faciam ut defatiger, Ter.

defatiscor, v. defetiscor.

defeco, v. defaec.

defectio, ōnis, f. [deficio] a failing, failure, deficiency, disappearance: virium, Cic. Esp. of the obscuration of the heavenly bodies, an eclipse: solis itemque lunae, id. II. defection, desertion, revolt: rebellio facta post deditioem, defectio datis obsidibus, Caes.: Liv. Fig.: a recta ratione defectio, departure from, Cic.

defector, ōris, m. [id.] a revolter, a rebel: Tac.: Suet.

defectus, a, um, Part. [deficio]. II. A d. j.: enfeebled, weak: Ov.

defectus, ūs, m. [id.] a failing, failure, disappearance: lactis (mammarum), Plin. Of eclipses of the heavenly bodies (= defectio): defectus solis varios, lunaeque labores, Virg.: of the waning of the moon, Cic.

dē-fendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. [fendo] to ward off, to keep away or off, to repel, avert. In this sense, usu. constr. only with *Acc.* of thing to be ward off: bellum defendere, to ward off war, act on the defensive (opp. to inferre), Caes.: ad defendendos ictus, id.: nimios solis ardores, Cic.: frigus, keep out, Hor. 2. With *ab* and *Abl.* of the person or thing to be defended: proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov. With *Dat.* (poet): solstitium pecori, Virg.: aestatem capellis, Hor.

II. Meton.: to watch over, guard, protect, defend; constr. with *Acc.* alone, or foll. by *ab*, *contra*, *adversus*; and *absol.*: amicos populi Rom., Caes.: se armis adversus aliquem, Liv.: Aedul quum se suaque ab his defendere non possent, Caes.: Daunia defende decus Camenae, support, Hor. Absol.: quum jam defenderet nemo, Caes. III. Esp. of a proposition, argument, etc.: to uphold, support, maintain: in suis disputationibus rem defendit, Cic.: me id maxime defendisse, have chiefly striven for, id. Fig.: actoris partes chorus defendat, sustain the part, Hor.

dēfensio, ōnis, f. [defendo] a warding off, defence: in milit. sense: Caes. In argument; foll. by *ad*: ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, in reply to all this, my defence is brief, Cic.

dēfensio, avi, 1. v. freq. [defenso] to defend often, to practise defending (rare): causas, Cic.

dēfensio, avi, atum, 1. v. freq. [defendo] to ward or keep off carefully:

defensare metus, Stat. 2. to defend, protect (rare): ipsa moenia sese defensabant, Liv. (dub.)

defensor, ōris, comm. [id.] one who wards or keeps off: necis, Cic. 2. a warder, guardian, protector (freq. in a judicial sense): murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes.: paterni juris defensor, Cic.: illius esto defensor, Hor. Meton. of things: the guards (sub-litae) of a bridge: Caes.

dē-fēro, tāl, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. to bring, bear, or carry down or away. The direction is gen. denoted by Acc. and prep., an adv., or Dat. (of person): literas ad Caesarem, Caes.: in undas deferar, Virg.: quasdam (virgines) ex plebe homines domos deferabant, Liv.: si forte eo (sc. Demetriadem) deferret fuga regem, id.: pallam mihi detulisti, Pl. II. Naut. t. t. to bring to land, to drive ashore: quem quum tempestas in desertum litus detulisset, stranded, Cic. Pass. in refl. sense: onerariae duae paulo infra delatae sunt, drifted, Caes. III. Fig.: of abstract objects, etc.: to bring, hand over, refer, offer, transfer, etc.: (Alexander) eadem fortunae pignora in discrimen detulisset, Liv.: hac re ad consilium delata, laid before them, Caes.: imperium ad aliquem, to bestow, Cic.: sibi regnum civitatis deferri, Caes.: pacem hostibus, to grant, Liv. Absol.: si quid petet, ultro defer, grant it before he has asked for it, Hor. 2. Esp. of oral communication: to bring an account, to tell, report: qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, betray them, Cic.: si vera deferantur, if the information be correct, Liv.: falsum ab his equitum numerum deferri, Caes.: fama detulit, rumour brought tidings, Virg. Hence, 3. Legal t. t.: nomen (and post-Aug., aliquem), to indict, impeach, accuse, inform against: nomen alicujus de parricidio, Cic.: rem ad populum detulit, brought the matter before, id.: reos ad praetorem, Tac.: ad Fulcinum Trionem indicium detulit, lodged information with, id.: ad deferenda de Perseo crimina, Liv. 4. Deferre aliquid ad aerarium, and more freq. simply aliquid, to give in at the treasury: horum nomina ad aerarium detulisset, Cic. Hence of persons: to recommend them to the state: ait Pompeius trinos se praefectos delaturum, id.

dē-fervescō, fervi and ferbul, 3. v. n. to cease boiling, cool down: Cato. II. Fig.: of the fire of passion: to cease raging, to grow calm, to be allayed: quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic. 2. Of intellectual subjects: to become moderate: quasi deferverat oratio, id.

dē-fessus, a, um, Part. [defetiscor].

dē-fētiscor (in MSS. sometimes defatiscor) fessus, 3. v. n. dep. [fatiscor] to become tired, to grow weary, faint (very rare except in Part. perf.): neque defetiscar experier, Ter.: diuturnitate

pugnae defessi, Caes.: cultu agrorum, Cic.: forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere, id. Absol.: defessi Aeneadae, tired out, Virg. Fig. of things: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, worn out and stale, Cic.

dē-ficō, fēcī, fectum, 3. v. a. and n. (perf. Subj. defexit, an old formula in Liv. In pass. sometimes like fio, fieri: defuit, Enn. in Cic.: defiat, Pl.: defiet, Liv.: defieri, Ter.) [facio] to stand aloof; leave, forsake, desert, abandon; revolt from: foll. by ab, or absol.: ab amicitia populi Rom., Caes.: (consules) a senatu, a republica, a bonis omnibus defecerant, had stood aloof, Cic.: quod primus a patribus ad plebem defecisset, had gone over, deserted, Liv. Absol.: civitates quae defecerant, Caes. Fig.: si a virtute defeceris, Cic. II. With Acc.: to forsake, abandon; to be wanting, fail (usu. of neuter or abstract, rarely of personal subjects): quem jam sanguis, viresque deficiunt, Caes.: res eos jam pridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic.: Hor. With Dat. (rare): quum tela nostris deficerent, Caes. Pass.: muller abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, is deficient in, Cic. Absol.: non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes.: quod multi Gallicis tot bellis defecerant, had been lost, id. Fig.: ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti deficerent, give up, lose hope, Cic.: pugnando deficere, i. e. to be deficient, wanting, Caes.: utcumque mores defecere, when virtue is lost, Hor. Poet. with Inf.: Lucr. III. In form defio: to be wanting, fail, cease. With Dat.: lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defuit, Virg. Absol.: nunquamne causa defiet? Liv. Fig.: defectis (sc. animo) defensoribus, disheartened, Caes.

dē-figo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to fix down, to fix, fasten, etc.: crucem ad civium supplicium defigere, Cic.: cultrum in corde, Liv.: tellure hastas, Virg. 2. Of moveable bodies, etc.: to arrest, fasten: esp. foll. by oculos: oculos in vultu regis, to fix them on the king's face, Curt. Fig.: in alicujus possessiones oculos spe et mente defigere, to set one's eyes and hopes upon, Cic. Absol.: oculos, to fix one's eyes on the ground, Tac. 3. Fig.: of abstract objects: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, deeply rooted, Cic.: omnes suas curas in resp. salute, to concentrate, id. II. to fix in amazement, stupefy, astound: utraque simul objecta res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, held them as it were spell-bound, Liv.: obtutu haeret defixus in uno, rooted in one steadfast gaze, Virg. III. Religious t. t. to lay down as fixed, to denounce: quae augur vitiosa dira deflexerit, irrita sunt, Cic. 2. In imprecations, to devote, curse: Ov.: Virg.

dē-figo, nxi, 3. v. a. to form, fashion (v. rare): panem, Cato: in sarcastic sense, dum defingit Rheni

'luteum' caput, describes (and marks in describing), Hor.

dē-fīnō, fīvi, fītum, 4. v. a. to set bounds to, to limit, mark out: fundi extremam partem, Cic. 2. Fig.: to mark out, determine, assign: ut suus cuique locus erat definitus, Caes.: potestatem in quinquennium, Cic. II. to define, determine, limit or explain by definition: genus universum brevi circumscribi et definiri potest, id.: definienda res erit verbis, id.: pirata non est ex perduellium numero definitus, comes not under the definition, id.: amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, to make friendship to consist in . . . , id. 2. to end, finish (v. rare): ut totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam, id.

dē-fīnītē, adv. precisely, definitely, distinctly: Cic.

dē-fīnītio, ōnis, f. [definio] a limiting, a boundary: Inscr. II. a marking out, limiting, defining: a definition, explanation: Cic.

dē-fīnītīvus, a, um, adj. [id.] definitive, explanatory: constitutio, Cic.

dē-fīnītus, a, um, Part. [definio]. II. Adj.: definite, precise, clear: certum esse in caelo ac definitum locum, Cic.

dē-fīo, ēri, v. deficio, fin.

dē-flāgrātio, ōnis, f. [deflagro] a burning up, conflagration: caeli atque terrarum, Cic. Fig.: destruction: id.

dē-flāgro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire: lectu fulminis deflagravit, Cic. Fig.: to perish, be destroyed: communi incendio deflagrare, id. 2. to burn out, cease burning (only fig. of the passions, and rare): to abate, be allayed: deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv. II. Act. (v. rare, and mostly in p. part.): to burn down: fana flamma deflagrata, Enn. in Cic. Fig.: to destroy: in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic.

dē-flecto, xi, xum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to bend downwards or aside, to turn aside: amnes in alium cursum, Cic.: novam viam, to turn off, construct in another direction, Liv. Fig.: de via, to turn from the path of rectitude, Cic.: dotes puellae in pejus, to pervert, Ov. II. Neutr.: to turn off, turn aside: vulgus militum deflectere via, Tac. Fig.: deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, has departed, deviated from, Cic.

dē-flēo, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. to weep over, deplore, bewail: Numam, Ov.: inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. Absol.: dum assident, dum deflent, Tac.

dē-floxxus, a, um, Part. [deflecto].

dē-floccātus, a, um, adj. [floccus] scant of locks, bald-pated: senes, Pl.

dē-flōresco, rui, 3. v. n. to shed blossoms; to fade, wither: Plin. 2.

Fig. : cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, decay, Liv.

dē-flūo, xl, xum, 3. v. n. to flow down: rivus, Ov.: saxis humor, subsides, Hor. 2. Meton.: to move downward, to glide down, descend: Jam ipsae defluebant coronae, dropped from his head, Cic.: pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, streamed down, Virg.: tota cohors imitata relicta ad terram defluxit equis, dismounted and poured to the ground, Id.: toga defluit, hangs awkwardly, Hor. II. Fig.: hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, has been derived from, Cic.

2. to flow quite away: rusticus expectat dum defluat annis, waits for it all to flow down, Hor. Fig.: to cease, pass away, disappear, be lost: ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, has seceded, Cic.

dē-fōdlo, fōdl, fōssum, 3. v. a. to dig downwards, or deep, to dig up: specus, Virg.: terram, Hor. II. to dig in, to bury in the earth: thesaurum defossam esse sub lecto, Cic.: viva sub terram defossa, (a woman) buried alive, Liv.: lapidem in agro, Ov.

defore, v. desum.

dē-formātio, ōnis, f. [deformo, 2] a deforming, disfiguring, defacing: tantae majestatis, Liv.

dē-formis, e, adj. [forma] misshapen, ill-formed; ugly, odious, disgusting, either physically or morally: opp. to formosus, Cic.: Jumenta prava atque deformia, Caes.: deforme solum patriae belli malis, disfigured, desolated, Liv.: obsequium, base, Tac.: deformis hiems, Juv. 2. shapeless: animae, Ov.

dēformitas, ātis, f. [deformis] unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity, whether physical or moral: corporis, Cic.: animi, Id.

dēformiter, adv. without grace or beauty, inelegantly, etc. (only posit.): Quint.: Suet.

(1) **dē-formo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [forma] to shape, plan, design: areas, to lay out the plan of them, Cato: marmora prima manu deformata, roughly chiselled but not finished off, Quint. Fig.: to sketch, delineate: ille, quem supra deformavi, Cic.

(2) **dē-formo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [deformis] to deform, disfigure, mar: deformatus corpore, fractus animo, Cic.: aerumnis deformat, Sall.: vultum macies deformat, Virg. II. Fig.: to mar, disgrace, dishonour: deformandi hujus causa, in order to discredit my client, Cic.: multa bona uno vitio, mar your many excellences by a single fault, Liv.

dēfossus, a, um, Part. [defodio].

dē-frādo (in MSS. also defrudo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cheat, overreach, defraud: with Acc. of person, Pl. Fig.: no brevis defraudasse aures videatur, Cic. With Abl. of the thing: aliquem fructu victoriae suae, Liv.: also with Acc. of neut. pron.: nisi quid

tu porro uxorem defraudaveris, cheated her of anything, Pl.

dē-frēnātus, a, um, adj. [freno] unbridled, unrestrained: Ov.

dē-frīco, cui, catum and ctum, 1. v. a. to rub off, rub down, rub: dentem, Cat.: membra, Suet. Fig.: sale multo urbem defricuit, lashed the town with plentiful wit, Hor.

dēfrictus, a, um, Part. [defrigo].

dē-frīngo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break off; break up, break to pieces: ramum arboris, Cic.: ferrum ab hasta, Virg.

defrudo, v. defrando.

defrutum, i, n. [deferveo] new wine boiled down, mead, Virg.

dē-fūgio, fūgi, 3. v. a. and (rarely) n. to run away from; shun, avoid: with Acc.: aditum alleuius sermonemque, Caes.: patriam, Cic.: auctoritatem, to shirk responsibility, Pl. Absol.: rempublicam suscipiant: sin timore defugiant, if they shrink from the task out of fear, Caes. Neutr.: Liv.

dēfunctus, a, um, Part. [defungor].

dē-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour down, pour out (from the jar: diffundo, to bottle off from the vats): vinum, Hor. Poet.: fruges pleno cornu, to pour forth, Id. 2. Esp. to pour out, as a libation: to prosequitur mero defuso pateris, Id.

dē-fungor, functus, 3. v. dep. to discharge, perform, finish (esp. of things troublesome or unpleasant); to have done with, get rid of: with Abl.: omni populari concitatione, Cic.: periculis, Id.: morbo defunctus, clear of disease, Liv.: vita defunctus, that has done with (the miseries of) life, Virg. Poet.: defunctum bello barbiton, discharged from the warfare of love, Hor. Absol.: defunctus Jam sum, now I am quit, i. e. safe, Ter. 2. to depart, die (vitā understood): Tac. Hence defunctus = mortuus, deceased, defunct: Ov.: Suet.

dēgēner, is (Abl. degeneri, Tac.), adj. [genus] unworthy of one's race, degenerate, not genuine: Neoptolemum, Virg.: dignitate formae haud degener, Tac. With Gen.: patril non degener oris, Ov. 2. low-born, base, ignoble: Artabanum materna origine Arsacidem, cetera degenerem, Tac.: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg.

dēgēnēro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [degener]. Neutr.: to become unlike one's race, to fall off, to degenerate: with a or ab: qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic.: a parentibus nostris, Liv.: Cic. Absol.: consuetudo eum degenerare non sineret, Id. Of fruits: Virg. II. Act.: to cause to degenerate, to make worse: corpus et vires, Col. Neut. of p. part. as subst.: degeneratum, degeneracy, Liv. 2. With Acc.: to dishonour, to stain, by degeneracy: palmas, Ov.

dē-gēro, 3. v. a. to carry down, carry off (rare): ornamenta ad aliquem, Pl.

dēgo, dēgi, 1. v. a. and n. [de ago] to spend or pass time. With Acc.: diem, Pl.: quod reliquum est vitae, Cic.: senectam, Hor. Pass.: with subject aetas, vita, Cic. 2. Intrans., to live (post-Cic.): laetus deget, Hor.: procul urbe, Tac.

dē-grandinat, 1. v. impers. it leaves off hailing: Ov.

dē-grāvo, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to weigh or press down, to overpower: altam ulmum (vitis), Ov.: in milit. sense, (hostes) degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv. Fig.: to burden, to incommode: peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant, Id.

dē-grēdior, gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] to march down, descend (never to depart, like digredior): degressus ex arce, Liv.: monte, Sall.: ad pedes, to alight, dismount, Liv.

dē-gusto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to take a taste of, to taste: Cato. Poet. of fire: ignes degustant tigna, devour, Lucr. And of a weapon, to touch, graze: (lancea) summum degustat volnere corpus, Virg. II. Fig.: to try, make trial of, make oneself acquainted with: eandem vitam, Cic.: imperium, Tac.

dē-hino (In the poets sometimes monosyll.), adv. Of space: from this place forth, from here (v. rare): Plin.:

II. Of time: from this time forward; henceforth (= posthac): dehinc postulo, ut redeat Jam in viam, from this time forward, I require... Ter.: duplex dehinc fama est, from this point, Suet. 2. Of succession (= deinceps, q. v.): omnes dehinc Caesares, after him, Id. Rarely, in enumerations: primum... dehinc, first, then or next, Sall. 3. afterwards, then, thereupon: ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat, afterwards, Hor.: Eurum... vocat, dehinc talia fatur, Virg.: Tac.

dē-hisco, hivi (in the Inf. dehisse), 3. v. n. to open downwards, gape open: terrae dehiscunt, Virg.: cymba rimis, of springing leaks, Ov.

dēhonestamentum, i, n. [dehonesto] a blemish, deformity, disgrace, dishonour. With Gen.: corporis, Sall.: oris, Tac. Without Gen.: Id.

dē-hōnesto, 1. v. a. to disgrace, dishonour: famam, Liv.

dē-hortor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. to advise to the contrary; to dissuade: res ipsa me aut invitabit aut debortabitur, Cic.: multa me debortantur a vobis, oppose my siding with you, Sall. Foll. by Inf., Id.

dēicio, v. deicio.

dein, v. deinde.

dein-ceps (dissyll., Hor.: cf. dehinc and deinde) adv. [capio, "taking place thereafter;"] cf. princeps: one after another, successively, in turn. Of space: continuously; without break: populari omnem deinceps agrum usque ad Padl ripas, all the land without exception, as far as... Liv.: Sall.

II. Of time: in turn; one after another: ut deinceps qui accubarent canerent, *all the guests in succession*, Cic.: reliquis deinceps diebus, *day after day*, Caes.: sic deinceps totum opus contextitur, *thus, one breadth after another, the whole work is completed*, id. III. In enumerations: de justitia satis dictum est: deinceps, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur, *in the next place*, Cic.: annales Ennii ut deinceps legi possint, *that they may be read on continuously*, id. Sometimes combined with inde and deinde: deinde etiam deinceps posteris probebatur, id.: deinceps inde multae, id.

dēindē, and abbrev. **dein** (in both forms *ei* is constantly monosyl. in the class, poets), adv. [deinde]. Of place (rare): *from that or this place*: via interest perangusta, deinde paulo latior patescit campus, Liv. And of local succession: e. g. of military order: auxiliares in fronte... post quos... dein... exin, *next; after these*, Tac.

II. Of time: thereafter, thereupon, afterwards, then: complures ex illis occiderunt: deinde se in castra receperunt, Caes. Esp. freq. in correlation with *primum*, *inde*, *postea*, *postremo*, *tum*, etc.; *primum suo, deinde omnium remotis equis*, id.

III. Of order in enumerating facts or arguments: afterwards, next in order, in the next place, then: hoc apparet in bestiis; primum ut se ipsae diligant: deinde ut... Cic. 2. Of rank: excellentem tum Crasso et Antonio, deinde Philippo, post Julio, id. Deinde is frequently repeated.

dēiectio, ōnis, f. [deicio] a throwing or casting down (rare): qui illam vim deiectionemque fecerit, *dispossession*, Cic.

dēiectus, a, um, Part. [deicio].

II. Adj.: low: deiectionis atque inferioribus locis, Caes. 2. disheartened, dejected, dispirited: haud deiectionis equum duci jubet, Virg.

dēiectus, ūs, m. [id.] a casting or throwing down (rare): arborum, Liv.: (fluminis), fall, Ov. II. a steep slope, declivity: collis, Caes.

dēiēro (less correctly, *dejuero*), avi, atum, i. v. n. (juro; stem vowel having been shortened), *to take a solemn oath, to swear*: per omnes deos et deas deiecit, Pl.: Ter.

dē-iēro (also *dē-icō*), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [deicio] *to throw or cast down; to hurl down, throw headlong*: aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.: e ponte, Suet.: aliquem equo, Caes.: mensa catillum, *to knock it off*, Hor.: Cic.: naves ad inferiorem partem insulae deiecerunt, *were driven down*, Caes.: arboribus deiectionis, *felled*, Liv.: sortes *to cast into the urn*, Caes. II. Milit. t. t. *to drive out, dislodge*: praesidium ex saltu, id.: agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpeia, Liv. Absol.: deiectionis praesidio, Caes.

III. Legal t. t. *to turn out of*

possession, *to eject*: Cic. IV. *to knock down dead, slay*: his deiectionis et coacervatis cadaveribus, Caes.: aliquem telo, Virg. V. Of the eyes, *to cast on the ground* (cf. *defigo*): pueri oculos de isto nunquam deiectionis, *never took their eyes off him*, Cic.: deiectionis vultum et demissa voce locuta est, *cast down her eyes*, Virg. Fig.: nec a rep. deiectionis oculos, *never slackened my attention*, Cic. VI. Fig., *to drive from; cause to relinquish an opinion*: eum de sententia deiectionis, id. VII. *to dash down; cut off from, deprive, rob of*: de honore deiectionis, id.: de omni vitae statu, id.: principatu, Caes. Without Abl.: quum inimicum eo quoque anno petentem deiectionis, *defeated*, Liv.

dē-jungo, 3. v. a. *to unyoke cattle*: Inscr. Fig.: *to separate, remove*: amantes, Pl.: se a forensi labore, Tac.

dējuo, v. deiero.

dē-jūvo, i. v. n. *to leave off helping, to withhold assistance*: dejuvare in rebus adversis pudet, Pl.

dē-lābor, lapsus, 3. v. dep. *to slip, sink, glide, or fall down*: signum de caelo delapsus, Cic.: ab aethere summo, Ov.: aetheris ab astris, Virg.: in scrobes, Caes. With Dat.: certa capiti delapsa, Virg. Absol.: aquila leniter delapsa, Suet. 2. Fig.: *to sink down, to descend, to slide or fall into*: jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic.: ne in aliquam turpitudinem delabamur, id.: Tac.

dē-lācēro, avi, i. v. a. *to tear in pieces*: fig. *to destroy*, etc.: Pl.

dē-lāmentor, i. v. a. dep. *to lament greatly, bewail*: natam ademptam, Ov.

dēlapsus, a, um, Part. [delabor].

dē-lasso, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to weary or tire quite out* (rare): labore delassatus, Pl.: Hor.

dēlātio, ōnis, f. [delatus, defero] an accusation, denunciation: nominis, Cic. Absol.: esp. of the infamous accusations of informers, Tac. In pl.: id.

dēlātor, ōris, m. [id.] an accuser, informer: Tac.: majestatis, of high treason, id. Esp. of the infamous informers under Domitian, etc.: id.: Suet.

dēlectābilis, e, adj. [delecto] *delightful, agreeable*: cibus, food, Tac.

dēlectāmentum, i, n. [id.] a delight, amusement (rare): delectamenta puerorum, Cic.

dēlectātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a delighting, delight, amusement (v. *delectare*): foll. by defining Gen.: videndi et audiendi, Cic. More freq. absol.: mira in cognoscendo suavitatis et delectatio, id. In plur.: id.

dēlecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [v. *delectare*] strictly, *to draw aside, allure, entice* (whereas *oblecto* is rather to divert, amuse): hence, *to delight, attract, engage, charm*: naevus in articulo pueri delectat Alcaeam, Cic.: delectati re sua familiari, id.: jumentis,

Caes.: imperio, id. Absol.: delectant etiam magnifici apparatus, *give delight*, Cic. Elliptically as *impers. verb.*: me magis de Dionysio delectat, *I am more pleased with this*, id. Poet. with a sentence as subject: me pedibus delectat claudere verba, *it is my fancy to make verse*, Hor. In pass.: vir bonus et prudens dici delector, id.

dēlectus, a, um, Part. [delego].

dēlectus, ūs, m. [id.] a choosing or picking out; a selection, choice: omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic.: nullo delectu, indiscriminately, Ov. 2. Milit. t. t. a raising of troops, recruiting: delectus habiti sunt, Tac.: Caes.: delectum conficere, *to complete the levy*, Liv.: Caes. Meton.: the men levied, a levy: ipse e Britannico delectu octo milia sibi adjunxit, Tac.

dēlēgatiō, ōnis, f. [delego] the making over or assignment of a debt: Cic.

dē-lēgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to send or remove from one place to another, from one person to another, or from oneself to another; to transfer, refer, delegate, commit to, with personal objects*: Pleminium in Tullianum, *to transfer him (from the common prison) to the Tullianum*, Liv. With *impers. object*: laborem alteri, Cael. in Cic.: ministerium triumviris, Tac.

2. Esp. *to assign, make over* (a debt): Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, Cic. II. Fig.: *to attribute, impute, ascribe to*: si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, id.: servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv.

dēlēnificus (delin.), a, um, adj. [delenio facio] *soothing, caressing, capitulating*: facta, Pl.

dēlēnimentum (delin.), i, n. [delenio] *what soothes or charms; a charm, mitigation, blandishment*: Liv.

dē-lēnio (in MSS. also *delinno*), i, v. i, atum, 4. v. a. *to soften down; to soothe, charm, win, captivate, cajole*: quae sunt ad multitudinem deleniendam, *for the purpose of gaining over*, Cic.: milites blande appellando, id.: delenire dolentem, *to console*, Hor.

dēlēnitor (delin.), ōris, m. [delenio] *one who softens down, soothes, wins over*: judicis, Cic.

dēlēo, lēvi, lētum, 2. v. a. *to blot out, wipe out, efface*: epistolas quas ego lacrimis prope delevis, Cic. II. Fig.: *to destroy, annihilate, overthrow, annul*: dispersis ac pene deletis hostibus, Caes.: homines morte deletos, Cic.: nomen Aequorum prope ad interfectionem, *to exterminate*, Liv.: opinionum commenta delet dies, *time destroys*, Cic.: praesentia, futura bella, *puts an end to*, id.

2. *to efface, atone for*: turpitudinem fugae virtute, Caes.: priorem ignominiam, Liv. (The *le* in *de-le-o* is the same with *li* in *li-n-o*.)

dēlētus, a, um, Part. [deleo].

dēliacus, a, um, adj. = Δηλιακός, of Delos, Delian: aēs, celebrated like the Corinthian, Plin.: vasa, Cic.

dēliberābundus, a, um, adj. [delibero] weighing well, reflecting, deliberating (rare): Liv.

dēliberātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a weighing, considering; deliberation, consultation: deliberationes habere de rep., to hold consultations on public affairs, Cic.: habet res deliberationem, needs consideration, id. 2. In rhetor. = causa deliberativa: id.

dēliberātivus, a, um, adj. [id.] relating to deliberation, deliberative (only in rhetor.): genus, Cic.

dēliberātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who deliberates: Cic.

dēliberātus, a, um, Part. [delibero].

II. Adj.: resolved upon, determined, certain: certum est deliberatumque omnia dicere, Cic.

dēlibēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [libro, libra, q. v.] to weigh well in one's mind, think over; to take counsel, consult, deliberate: legati dixerunt se, re deliberata, post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes.: Cic.: de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv.: deliberandi causa sibi unum diem postulavit, asked a day for deliberation, Cic. Part. impers.: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, Caes. 2. Esp. (like consulo), to consult an oracle: Nep. (only). II. Meton.: to resolve, determine, come to a conclusion (rare; and gen. in Part.): statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.: cf. deliberatus.

dēlibo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to take off; take a taste of: Lucr. Fig.: to taste, enjoy: novum honorem, Liv.

II. to cull, as flowers: ut omnes undique flosculos (orationis) carpam atque delibem, Cic. Fig.: oscula, to kiss lightly, Virg. III. to take away, detract from, diminish: de laude hominis delibare quicquam, Cic.: aliquid de honestate, id.

dēlibro, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [liber] to take off the bark, to peel: truncis arborum delibratis (others read dolabratis), Caes.

dēlibuo, ōi, ūtum, j. v. a. to besmear, anoint (as verb finit. only in late Lat.): multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic.: atro cruore, besmeared with, Hor. [Cf. λείβω (root λιβ)].

dēlicātē, adv. delicately, luxuriously: delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic.

dēlicātus, a, um, adj. [v. deliciae]. In objective sense: delightful, charming; luxurious, voluptuous: in illo delatissimo litore, Cic.: delictum inferre sermonem, id.: libidines delicatissimis versibus exprimere, id. As a flattering appellation: ubi tu es, delicata? my charming one, Pl. 2. soft, tender, delicate: capella, Cat.

II. In subjective sense: fond of pleasure, luxurious, voluptuous: adolescens, Cic.: pueri, id. As subst.

a voluptuary: Suet. 2. spoiled with indulgence; dainty, effeminate, fastidious: nimium ego te habui delicatam, I have spoiled you, Pl. (Hence Fr. *délicé*.)

dēlicia, v. deliciae, ad init.

dēliciae, arum, f. plu. (in sing. delicia, ae, f.: Pl.: delictum, li, n.: Phaedr.) [de and lac root of lacio, elicio, etc.] allurements, charm, delight; pleasure, pastime, sport, frolic, etc. (objects of delight; disting. from delectatio, which is positive enjoyment): fortis omisus hoc age delictis, discarding pleasure, Hor.: ecce aliae deliciae equitum vix ferendae, affectations, pretensions, Cic.: delicias facere, to play tricks, to make sport of, Pl.: deliciarum causa et voluptatis, Cic. II. Meton.: the beloved object, darling, sweetheart: tu deliciae populi, Pl.: amores ac deliciae tuae, Roscius, your great favourite, Cic.: Virg. (Hence Fr. *délices*.)

dēliciolae, arum, f. plu. dim. [deliciae] a little darling: nostrae, Tulliola, Cic.

dēlicolūm, v. deliciae, ad init.

delico, v. deliquo.

delictum, i, n. [delinquo, delictus] prop. a fault of omission: hence gen. a fault, offence, crime: delictum in se admittere, to be guilty of a fault, Ter.: majore commissio delicto, Caes.: quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic. In plur.: parva delicta, trifling faults, id.: illorum (amicorum) patiar delicta libenter, will bear with their failings, Hor. (Hence Fr. *délit*.)

dēligo, lēgi, lectum, j. v. a. [lego] to gather, cull: oleam, uvam, Cato: primam rosam tenui ungue, Ov.: Hor.

II. to choose: usu. foll. by ex: ex omni populo, Cic.: unum ex cunctis, id. Absol. (esp. where there is no question between a number of eligible objects: cf. eligo): bona deligere, et rejicere contraria, id.: ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes.: locum castris, id. Esp. of soldiers: to pick out, detach: re frumentaria comparata equitibusque delectis, id.: Virg. (Deligo does not necessarily imply the superiority of persons or things chosen: cf. longaevoque senes ac fessas aequore matres delige, i. e. choose out, set aside, id.)

dēligo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bind down, fasten down, make fast, bind: hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic.: naviculam ad ripam, Caes.: epistolam ad amentum, to fasten it to the strap of a spear, id.

dēlingo, j. v. a. to lick off, lick up (rare): salem, to get a meagre dinner, Pl.

delinificus, delinimentum, delinio and delinitor, v. delen.

dēlinquo, līqui, lictum, j. v. a. and n. to fail, be wanting, or lacking (rare): delinquere (= deficere) frumentum, Cael. ap. Serv. 2. Fig.: to fail or be wanting (in duty, etc.), to

do wrong, commit a fault or crime, to offend: an quia non delinquant viri? Ter.: ut condemnaretur filius, si pater deliquisset, Cic.: per ambitionem, to be led into crime by ambition, Sall. 3. With Acc. of neut. pron. and like words: dum caveatur praeter aequum ne quid delinquant, lest he should offend in any respect, or should commit any offence, Pl.: si quid deliquero, Cic.: quae libidine deliquerant, their vicious excesses, Tac. Impers.: ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, id.

dēliquesco, līcui, j. v. insep. to melt away, dissolve: ubi delicit non-dum prior (sc. nix), altera venit, Ov.: Hyrie flendo delicit, melted away in tears, id. II. Fig.: to faint away: qui alacritate futilli gestiens deliquescat, Cic.

dēliquūm, li, n. [delinquo] a want, defect (rare): solis, i. e. an eclipse, Serv.: deliquo esse, to be to the detriment of, Pl.

dēliquo and (in fig. signif.) **dēliquo**, i. v. a. [liquo] to pour off, to clarify, to strain: Varr. 2. Fig.: to clear up; explain: Pl.

dēliquus or **dēlicūus**, a, um, adj. [delinquo] wanting, lacking: Pl.

dēliramentum (deler.), i, n. [deliro] nonsense, absurdity: Pl.

dēliratio, ōnis, f. [id.] lit. a going astray from the line (in ploughing: v. deliro): hence, Fig.: silliness, infatuation, dotage: ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic.

dēliro, i. v. n. [liro]. Lit.: to draw the furrow awry in ploughing; and gen.: to deviate from the straight line: Aus. 2. Fig.: to be crazy, to dole, to rave: delirare et mente esse captum, Cic.: with Acc. of neut. pron.: quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, whatever folly the kings commit, Hor.

dēlirus, a, um, adj. [id.] silly, dotting, crazy (v. demens): delirus et amens, Hor.: senex, Cic.

dēlitesco, tēli, j. v. n. insep. [lat-escō] to hide oneself, to lie hid, to lurk: bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic.: hostes in silvis delituerant, Caes.: Virg. 2. Fig.: to skulk behind, take shelter under: in alicujus auctoritate, Cic.: in dolo malo, id.

dēlitigo, i. v. n. to scold, rail vehemently: iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore, Hor.

dēlitus, a, um, Part. [delino].

Dēlius, a, um, adj. [Delos] of Delos, Delian: tellus, i. e. Delos, Ov.: vates, i. e. Apollo, Virg.: and absol. Delius, Ov.: folia, laurel, Hor.: dea, i. e. Diana, id.: also absol., Delia, Virg.

Delphicus, a, um, adj. Delphic, belonging to Delphi: tellus, Ov.: Apollo, Plin.: also absol. Delphicus, Ov.: oracula, Cic.: mensa, a toilet-table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod, id.

delphinus, i, and **delphin**, inis (whence Acc. *delphina*, Ov.: Abl. *del-*

phine, id.: plur. nom. delphinēs, Virg.: Acc. delphinās, id.) m. = δελφίν, a dolphin; but it seems as if the ancients confounded some kind of shark under this name: Cic. 2. Meton.: the Dolphin, a constellation: Ov. (Hence Fr. dauphin.)

deltoton, l. n. = Δελτωτόν, the Triangle, a constellation: Cic.

dēlūbrum, l. n. a shrine, sanctuary, (v. templum): gen. in plur.: certamen pro deorum templis atque delubris, Cic. In sing.: noctu audita ex delubro vox est, Liv. 2. Also in gen. sense, a temple (= aedes, q.v.): esp. poet.: Lucr.: Virg. (Prob. from luo, to wash, as being a place of religious purification.)

dē-luctor, and dē-lucto, avi, 1. v. dep. and a. to wrestle hard, to struggle: cum Antaeo deluctari inavelim quam cum amore, Pl.: deluctavi, id.

dē-lūdifico, avi, 1. v. a. to mock, banter: Pl.

dē-lūdo, si, sum, 1. v. a. to play false with, dupe, delude (cf. decipio): Cic.: me dolis, Ter.: corvum hiantem, Hor. Absol.: nihil agere atque deludere, Cic.

dēlumbis, e (lumbus), disabled in the loins: hence fig.: enervated, feeble: Pers.

dē-lumbo, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. (lumbus) to lame in the loins (rare): Plin. 2. Fig.: to weaken, enervate: sententias, Cic.

dē-mādo, aui, 3. v. insep. to become wet, be drenched with tears, Ov.

dē-mando, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to give in charge, hand over, intrust, commend: simul plures pueri unius (paedagogi) curae demandabantur, Liv.: in proximam civitatem demandari, to be sent there for safety, Suet.

dēmarchus, l. m. = δῆμαρχος, the head of a demus or tribe, a demarch: among the Romans, a tribune of the people: Pl.

dē-mens, entis, adj. [mens: v. amens] out of one's mind, senseless, foolish, mad (denoting a permanent state, while amens usu. refers to temporary distraction): Cic.: dementem actum, driven mad, Hor. 2. Poet.: of things: discordia, Virg.: strepitus, Hor.

dēmensum, l. n. [dementior] a ration, allowance: Ter.

dēmensus, a, um, Part. [dementior].

dēmenter, adv. senselessly, madly: tanta res tam dementer credita, Cic.

dēmētia, ae, f. [demens] the being out of one's mind; folly, madness: expectare dum hostium copiae augerentur summae dementiae esse iudicabat, Caes. In plur.: sed ejus dementias cave contemnas, Cic.

dēmētio, 4. v. n. [id.] to be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave: Lucr.

dē-mērēo, ūi, v. a. With Acc. of thing: to earn, merit, deserve: aliquid mercedis domino, Pl. 2. With Acc. of person: to deserve well of, to oblige: beneficio tam potentem civitatem, to

lay it under obligation, Liv.: in this signif., usually in depon. form: plura saepe peccantur, dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus, Tac.

demereor, v. demereo, 2.

dē-mergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to sink, dip under, plunge into (esp. the water, but sometimes the earth, etc., i.e. to bury, plant): demersis aequora rostris ima petunt, Virg.: Marius senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic.: plebem in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas, i.e. to keep them at underground work, Liv.: dapes in alvum, Ov. 2. Fig.: est animus caelestis quasi demersus in terram, Cic.: domus ob lucrum demersa exitio, overwhelmed, plunged in ruin, Hor.

dēmersus, a, um, Part. [demergo].

dēmessus, a, um, Part. [demeto].

dē-mētor, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. to measure out (to measure as a whole; thus disting. from dimetior, which has reference to dimensions and parts: rare): ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.

dē-mēto, messui, messum, 3. v. a. to mow, reap, cut down, or off: fructus, Cic.: demesso frumento, Caes.: pollice florem, to pluck off, Virg.

dēmigratio, ōis, f. [demigro] an emigration: Nep.

dē-migro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to move off; wander away, depart, emigrate: de oppidis, Caes.: ex agris in urbem, Liv.: ad virum optimum, Cic.

2. Fig.: ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam, id.

dē-mīnūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to lessen by taking something away, to make smaller, diminish (the MSS. constantly vary between dī-mīnūo and de-mīnūo): Cic.: deminuunt aequora venti, Lucr.: militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, had weakened, Caes. 2. Fig.: to take from, infringe on, abate: de libertate mea, Cic.: ex regia potestate, Liv.: alicui timor studia deminuit, Caes.: se capite deminuere, to forfeit one's civil rights, Cic.

dēmīnūtio, ōis, f. [deminuo] a lessening, diminution, decrease, abatement (frequently dī-mīnūtio in MSS.): accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic.: multari imperatorem deminutione provinciae, by abridging his term of command, id.: muliebri fastigium in deminutionem sui accipiens, holding that a woman's elevation would detract from his own dignity, Tac.: capitis, the loss of civil rights, Caes.

dē-mīror, atus, 1. v. dep. to wonder greatly at, to be amazed: haec ego vos concupisse non miror: sperasse me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic. 2. In conversational language (In 1st pers. sing.): I wonder, I am at a loss to imagine, etc.: demiror qui sciat, Pl.: Ter.

dēmīssō, adv. low (opp. to alte): hic alte, demissus ille volabat, Ov. 2. Fig. (In good or bad sense): humbly, modestly; abjectly: quam

potest demississime atque subjectissime, Caes.: Cic.

dēmīssio, ōis, f. [demitto] a letting down, sinking, lowering (rare): stolarum, Caes. Fig.: of the mind: animi, low spirits, dejection, Cic.

dēmīssicius, a, um, adj. [id.] hanging down, flowing: tunica, Pl.

dēmīssus, a, um, Part. [demitto]

II. A dj.: sunken, low-lying, drooping, hanging down: Caes.: demisso capite discedere, Cic.: tunicis demissis ambulat, with trailing garments, Hor.

2. Fig.: downcast, disheartened, dispirited: esse fracto animo et demisso, Cic.: demissa voce locuta est, low, Virg. Absol.: quis P. Sullam nisi incontinentem demissum afflictumque vidit? Cic. 3. Of manners: lowly, humble, unassuming (opp. to elatus): multum demissus homo, Hor. 4. Of condition: poor, humble (rare): Sall.

dē-mītīgo, 1. v. a. to make milder; pass. to become milder, more lenient: nosmet ipsi quotidie demittigamur, Cic.

dē-mitto, mīsi, mīssum, 3. v. a. to send down; to drop, let sink, lower; dismiss: caelo imbrem, Virg.: puteum alte in solido, to sink deep, id.: fascies, to lower, Cic.: caput, Ov.: vestem, Hor.: demitto auriculas, hang down, id.: gladium in jugulum, to plunge, Pl.: subleas in terram, to sink, Caes.: in ovilia demisit hostem impetus, drove him as an enemy, Hor. With Dat.: aliquem neci, Virg. 2. With pron. reflect. or pass. reflect.: to let oneself down; to stoop, descend: Cic.: concava vallis erat, qua se demittere rivi assueverant, Ov.: Caes.: reste suspensus manibus se demississet, let himself down by a rope, Liv. 3. Milit. t. t. to march soldiers into a lower country: in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv. 4. Prov.: demitti de caelo, or simply caelo, to be of supernatural origin, id.: demissis manibus fugere, i.e. to flee in the greatest haste, Pl. II. Fig.: se animo demittere, to be disheartened, Caes.: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, impress this deeply on your mind, Sall.: se penitus in causam, to enter into it thoroughly, Cic.: se in adulationem, to stoop to servility, Tac.

III. Of descent: in p. part. demissus, descended from (chiefly poet.): ab alto demissum genus Aeneas, Hor.: Virg.: Tac.

dēmīurgus, or acc. to the Dor. form dāmīurgus, l. m. = δῆμιουργός, the chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states: Liv.

dēmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. a. [contr. from de-mo; cf. admo, exmo, and sumo for submo] to take down, take away; withdraw, subtract: demendis armamentis eo tempore absumto, Liv.: si quid ad eas (leges) addi demī mutative vellet, id.: secures de fascibus, Cic.: partem solido de die, to give up a part of the business-day, Hor. With Dat.: juga lobus, to unyoke, id.: vincla pedibus, Ov. Of abstract things: solli-

ctitudinem, Cic.: curas, Virg.: ex dignitate populi, Liv.: dempto fine, without end, Ov.

dē-mōlior, itus, 4. v. dep. to pull down, demolish: and in gen. to remove, destroy: aedes, Cic.: deum immortalium templa, Liv.: de me culpam hanc demolibor jam, I will cast off, Pl.

dēmōlitiō, ōnis, f. [demolitor] a pulling down, demolishing (rare): statuarum, Cic.

dēmōstrātiō, ōnis, f. [demonstro] a showing, pointing out; indication, description: Cic. In plur.: id.

dēmōstrātivus, a, um, adj. [id.] pointing out, designating: digitus, the index finger, Cael. Aur. 2. In rhet.: designed for display: causa, Cic.

dēmōstrātor, ōris, m. [id.] he who points out, an exhibitor (rare): demonstrator uniuscujusque sepeliendi, a person to point out (and name) each corpse for burial, Cic.

dē-monstro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to point out, as with the finger; to indicate, designate: itinera, Cic.: Liv.

2. Legal t. t.: fines, to deliver a piece of land to the purchaser (pointing out its boundaries), Cic. II. Fig.: to point out by speech or writing; to state precisely, to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe; also simply to mention (in the latter signif. often in Caes.): earum (sc. navium) modum formamque demonstrat, explains, specifies, Caes.: ad ea castra quae supra demonstravimus, contendit, id.: demonstrato crimine, having indicated the accusation, Tac. With Acc. and Inf.: mihi Fabius demonstravit, to id cogitasse facere, Cic. With a relative sentence: quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur demonstraverunt, Caes. Absol.: quum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia, ita ut supra demonstravimus, id. Of things: quae hoc demonstrare videantur, Cic. Imper. pass.: naves xviii. de quibus supra demonstratum est, mention was made, Caes.

dē-mōrīor, mortuus, 3. v. dep. to die off, to die (chiefly in p. part., and with ref. to a person deceased, whose place has to be filled): in demortui locum censor sufficitur, in the room of the deceased, Liv.: quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic. Fig.: potationes plurimae demortuae, departed; done with, Pl. 2. With Acc.: to be dying for love (cf. deperco): ea demoritur te, id.

dē-mōror, atus, v. n. and a. dep. Neutr.: to loiter, linger (very rare): me hic demoratam tam diu, Pl. More freq., II. Act.: to stop, hinder, keep back, retard, delay: ne diutius vos demorer, Cic.: nullo hoste iter demorante, Caes. Poet.: Teucros quid demoror armis? restrain from battle, Virg. (Hence Fr. demeurer.)

dē-mōvō, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to move away; put away, remove, withdraw: hostes gradu, Liv. Without

Abl.: Pompeius vestri facili praedicio demotus, forced to yield, Caes. Of abstract and mental objects: formidine animum certo de statu demovere, to disturb from its self-possession, Cic.

dē-mūgītus, a, um, Part. [mugio] filled with bellowing, lowing: paludes, Ov.

dē-mulcō, mulsi, mulsum and multum, 2. v. a. to stroke down, to caress with the hand (rare): caput tibi, Ter.: dorsum, Liv.

dēmum, adv. (properly of time), at length, at last; then and not till then: quarta vix demum exponitur hora, not till the fourth hour and barely then, Hor.: his demum exactis, not till these ceremonies had been performed, Virg. II. Enclitically with the adverbs nunc, tum or tunc, post, modo, jam, ibi, sic, etc.: not till then or now; just, precisely, only, etc.: nunc demum, now, now at length: nunc demum rescribo his litteris, Cic.: with quum, quoniam, etc.: Pl. (and there only). Separated by other words: heu nunc misero mihi demum exsilium infelix! Virg. 2. tum demum, then at length, then indeed (very freq.): tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, Caes.: utraque re satis experta tum demum consules..., Liv.: Virg. 3. tunc demum, Suet. 4. post demum, afterwards, not till after: post eum demum huc cras adducam, Pl.: Suet. 5. modo demum, only now, now for the first time: Ter. 6. jam demum, now at last, now: Ov.

7. ibi demum (rarely of time), there at last, just there: ibi demum morte quievit, Virg.: Ter. 8. sic demum: sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso, Virg. III. Enclitically, without any signif. of time, but merely to give emphasis to a word: indeed, forsooth; precisely, nothing less than, finally, etc.: especially with pronouns (like Gk. γέ): sic sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic.: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, that, and nothing short of that, Sall.: illa seges demum, that ground above all, Virg.: vos demum, ut video, legem antiquastis sine tabella, you, at all events, Cic.: immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, in truth, Ov. Strengthened by a preceding verum enim vero: verum enim vero id demum juvat, Ter. [Prob. cogn. with denique; cf. also -dem in tan-dem.]

dē-murmūro, 1. v. a. to mutter over: carmen, Ov.

dēmūtatiō, ōnis, f. [demuto] a changing, change (v. rare): Cic. (dub.)

dē-mūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. (not in Cic.) Act.: to change, alter: placitum Instituto flammium nihil demutari, Tac. Absol.: non demutabo, Pl. II. Neutr.: to alter; to be or become different (v. rare): numquid videtur demutare, id.

dēnārius, a, um, adj. [deni] containing ten: numerus, Vitr. II.

With numus or as subst. denarius, li, m. (n.: Pl.): a Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen asses, equivalent in value to an Attic drachma: denarii numi, Liv.: denarii trecenti, Cic.: gen. plur. denarium, also, denariorum, id. 2. Meton.: money in gen.: id. (Hence It. denaro, danaro; Sp. dinero; Fr. denier, a small coin: and hence It. derrata; Sp. dinerada; Fr. denrée.)

dē-narro, 1. v. a. to tell, relate, recount fully (rare): Hor.

dē-nāso, 1. v. a. [nasus] to deprive of the nose: Pl.

dē-nāto, 1. v. n. to swim down: Tusco alveo, Hor.

dē-nēgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to say no, deny positively (rare): datum denegant, quod datum est, Pl. 2. to refuse: aliquid petenti, Caes. Poet. of things: amnis tibi denegat undas, Ov. With Inf. (poet.): Ter. (Hence Fr. dénier.)

dē-ni, ae, a (gen. plur. denum, Cic.: denorum, Liv.) num. distrib. every ten, ten each, by tens: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.: denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, that each should bring ten men, id. 2. Poet. for decem, ten: his denis navibus, i. e. with twenty ships, Virg. 3. denus, a, um = decimus, tenth, Ov. [De-ni for dec-ni from decem: cf. dini, ter-ni, etc.]

dēnicālis (in MSS. also denec), e, adj. [nex] purifying from death: feriae, a funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of the deceased, Cic.

dēnique, adv. [prob. cogn. with dem-um, q. v.] Of time: at last, at length; lastly, finally: quid jam misero mihi denique restat? Virg.

2. Often pleonastic, with ad extremum, ad postremum, and tandem (= demum, q. v.): ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, i. e. not till the very last extremity, Cic.: similarly with the particles tum, nunc, or an Abl. of time: quo quum venerimus, tum denique vivemus, then, and not before, id.: nunc denique amare videor, id.: multo denique die Caesar cognovit montem a suis teneri, not till late in the day, Caes. 3. Like demum with is and vix, to add to the force of the expression (= Gr. γέ): is denique honos mihi videri solet, that indeed, Cic. II. To denote succession: and thereupon, and then, in the sequel: ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides. Denique ei rei constituit diem, Caes. And in interrogations: quid denique agitis? and what did you do then? Pl. 2. Hence in enumerations, sometimes followed by postremo, etc.: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam..., i. e. yea, kingdoms even and finally..., Cic.

III. In narrations or arguments:

finally, lastly, in fine, in short, etc.: quum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica disputet, in short; to sum up, id.: fodere aut arare aut aliquid denique facere, something or other, Ter.: obdurabo atque pernegabo, adurabo denique, in a word, Pl.: Hor.

dē-nōmīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to name, call, denominate: hinc (sc. ab Lamo) Lamiae denom[nat]i, Hor.

dē-normo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [norma] to make crooked or irregular (rare): angulus, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor.

dē-nōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to mark or point out; specify, denote: cives Romanos necandos, mark them out for slaughter, Cic. 2. to brand, stigmatize: Suet.

dens, dentis, m. a tooth: primores, the front teeth, Plin.; also called adversi acuti, Cic.: maxillares, the jaw-teeth, grinders, Cels.: called also genuini, or cheek-teeth, Cic.: dens Indus, the elephant's tusk, Ov.: also = ivory, id. Proverb.: albis dentibus deridere aliquem, to laugh heartily at (so as to show one's teeth), Pl. 2. Transf.: a point, spike, prong, fluke, etc.: aratri, Virg.: ancorae, id.: curvo Saturni dente = falce, id. II. Fig.: of that which gnaws at, eats away or destroys: dentibus aevi, the tooth of time, Ov. Esp. with ref. to calumny, envy, etc.: maledico dente carpunt, Cic.: so, invidio dente, Hor.: also, atro dente aliquem petere, with the blackening tooth of calumny, id. [Cf. Skr. dant-a-s; Gr. ὀδὼν, ὀδόντος; Goth. tunth-u-s, Eng. tooth, O.H.G. zand, Germ. zahn.] (Hence It. dente; dent: also It. dentello; Fr. dentelle, "lace," on account of its pointed form.)

densē, adv. thickly, closely: caesae alui, Plin. II. Of time: in quick succession, occurring repeatedly: Cic.: nulla mihi densius subeunt tempora, more often recur to my recollection, Ov.

denseo, v. denso.

denso, no perf., atum, i. v. a. and **densō**, no perf., etum, 2. v. a. (the former appears in Liv. and Quint.; the latter in Lucr., Hor., Tac., and in late Lat.; both forms in Virg.) [densus] to thicken, to make thick, to press close together: Jupiter viduus austris densat, erant quae rara modo, Virg.: ordines, Liv.: spargens hastilla denset, shoots thickly together, Virg.: ictus, to redouble, Tac.

densus, a, um, adj. having its particles near together; close, crowded, thick, dense (opp. to rarus, wide apart; and disting. from spissus, packed quite close, without intervals): terra densa, Virg.: densiores silvae, Caes.: densum humeris vulgus, thronging shoulder to shoulder, Hor.: litus, firm, Ov.: aer, Hor. Poet.: densorum turba malorum, Ov. 2. Poet. with Abl.: thick-set, thickly planted with, full of: lucus

juncis et arundine, id.: corpus densum saetis, thickly covered with bristles, id. 3. Of succession in time (also poet.): frequent, continuous: ictus, Virg.: plagae, Hor. II. Fig. of speech: condensed, with the matter compressed: Quint. And meton. of the author himself: densior ille (sc. Demosthenes), hic (sc. Cicero) copiosior, id. [Cf. Gr. δᾶνός, related to densus as δᾶνός to δένος.]

dentālia, ium, n. plu. [dens] the share-beam of a plough: Virg. Meton.: a plough: Pers.

dentatus, a, um, adj. [id.] toothed, having teeth: male dentata (puella), having bad teeth, Ov.: vir (i. e. mordax), Pl. 2. worked with teeth; in phr., charta dentata, fine, smooth paper (lit. polished with tooth, i. e. prob. with ivory), Cic.

dentifrangibulus, i, m. and -um, i, n. [dens frango] a tooth-breaker, comic word in Pl.: m.: one who knocks out teeth: n.: the fist: id.

dentilēgus, m. [dens lego] one who picks up his teeth after they have been knocked out: Pl.

dentio, 4. v. n. [dens] to cut teeth, to be getting one's teeth: Cels.: ne dentes dentiant, lest they should grow (because not worn off by eating), Pl.

dē-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. to marry beneath one's condition (of a woman, v. nubo): Julia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac.: Ov.

dē-nūdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lay bare, make naked, uncover: denudari a pectore, to be stript utterly naked (from the breast downwards), Cic.

II. Fig.: to disclose, reveal: suum consilium alicui, Liv. 2. to strip bare, strip of one's all; rob (of everything): civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Cic.

dēnuntiatio (-ciatio), ōnis, f. [denuntio] an intimation, announcement, declaration: with Gen.: calamitatum, forewarning, preintimation, Cic.: denuntiatione periculi permovere, by the threat, Caes. With Gen. subj.: Catilinae, Cic. Absol.: huc denuntiationi ille pareat? id.

dē-nuntio (cio), avi, atum, i. v. a. to give notice, to announce, intimate, declare, order: esp. of public and official notifications, to give official warning: usu. foll. by Acc. and Inf.: Caes.: Liv. With Subj., when a command is implied: nationibus denuntiare, uti auxilia mittant, to give them notice to send troops, id. 2. Also of the manifestations of the divine will; to give warning of: quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denuntiabantur, Cic. 3. Legal t. t.: denuntiare testimonium, with Dat., to summon as a witness, to give anyone notice that his evidence would be required: testimonium eis denuntiare, id. Absol.: non denuntiavi, id. II. In gen.: to announce, intimate, declare, order:

also, to menace, threaten: ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit, id.: denuntiasti quid de summa reipublicae sentiret, you showed plainly what your sentiments were, id. With Subj. (as before, implying a command or request): mihi Lupus noster subito denuntiavit, ut ad te scriberem, id. With de: de isto fundo, id. Absol.: monente et denuntiantem te, id. 2. Fig. of things: caeruleus (color) pluviā denuntiat, blue foretells rain, Virg.: Plin.

dēnūo, adv. [contr. from de novo, which never occurs: cf. de integro] anew, afresh, again, once more: Sicilia, te praetore, censa denuo est, Cic.: rebellare denuo, Liv.: aperit, continuo operito denuo, and then cover it up again, Pl.

dēnus, a, um: v. deni, 3.

dē-ōnēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to unload, disburden (rare): naves, Amm. Fig.: ex illius invidia deonerare aliquem et in te trajicere, to throw some of the burden upon you, Cic.

dēorsum, adv. [contr. from de-vorsum, turned down] downwards (opp. to sursum): haec aut pondere deorsum aut levitate in sublime ferri, Cic.: sursum deorsum commutare, up and down, id. 2. Meton. of position: beneath, below: noster porticum apud macellum hanc deorsum? down this way, Ter. (Hence mid. age Lat. josum, jusum; It. giuso, giù: old Fr. jus.)

dē-oscūlor, atus, i. v. dep. to kiss warmly, or much (rare): Pl.

dē-paciscor (also written depēc.), pactus (pect.), 3. v. dep. to bargain for, agree upon; and absol. to make an agreement: ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic. Fig.: jam depecisci morte cupio, I would gladly close the bargain with my death, i. e. am content to die, Ter.: Cic.

dēpactus, a, um, Part. [depaciscor].

dē-pango, no perf., pactum, 3. v. a. to fix down, fasten in, fix into the ground (rare): Col.

dē-parcus, a, um, adj. excessively sparing, niggardly: Suet.

dē-pasco, pavi, pastum, 3. v. a. to pasture, eat down, feed off: saltus, Ov.: luxuriam segetum, Virg. Fig.: luxuriam orationis stilo depascere, to prune away redundancies, Cic. 2. to feed upon, eat, consume (in this sense also in reflect. form: v. 3): saepes Hyblaes apibus florem depasta, sipped as to its blossom by bees (whose blossom is sipped by bees), Virg.: depasta altaria, i. e. sacrifices (partly) devoured, id. Also in Indic.: miseros depascitur artus, feasts on, id. 3. Fig.: veterem possessionem Academiae depascere, to prey upon, encroach upon, Cic. Dep. form: aurea dicta, to feed upon, Lucr.: artus depascitur arida febris, consumes, Virg.

dēpascor, v. depasco.

dēpēciscor, v. depaciscor.

dē-pecto, no perf., xum, 3. v. a. to comb down, comb off (rare): crines, Ov.: jubas, Id.: Virg. Jocosely, to Oudgel: Ter.

dē-peculātor, ōris, m. [depeculor] a plunderer, embesler: aetarii, Cic.

dē-pecūlor, atus, 1. v. dep. to pil-lage, plunder, embezzle (rare): Apol-lonius omni argento spoliasti ac de-peculatus es, Cic. Fig.: qui laudem famillae vestrae depeculatus est, has detracted from, Id.

dē-pello, pōll, pulsum, 3. v. a. (rarely n.) to drive or cast down, to drive out or away; to expel, remove. Constr. absol. or with de, ab: simulacra deorum depulsa sunt, were knocked down (by lightning), Cic.: ab aris et focis flammam, to avert, Id.: aquam de agro, to get rid of, Cato. Esp. as milit. term, to dislodge an enemy: defensores vallo munitionibus-que depellere, Caes.: loco editiore de-pelli, Sall.: similarly of non-milit. use of force, demoveri et depelli de loco, to be ejected, Cic.: aliquem urbe, to banish, Tac. Fig.: cibo fames de-pulsa est, dispelled by food, Cic.: pestem, to avert, Virg. In this sense oft. with Acc. and Dat. (of ind. object): turpitudinem allicui, to avert disgrace from anyone, Cic.: mortem fratri, Ov. Phr.: depellere agnos a matre, to wean, Varr.: also, ab ubere, Hor.: also absol., haedos depulso, 'weanlings,' Virg. II. Fig.: to keep off, turn aside, deter, dissuade from: aliquem de suscepta causa proposi-taque sententia, Cic.: Caesar ab supe-rioribus consiliis depulso, Caes.: ali-quem spe, to discourage, Liv. B. Neut. (v. rare): spatia depellere paulum, to deviate slightly from the perpendicular, Lucr.

dē-pendēo, 2. v. n. to hang down, to hang from or on: sordidus ex hu-meris nodo dependet amictus, Virg.: sarta tectis, Ov.: laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv. II. Fig. (only in Ovid): to depend upon: dependetque fides a veniente die, Ov.

dē-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. and n. to weigh out (money), to pay down; esp. where one has become surety for another: dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spondesti, Cic. So absol.: mi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Id. In gen. to pay: mer-cedem, Col. Fig.: reipublicae poenas praesenti morte dependere, to pay one's forfeit to the state, Cic.

dē-perdītus, a, um, Part. [deperdo].

dē-perdo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to destroy, ruin (only in part. perf.): In-opia deperditus, impoverished, Phaedr.

II. to lose utterly; to lose: bona, honestatem, Cic.: Caes.

dē-pōreo, 2. v. n. to go to ruin, perish; to be lost, undone: tempestate naves, Caes.: illius exercitus magna pars deperit, Id. 2. With Abl. or Acc.: to be dying with love for: Pl.: Ter. More fully, in good prose, amore

allicujus deperire, to be desperately in love with, Liv.

dē-pexus, a, um, Part. [depecto].

dē-pictus, a, um, Part. [depingo].

dē-ingo, nxi, pictum, 3. v. a. (perf. syncop. depinxit, Pl.) to depict, por-tray, paint, draw: pugnam Maratho-niam, Nep. 2. to embroider: de-picta paenula, Suet. 3. Fig.: to depict in words, to represent, describe: in illa (sc. republica), quam sibi Socrates depinxerit, C. c.: minuta quae-dam nimiumque depicta, too elabo-rately defined, Id.

dē-plango, nxi, 3. v. a. to bewail loudly (strictly, with beating of the breast); to lament (poet. and rare): Cadmeida palmis deplanxere domum, Ov.

dē-plēo, ōvi, 2. v. a. to empty out, to draw off: sanguinem, Plin.

dē-plexus, a, um, adj. [plector] embracing, grasping: Lucr.

dē-lorābundus, a, um, adj. [de-ploro] weeping bitterly: Pl.

dē-ploro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to weep bitterly, to wail, lament: lamentabili voce, Cic. II. Act.: to weep over, bewail, lament, deplore: damnationem illam, Id.: multa de Gnaeo deploro, Id. 2. Meton.: to regard as lost, to give up: agros, Liv.: Romanum nomen, Id.

dē-pluit, 3. v. n. to rain (v. rare): Tib.

dē-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3. v. a. (perf. deposui, Pl.) to lay down, to put or place aside, to deposit: constr. absol.: also, with Abl. of place where, with or without prep. (very rarely with in and Acc.); and poet. with Dat.: caput deponit et condormiscit, Pl.: corpora sub ramis arboris, Virg.: arma in contubernulo, Caes.: omnia sua in silvis, Id.: caput terrae, Ov. The place from which is expr. by Abl. with de, or Abl. alone: aliquid de manibus, Cic.: onera jumentis, Caes.

2. Poet.: to lay as a wager: Dam. Ego hanc vitulam depono. Men. de grege non ausim quicquam depo-nere tecum, to stake, Virg. 3. In perf. part. laid out, dying, despaired of, dead: ut depositi proferret fata pa-rentis, Virg. Fig.: mihi videor aegram et prope depositam resp. partem susce-pisse, Cic. II. Fig.: to lay up, put by, deposit; commit to the care of, intrust: gladium apud aliquem, give in charge, Id.: obsides apud eos, Caes.: pecuniam in templo, Liv.: P. Romanus in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic. 2. Also fig. of abstract and mental objects: to lay down, give up, resign, get rid of: in sermone et gravitate allicujus omnes curas doloresque deponere, to lose, for-get, Id.: contentiones, Liv.: omnem spem contentionis, Caes.: bellum, Ov.

dē-pōpūlatiō, ōnis, f. [depopulo] a laying waste, ravaging: Cic.: Liv. In plur.: Cic.

dē-pōpūlator, ōris, m. [Id.] one who lays waste, a marauder: fori, Cic.

dē-pōpūlo, v. foll. art.

dē-pōpūlor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. with perf. part. in both act. and pass. sense: to lay waste, devastate, ravage, plunder: ut Ambiorigis fines depopu-larentur, Caes.: Cic.: omnem agrum circa depopulati, having laid waste the country all round, Liv.: in pass. sense, agris depopulatis, Caes. 2. In gen.: to waste, spoil, destroy: cerealia dona, to eat up the crops, Ov.: omne mortallum genus vis pestilentiae de-populabatur, swept away, destroyed, Tac.

dē-porto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry or convey down; to carry off or away: to convey by water or in a ship: frumentum in castra, Caes.: Cic. Esp. to bring or fetch home anything from the provinces: victorem exercitum, Id. 2. to banish, trans-port for life; a frequent sentence under the Empire (attended with loss of citizenship, which the mere relegatus retained): Vibius Serenus in insu-lam Amorogum deportatur, Tac. II. Fig. of abstract and mental objects: to carry off; acquire, gain: tertium triumphum, Cic.: lauream, Tac.

dē-posco, pōposci, 3. v. a. to ask for earnestly; to demand, require: unum ab omnibus ad id bellum impe-ratorem deposci, Cic.: sibi navea, Caes.

2. to demand the surrender of anyone for punishment: ducem ipsum in poenam, Liv.: aliquem ad mortem, Id.: aliquem morti, Tac. 3. to call out, challenge: Liv.

dē-pōsitum, 1. n. [depono] what is intrusted, a deposit: reddere deposi-tum, Cic.: opp. to infitlari, to refuse to return it, Juv.

dē-pōsitus, a, um, Part. [depono].

dē-rāvātē, adv. perversely, wrong-ly: Judicare, Cic.

dē-rāvatiō, ōnis, f. [depravo] a making crooked; a perverting, dis-torting, corrupting: distortio et depravatio quaedam, Cic. Fig.: animi, Id. Absol.: Id.

dē-prāvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [pra-vus] Lit.: to make crooked, to pervert, distort, disfigure: ita nati, ut quaedam contra naturam depravata habeant, malformations, Cic. II. Fig.: to make worse: opp. to corrigere: quae corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videtur, to alter for the worse, Cic.: (rem) male narrando, to make any-thing out to be bad by misrepresenta-tion, Ter. 2. Esp. to pervert, cor-rupt: (eos) nimiae omnium copiae depravabant, Cic.: seductus ac depravatus ab aliquo, Caes.: magna pars gratia depravata, Sall.

dē-rēcābundus, a, um, adj. [de-precor] earnestly entreating: Tac.

dē-rēcātiō, ōnis, f. [Id.] a begging off; an asking for pardon or excuse; an averting by prayer; deprecation: periculi, Cic.: ejus facti, Id. 2. A rhetorical fig.: claim for indulgence, Id. II. Sometimes=imprecatio, or

detestatio: a cursing, an imprecation: deorum, an invoking the curses of the gods if one speaks falsely, *Id.*

dē recātor, ōris, m. [*Id.*] one who averts by praying; an intercessor: hujus periculi, *Cic.*: ego apud consulem deprecator vobis adero, *Liv.* *Absol.*: uti deprecatoribus, mediators, *Caes.*

dē-prēcor, atus, i. v. a. *dep.* Of persons: to pray earnestly to, to beg of, beseech: with *Acc.*, foll. by *ut*, ne: deprecari Patres, ne festinant decernere, *Liv.*: also foll. by *quominus*, after a negative: neque illum se deprecari, quominus . . . , he did not ask him not to . . . , *Id.* II. Of things: to pray against, avert or ward off by prayer; to deprecate: constr. with the *Acc.*, ne and *Subj.*, and *absol.*: nullam genus supplicii dē precatus est, would not ask to be spared any torture, *Cic.*: ullam ab sese calamitatem, *Id.*: mortem, *Caes.*: primum deprecor, ne me putetis scholam explicaturum, *Cic.*: unum petere ac deprecari, ne se armis despoliaret, *Caes.* With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: to plead in excuse: errasse regem et Jugurthae se lere lapsum deprecari sunt, *Sall.* III. to seek to obtain by prayer, to beg for: ad deprecandam pacem, *Cic.*: vitam alicujus ab aliquo, *Id.*: a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meae, *Id.*

dē-prēhendo (or *deprendo*), di, sum, 3. v. a. to lay hold of firmly, to seize upon, arrest, catch, take forcible possession of: deprehensus ex itinere *Cn. Magius*, *Caes.*: in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus, overtaken and captured as he was fording the river, *Id.*

2. *Fig.*, of storms, to overtake: deprenta navigia, *Lucr.*: *Virg.* II. In gen.: to catch, surprise, detect, discover, esp. with ref. to a crime or fault: deprehendi in manifesto scelere, *Cic.*: in mendacio deprehensus, caught in a lie, *Quint.*: ut hominum erga se mentes deprehenderet, *Suet.* Of things: venenum, *Cic.* III. *Fig.* to check, to bring into a strait, embarrass: deprehensum me plane video atque sentio, *Id.*

dēprehe-sio, ōnis, f. [*deprehendo*] a catching, seizing, surprising; a detection, discovery (rare): manifesta veneni deprehensio, *Cic.*

dēprehensio (deprentus), a, um, *Part.* [*deprehendo*].

dē ressus, a, um, *Part.* [*deprimo*]. II. *Adj.*: lying low, depressed: *Plin.* Ep. 2. Of the voice: low, quiet: *Auct. Her.*

dē-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [*premo*] to press or weigh down, sink down, depress: terram et maria deprimere, to outweigh, *Cic.*: depresso aratro (sc. in terram), deep-driven, *Virg.* 2. to plant deep, to dig deep: vites in terram, *Cato*: navigabilem fossam, *Tac.* 3. *Naut.* t. t. to sink a ship: *Caes.*: carinam, *Ov.*: classis superata atque depressa, *Cic.* II. *Fig.*: to press down, keep down, trample on,

depress: improbitate depressa veritas emergit, *Cic.*: ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, *Liv.*

dē-proelior, atus, v. n. *dep.*: only found in *Imperf.* *Part.* deproellans, antis, warring violently: ventos, *Hor.*

dē-prōmo, prompsi, promptum, 3. v. a. to take down or out from; produce, bring forth: pecuniam ex arca, *Cic.*: tela pharetris, *Virg.*: Caecubum cellis, *Hor.* *Fig.*: argumenta, *Cic.*

dēpromptus, a, um, *Part.* [*de-promo*].

dē-prōpēro, i. v. n. and a. *Neutr.*: to make great haste, to hasten: *Pl.* II. *Act.*: to hasten to prepare (rare): coronas, *Hor.*

dēpro, sui, stum, 3. v. a. = *δέψω*, to knead: *Cato*.

dē-pūdet, ult. 2. v. *impers.* to make greatly ashamed: constr. with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: (cf. *pudet*): *Vell.* II. to lose a sense of shame, to become shameless: *Ov.*

dē-pūgis: v. *depygis*.

dē-pugno, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *Neutr.*: to fight out, fight hard, contend, combat violently: acie instructa, *Caes.*: *Liv.*: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, *Cic.* Of gladiatorial combats, *Id.* *Pass Impers.*: depugnatum est, *Liv.* *Fig.*: cum animo suo, *Pl.* And in a figure borrowed from gladiators: inducti stolidique et depugnare parati, to fight it out, *Hor.* II. *Act.*: to bring a battle to an end: depugnato prelio, *Pl.*

dēpulsio, ōnis, f. [*depello*] a driving off, averting: mali, *Cic.* In rhetoric: a defence: *Id.* 2. a letting down, sinking: luminum, *Id.*

dē-pulso, i. v. *freq.* to thrust away, push aside: cubitis depulsa de via, *Pl.*

dēpulsor, ōris, m. [*depello*] one who drives away, an averter (rare): dominatus, *Cic.*

dēpulsus, a, um, *Part.* [*depello*].

dē-purgo, no *perf.*, atum, i. v. a. to clean out, cleanse (rare): pisces, *Pl.*

dē-pūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cut off, prune: vineam, *Cato*. *Poet.*: umbras (i. e. ramos), *Ov.* II. to reckon, esteem, consider (rare): operam alicujus parvi preti, *Ter.* III. to allot: *Macr.* (Hence *Fr. députer*.)

dē-pūgis (dēpūgis), is, *adj.* [pyga] thin-buttocked, ἀπυγος: *Hor.*

dēque, v. susque deque.

dērelictio, ōnis, f. [*derelinquo*] an abandoning, neglecting: communis utilitatis, *Cic.*

dērelictus, a, um, *Part.* [*derelinquo*].

dē-rēlinquo, liqui, lictum, 3. v. a. to leave behind, to forsake, abandon, desert: *Ti. Gracchum* a *Q. Tuberonē* derelictum videbamus, *Cic.*: naves ab aestu derelictae, left stranded, *Caes.*

dē-rē-entē, adv. suddenly: *Tac.* [cf. *desubito*, *denuo*, etc.]

dē-rīno, psi, 3. v. n. to creep down (v. rare): *Phaedr.*

dereptus, a, um, *Part.* [*deripio*].

dē-rīdēo, risi, risum, 2. v. a. to laugh at, laugh down, laugh to scorn, deride: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, *Cic.*: *Hor.* Proverb.: aibis dentibus aliquem deridere, to laugh heartily at, *Pl.*

dēr-dīcūlus, a, um, *adj.* [*derideo*] very laughable, very ridiculous: *Pl.*: *Liv.* 2. *Neut.* as subst.: deridiculum, ridicule: quid tu me deridiculi gratia sic salutas? *Pl.* Also in object sense, ridiculousness, absurdity: *Tac.*

dē-rīgesco (less correctly *dirigesco*), gūi, 3. v. n. *insep.* (only in the *Perf.*) to grow stiff; to bristle, etc.: formidino sanguis derigit, curdled, *Virg.*: hirsutae comae, stood on end, *Ov.*

dē-rī lo, ripōi, reptum, 3. v. a. [*rapio*] to snatch or pull violently down; to tear off, tear away: aliquem de ara, *Pl.*: ferrum a latere, *Tac.*: lunam caelo, *Hor.* *Fig.*: quantum de mea auctoritate deripisset, would have detracted from, *Cic.*

dē-rīsor, ōris, m. [*derideo*] a mocker, scoffer, satirical person (rare): *Suet.*: *Hor.* Applied to a (jeering) parasite: *Id.*

dē-rīsus, a, um, *Part.* [*derideo*].

dē-rīsus, ūs, m. [*Id.*] mockery, scorn, derision: *Tac.*

dē-rīvatio, ōnis, f. [*derivo*] a turning off into another channel, diversion: fluminum, *Cic.*

dē-rīvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*rivus*] to divert a stream from its channel, to turn or draw off water, etc.: aqua ex flumine derivata, *Caes.* 2. *Fig.*: to draw off or away; to turn off, to divert: nihil in suam domum inde, *Cic.*: hoc fonte derivata clades, flowing from this source, *Hor.*: derivare animum, curaque levare, to divert, *Lucr.*: alio responsionem suam derivavit, he turned off his answer to something else, i. e. he avoided the question, *Cic.*

dē-rōgito, i. v. a. *freq.*, to ask repeatedly: *Pl.*

dē-rōgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. legal t. t. to repeal part of a law, to restrict, or modify it (cf. *abrogo*): neque derogari ex hac (legē) aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, *Cic.* II. In gen.: to take away, detract from: diminish: usually with *Dat.*: fidem alicui, to detract from his credit, *Id.*: and simply *fidem*, *Id.*: ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem, *Liv.* With *de*: de magnificentia aut de honestate quiddam, to make some abatement from, *Cic.* With *ex*: *Id.*

dē-rōsus, a, um, *Part.* [*rodo*; *derodo*, not in use], gnawed away, nibbled: clipeos derosos a muribus, *Cic.*

dē-rūcino, no *perf.*, atum, i. v. a. to plane off; hence in comedy, to deceive, cheat: nullitem, *Pl.* [On the quantity of the i, v. *rūcina*.]

dē-rūo, rui, 3. v. a. (rare) to cast down, demolish: *Sen.* *Fig.*: cumulum de laudibus alicujus, *Cic.*

dē-rū-tus, a, um, *Part.* [*rumpo*]. II. *Adj.*: broken; craggy, steep, precipitous: ripae, *Liv.* As subst.:

things: desiderarunt te oculi mei, Cic. (Hence Fr. *désirer*.)

dēsīdīa, ae, f. [desideo] a sitting down; remaining idle (rare): Prop. Fig., of land, lying fallow: Col. 2. Usual sense, idleness, sloth: opp. to industria, Cic.: Sall.: vitanda est improba Siren, desidia, the perilous Siren, sloth, Hor. In plur.: vobis desidia cordi, Virg.

dēsīdiābūm, i, n. [desidia] a lounging-place: Pl.

dēsīdīōsē, adv. idly, slothfully: agere aetatem, Lucr.

dēsīdīōsus, a, um, adj. [desidia] slothful, indolent, lazy (rare): Varr.: si comparer illi, sum desidiosissimus, slothful indeed, Plin. Ep. Meton.: causing idleness, making lazy: desidiosas illecebras cupiditatum, Cic.

dē-sīdō, sēdī, 3. v. n. (cf. consido) to sink, settle down (only of things): ut multis locis terrae desederint, subsided through earthquakes, Cic. Fig.: to sink, i. e. to become worse, deteriorate: mores, Liv.

dēsīgnātiō (dissignātiō), ōnis, f. [designo] a marking out, describing, designating: personarum et temporum, Cic. 2. a disposition, arrangement: totius operis, id. 3. an appointment to office: annua, the annual nomination of consuls, Tac.

dēsīgnātor (dissignātor), ōnis, m. [id.] one who regulates or arranges; a regulator. Esp.: an officer who superintended the sittings in the theatre: Pl. 2. a conductor of a funeral, an undertaker: Hor. 3. an umpire at public spectacles: Cic.

dēsīgnātus, v. designo, II. 4.

dē-sīgnō (dis-sīgnō), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to mark or trace out; to define: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg. With Dat.: fines templo Jovis, Liv.

2. to delineate, portray, depict: Ov.

II. Fig.: to point out, indicate, mark out, represent: oratione fratrem designari, Caes.: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic. 2. to contrive, perpetrate (usu. in bad sense): illa, quae antehac facta sunt, omitto; modo quid designavit? what has he been guilty of? Ter. 3. to dispose, regulate, arrange, appoint: constituere et designare, Cic. 4. Esp. of nomination to an office: to elect, choose: ut ille decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit: oblitus est, nullos ab plebe designari, id. Hence designatus, as a title applied to a magistrate who has been elected, but has not yet entered upon the duties of his office: consul designatus, consul elect, id.: tribunus plebis, id. Hence, meton. of a child not yet born: designatus reip. civis, id. (Hence It. *designare*, *designare*; Sp. *designar*, *diseñar*; Fr. *désigner*, *dessiner*; also subst. It. *disegno*; Sp. *diseño*, *designio*; Fr. *dessin*, *dessin*.)

dē-sīllo, ellōl, sultum, 4. v. n. [sallo] to leap down, alight: de navibus, Caes.: ex navi, id.: ad pedes, id.: curru, Virg.: lacto, Hor. Absol.: desilite commilitones, Caes. Of springing water: levis crepante lymphā desiluit pede, Hor. Fig.: nec desilles imitator in artum, get thyself into difficulties, id.

dē-sīno, sīl, itum, 3. v. a. and n. (contr. desisse, Cic.) Lit. to put down: hence to leave off, give over, cease, desist, abandon. Act.: with Inf.: venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, Cic.: desine mecum certare, give over emulating me, Hor. With Abl.: desine quaeso communibus locis, Cic. With Gen. (Gr. constr.): querelarum, Hor. Absol.: ut incipiendi (sc. sermonem) ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. In colloq. lang., desine, leave off, be still! etc.: Pl. 2. Pass. (usually in perf. tenses, and foll. by pass. inf.): veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, Cic.: Persel nunquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. In pres. imperf.: tunc bene desinitur, Ov. II. Neutr.: to cease, stop; terminate, end: Sall.: turpiter atrium desinat in piscem, terminate in, Hor.: desinat ira, Ov. In rhetor., of the close of a period: illa quae similiter desinunt, Cic.

dēsīpiētiā, ae, f. [desipio] want of understanding, foolishness: Lucr.

dē-sīpiō, 3. v. n. [sapio] to be without sense or understanding; to act foolishly: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic.: accipe quare desipiant omnes, are all fools, Hor.: dulce est desipere in loco, to play the fool in season, id.

dē-sīsto, stīti, stitum, 3. v. n. lit. to stand off or aloof; hence, to leave off, give over; esp. after resistance: constr. with Abl. (with or without de, ab), Inf., Subj. with quin (only after a negative), and absol.: de sententia destitisti, you gave up the opinion (as untenable), Cic.: a defensione, Caes.: causa, abandon, Cic.: regem flagitare, id.: neque, eam quin inveniam, desistam, will not give over without finding her, Pl.: ter in primo destitit ore sonus, stuck in my throat, Ov.

dēsītus, a, um, Part. [desino].

dē-sōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [solus] to render solitary; strip (a land) of inhabitants: lugentes desolavimus agros, Virg. Most freq. in part. perf.: desolatae terrae, left without inhabitants, Ov.: manipuli, deprived of leaders, Virg. With Abl.: desolatus servilibus ministeriis, deprived of, Tac.

dē-specto, 1. v. a. freq. [despicio] to gaze down upon: ex alto terras, Ov. Of places: to overlook: Lamia posita in tumulo regionem despectat, Liv. 2. Fig.: to look down upon, to despise: liberos ut multum infra, Tac.

dēspectus, a, um, Part. [despicio].

dēs-ectus, ūs, m. [id.] a looking down upon; view: erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, a view of the plain beneath, Caes. In plur.: quum ex omnibus partibus despectus haberet (oppidum), heights, precipices,

id. 2. despising, contempt: Auct. Her. (Hence It. *dispello*; Sp. *despecho*; Fr. *dépit*.)

dēsperānter, adv. hopelessly, despairingly: loqui secum, Cic.

dēsperātiō, ōnis, f. [despero] hopelessness, despair: Cic. With Gen.: omnium rerum amissio et desperatio recuperandi, id. Absol.: ad summam desperationem pervenire, Caes. In plur.: desperationes eorum, qui senescunt, me adolescente, their despairing views, Cic.

dēsperātus, a, um, Part. [despero].

II. Adj.: given up, despaired of; desperate: aegrotā ac prope desperata resp., almost hopeless, Cic.: exercitum collectum ex senibus desperatis, reckless characters, id.: desperatas pecunias exigere, given over as lost, id. Comp.: haec nunc multo desperatiora, id. Sup.: id.

dē-sperō, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to be hopeless; to have no hope of, to despair of, to give up: constr. most freq. with de, Acc., or dependent clause; less freq. with Dat. or absol. With de: de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia, Caes. 2. With Acc., desperasse omnem veritatem, gave over truth in despair, Cic. Passive: nil desperandum Teucra duce, Hor. 3. With dependent clause: ego non despero fore aliquem aliquando, qui, etc., Cic.

4. With Dat.: salutē, id. 5. Absol.: ne temere desperet propter ignaviam, id.

dēspicātiō, ōnis, f. [despicio] contempt. In plur. with ref. to a number of persons: mean opinion entertained of us by our fellow-creatures: Cic.

dēspicātus, a, um, Part. [despicio].

II. Adj. despised, contemptible: despiciatissimus homo, Cic.

dēspicātus, ūs, m. [id.] contempt (rare): si quis despiciatū ductur, is held in contempt, despised, Cic.

dēs-iciēns, ntis, [despicio]. II. A dj.: given to despise or think meanly of: with Gen.: sui, Cic.

dēspicīentia, ae, f. [id.] a looking down upon, despising, contempt (rare): animi, scorn, Cic.

dē-s-iciō, exi, ectum, 3. v. n. and a. (inf. perf. despexi, Pl.) [specio] to look down upon. Neutr.: de vertice montis in valles, Ov. Impers. pass.: colles, qua despicī poterat, Caes.

II. Act.: to look down upon: Jupiter aethere summo despicīens mare vellivolum, Virg. 2. Fig.: to look down upon, to despise (opp. to suspicere, to look up to): omnes, Cic.: ipsos, Caes.

dēs-pīcor, atus, v. a. dep. [root spec; v. specio] to despise, disdain: Aur. Vict. P. Part. in pass. sense: Pl. (cf. despiciatus).

dēs-ōlīātor, ōris, m. [despolio] a robber, plunderer: Pl.

dē-spōlīo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to rob, plunder, despoil (rare): Dianae templum, Cic.: despoliare armis, Caes.

id. 2. despising, contempt: Auct. Her. (Hence It. *dispello*; Sp. *despecho*; Fr. *dépit*.)

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dēs-ōlīātor, ōris, m. [despolio] a robber, plunderer: Pl.

dē-spōlīo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to rob, plunder, despoil (rare): Dianae templum, Cic.: despoliare armis, Caes.

dē-spondēo, spondi, sponsum, 2. v. a. (perf. inf.: despondisse, Pl.) to promise, pledge: librum alicui, Cic.: consilium, Liv. 2. *Fig.* to promise in marriage, to betroth: alicui, Pl. *Impers. pass.* Intus despondebitur, the betrothal will take place, Ter. *Fig.* bibliothecam tuam cave culquam despondeas, Cic. II. *Fig.* to promise, give up, devote to: spes reipublicae despondetur anno consulatus tui, id. 2. despondere animum, or animos (of a number of persons), to lose courage, to despair, despond: ne lamentetur neve animum despondeat, Pl.: animos, Liv. Also simply, despondere, Col.

dē-sponso, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to betroth (=despondeo): Suet.

dē-sponsus, a, um, Part. (despondeo).

dē-sūmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to skim off, to skim: undam aheni, Virg. 2. to work off, digest (wine): Falernum, Pers.

dē-spūo, 3. v. n. and a. to spit (on the ground): sacellum, ubi despuerit religio est, Liv. 2. *Fig.* to reject, abhor: Pl.: preces, Cat.

dē-squāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. (squama) to scale off, to scale: pisces, Pl. 2. to peel off: corticem, Plin.

dē-stillo, avi, atum, 1. v. and n. to drip or trickle down, to distil: Virg. Transf.: destillant tempora nardo, drip with unguent, Tib.

dē-stīlō, ōnis, f. (destino) a settlement: partium quibus cessurus esset, settlement of the districts to be surrendered, Liv.: consilium, i. e. the election, Tac.

dē-stīlātō, adv. designedly: Suet.

dē-stīlātum, 1. n. (destino) a mark or aim: velut destinatum petentibus, Liv. 2. Meton.: a design, intention: antequam destinata componam, the purpose of narration, Tac.: ex destinato, adv. designedly, intentionally, Suet. (cf. preced. art.).

dē-stīlō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fasten down: secure: antennas ad malos, Caes.: rates ancoris, id. II. *Fig.* to fix, determine: design, intend: appoint, elect, etc. (freq. with animo or animis). With Acc.: ad horam mortis destinatum, Cic.: alicuique consulem, Liv.: praeter opinionem destinatum alicuius, id.: venerem et proelia destinata, points to, promises, Hor. With inf. or clause: infectis illis, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. With Dat.: me destinatae arae, dooms me to be sacrificed, Virg.: nec parce cadis tibi destinatis, designed, Hor. With ad: tempora loquor ad certamen destinatis, Liv. With in: saxo aurove in aliud destinato, Tac. 2. to aim, take aim at: locum oris, Liv. 3. With Dat. and Acc.: to fix upon for oneself, to intend to buy: quod tibi destinatas trapezophoras, Cic. [From sta, root of sto; cf. obstino.]

dē-stīlō, ōis, atum, 1. v. a. [statuo]

to set down; to set, place: alicui in convivio, Cic.: alicui ante tribunal, Liv. II. to forsake, abandon, desert: T. Roscius homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, destituit, Cic.: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes.: inceptam destituisse fugam, to have desisted from, Ov. 2. to defraud, disappoint: ex quo destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, defrauded them of their stipulated reward, Hor.: alicuius promissis destitutus, disappointed of his promises, Cic.: destituti ab unica spe auxilii, Liv. Of things: ventus alicui, id.: freta destituent nudos in litore pisces, Virg. Absol.: si is destituat, nihil satis tutum habebis, Liv.

dē-stītūtō, ōnis, f. (destituo) a forsaking, deserting (rare): Cic.

dē-stītūtus, a, um, Part. (destituo).

dē-strictus, a, um, Part. (destringo).

dē-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to strip off, rub off or down, etc.: frondem, Quint. Esp. freq. of unsheathing a sword: gladium, Cic.: Caes.: Liv.: ensem, Hor. 2. to brush gently against, to graze: aequora alis, Ov.: pectora summa sagitta, id. *Fig.* to criticize, censure: id.

dē-structio, ōnis, f. (destruo) a pulling down, destruction: murorum, Suet.

dē-strō, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to pull or tear down, pull to pieces (rare): navem, aedificium, idem destruit facillime, qui construxit, Cic.: moenia, Virg. 2. *Fig.* to destroy, ruin, weaken: jus destruere ac demoliri, Liv.: hostem, Tac.

dē-sūbito (and separately, de subito), adv. on a sudden, suddenly: Cic.

dē-sūdāscō, 3. v. n. to begin to sweat greatly: Pl.

dē-sūdo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to sweat greatly: Cels. 2. *Fig.* to exert oneself; to toil: in his (sc. exercitationibus Ingenii) desudans atque elaborans, Cic.

dē-suē-fācō, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. to disuse (rare): chiefly in p. part.: multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, Cic.

dē-suesco, suēvi, suētum, 3. strictly v. n. (less properly a.: cf. assuesco) rarely used except in Part. perf. desuetus, disused, having lost the use of: in pass. sense: diu desueta arma, long disused, Virg.: Liv. 2. intrans.: usu. with Abl.: desueta triumphis agmina, that had long foregone the use of triumphs, Virg.: Liv.

dē-suētō, ōis, f. (desuesco) discontinuance, disuse: armorum, Liv.

dē-suētus, a, um, Part. (desuesco).

dē-sultor, ōris, m. (desilio) a leaper, vaulter: esp. one who in the games of the circus vaulted from one horse to another, a circus-rider: Liv. *Fig.* amoris, an inconstant person, Ov.

dē-sultōrius, a, um, adj. (desultor) pertaining to a d-sultor or rider in the circus: equus, Suet. Also as subst. without equus: Cic.

dēsultūra, ae, f. (desilio) a leaping down from a horse (opp. to insultura): Pl.

dē-sum, sūi, esse, v. n. (ee in deest, decesse, deerit, etc., as one syll.: Pl.: Virg.: Hor.: perf. defuerunt, Ov.) to be away, be absent, be wanting or missing. Absol.: omnia deerant, Caes.: ibi nunquam causas seditionum et certaminis defore, Liv. With Dat.: cui nihil desit, Cic.: hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit, Caes. With in: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. With Inf.: Tac. With Subj.: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. II. to be wanting in one's duty, not to assist or serve; to desert: with Dat.: ne tibi desis, neglect your own interest, id.: haud mihi deero, Hor.: reipublicae non deesse, Caes.: tempori, to fail to profit by opportunity, Liv. Absol.: qui non deerat in causis, Cic.

dē-sūmo, impsi, 3. v. a. to take for oneself from a quantity; to pick out, choose (rare): sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv.

dē-sūper, adv. from above: in phalangas insillire et desuper vulnerare, Caes.

dē-surgo, 3. v. n. to rise up from (rare): cena, Hor.

dē-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to uncover, unroof; expose, lay bare: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv.: patefacta et detecta corpora (mortuorum), opened and dissected, Cic. II. *Fig.* to discover, disclose, reveal, betray: nimis detegendo cladem nudandoque, Liv.: modo constantiam simulare, modo formidine detegi, Tac.

dē-tendo, no perf., sum, 3. v. a. to unstretch, relax (rare): tabernacula, to strike the tents, Caes.: Liv.

dētensus, a, um, Part. (detendo).

dētentus, a, um, Part. (detineo).

dē-tergeo, si, sum, 2. v. a. (also inflected by 3 conj., detergunt, Liv. 16, 44) to wipe off, wipe away: lacrimas pollice, Ov.: primo anno LXXX. deterimus, have swept off, got, Cic. Poet.: nubila, to chase away, remove, Hor. II. Meton.: to cleanse by wiping, clean out: cloacas, Liv. Comice: mensam, to clear, empty, Pl. 2. to strip or break off: esp. in phr., detergere remos, Caes.: ab utroque latere, to demolish a ship's oars on both sides, Liv.

dē-tērior, ius, adj. comp. (sup. deterrimus, a, um) [from an obsol. adj. deterus, from de] lit. lower, inferior; hence, worse, poorer, meaner: of things: ruina rem non fecit deteriore, Cic.: vectigalia, Caes.: deterior ac decolor aetas, inferior, degenerate, Virg.: video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor, Ov. Sup.: genus reipublicae ex bono in deterrimum conversum, Cic. 2. Of persons (opp. to melior and

optimus: quo deteriores anteposantur bonis, Pl. *Sup.*: homo deterrime et impudentissime, Cic.

deterius, adv. worse: de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic.: spe deterius nostra, below my expectation, Hor.

determinatio, ōnis, f. [determino] a boundary, conclusion, end: mundi, Cic.

dē-termīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bound; limit, prescribe, determine: augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv.: id quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, determines the length of his periods by his breath, Cic.

dē-tēro, trivi, tritum, j. v. a. to rub down or away, to wear away, to wear out: strata saxea viarum pedibus, Lucr.: detrita tegmina, tattered garments, T.: cras deteret exiguis aliquid, make little less, Juv.: calces deteris, you tread on my heels, Pl.

2. Fig.: to weaken: laudes alicujus culpa ingeni, detract from, Hor.: ardorem ac ferociam militis, Tac.

dē-terrēo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. to frighten from, deter, discourage from, prevent: with ab: homines adol-scentes a dicendi studio, Cic.: eum ab instituto consilio, Caes. With de: aliquem de sententia, Cic. With simple Abl. (rare): silvestres homines caedibus et victu foedo, Hor. With Acc. and Abl. of Instr.: reliquos magnitudine poenae, to deter by severity of punishment, Caes. With ne, quin, quominus, and Subj. (quin, quominus only in negative sentences): (poetam) maledictis, ne scribat, Ter.: me homo nemo deteruerit, quin ea sit in his aedibus, shall make me believe but..., Pl.: neque te deterreo, quominus id disputes, Cic. With Inf. (rare): nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreo, id. Absol.: Ter. 2. With Acc. of the thing averted, like defendere, prohibere, etc.: to avert, ward off: vim a censoribus, Liv.

dētersus, a, um, Part. [detergeo].

dētestabilis, e, adj. [detestor] execrable, abominable, detestable: omen, Cic.: exemplum, Liv. Comp.: Cic. No sup.

dētestatio, ōnis, f. [id.] an execrating, cursing; detestation: Liv.: Hor.

dē-testor, atus, i. v. dep. to invoke a deity in cursing; to execrate, abominate, detest: quum (te) viderunt, tanquam auspiciū malum detestantur, Cic.: omnibus precibus detestatus Amborigem, imprecating all kinds of curses on him, Caes. 2. to pray that something may be averted; to deprecate, avert: ut a me quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, Cic.: invidiae detestandae gratia, for the purpose of warding off unpopularity, id. 3. Pass.: in Part. perf.: bella matribus detestata, abhorred by, Hor.

dē-texo, xūi, xum, j. v. a. to weave

off, to plait; to finish or make by weaving or plaiting: aliquid viminibus mollique junco, Virg. Comice: pallium, to steal, Pl. Fig.: exorsa et potius detexta, finished, Cic.

dētextus, a, um, Part. [detexo].

dē-tineo, tīnūi, tentum, 2. v. a. [teneo] to hold down or off, keep back, detain: novissimos proelio, Caes.: se miserandis alimentis detinuerat, had supported himself, Tac.: naves tempestatibus detinebantur, Caes. Fig.: detinuit sermone diem, spent the whole day in, Ov. II. to occupy, engage: in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.

dē-tondeo, tōtondi and tondi, tonsūm, 2. v. a. to shear off, cut off, clip, shear: oves, Cato: crines, Ov.

dē-tīno, ūi, i. v. n. to thunder down: hic (sc. Jupiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. 2. to cease thundering: only fig. to cease raging: Aeneas nubem bellū, dum detonet, omnem sustinet, till it spend its rage, Virg.

dētonsus, a, um, Part. [detondeo].

dē-tor-ueo, ūi, tum, 2. v. a. to turn or bend aside, to turn off, turn away: Cic.: Virg. Poet.: vulnus, id. And with the place whither: to direct towards: (orbis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic.: proram ad undas, turns aside, Virg. 2. Fig.: voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic. II. to turn or twist out of shape, to distort: Vatinius corpore detorto, mis-shapen, Tac. 2. Fig.: omnia detorquendo suspecta efficere, perverting, misrepresenting, Liv.

dētorus, a, um, Part. [detorqueo].

dētractatio and **dētractator**, v. detract.

dētractio, ōnis, f. [detraho] a drawing off, taking away, withdrawal: detractio aut appetitio alicui, Cic.: illa ipsa (sc. Praxitella capita) effluuntur detractioe, by removal of the stone, id. II. Medic. t. t. a purging: detractio confecti et consumpti cibi, id.

dētracto, v. detracto.

dētractor, ōris, m. [detraho] a disparager, detractor: sui, Tac.

dētractus, a, um, Part. [detraho].

dē-trāho, xī, ctum, j. v. a. [Inf. perf. sync. detrahe, Pl.] to draw down, off, or away; to pull down; to take down, take away. constr. with de, ex, or lat.: aliquem de curru, Cic.: stramenta e mulis, Caes.: frenos equis, Liv. 2. to deprive of by withdrawing; to take away, deduct: multa de suis commodis, Cic.: aliquid alteri, id.: auxilia illi, Caes.: detractis cohortibus duabus, id. Fig.: opinionem alicui, Cic.: errorem animis, to disabuse their minds, Ov. II. to diminish; to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from: regum majestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, to reduce, Liv.: quicquam de nostra benevolentia, to abate, Cic.: honorem debitum ordini, to detract from, id. Absol.: de absentibus detrahendi causa dicitur, to their disadvantage, id.

dētractatio (detract.) ōnis, f. [detracto] a declining, refusing (rare): militiae, Liv.

dētractator (detract.), ōris, m. [id.] one who declines, refuses: ministerii, Petr. 2. a disparager: laudum suarum, Liv.

dē-trecto (also written detracto), avi, atum, i. v. a. to draw back from; to decline, refuse: with Acc.: militiam, Caes.: aratrum, Ov.: juga detractans, shy of the yoke, Virg.: pugnam, certamen, to decline battle (when offered by the other side), Liv. Absol.: instruitur acies; nec Velens hostis Etruscaeque legiones detractant, id. II. to lower in estimation, to depreciate, disparage, detract from: virtutes, id. With Dat.: sibi primo, mox omnibus detractaturus, Suet. Absol.: Ov.

dētrimentōsus, a, um, adj. [detrimentum] hurtful, detrimental: Caes.

dētrimentum, i, n. [detero] a rubbing off: App. II. Meton.: loss, damage, detriment (opp. to emolumentum): Cic.: afferre, to occasion, cause, Caes.: capere, to sustain, Planc. ap. Cic.: esp. in the formula by which unlimited power was conferred on the consuls: videant consules (dent magistratus operam), ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, may not sustain any damage, Caes.: detrimenta ridet, laughs at losses, Hor. 2. In the hist.: the loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow: tot detrimentis acceptis, having sustained so many losses (defeats), Caes.: detrimentum acceptum sarcire, to retrieve the loss sustained, id. Also with capere, Cic.

dētritus, a, um, Part. [detero].

dē-trūdo, ūi, sum, j. v. a. to thrust or push down; to drive, or force away: Cic.: Stygias ad undas, Virg.: vi tempestatum Cythnum Insulam detrusus, Tac.: naves scopulo, to thrust them off (release them) from the rock, Virg.

2. Milit. t. t. to dislodge, dispossess: Liv.: Tac. 3. Legal t. t. to dispossess forcibly: quid ais? potestne detrudi quisquam qui non attingitur? Cic. II. Fig.: to remove forcibly; induce a person against his will: Aliquem de sua sententia, force him to depart from his intention, id.: ad necessitatem belli civilis, drive him to it, Tac. 2. Of time: to put off, postpone (unduly): comitia in mensem Martium, Cic.

dē-trunco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lop or cut off (rare): arboribus detruncatis, Liv.: caput, Ov. 2. Meton.: to mutilate, to behead: gladio detruncata corpora, Liv.

dētrūsus, a, um, Part. [detrudo].

dē-turbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to drive, thrust, or cast down. Milit. t. t.: nostros de vallo lapidibus, to dislodge, Caes. With simple Acc.: Liv. Poet. with Dat.: caput alicujus terrae, to dash it to the ground, Virg. 2. In gen.: Trebonium de tribunali, Caes.: statuam, to pull down, Cic.: aedifi-

elium, to demolish, id. Fig.: aliquem ex magna spe, deprive of, disappoint, id.

dē-unx, unctus, m. [uncia] eleven twelfths: heres ex deunce, Cic.: avidi deunces, eleven per cent., Pers.

dē-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. to burn down or up, consume: pluteos turrium, Caes.: vicum, Liv. 2. Meton. of cold: to nip, destroy: hlems arbores deusserat, id.

dēus, i, m. (In the regular formation of the Nom., Dat., and Abl. plur. the spelling varies between dei, dii, and di; deis, diis, dis: di and dis are supported by the authority of the best MSS., esp. in the poets, who use dii and diis as monosyll. Gen. plur.: deorum and deum) a god, a deity; the deity: Cic. The Romans divided the gods into the dii majorum and dii minorum gentium. The former class included the twelve greater deities, viz. Jupiter, Neptune, Mars, Mercurius, Vulcanus, Apollo, Juno, Ceres, Minerva, Venus, Diana, and Vesta. The dii minorum gentium embraced the Fauns, Nymphs, deified heroes, etc., called by Ovid the plebs superum. Forms of ejaculation: di, Ter.: dii immortales, Cic.: pro dii immortales, Pl.: di magni, Ov.: pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter.: and ellipt., pro deum immortalium (fidem), id. Forms of wishing (well or ill), greeting, asseveration, etc.: di bene vortant, the gods grant a blessing on it! Pl.: ita di deaque faxint, the gods grant it may be so, Ter.: and in negative sense, di faciant ne, etc., Cic.: di meliora velint, Ov.: and ellipt., di meliora, God forbid! Cic.: di te ament (amabunt), as a form of greeting, God save you! Pl.: ita me di ament (amabunt), so help me God! id.: per deos, by the gods! in the name of heaven! Cic.: diis volentibus, with the good will of the gods, Wall.: di hominesque, all the world, Cic. Poet. of a female deity: Virg.

2. Meton. of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: te in dicendo semper putavi deum, a real deity in eloquence, Cic.: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Eryx, your deified master, Virg. [Cf. Skr. deva-s, a god; Gr. Διός, gen. of Zeus, and adj. δῖος; Lat. Divus (Jovis) and Dialis; O. H. G. Zio. V. dies, and divum. The root is div, to shine.] (Hence It. dio; Fr. dieu.)

dēustus, a, um, Part. [deuro].

dē-ūtor, 3. v. dep. to ill-use, to abuse: victo, Nep.

dē-vasto, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to lay waste, devastate (rare): fines, Liv.: agmina, Ov.

dē-vēho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to carry down, convey, take away: Caes.: triticum ad mare, Liv.: saucios in oppidum, id. II. Pass. with reflect. sign.: to be carried; hence, to ride, drive or sail to any place: Veliam

devector Brutum vidi, Cic.: Arare flumine, to sail down it, Tac.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. v. a. to pluck or pull down, tear off (rare): pennas, Pl.: effigies, Tac.

dē-vēlo, 1. v. a. to unveil, uncover: ora sorori, Ov.

dē-vēnor, atus, 1. v. dep. to reverence, worship (rare): deos prece, Ov.

dē-vēnio, vēni, 4. v. n. to come down; come to, go to, arrive at, reach: quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, Caes.: in eum locum, Liv.: Numa quo devenit, whither Numa is gone (i.e. to the grave), Hor. Fig.: ad juris studium, to resort to, Cic. Poet. with simple Acc.: devenere locos, Virg. 2. to happen (to any one): tantum devenisse ad eum mali, had befallen him, Ter.

dē-verbēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to thrash or cudgel soundly (rare): hominem usque ad necem, Ter.

dē-versor (vorsor), atus, 1. v. dep. to turn off from the road; hence to put up at an inn, etc., to lodge: quum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic.: in domo aliqua, id.

dēversor, ōris, m. [deverto] one who lodges anywhere, an inmate, guest: Cic.

dēversoriolum, i, n. dim. [deversorium] a small lodging: Cic.

dēversorium, ii, n. [deverto] an inn, a lodging; a retreat: Cic.: Suet. Fig.: studiorum non libidinum deversorium, Cic.

dēversorius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to an inn or lodging, fit to lodge in: taberna, Pl.

dēverticūlum (divert.), i, n. [id.] a by-road, by-path, side-way: Cic.: Ter. Fig.: a deviation, digression: legentibus velut diverticula amoena quaerere, interesting episodes, Liv.: Juv. II. a place for travellers to put up at; an inn, a lodging: Ter.: Liv. 2. Fig.: a refuge, retreat, lurking-place: nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec diverticulum dolis, Pl.

dē-vertō (vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to turn away, turn aside: Lucan. 2. Pass. with refl. sense: to turn oneself aside; to turn or betake oneself to; to put up at, lodge: si qui Coblamacho (vico) deverterentur, Cic. Fig.: ad magicas artes, to have recourse to, Ov.

II. Neutr. (with the same meaning as the refl. form, no. 2): via devertit, Liv.: devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem, to put up at; lodge with, Cic.: Massiliam, id. Absol.: id. 2. Fig.: to turn aside: fig.: sed redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, we digressed, id.

dēvexus, a, um, adj. [deveho] inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep: Cic.: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes.: devexi rapidus comes Orionis, setting Orion, Hor. Fig.: actas jam

a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, declining, Cic.

dē-vincio, nxi, nctum, 4. v. a. (perf. sync. devinxit, Pl.) to bind down, tie up: servum, Pl.: aliquem fasciis, Cic. II. Fig.: to bind together, unite; to oblige; to overcome, enslave: homines benevolentia et caritate, id.: firma devinciuntur societate, id.

dē-vinco, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to conquer entirely, overcome, subdue: Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.: devincere et capere Capuam, Cic. Poet.: devicta bella, victoriously concluded, Virg. 2. Fig.: bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, sacrificed to, Sall.

dēvinctus, a, um, Part. [devincio].

II. Adj.: devoted, greatly attached to (rare): quibus (studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic.

dēvitatio, ōnis, f. [devito] an avoiding: Cic.

dē-vito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to avoid, shun (rare): procellam temporis, Cic.

dē-vius, a, um, adj. [via] that lies off the high-road, out of the way, deviant: iter, a by-way, Cic.: oppidum, id.: saltus, Liv. Absol.: per aspera ac devia, Suet. 2. Meton. of persons, etc.: retired, sequestered: Cic.: gens, Liv.: ut mihi devio ripas et vacuum nemus mirari libet! rambling away from highways, Hor.: avis, the owl (from its lonely habits), Ov. II. Fig.: out of the way; erroneous, unreasonable: homo in omnibus consiliis praeceptis et devius, Cic.

dē-vōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call down, off or away; to call, to fetch by calling (rare): aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, ad triumphum, Cic.: suos ab tumultu, Liv.: aliquem (ad cenam), to invite, Nep. Fig.: suas fortunas in dubium, imperil, Caes.

dē-vōlo, 1. v. n. to fly down (rare): Iris per caelum, Virg.: turdus devolet illuc, Hor. 2. to hasten down: praecipites in forum, Liv.

dē-volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll down: saxa in musculum, Caes.: also with Acc. only: auratas trabes, Virg. Poet.: fuis mollia pensa, to spin off, id. 2. Pass. with refl. sense: to roll down, to fall headlong; monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv. II. Fig.: aliquem vita sua, to kill, Pl.: per audaces nova dithyrambos verba devolvit, rolls his new-coined words along (like a torrent), Hor. 2. Reflect.: to sink down, fall back upon: ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, Cic.

dē-vōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to swallow or gulp down, to devour: ovum integrum, Cato: sallvam, Cels.: Cic. Phr.: lacrimas devorare, to swallow one's tears (suppress them), Ov.: verba, i.e. not to speak them out clearly, Quint. 2. Transf.: to engulf, swallow up (as the sea, earthquakes, etc.): Ov.: Plin. II. Fig.: to seize

greedily, take to oneself: *lucrum, hereditatem*, Cic. 2. *to waste, squander:* *pecuniam publicam*, id.: *patrimonium*, Quint. 3. *to bear patiently* (as we say, *to swallow an affront*): *molestiam*, Cic. Phr.: *libros devorare, to devour them with zest* (read eagerly and rapidly), id.

devortium, *li. n.* [deverto] a by-way, by-road: Tac.

devotio, *ōnis, f.* [devo] a devoting, consecrating: *Deciorum devotiones, the devoting of themselves*, Cic.

2. *a cursing, execration:* Nep. 3. *magic, enchantment:* and *meton.* an incantation, spell: Suet.

devoto, *avi, atum, v. a. freq.* [id.] *to dedicate, devote* (rare): *quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit*, Cic. 2. *to enchant, bewitch:* *sortes*, Pl. (Hence Fr. *devoier*.)

devotus, *a, um, Part.* [devo] devoted, attached, faithful: *ni tibi deditus essem devotusque ciliens*, Juv. Subst.: *cum de devotis, quos illi soldurios appellant, with six hundred faithful followers*, Caes. 2. *devoted to destruction, accursed:* *arbos*, Hor.

de-vōvō, *vōvi, vōtum, 2. v. a.* *to vow, devote anything to a deity:* *Martia quae bello ceperint devovent*, Caes.: Cic.: Hor.: *se dils, or simply se, to devote oneself to death*, Cic.: *devotis corporibus*, Liv. 2. *In gen. to devote, give up, dedicate* (rare): *vobis animam hanc devovi*, Virg.: *se amicitiae alienus*, Caes. II. *to devote to the infernal gods; hence, to curse, to execrate:* *aliquem*, Nep.: *scelerata arma*, Ov. 2. *to bewitch, enchant:* id.

devulsus, *a, um, Part.* [devello].

dextans, *antis, m.* [de, sextans: lit. less one-sixth] *five-sixths:* *pro semisse dextans*, Suet.

dextella, *ae, f. dim.* [dextra] a little right hand: *Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est dextella, 'right hand man'*, Cic.

dexter, *tēra, tērum, and more freq. tra, trum* (Comp. *dexterior, Sup. dextimus*), *adj. to the right, on the right side, right:* *manus*, Cic.: *humerus*, Caes.: *latus*, Hor.: *In adv. sense, quantum mihi dexter abis, so much to the right*, Virg. Comp.: *pars* (opp. to *laeva*), Ov.: *rota* (opp. to *sinisterior*), id. Sup.: *apud dextimos*, Sall. II. Fig.: *handy, dexterous, skilful; suitable, fitting:* *rem dexter egit, adroitly*, Liv.: *quis rebus dexter modus, convenient for the occasion*, Virg.

2. *lucky, favourable, propitious, fortunate* (acc. to the Gr. interpretation of omens on the right): *dexter adi, id.: quid tam dextro pede concipis, ut, etc., so fortunately*, Juv. [Cf. Gr. *δεξιό-ς, δεξιό-τερό-ς*; Goth. *taihis-ra*.]

dextera or **dextra**, *ae, f.* (sc. *manus*), *the right hand:* *per dexteram te istam oro*, Cic.: *dexterarum, quae fidei testes esse solebant, id.: omne sacrum*

rapiente dextra, Hor. Fig.: *as a pledge of friendship: renovare dextras*, Tac. Poet.: *the hand, in gen.*: Hor.

2. *Transf.: the right side:* *pleus et cornix est ab laeva, corvus porro ab dextera*, Pl.

dextera and **dextrē**, *adv. dexterously, skilfully:* *dextre obeundo officia*, Liv. Comp.: *dexterius*, Hor.

dexteritas, *ātis, f.* [dexter] *handiness, skilfulness, readiness, dexterity* (rare): Liv.

dextrorsum or **dextrorsus**, and **uncontracted, dextroorsum** (*dextroorsum*), *adv. towards the right side, to the right:* *ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum, abis*, Hor.: *dextrorsus pergere*, Liv.

di, *inseparable prefix:* v. *dis*.

diabathrarius, *li. m.* [diabathra = *διαβαθρα*, *slippers*] *a maker of slippers or shoes:* Pl.

diadēma, *ātis, n.* = *διάδημα*, *a royal head-dress, diadem:* Cic.: *regnum et diadema*, Hor.: Juv.

diaeta, *ae, f.* = *διαίτα*, *a mode of living prescribed by a physician, diet:* *sed ego diaeta curari incipio, chirurgiae taedet*, Cic. II. *a chamber, dining room, summer-house, etc.*: Suet. (Hence It. *dieta*, Fr. *diète*.)

dialectica, *ae, f.* (sc. *ars*), *dialectics, logic:* Cic.

dialectica, *orum, n. plu.* *logical questions, dialectics:* Cic.

dialectice, *adv. logically:* *dialectice disputare*, Cic.

dialecticus, *a, um, adj.* = *διαλεκτικός*, *pertaining to disputation, dialectical:* *captiones*, Cic. Subst. *dialecticus, i, m.* *a dialectician, logician:* id.

dialectos, *i, f.* = *διαλεκτος*, *a manner of speaking, a dialect:* Suet.

dialis, *e, adj. pertaining to Jupiter:* *flamen dialis, the flamen of Jove* (instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flamines): Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 120): also called *sacerdos*, Suet.: and *absol.* *Dialis*, Tac.: *conjug sancta Dialis, his wife*, Ov.: *diale flaminium, the office of flamen of Jupiter*, Suet.: *apex dialis, his cap or mitre*, Liv. [v. *deus*.]

dialōgus, *i, m.* = *διάλογος*, *a conversation, a dialogue:* Cic.

dianium, *li. n.* *a place or temple sacred to Diana:* Liv.

dianius, *a, um, adj. pertaining to Diana:* *turba, i. e. dogs*, Ov.

diarium, *li. n.* [dies], *a daily allowance of food, or pay* (only in the plur.): Cic.: Hor.

dibaphus, *a, um, adj.* = *διβαφος*, *twice dyed* (viz. with scarlet and purple): *purpura*, Plin. 2. *Meton.* (subst.): *dibaphus, i, f.* *a public office or dignity* (from the purple stripe on the robes of the Roman magistrates): *Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat*, Cic.

dica, *ae, f.* = *δική*, *a lawsuit, judicial process in a Greek court:* usually in the phrase, *dicam scribere* (alicui), *to bring an action against any one* (=

Gk. *δικήν γραφεσθαι*): Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: *subscribere*, Pl.: *impingere, to bring a heavy action*, Ter.: *e lege Rupilia sortiri dicas, to select the jury by lot*, Cic.

dicacitas, *ātis, f.* [dicax] *biting wit, raillery, banter* (disting. by its pungency from *facetiae*, *good-natured, humorous sallies*; also from *sales*, the generic name for witticisms, of which *dicacitas* and *facetiae* are species): Cic.

dicaculus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *smart, loquacious:* *amatrix*, Pl.

dicatio, *ōnis, f.* [dico] *a settling of one as a citizen in another state:* Cic.

dicatus, *a, um, Part.* [dico] *dedicated, devoted:* *donum tibi* (sc. *Jovi*) *dicatum atque promissum*, Cic.

dicax, *ācis, adj.* [root of dico, q. v.] *sharp in speech: witty, keen, smart, sarcastic, satirical:* *Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus*. Est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis, Cic.: *qui captat famam dicacis, the reputation of being witty*, Hor. Comp.: Cic.

dichoreus, *i, m.* = *διχορείος*, *a double trochee:* Cic.

dicio (less correctly written *ditio*), *ōnis, f.* (occurs only in *Gen.*, *Dat.*, *Acc.*, and *Abi* sing.), *dominion, sovereignty, power.* Gen.: *suae dicionis facere, to make oneself master of*, Liv. bat.: Tac. Acc.: *omnes eas civitates in dicionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas*, Caes.: Cic. Abl.: *sub alicujus dicione atque imperio esse*, Caes.: *in dicione alicujus esse*, Liv.

2. *Of civil and private authority:* *res publica in paucorum potentium jus atque dicionem concessit, fell entirely into the hands of a few*, Sall.: Cic.: Liv. [The root of *dicio* is *dic*, to show, which also means to command, as in *dicto*, *dictator*. For formation, cf. *leg-* to from *leg*, *reg-* to from *reg*.]

dicis, only in the phrase, *dicis causa* or *gratia*, orig. a legal *t. t.* meaning "for the sake of judicial form;" hence, in gen., *for form's sake, for the sake of appearance:* *ut illis aliquid numulorum dicis causa daret*, Cic. [From root *dic*, "to show," v. *dico*.]

dico, *avi, atum, v. a.* *In relig., to dedicate, consecrate, devote* (cf. *dedico*): *aram*, Liv.: *templa*, Ov. 2. *With personal object: to consecrate, to deify* (cf. *dedico*): *inter numina dicatus Augustus*, Tac. 3. *to consecrate by its first use, to inaugurate:* *nova signa, novamque aquilam dicaturos*, id. II. *In gen.: to set apart, appropriate, devote:* *hunc totum diem tibi*, Cic.: *tuum studium meae laudi*, id.: *se Remis in clientelam*, Caes.: *se alii civitati, or in aliam civitatem, to become a free denizen of it*, Cic. [From root *dic*, "to show;" v. *dico*.]

dicō, *xl, ctum, 3. v. a.* (*pres. deico*, *Inscr.: Imper. dice*, Pl. *Perf. sync. dixi*, Cic.: *Subj. dixis*, Pl.): *to say, tell, mention, declare, relate, etc.; to utter articulately: literam dicere non*

posse, not to be able to pronounce a (particular) letter, Cic.: also absol. = to speak (rationally), Id. II. to make a statement, say, tell: foll. by direct obj., or Acc. and Inf.; and when the obj. is an interrog. sentence, Subj.: quos supra diximus, have mentioned above, Caes.: Cic.: dicam vere quod sentio, I will express my real sentiments, Cic. (but, quae sentiam, will tell you what is my opinion): nisi quid dicit, unless you have anything to say to the contrary, Id. Phr.: dictum (ac) factum, no sooner said than done, Ter.: cf. citius dicto, in less time than it took to say it, Virg. In pass. dicor, diceris, etc.: dicitur (Aristaeus) olivae inventor esse, it is said that he was the discoverer of the olive, Cic.: dicar princeps Aecolium carmen ad Italos deduxisse modos, it shall be told, that I was the first to . . ., Hor. But the imper. form is preferred when there is a reference to some previous statement, or some current saying: quam (partem) Gallos obtinere dictum est, it has been (before) said, Caes.: non sine causa dicitur, not without reason is it said (foll. by Acc. and Inf.), Cic. 2. Emphatically, to assert, affirm (opp. to nego): quem esse negas, eundem esse dicit, Id. 3. Idiomatically, dico = I mean, to wit: ea quae timenda esse negaret, mortem dico et deos, namely, death and the gods, Id. III. In rhetoric and law, to pronounce, deliver: with Acc.: oratio dicta descripto, Id.: causam, of the defendant or his advocate, to plead in defence, Id.: jus, to pronounce judgment, Id.: hence the praetor's formula: do, dico, addico. Fig.: causam nullam or causam haud dico, I have no objection, Pl. IV. to describe, sing. celebrate in verse (mostly poet.): Dianae dicere laudes, sing the praises of, Hor.: bella, Id. Hence, of prophecies: to declare, pronounce: sortes per carmina, Id. V. to call, name: Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, Virg.: delirus et amens dicitur, would be styled, Hor. VI. to name, appoint to an office: Cic.: dictatorem dixerunt L. Aemilium Mamercinum, Liv. 2. to appoint, fix upon, set apart: pecuniam omnem suam doti, Cic.: diem dicunt, Caes.: pretium dicere muneris, set a price on, Hor. VII. (mostly colloq.): with Dat.: to admonish, warn, threaten: dicebam, pater, tibi, ne matri consuleres male, Pl.: Ov. VIII. Dicere sacramentum r sacramento, I take an oath of collegia ce (v. sacramentum): non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum, taken a false oath, Hor. [Dico, orig. deico, is by vowel-extension from the root dic, to show; cf. Gr. δεικνυμι; Lat. dicar, indicare; Goth. tēih-an; Germ. zeigen.] (Hence It. dire; Fr. dire.)

diorotum, l. n. (sc. navigium) = διωροτος (two-oared), a galley with two banks of oars: Cic.

dictaeus, a, um, [Dicte] Dictaeian in the poets for Cretan: arva, Virg.: rura, Ov.: rex, i.e. Jupiter, Virg.

dictamnus, l. f. the plant dittany, which grew in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida: Virg.

dictata, orum, n. plu. [dictatus, dicto], things dictated, lessons, exercises, rules: Cic.: Hor. For gladiators: Suet. For actors: Juv.

dictator, oris, m. [dicto] a dictator, an extraordinary magistrate at Rome, elected in times of emergency, and armed with absolute authority; formerly called Magister populi, and also Praetor Maximus: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 132 seqq.). 2. the chief magistrate of other cities of Italy: Cic.: Liv.

dictatorius, a, um, adj. [dictator] pertaining to a dictator, dictatorial: gladius, Cic.: majestas, Liv.: juvenis, the son of the dictator, Id.

dictatrix, icis, f. [dicto] a dictatress: Pl.

dictatura, ae, f. [Id.] the office of a dictator, dictatorship: Cic.: Caes.: Liv. 2. dictation, in the ambiguous sentence: Sullam nescisse literas, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Caes. in Suet.

dictio, onis, f. [dico] a saying, speaking, uttering, delivery: sententiae, Cic.: testimonii, i.e. the right of giving testimony, Ter.: causae, a defending, pleading, Cic. 2. In Rhet.: a speech, declamation: seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, kinds of declamation, Id. 3. an oracular response, prediction: Liv.

dictico, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [dicto] to say often or emphatically: to declare, assert repeatedly: qui ita dictitabat, his esse metuendum, Cic.: Caes. profectus, ut dictitabat, ad Caesarem pervenit, Caes. II. Legal t. t.: causas, to plead frequently: Cic.

dicto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [dico] to say often; to declare or assert repeatedly: Cic.: mercemur servum qui dictet nomina, to tell people's names (a nomenclator), Hor. II. to dictate for writing: with Dat. of person: Tironi, Cic. With direct obj.: epistolam, Suet. So of the dictating of teachers: memini quae mihi parvo Orbilius dictare, Hor. Hence, 2. Meton.: (from the practice of dictating to amanuenses): to make, compose: carmina, Id.: and in the pass.: non unus tibi rivalis dictabitur heres, appointed, designated, Juv.: dictare actionem, to draw up a declaration, Suet.

dictum, l. n. [dictus, dico] something said: a saying, a word: oft. opp. to factum, word and deed: nullum meum dictum, non modo factum, Cic.: Sall. Used both with adj. and with adv. (in which latter case it is strictly p. part.): breviter, commodi dicta, brief appropriate remarks, Cic. 2. a saying, maxim, proverb: aurea dicta,

Lucr.: Catonis est dictum, it is a maxim of Cato's, Cic. Esp. a witty saying, bon-mot: haec (dicta) bona, quae salsa sint, nam ea dicta appellantur proprio jam nomine, Id. II. poetical diction, cerse: rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. Hence, 2. a predicting, prophecy, Virg. III. an order, command: dicto paruit consul, Liv. Hence dicto audientem esse (v. audiens): Id. (Hence Sp. dicha.)

dictus, a, um, Part. [dico].

diditus, a, um, Part. [dido].

di-do (also written disdo), didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put asunder; distribute, disseminate: argentum, Cato: in venas cibum, Lucr. Fig.: dum munia didit (sc. servis), while he assigns them their various duties, Hor.: tua terris didita fama, spread abroad, Virg. [v. do.]

di-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead or draw apart: to separate, sever, divide: digitos, to open them out (opp. to comprimere), Cic.: rictum risu, Hor.: ductis terris hauriebantur (of an earthquake), Tac. 2. Milit. t. t. to divide, distribute troops, etc.; and in a bad sense, to disperse, scatter: diductis nostris paulatim navibus, Caes.: instruit aciem diductam in cornua, Liv.: distantibus locis invecit, ut hostem diducerent, that they might divide the enemy, Tac. Poet.: choros, Virg. II. Fig.: quum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, are parted from, have a rupture with, Cic.: diductam civitatem ut civili bello, divided into parties, Tac.: more fully, in studia, Id. With in: assem in partes centum diducere, Hor.

diductus, a, um, Part. [diduco].

diēcula, ae, f. dim. [dies] one little day, a little while: Ter.: Cic.

di-ērectus (usu. trisyll. in Pl.), a, um, Part. [erigo] stretched on the cross: found only in Pl. and Varro, as an abusive expression, equiv. to the English, go and be hanged! I hinc directus, Pl.: also in Voc. abi directe, you hanged scoundrel! Id. Meton.: ducit lembum directum navis praedatoria, take it off to perdition, Id.

dies, ei (also Gen. dies, die, and dii, as in acies, facies, perniciēs, etc.), m. (in sing. sometimes f., esp. in senso III.; but in plu. always m.) a natural day, a day as opp. to night: credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus, in the daytime, Cic. Also, adverbially: diem noctemque, without ceasing, uninterruptedly, Caes.: diem ac noctem, Liv.: and in plur.: dies noctesque, Cic.: noctesque et dies, Ter.: cum die, at break of day, Ov.: de die, by day, in the daytime, Suet.: longo die, throughout the long day, Hor.: diem totum, Id. 2. light of day, daylight, contraque diem radiosque micantes obliquante oculos, Ov. II. the civil day of twenty-four hours: paucos dies ibi morati, Caes.: dies continuos xxx. sub bruma esse

noctem, Id. Fem.: postera die, Sall.

2. Particular phrases: *postidie ejus diei, on the day after that day; on the following day: a favourite expression of Caesar's: post diem tertium ejus diei, the next day but one, Cic.: diem ex die expectabam, from day to day, Liv.: in dies, day by day, daily, Pl.: usu. of what increases or diminishes day by day, Cic.: Caes.: in sing.: in diem raptu vivit, like our 'from hand to mouth,' Liv. So generally, in diem vivere, to live for the day, regardless of the future, Cic. III. a set day, appointed time, term (for appearing before court, making a payment, etc.): dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Caes. In this sense more freq. fem.: dicta, Cic.: edicta ad conveniendum, Liv.: pacta et constituta, Cic.: caeca die emere, oculata vendere, i. e. to buy on credit and sell for cash, Pl. Both genders sometimes occur together: diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr., Caes. In partic. = dies natalis, a birthday: diem meum scis esse III. Non. Jan., Cic. 2. = dies mortis, last day: quodcumque fatalis et meus dies veniet, statuarque tumulo, Tac. Called also, supremus dies, Suet. Hence, diem suum obire, to die, Sulpic. In Cic.: and, obire diem supremum, Nep. IV. Meton.: a day, with especial reference to what is done in it: is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat, a grand day, Cic.: hic dies et Romanis refecit animos et Persea percussit, Liv.: dies Alliensis, the fatal day of the Allia, Id. Fig.: qualem diem Tiberius induisset, what temper, disposition (what sort of a day they would have with him), Tac. 2. a day's journey: hanc regionem, dierum plus triginta in longitudinem patentem, Liv. V. In gen.: time, space of time, period: respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumiturum, would take time to consider, Caes.: perexigua, a brief respite, Cic. So, dies festus for festival-time, festival: diem festum Dianae per triduum agi, Liv.: praesens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, to a future time, Ter. [For *die-es*, from root *div*, to shine. V. deus, and cf. divum and Gr. *eu-dia*.]*

diff-famo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fama] to spread an evil report, to defame (rare): Ov.

differentia, ae, f. [differo] a difference, diversity (disting. from discrepancy, which is want of harmony or agreement; and from distantia, which expresses remoteness of difference): with Gen.: honesti et decori, Cic. Absol.: quanta differentia est in principis naturalibus, Id. 2. specific difference (in logic): Id.

diff-eritas, atis, f. [Id.] = differentia, a difference: Lucr.

diff-ero, distali, dilatum, differre, j. irreg. v. a. and n. Act.: to carry

asunder or different ways; to scatter, disperse: ignem distulit ventus, spread the fire, Caes.: rudentes fractosque remos (Eurus), Hor. II. Fig.: to distract, disquiet, disturb: miser exanimor, differor, distrahor, Pl. Less freq. in act.: dictis, to confound, Id.

2. to spread abroad, publish, divulge: with Acc. of the thing: commissam libertatem populo Rom. sermonibus, Liv. With a depend. clause: ne mi hanc famam differant, me dedidisse, Pl. Impers. pass.: quo pertulit differri etiam per externos, tanquam veneno interceptus esset, Tac.: Liv. With Acc. of the person: to defame: dominos variis rumoribus, Id. 3. With reference to time: to defer, put off, protract, delay: iter in praesentia, Caes.: in posterum, to put off till the morrow, Cic.: nihil ultra differendum ratus, that there should be no further delay, Liv. Rarely with ad: ad tempus distulisse, Cic. With Acc. of the person: to put off, amuse with promises, get rid of: differri non posse adeo concitatos animos, Liv. With in: aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic. Rarely with ad: legati ad novos magistratus dilati, Liv.

B. Neutr.: to differ, be different, be distinguished from (no perf. or supine in this sense): qui re consentientes vocabulis differebant, Cic. With ab: multum a Gallica consuetudine, Caes. As impers. verb with inter: ut non multum differat inter summos et mediocres viros, Cic. Rarely with cum: occasio cum tempore hoc differt, Id. With Dat. (rare and mostly poet.): nisi quod pede certo differt sermoni, differs from prose, Hor.

diff-fertus, a, um, Part. [dis-farcio] lit. stuffed out. II. Adj.: filled, crowded, crammed (rare): plena licitorum provincia, differta exactoribus, Caes.

diff-ficilis, adv. with difficulty: Vell. Comp.: difficilior, Caes. Sup.: difficillime, Cic.

diff-ficilis, e, adj. [dis facilis, dis having a neg. force, as in diffido, etc.], hard to do, causing labour or trouble; difficult, troublesome: facilia ex difficillimis, Caes.: iter angustum et difficile, Id.: difficile factu est, Cic.: in difficill esse, to be in straits, Liv.: difficill crescente cibo, hard to chew (from want of appetite), Juv. II. Of character: hard to manage or to please; obstinate, captious, morose, surly: senex, Ter.: avunculus difficillima natura, Nep.: difficill bile tumet secur, irrepressibile, Hor.

difficiliter, adv. with difficulty: Cic.

difficultas, atis, f. [difficul, the old form of difficilis] difficulty, hardship, trouble, distress, poverty: with Gen.: difficultas ineundi consilii, Cic.: belli gerendi, Caes.: numaria, scarcity of money, Cic.: domestica, distressed circumstances, Id. Absol.: magnam res

ad receptum difficultatem asserbat, Caes.: delabi in difficultates, Cic.: ea difficultas induxit imperitos ut, etc., Id. II. obstinacy: churlishness, moroseness: arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exorbuit, Id.

difficulter, adv. with difficulty: Caes.: Tac.

diffidens, ntis, part. [diffido].

II. Adj.: diffident, anxious: Suet.

diffidenter, adv. without self-confidence, diffidently (v. rare): timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid, Cic.

diffidentia, ae, f. [diffido] want of confidence; mistrust, distrust, diffidence (opp. to fidentia): Cic.

diff-ido, fisis sum, j. v. n. to distrust; to be distrustful or hopeless, to despair, usu. with Dat. of personal object, but Abl. of ground of distrust (cf. confido): eum potius (corrupsisse), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione confideret, had cause for misgivings, Cic.: sibi patriaeque, Sall. Pass. impers.: cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, Liv. With depend. clause: non diffidebant vastam urbem parte aliqua se invasuros, were hopeful, Liv.: Cic. With Subj.: ne terras aeterna teneret nox, Lucr. With Abl.: diffisus occasione, Suet.: paucitate cohortium, Tac. Absol.: jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic.

diff-indo, fidi, fissum, j. v. a. to cleave asunder, to split (rare): terram, Lucr.: saxum, Cic. Poet.: urbium portas muneribus, to open, Hor. II. Legal t. t.: diem diffindere, to put off to the following day: triste omen diem diffidit, Liv.

diff-ingo, j. v. a. to form differently, to remodel, make anew (v. rare): ferrum, forge anew, Hor. Fig.: nequo diffinget infectumque reddet, change, Id.

diffissus, a, um, Part. [diffindo].

diffisus, a, um, Part. [diffido].

diff-iteor, 2. v. dep. [fateor] to disavow, to deny (v. rare): Ov.

diff-lo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to blow apart, disperse by blowing: legiones spiritu, Pl.

diff-luens, ntis, part. [diffluo]. II. Adj.: loose (as opp. to periodic style) diffluens ac solutum, Cic.

diff-fluo, j. v. n. to flow in different directions, to flow away: ut nos quasi extra ripas diffluentes coarctaret, Cic.: (Rhenus) in plures diffult partes, Caes. 2. to stream, drip: multo sudore diffuentes juvenes, Phaedr.

3. to melt away, disappear: privata cibo natura animantium diffult amittens corpus, Lucr. II. Fig.: to be lost in, given up to; with Abl.: luxuria, Cic.: otio, to live in effeminate ease, Id. Of discourse: v. diffluens.

diff-ractus, a, um, Part. [diffringo].

diff-fringo (diffr.), no perf., fractum, j. v. a. [frango] to break in pieces, to shatter (rare): crura, Pl.: axe diffracto, the axle-tree of his chariot being smashed, Suet.

diff-fugio, fugi, j. v. n. to flee asun-

der, flee in different directions, to disperse: metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic.: diffugiunt stellae, Ov.: diffugere nives, are melted away, have disappeared, Hor.: in vicos passim suos, Liv.

diffūgiūm, n. [diffugio] a fleeing in different directions: a dispersion: proximorum diffugia, Tac.

diffunditō, i. v. a. freq. [diffundo] to pour out, scatter (v. rare): Pl.

diffundo, fadi, fūsum, i. v. a. to pour in different directions, to pour forth: tum freta diffundi jussit, spread the flowing seas abroad, Ov.: se diffundere (of ice), to melt away, Cic.

2. In gen.: to spread, scatter, diffuse: luce diffusa toto caelo, Id. Pass. in refl. sense: ab ejus summo rami late diffunduntur, Caes. Fig. of abstract things: error longe lateque diffusus, Cic.: in omnes, Ov. II. Like dissolve, solve, remittere, etc.: to cheer up, gladden, exhilarate: vultum, Id. And of the persons themselves: ut ex bonis amicis quasi diffundantur et incommotis contrahantur, expand; feel a joyful elation, Cic.

diffusō, ade. diffusely, copiously: res disperse et diffuse dictae, Cic.

diffusilis, e, adj. [diffundo] spreading abroad, diffusive: aether, Lucr.

diffusus, a, um, Part. [diffundo].

II. Adj.: spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide: platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic. Fig.: juscivile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, loose, not systematized, Id.

di-gēro, gessi, gestum, i. v. a. to carry or take asunder; separate, divide; distribute, spread about or over: inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberus, divided, parted into so many, Ov.: Nilus septem in cornua, Id. Of abstract things: quam meruit solus poenam, digessit in omnes, Id. 2. Hence, to distribute food to the different members of the body; to digest (=concoquere): Sen.: Cels. II. to arrange, dispose, set in order: quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic.: capillos, Ov. Fig.: digerit omnia, explains, Virg.

digestio, ōnis, f. [digerō] digestion (of food): Cels. II. an orderly distribution, division, arrangement: annorum, Vell. III. rhetor. t. t. distribution: Cic.

digestus, a, um, Part. [digerō].

digitūlus, i, m. dim. [digitus] a little finger: Pl.: Cic.

digitus, i, m. a finger: Pl.: digitus pollex, the thumb; index or salutaris, the forefinger; medius (infamis), the middle finger; minimus proximus or medicinalis, the ring-finger; minimus, the little finger (v. the several adjs.). Phr.: attingere digito (uno), to touch lightly, gently, Cic.: attingere extremis digitis (usu. with a neg.), with the tips of the fingers, i. e. not to go at all far into anything, Id.: attingere

caelum digito, to attain the height of felicity, Id.: concrepare digitos or digitis, to snap the fingers (as a signal), Id.: liceri digito, to hold up the finger (in bidding at an auction), Id.: monstrari digito, to be pointed out; to be distinguished, Hor.: porrigere digitum, to stretch out a finger, to give oneself ever so little trouble, Cic. 2. a toe (like the Gr. δακτύλος, and the Fr. doigt): Lucr.: Virg. 3. As a measure of length: an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes): Caes. Proverb.: digitum transversum non discedere ab aliqua re, not to swerve a finger's breadth from, Cic. (In digitus, g has replaced orig. c; cf. δακτύλος. The word appears to be akin to δέχομαι (root δέχ); compare the relation of finger with Germ. fangen. A.-S. tū (Eng. toe), and O. H. G. zihā are cognate.) (Hence, It. dito; Fr. doigt.)

diglādior, i. v. dep. [gladius] to fight for life or death, to contend fiercely: inter se sicis, Cic. Fig.: of verbal disputes: de quibus inter se (philosophi) digladiari solent, Id.

dignatio, ōnis, f. [dignor] a deeming worthy of esteem; appreciation, consideration: Suet. 2. Meton.: dignity, honour, reputation (for dignitas): reddere honorem sacerdotis dignatione sua, Liv.

dignō, adv. worthily, fitly, becomingly: quam digne ornata incedit, Pl.: Cic. Comp.: Hor.

dignitas, ātis, f. [dignus] worthiness, worth, merit: ut pro dignitate cuique tribuatur, in the order of merit, Cic. II. Meton.: dignity, grandeur, authority, rank: consularis, meetness for, compatibility with the office of consul, Id.: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes.: quem dignitas fuga impediverat, a sense of dignity, Tac.: ex dignitate populi Romani, in accordance with the dignity, Id. 2. Esp. the dignity of public office: gratulor laetorque tum praesenti tum etiam sperata tua dignitate, Cic. 3. Transf. of the dignitaries themselves: turba conspector quum dignitates deessent, Liv. III. Of things: worth, value, excellence, splendour: praeclara et plena dignitatis domus, Cic.

digno, i. v. a. for dignor (rare): to deem worthy: res consulari laude dignantur, Cic.

dignor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [dignus] to deem worth, worthy, or deserving: with Acc. and Abl.: haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg.: aliquem non sermone, non visu, Tac. With depend. sentence: to regard as worthy of oneself, to deign: and with a neg., to disdain: cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. (Hence Fr. daigner.)

di-gnosco (dignosco), i. v. a. to distinguish, discern, know the difference (not in Cic.): with Acc. and Abl. with or without ab: civem dignoscere hoste,

Hor. With Acc. only, or with Abl. of instrument: vocem auribus, Quint.: vera bona atque illis multum diversa, to distinguish true blessings from things entirely different, Juv. Absol.: inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, Ov.

dignus, a, um, adj. worthy, deserving (either of good or ill): of things: suitable, becoming, proper: constr. with Abl., rel. sentence, absol., or Inf.; rarely with ut and Subj., Gen., or Acc. neut. With Abl.: vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic.: dignus laude vir, praise-worthy, Hor.: si quid antea admissem placulo dignum, Liv. With rel. sentence: videtur qui aliquando imperet dignus esse, Cic. Absol., Id.: dignior heres, Hor. So dignum est, it is fit, proper, becoming, Cic.: Virg. With Inf.: decurrere spatium vitae dignus es, Ov.: cantari dignus, Virg.: amor dignus notari, worthy of censure, Hor. With ut and Subj.: non sum dignus praete, ut figam palum in parietem, Pl. With Gen.: salutis, Id. With neut. Acc.: non me censes scire quid dignus slem? Id. [Cogn. with dec-et, dec-us, and Gr. δόξα, δοξα.]

di-grādior, gressus, i. v. n. dep. [gradior] to step or go apart or asunder, to separate; to go away, depart: opp. to congradior, Cic.: a colloquio Canini, Caes.: absol., Virg.: dein statim digrediens, stepping aside, Sall. II. Fig.: to go aside, deviate, swerve from; and esp. of speech, to digress: nos nostro officio nihil digressos esse, Ter.: digredi ab eo quod proposueris, Cic.

digressio, ōnis, f. [digredior] a parting, separating; a going away, departing (rare in lit. sense, for digressus): congressio, tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. II. Fig.: a going aside, deviation: esp. of speech, digression: a proposita oratione digressio, Id.

digressus, a, um, Part. [id.]

digressus, ūs, m. [id.] a parting, separating; a going away, departure: opp. to congressus, meeting and parting, Cic.

di-grunnio, i. v. n. to grunt hard; Phaedr. (al. degrunnit).

dijūdicatio, ōnis, f. [dijudico] a judging, deciding: Cic.

dijūdico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to judge between, to decide, determine: collide verba controversias, non acquirate, Cic.: causam, Liv.: litem, Hor. With noun sentence: neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute antefendus videretur, Caes. 2. to decide by arms: dijudicata belli fortuna, Id. II. to discriminate between, to distinguish: vera et falsa dijudicare, Cic.: inter has sententias, Id.

di unctio, diunotus, and diungo, v. oisj.

di-lābor, lapsus, i. v. n. dep. to fall asunder, go to pieces; melt away, disappear: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa,

Cic.: nix, Liv.: calor, Virg.: Vulcanus (i. e. ignis), Hor. Poet.: (Proteus) in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, will melt and vanish. Virg. 2. Of groups of persons, esp. soldiers: to flee in different directions, disperse: exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall.: ab signis Liv. 3. to fall to pieces, go to decay: monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr.: navis putris vetustate, Liv. Virg. II Fig.: to decay, go to ruin: ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquod effugerit, Cic.: divitiae, vis corporis, Sall.: vectigalia publica negligentia, to fall into confusion, Liv.

dī-lācēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to tear to pieces (canes) dilacerant dominum, Ov. 2 Fig.: respublica dilacerata, Sall.

dī-lāmino, i. v. a. (lamina) to split in two, nubes, Ov.

dī-lāno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to tear to pieces, to lacerate (rare): cadaver, Cic.

dī-lāpido, i. v. a. lit. to demolish (any structure of stone): hence fig. to squander to consume (rare), Ter.

dī-lapsus, a, um, Part. (dilabor).
dī-largior, itus, 4 v. a. dep. to bestow liberally, to lavish (rare): aliquid alicui, Cic.

dī-latio, ōnis, f. (dilatatus, differo) a putting off, delaying, deferring with Gen.: temporis, Cic.: belli Liv. exitii, Tac. Absol. alter (consul): nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv.

dī-lato, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. (id.) to make wider, to enlarge, amplify, extend, dilate: in pass. with reflect. sense, to widen, expand: opp. to contrahi, Cic.: castra, Liv. 2. Fig.: ut aut ex verbis dilatetur, aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, be expanded or condensed, Cic.: Imperium Lacedaemonis dilatatum, extended, id. (Hence Fr. *dilayer*.)

dī-lator, ōnis, m. (id.) a dilatory person: Hor.

dī-latus, a, um, Part. (differo).

dī-laudo, i. v. a. to praise exceedingly: libros, Cic.

dī-ligens, entis, Part. (diligo). II. A d. j.: careful, attentive, industrious, diligent, accurate (opp. to negligens): with prep.: qui in re adventicia atque hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, Cic. With Gen. = carefully observant of: omnis officii diligentissimus, id.: veritatis, Nep. With Dat. (v. rare), Cic. Absol.: experientissimus ac diligentissimus orator, id. Of things: assidua ac diligens scriptura, id. 2. frugal, thrifty, economical: homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, id.

dī-ligenter, adv. attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly: Caes.: Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: id.

dī-ligētia, ae, f. (diligens) carefulness, attentiveness, diligence; scrupulous regard for anything (thus disting. from labor, which implies

effort and toil: from cura, which is anxious attention to a thing; from industria, steady application, and from studium, ardour, enthusiasm): tolli by in and Abl., also, after adhibere, conferre, by in and Acc., to bestow careful attention upon anything, Cic. by circa, Quint.: Traj. in Plin. Less freq. by Gen.: sacrorum, scrupulous care of sacred rites, Cic. Absol.: id. Caes. 2. carefulness in household affairs, economy, frugality: Cic.

dī-ligo, lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. (lēgo) to choose apart, to make a choice: hence, to value or esteem highly, to love (thus disting. from amo, which signifies warm, passionate attachment): eos quos nunquam vidimus diligere, Cic.: dilecti poetae, favourite poets, Hor.: clientes et servi, Caes. Of things: fidem est complexus, officia observantiamque dilexit, was very attentive to, Cic.

dī-lōrico, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to tear apart, tear open (rare): tunicam, Cic.

dī-lūcēo, 2 v. n. to shine out; to be clear, evident (rare): dilucere brevi traus coepit, Liv.

dī-lūcesco, luxi, 3. v. n. incep. (diluceo) to grow light, to begin to shine, to dawn: usu. without a subject: quum jam dilucesceret, as day began to break, Cic.: Liv. 2. Fig.: discussa est illa caligo: diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, light has broken in, Cic. With a subject: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, that every day that dawns is the last, Hor.

dī-lūcidē, ade clearly, brightly: dilucidus flagrant, Plin. 2. plainly, distinctly: explicare, Cic.

dī-lūcidus, a, um, adj. (diluceo) clear, bright: Plin. 2. Fig.: of speech: plain, distinct, evident: oratio, Cic. Comp.: omnia dilucidiora non ampliora facientes, id. No sup.

dī-lūcūlum, i. n. (dilucesco): hence daybreak, dawn: Pl.: Cic.

dī-lūdium, i. n. (ludus) an interval between plays, games, etc.: Hor.

dī-lūo, ōi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to wash off or away; to dissolve, cause to melt away; and simply, to wash: ne aqua lateres diluere posset, Caes.: sata laeta boumque labores, Virg. II. to temper, dilute: absinthia, Lucr.: venenum, Liv.: Hymettia mella Falernum, Hor.

III. Fig.: to do away with; remove: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut elevatur (where diluere denotes complete refutation); infirmare, the weakening or shaking of the grounds of an assertion; elevare, the disparagement of its importance, Cic.: quae cogitatio molestias omnes extenuat et diluit, id.: curam multo mero, Ov. IV. Like dissolvere, to explain, resolve: nihil, quod rogavi, diu, Pl.

dī-lūtus, a, um, Part. (diluo). II. A d. j.: diluted, thin, weak: potio (opp. to meraca), Cels.

dī-lūvies, ōi, f. (id.) a washing away: an inundation, flood: Hor.

dī-lūvio, i. v. a. (diluvies) to inundate, to deluge: Lucr.

dī-lūvium, i. n. (diluo) a flood, deluge: Ov. Fig.: desolation, destruction: diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti, Virg. (Hence Fr. *déluge*.)

dīmāchae, arum, m. plur. = διμάχαι, Macedonian soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback; dra-goons. Curt.

dī-māno, i. v. n. to flow different ways, to spread abroad (rare): vitae ratio dimanavit ad existimationem nominum, Cic.

dī-mensio, ōnis, f. (dimetior) a measuring: quadrati, Cic.

dī-mētor, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. to measure out (rare; v. demetior): studium dimetendi caeli atque terrae, Cic.: campum ad certamen, Virg. In pass.: tigna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes.

dī-mēto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to measure or mark out, to fix bounds (rare): locum castris, Liv. Depon.: eorum enim cursus dimetati cognovimus, by marking out their courses, we find, Cic.

dīmīcātio, ōnis, f. (dimico) a fight, combat, encounter (on a large scale): Caes.: Liv. In plur.: Caes. With Gen. proelii, Cic.: universae rei, a general engagement, Liv. Fig.: any desperate effort, hard fighting (e.g. in an election): non modo contentione, sed etiam dimicatione elaborandum, Cic. With Gen.: vitae, a life and death struggle, id.

dī-mīco, avi and cui (dimicavere, Vell.: dimicaverant, Caes.: dimicasse, only in Ov.), atum, i. v. n. Lit. to brandish one's weapons against the enemy: hence, to fight a pitched battle (cf. decerto): manum conserere atque armis dimicare, Caes.: cum proello dimicaret, Cic.: ferro pro patria, Liv. Impers. pass.: ancipiti proello dimicatur, Caes.: and absol.: Cic.: pro urbe ac penatibus dimicandum esse, Liv. Of gladiatorial combats: Suet.

2. In gen.: to struggle, strive, contend: dimicantes competitors, contending candidates, Liv.: cum causa, to bring an action at law, Cic.: de liberis, Liv.: de repulsa, i. e. at the risk of a defeat, id.

dīmīdio, no perf., atum, i. v. a. (dimidiatus) to divide into halves, to halve. In the perf. part. dimidiatus, halved, half: procumbunt dimidiati, dum appetunt, with half the body, Pl.: luna, Cato in Plin.: mensis, Cic. Fig.: dimidiare Menander, thou half-Menander (Terence), Caes. ap. Suet.

dīmīdium, i. n. (strictly neut. of foll.) the half: Pl. Abl. dimidio, with comparatives: dimidio minus, less by one-half, half the size of, id.: Cic.: Hor.

dī-mīdius, a, um, adj. (medius) lit. through the middle; hence half (in

earlier and more class. authors, only with *pars*; in later writers, with other words = *dimidiatus*: luna est major quam dimidia pars terrae, Cic.: dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, half patrician, half plebeian, Liv.: *para* dimidia brevior, too short by half, Juv.: *crus*, broken, id.: Memnon, mutilated, id. (Hence Fr. *demi*.)

dī-mīnūo, *i. v. a.* to dash to pieces, to break (v. *deminuo*): caput illi homini, Pl.

dī-mīnūtio, *v. deminutio*.

dimissio, *ōnis, f.* [dimitto] a sending out in different directions (rare): dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas provincias, Cic. 2. a dismissing, discharging: propugnatorum atque remigum, id.

dimissus, *a, um, Part.* [dimitto].

dī-mitto, *missi, missum, i. v. a.* to send different ways; to send out or forth. With *Acc.*: Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, Cic.: certos per litora, Virg.: nuntios tota civitate Aeduorum, Caes.: nuntios in omnes partes, id.: haec equites dimissi passim imperabunt, despatched in all directions, Liv. Fig.: animum ignotas in artes, Ov. Without *Acc.* expressed: dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, sent round, Caes. 2. to break up (any meeting or body), to dismiss: senatu dimisso, Cic.: concilium, id.: conventum, Sall. Esp. milit. *t. t.* to disband; to send out in detachments, to detach: dimittendae plures manus diducendique erant milites, Caes. II. In gen. to send away; let go, discharge, dismiss, release: aliquem ab se et amandare in ultimas terras, Cic.: aliquem incolumem, Caes.: nec me dimittes incastratum, let go, Hor.: uxorem, to repudiate, Suet. Fig.: Demosthenem e manibus, to put aside, lay down, Cic. 2. Of things: to abandon, leave, desert: eum locum quem ceperant, Caes.: provinciam, Liv.: captam Trojam, Ov.: fortunas morte, Cic. III. Fig.: to give up, renounce, forsake, forego: ista philosophia, quae nunc prope dimissa revocatur, id.: rem saepius frustra tentatam, to abandon the attempt, Caes.: studium et iracundiam suam republicae dimittere, to sacrifice to the good of the state, id.: tributa alicui, to remit, Tac.

dīmōtus, *a, um, Part.* [dimoveo].

dī-mōveo, *mōvi, mōtum, i. v. a.* to move or put asunder, to part, separate: terram aratro, Virg.: aquas, Ov.: Poet.: ubi sol radiis terram dimovit obortis, has laid open, Lucr. II. to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss: umbram polo, Virg.: obstantes propinquos, to put aside, Hor.: turbam, Tac. 2. to separate, to remove: gaudium patrios findere sarculo agros nunquam dimoveas, thou couldst never entice away, Hor.: te neque fervidus aestus dimoveat lucro, neque, etc., can drive from the pursuit of, id.

dī-nosco, *v. dignosco*.

dīnūmeratio, *ōnis, f.* [dinumero] a counting, reckoning up; an enumeration (rare): noctium acclerum, Cic. In rhetor.: an enumeration of particulars: id.

dī-nūmēro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to count over; reckon up, enumerate: stellas, Cic.: noctes, Ov. Absol.: centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, Cic. 2. to count out (money), i. e. to pay: viginti minas illi, Ter.

dīōbōlāris, *e, adj.* [διώβολον, and Lat. suffix *aris*] worth two oboli: Pl.

dīocēsis, *is, f.* = διοικησις, a district, government: Cic.

dīocētes, *ae, m.* = διοικητής, an overseer of the revenue, treasurer: Cic.

dīsta, *ae, f.* = διωτή, a two-handled vessel, a wine-jar: Hor.

dīplōma, *ātis, n.* = διπλωμα, a letter folded double, i. e. a state letter of recommendation given to persons travelling: Cic. 2. Later, a document drawn up by a magistrate, which granted some privilege; a diploma, Suet.

directa, *adv.* directly, straight: dicere, Cic. Comp.: id.

directio, *ōnis, f.* [dirigo] (rare), a making straight, a levelling: Vitr.

2. the act of directing, aiming: directio quaedam rationis ad veritatem, Quint.

directō, *adv.* directly, straight: Cic.: Caes. 2. Fig.: immediately, directly: Cic.

directus, *a, um, Part.* [dirigo].

II. *Adj.*: made straight; straight, level; upright, perpendicular, steep: non tuba directi non aeris cornua flexi, Ov.: iter, Caes.: directa materia, timber laid in a straight direction, id.: ordo (olearum), Cic.: fossam directis lateribus duxit, with perpendicular sides, id. 2. Fig.: straightforward, direct; open, simple: iter ad laudem, id.: percunctatio et denuntiatio belli, Liv. (Hence Ital. *diritto*; Fr. *droit*.)

dīremptus, *a, um, Part.* [dirimo].

dīremptus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a separation: Cic.

dīreptio, *ōnis, f.* [diripio] a plundering, pillaging: urbs relicta direptioni et incendiis, Cic. In plur.: id.: Liv.

direptor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a plunderer (rare): Cic.

direptus, *a, um, Part.* [diripio].

diribēo, *no perf., itum, i. v. a.* to separate or sort the tablets when taken out of the *cistae* or ballot-boxes, in order to ascertain the majority: tabellas, Cic. (From *dis* and *habeo*, like *dirimo* from *dis* and *emo*.)

dirībīō, *ōnis, f.* [diribeo] a sorting of the tablets used in voting: Cic.

dirībitor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a sorter of the tablets when taken out of the ballot-boxes: Cic.

dirībitorīum, *ii, n.* [id.] the place where the voting tablets were sorted: Suet.

dirigesco, *v. derigesco*.

dī-rīgo, or **dē-rīgo**, *rexi, rectum, i. v. a.* (perf. *dirēxi*, Virg.) [rego] to lay straight; set in a straight line, arrange, draw up: tigna non directa ad perpendicularum, Caes.: naves ante portum, Liv.: direxerat etiam in pugnam naves, id.: vicos, to build regularly, id.: regiones lituo, to mark out, Cic. Esp. freq.: dirigere aciem, to make the line straight, draw up troops in battle array, Caes.: Liv. 2. to send in a straight line, to direct, aim: vela ad castra Cornelianā, to sail for, Caes. With *in*: equum in consulem, Liv.: currum in hostem, Ov.: and poet. with *Dat.*: illo hastam, Virg. Without designating the limit or point aimed at: ab hisdem (Etesis) maritimi cursus (i. e. navium) celeres et certi diriguntur, are directed, Cic. Of shooting: spicula, Virg.: tela, Hor. Poet.: vulnera, Virg. II. Fig.: to set in order; direct, guide, arrange: materias divisione dirigere, Quint. With *ad*: vitam ad certam rationis normam, conform, Cic. With *Abl.*: utilitatem honestate, to regulate by the standard of honour, id. Absol.: (divinatio) ad veritatem saepissime dirigit, id.

dīr-īmo, *ēmi, emptum, i. v. a.* [dis emo, like *diribeo*, from *dis* and *habeo*] lit. to take asunder; to part, separate, divide; corpus, Cic. Absol.: dirimento amne, Liv. II. Fig.: to break off, interrupt; disturb, delay: pugnam, id.: controversiam, to adjust, compose, Cic.: conjunctionem civium, to break off, dissolve, id.: colloquium, Caes. Absol.: actum est eo die nihil; nox diremit, Cic. 2. to destroy, frustrate, bring to nought: auspiciū Liv.: rem susceptam, Cic.

dī-rīpio, *ii, reptum, i. v. a.* [rapio] to snatch or tear asunder, tear in pieces: equi Hippolytum diripiunt, Ov. II. Milit. *t. t.* to lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder: bona alicujus, Caes.: naves more praedonum, id.: tanquam vi captam urbem diripere, pillage, Liv.: (hostem) diripiendis castris occupatum, busy plundering the camp, id. 2. In gen.: to destroy, to rob: (Harpylae) diripiunt dapes, Virg. III. to scramble or contend for: talos (in medium jactos), Quint. Fig.: editum librum, to buy up rapidly, Suet.

diritas, *ātis, f.* [dirus] (rare) fatal mischief, misfortune: totius diei, Suet. II. fierceness, cruelty: omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, Cic.

dī-rumpo (disr.), *rūpi, ruptum, i. v. a.* to break or burst in pieces; to break or burst asunder: caput, Pl.: imagines, Tac. II. Fig.: to break off, sever: amicitias exorsa aliqua offensio dirumpimus, Cic. III. In pass., colloq.: to burst with envy, etc.: id.

dī-rūo, *rūi, rūtum, i. v. a.* to pull asunder; demolish, overthrow, destroy: urbem, Cic.: arbusta, Virg.: nova diruunt, alia aedificant, Sall. Absol.: diruit, aedificat, Hor. II. to scatter,

dissipate, abolish: agmina vasto impetu, id.: omnia Bacchanalia, Liv.

diruptio, ōnis, f. [dirumpo] a tearing to pieces: Sen.

diruptus, a, um, Part. [dirumpo].

dirus, a, um, adj. fearful, awful: esp. of augury and religious observances in gen.: ill-omened, boding, portentous: bubo, dirum mortalibus omen, Ov.: execrationes, Liv.: detestatio, Hor.: ritus sacrorum, Tac.: religio, Virg. 2. Subst.: dirae, arum, f. plu. (sc. res), ill-boding portents, unlucky signs: dirarum obnuntiatio, Cic. Also as appellation of the Furies: Virg. II. In gen.: dreadful, horrible, terrible, cruel, fell; abominable, detestable (referring to character): Dea, i. e. Circe, Ov.: Hannibal, Hor.: noverca, Ov. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: venena, Hor.: bellum, Virg.: amores, Ov.: quies, Tac. [Cf. Gr. *δῆρος*, *dei-dē-s*, *dei-dō-s*. For the formation from root *dī*, cf. *mirus*.]

dirūtus, a, um, Part. [diruo].

dis, ditis, adj. rich: v. dives.

Dis, ditis, m. a name of Pluto: Virg.

dis-, an inseparable particle. remains unchanged before a vowel only in disilabos: it is changed into *dir* before *e* and *h* and *h* before *o*: *dirimo* *diribuo*: before consonants it sometimes remains unaltered, as before *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and before *s* with a follg. vowel, *discedo*, *dispar*, *disquiro*, *distendo*, *dissentio*: sometimes assimilates its *s* to the follg. consonant, as before *f*: *diffuso*: and sometimes rejects the *s* and lengthens the vowel: *diduco*, *diligo*, *dilabor*, *diluveo*, *dinumero*, *diripio*, *diruo*, *divello*. Before *j* it varies between the forms *dis* and *di*: *disjicio*, *disjungo*, *dijudico*: in the MSS. both forms of the same word are not unfrequently found. II. *Dis* before verbs means *asunder*, *in pieces*, *apart*, *in two*: designating the separation of a whole into parts: e. g. *diffundo*, *diffugio*, *dirumpo*: sometimes it denotes the separation of what has been brought into temporary connection, e. g. *digredior*, *discedo*. As separation is opposed to connection, *dis* sometimes forms the opposites of words compounded with *con-*: e. g. *diffido*, *diffiteor*: opp. to *confido*, *confiteor*. As an element of adjectives, *dis* denotes *difference* or *negation*: e. g. *discors*, *dissonus*, *disimilis*, *difficilis*. [*Dis*, "in-two," is connected with the second numeral: cf. Skt. *dis*, Gr. *dis*; Lat. *bis* for *dis*.]

dis-cāvēō, 2. v. n. to beware of: malo, Pl.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. (perf. *synec.* *discessi*, Pl.) to go asunder; gape, yawn, split: quum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, Cic. II. to go away from, to leave, depart from: constr. with *ab*, *ex*, or *Ab*, rarely with *de*: a senis latere, id.: ex contione, Sall.: de foro, Cic.: templo, Ov. Absol. ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic. Pass. im-

pers.: ut ab infinita illa (societate) discedatur, to take our leave of, Cic. Designating the terminus: in castra, id.: ad urbem, Virg.: Capreas, Tac.

2. to leave, forsake, desert: ab amicis in republica peccantibus, Cic.: a nobis, Caes. 3. discedere ab aliquo, to leave out of consideration, to except: quum a vobis discesserim, if I except you, Cic. III. Esp. milit. t. t. to march off, decamp: discessit a Brundisio, obsessionemque nostrorum omisit, Caes. Absol. dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, id. 2. discedere ab signis, to quit the standards, leave the order of battle: Liv. 3. ab armis, to lay down one's arms: Caes.: Cic.

4. Denoting the result of a battle: to get away, come off (victorious, conquered, wounded, etc.): superiores, Caes.: victor ab hoste, Hor.: aequo Marte cum Volscis, Liv. Hence, fig.: ut spoliis Sexti Roscii hoc iudicio ornati auctique discedant, Cic. IV. Fig.: to depart, decamp, swerve from: to leave, forsake, give up: a fide iustitiaeque, id.: discedere a gloria sperata, to renounce, id.: a se, to alter, be inconsistent, id.: a sua sententia, Caes.

2. discedere in sententiam, a phrase of the senate-house: to vote or decide with any one, by going over to his side of the house: in hanc sententiam ut discederetur, evincebant, Liv.: discedere in alia omnia, to vote or divide against any one, Cic. V. to pass away, to vanish, cease (rare): modo addidi, quartanam a te discessisse, had left you, id.: hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit, Caes.

disce tālō, ōnis, f. [discepto] a dispute, debate, discussion, disquisition: cum quibus omnis fore nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic.: often in legal sense, juris, iudicii, id.: non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv.

disceptator, ōris, m. [id.] an umpire, arbitrator, judge: disceptator rei sententiaeque moderator, Cic. *disceptatrix, icis, f.* [id.] a female umpire, arbitrator, judge (v. rare): dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et iudex, Cic.

disces to, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [dis capto, lit. to lay hold of and separate] legal t. t. applied to judicial investigations and determinations, to decide, judge: res iuste sapienterque disceptare, Cic.: ipso exercitu disceptante, Liv.: fetiales bella disceptant, i. e. decide about peace or war, Cic. Fig.: quum Academicis eorum controversias disceptarent, settled, id. 2. In gen.: to debate, dispute, discuss, treat: with de. de controversiis iure apud se potius, quam inter se armis disceptare, Caes. Imperf. pass.: quanto periculo d. iure publico disceptaretur armis, Cic. Absol.: aequo iure, id. Imperf. pass.: Liv.

dis-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 1. v. a. to separate, part, divide: ordines, Liv.:

(saxum) limes agro positus, item ut discerneret arvis, determine, Virg. In Part. perf.: duae urbes, magno inter se spatio discretas, separated, Liv.: sedes plorum, set apart, retired, Hor.

2. Fig.: to distinguish between, discern. alba et atra, Cic.: discernere insidiatorem et petitem insidias, Liv.: ius et injuriam, Tac.

dis-cer-o, psi, ptum, 1. v. a. [carpo] to pluck or tear in pieces, to rend, to mangle: animus nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic.: semustum cadaver, Suet. 2. Fig.: divulsa et quasi discerpta contrectare, i. e. to deal with detached portions of a subject, Cic.

discessio, ōnis, f. [discedo] a separation: of married persons: Ter.

2. a going away, departure, removal: Tac. Esp. a phrase of the senate-house: a voting or dividing with a party (by going over to its side of the house): a division: senatus consultum de supplicatione per discessionem fecit, Cic.

discessus, ōis, m. [id.] a going asunder, separation, opening (rare): caeli, the apparent parting of the sky in lightning, Cic.: partium, separation into parts, id. 2. a going away, departure, removal: ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit, id. In plur.: solis accessus discessusque, id. 3. Milit. t. t. a marching off decamping: Caes.

disce dium, il, n. [discedo] a tearing asunder, dividing, parting (rare): Lucr. 2. a separation, disagreement, divorce: corporis atque animae, id.: divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic.

dis-cēdo, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut in pieces (rare): Lucr.

discinctus, a, um, Part. [discingo].

II. Adj.: slovenly, careless: discincte, reckless: discincti ludere, at their ease, Hor.

dis-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to tear or cleave asunder: to split, rend, divide: vestim, Ter.: tunicam, Cic.: dis-cissa nive, cleaved away, Caes. Fig.: amicitias, to break off roughly or abruptly, Cic.

dis-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to unbind, take off the girdle: tunicam, Hor. As a milit. punishment: destrictis gladiis discinctos destituit, degraded them by taking away their sword, Liv.: quum tenues nuper Marcius discinxerit Afros, disarmed, i. e. conquered, Juv.

disciplina, ae, f. [discipulus] instruction, teaching, training: Caes.: allent in disciplinam tradi, Cic.: Anaxagoras qui accepit ab Anaximene disciplinam, the pupil of, id. II. Meton.: learning, knowledge, science, discipline: totius familiae praecepta et instituta et disciplina, id.: juris civilis, id.: dicendi, id.: militiae, art of war, tactics, id.: bellica, id.: esp. of military discipline. Liv.: reipublicae, political science, statesmanship,

Cic.: disciplina philosophiae, philosophical doctrines or systems, id.: Lycurgi leges et disciplinae, id. 2. Of manners or way of living: custom, habit: imitari avi mores disciplinamque, id.

discipula, ae, f. [discipulus] a female disciple: Hor.

discipulus, i, m. [disco] a learner, scholar, pupil, disciple: Cic. 2. an apprentice: Pl.

discissus, a, um, Part. [discindo].

disclūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. (rare) to shut up separately, to keep apart: Varr. II. In gen.: to separate, divide, part: discludere Nerea ponto, to separate, cut off, Virg.: mons Cevenna, qui Arvernos ab Helvis discludit, Caes. Of abstr. objects: Plato iram et cupiditatem locis discludit, assigned them distinct seats in the body, Cic.: discludere morsus roboris, to loosen the grip, Virg.

disclūsus, a, um, Part. [discludo].

disco, didici, 3. v. a. to learn by study, to learn to know, to become acquainted with, etc. With Acc.: literas Graecas senex didici, Cic.: crimine ab uno disce omnes, Virg. Pass.: dum est, unde jus civile discatur, Cic. With Infinitive or depend. sentence: pueri qui nare discunt, Pl.: Latine loqui, Sall.: deos didici securum agere aevum, Hor. With depend. interrog. sentences: discent quemadmodum haec fiant, will find out how such things may be done, Cic.: quantum in Etruria belli esset, Liv. Absol.: si discendi labor est potius, quam voluptas, if learning be a toil rather than a pleasure, Cic. Et.: discabant fidibus antiqui, sc. canere, learned to play on the lyre, id. Fig.: of inanimate subjects: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, learn to assume borrowed hues, Virg. [Orig. dic-sco, from the root which appears in doc-so and in διδάσκω (for δι-δασκ-σκω).]

discolūlus, i, m. = δισκόβολος, a quoit player: Quint.

discolor, oris, adj. [color] of various colours (opp. to concolor): with Dat.: (vestis) sumatur fatis discolor alba meis, of a hue ill-suited to my sad case, Ov.: usu. absol.: signa, Cic.: miles, black and white (in the game of draughts), Ov.: agmen, distinguished by various colours (in a race), id.

2. parti-coloured, variegated: aura auri, i.e. of a different hue from that of the trees, Virg. II. Transf.: different, various: matrona meretrici dispar erit atque discolor, must have a different complexion of character from, Hor.

discondūco, 3. v. n. to be unprofitable or injurious: Pl.

disconvēnio, 4. v. n. to disagree; to be inconsistent (v. rare): aestuat et vitae disconvēnit ordine toto, Hor. Impers.: eo disconvēnit inter meque et te, such is the difference between us, id.

discordābilis, e, adj. [discordo] disagreeing, discordant: Pl.

discordia, ae, f. [discors] disagreement, dissension, discord: Cic.: Liv. In plur.: Cic. Fig.: of things principiorum, Lucr.

discordiosus, a, um, adj. [discordia] full of discord, prone to discord (rare): volgas, Sall.

discordo, i, v. n. [discors] to be at variance, to quarrel, to disagree, to be unlike, discordant: inter se dissident atque discordant (cupiditates), Cic.: cum Cheruscis, Tac. Poet with Dat.: avaro parcus, Hor. Absol.: si discordat eques, falls out, id.

dis-cors, cordis, adj. [cor] discordant, disagreeing, at variance (opp. to concors). Of persons: homines non contentione, non ambitione discordes, Cic.: ad alia discordes, unable to agree about anything else, Liv.: in civitate discordi, distracted, Tac. Of things: inter se discordia membra, jarring, Lucr.: semina rerum, Ov.

II. Meton.: unlike, distinct, different: Curt.: Ov.

discrepans, antis, Part. [discrepo]. **discrepantia**, ae, f. [id.] discordance, disagreement (v. differentia): rerum et verborum, Cic.

discrepātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a difference, dispute: inter consules, Liv.

discrepito, i, v. n. freq. [id.] to disagree wholly, to be altogether different: res longe, Lucr.

dis-crēpo, ūl, i, v. n. to differ in sound, to be out of tune or unison: in fidibus aut in tibis, quamvis paulum discrepent, however little they be out of tune, Cic. II. Fig.: to disagree, be different, to vary, differ: peccata, quia discrepant, aequae discrepant, id.: Liv.: Virg. With ab: haud multum discrepans a Galli oratione, by a speech not very different from that of Gallus, Tac. With cum: facta ejus cum dictis discrepare, id. With Dat.: discrepat illis, differs from those, Hor. 2. Res discrepat, and more freq. Impers., discrepat, there is a difference of opinion, it is a matter of dispute (opp. to convent): causa latendi discrepat, Ov.: quum de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet, Liv.

discretus, a, um, Part. [discerno]. **di-scribo**, v. describo. **discrimen**, inis, n. [dis cerno: v. crimen] lit. that which separates; hence an interval, distance, division, separation: quum (duo maria) pertenui discrimine separarentur, Cic.: Ov. II. Fig.: a distinction, difference: officia tollebantur, delectu omni et discrimine remoto, Cic.: of the different tones or notes of the lyre: Virg. Poet.: tennes parvi discriminis umbrae, of easy gradation, Ov. III. the turning point, critical moment: quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum... an..., Cic.: Liv. Hence, 2. a crisis, risk, hazard: in summo rem esse discrimine, Caes.: dis-

criminum et periculorum comites, companions of their hair-breadth escapes and perils, Cic.

discrimino, avi, atum, i, v. a. [discrimen] to divide, part: to distinguish (rare): Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic.: lucet via flammaram, et late discriminat agros, divides, Virg.

discriptio, v. descriptio.

dis-cruciātus, a, um, Part. [dis-crucio].

dis-cruciō, avi, atum, i, v. a. to torture violently, torment: aliquem dis-cruciatum necare, to torture to death, Cic. 2. Meton.: with pron. reflect., or in pass.: to torment oneself; to be vexed, chagrined: quid te dis-crucias? Pl.: dis-crucior animi, Ter.

dis-cumbo, cūbui, cubitum, 3. v. n. to lie down separately, esp. of guests, to recline at table in their several places, discubimus omnes praeter illam, Cic. Pass. Impers. discumbitur, the guests take their several places, Virg. 2. to go to bed (rare; and only of persons retiring to different rooms): cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.

dis-cūpio, 3. v. n. colloq. to desire eagerly, to long for: discupio dicere, Pl.

dis-curro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run different ways, to run to and fro, run about: in muris armata civitas, Caes.: circa deum delubra, Liv.: per omnes silvas, Ov.: ad rapientas virgines, Liv. Pass. Impers.: illicet in muros tota discurratur urbe, there is a general rush to the walls, Virg. 2. Of things: (Nilus) diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora, parts into seven mouths, id. (Hence Ital. *discorrere*; Fr. *discourir*.)

discursus, ūs, m. [id.] a running to and fro, a running about: Liv.: Ov.: Juv. (Hence Ital. *discorso*; Fr. *discours*.)

discus, i, m. = δίσκος, a quoit: Hor.: Ov. Proverb.: qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, who prefer trifles to serious things, Cic. II. a kind of dish: Appul. (Hence, from meaning II., It. *desco*; Fr. *dais*.)

discussus, a, um, Part. [discutio].

dis-cūtio, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] to strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter: columna rostrata tota ad imum fulmine discussa est, Liv.: ne saxa ex catapultis latericium discuterent, Caes. II. In gen. to break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate: illos coetus, Liv.: Boeoticum consilium, id. 2. Fig.: terrorem animi tenebrasque, to dispel, Lucr.: rem totam discusseram, had frustrated, brought to nought, Cic.

disertē, adv. clearly, expressly, distinctly: Pl.: Cic.: Liv. Sup.: id.

disertim, adv. clearly, expressly, etc.: Pl.

disertus, a, um, adj. skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent (not so high as eloquens): homo, Cic.: Hor.

2. *elegant, accomplished, sagacious, shrewd*: commodus ac disertus, Cic. *Comp.*: (coupled with eloquentior), Cic. *Sup.*: id. **II.** *Meton. of style*: historia, id.: verba, Ov. *Sup.*: literae, Cic. [*Usu. regarded as a part. from dissero*: the short vowel in disertus, however, presents a difficulty.]

dis-hiasco, 3. v. n. [*hio*] to gape open: Cato.

dis-icō, v. disjicio.

disiecto, 1. v. a. freq. [*disjicio*] to hurl asunder, scatter, disperse: disiectare solet mare transtra, Lucr.

disiectus, a, um, Part. [*disjicio*].

disiectus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a casting asunder, scattering: Lucr.

dis-icō (*disicio*), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [*icō*] to throw asunder; to scatter, disperse: in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disiectis moenibus, lying in ruins in all directions, Liv.: disjice corpora ponto, Virg. **2.** *Milit. t. t.* to break, rout: ea phalange disiecta, Caes. **3.** to break in pieces, destroy; frustrate, thwart: arcem a fundamentis, Nep.: Suet. *Fig.*: compositam pacem, Virg.: rem, Liv.

disjunctē, adv. [*disjungo*] separately: *comp.* disjunctius, somewhat after the manner of a dilemma, Cic.

disjunctio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a disjoining, a separation: in tanta disjunctione meorum, tanta acerbitate, Cic.: animorum, difference, id. **2.** In dialectics: a statement of an argument by contradictory propositions, one or the other of which must be accepted; a dilemma: id. **3.** In rhetoric, a fig. by which, in enumerations, the same idea is repeated by words of similar but not identical meaning, as, populus Rom. Numantiam delevit, Carthaginem sustulit, Corinthum disiecit, Fregellas evertit, Auct. Her.: Cic.

disjunctus, a, um, Part. [*id.*]. **II.** *Adj.*: separate, distinct; distant, remote: Aetolia procul a barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. *Fig.*: vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate, utterly removed from, a stranger to, id. *Of speech*: concursus disjunctos atque hiantes, disjointed, interrupted, id. *Of the orator himself*: Brutum (oratorem) otiosum atque disjunctum, a careless and disjointed speaker, Tac. **2.** In dialectics: logically opposed; partaking of the nature of a dilemma (v. disjunctio, 1): Cic.

dis-jungo (also *dij.*), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to unyoke, unbind (opp. to jungo): bovem, Cic. **2.** In gen. to divide, separate, part, remove. *Absol.*: intervallo locorum et temporum disjuncti sumus, id. *With ab.*: mole lapidum disjunctus a mari, Liv. *With simple Abl.*: Italis longe disjungimur oris, Virg. *With inter se*: Lucr. *Fig.*: *absol.*: sin eos (oratore et philosophum) disjunct, hoc erunt inferiores, Cic. *With ab.*: eos a colonis, id.

dis-alesco, 3. v. n. *insep.* [*dispalor*] to be divulged, noised abroad: Pl.

dis-pālor, atus, 1. v. n. *dep.* to wander about in different directions: to straggle, stray (rare; and only of a number of persons): dispalati in agris, Nep.

dis-pando, no perf., sum, 3. v. a. (also colloq. *dispenno*, *dispensus* in Pl.) to stretch out, to extend, expand (rare): distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Pl.: dispensam manus palmam, Suet. *V.* *dispenno*.

dis-pār, āris, adj. unequal, unlike, different (different in some respects, imperfectly matched; and thus disting. from impar, absolutely unequal, and from dissimilis, which means unlike): proellum, unequal, unequally matched, Caes.: calami, of different lengths, Ov.: male dispar, a poor little match for him, Hor. *With Abl.*: fratres nec aetate nec viribus dispares, Liv. *With Dat.*: sunt his alii multum dispares, Cic.: dispar atque discolor matrona meretrici, Hor. *With Gen.*: quicquam dispar sul atque dissimile, Cic.

disparātus, a, um, Part. [*disparo*].

II. *Subst.*: disparatum, 1. n.: in rhetor. that which is negatively opposed: e.g. sapere, and non sapere: Cic.

dis-pārilis, e, adj. dissimilar, different (rare): aspiratio terrarum, Cic.

dis-pāro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to part, separate, divide (rare): (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, eosque disparavit, Cic.

dispartio and **dispartior**, v. dispartio.

dis-pello, pōll, pulsum, 3. v. a. to drive asunder; to scatter, disperse (rare): pecudes dispulsae, Cic.: ater quos aequore turbo dispulerat, Virg. *Fig.*: (philosophia) ab animo tanquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, Cic.

dispendium, ii, n. [*dispendo*] (opp. to compendium) expense, cost, loss: sine damno et dispendio, Pl.: Ter. *Fig.*: hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti, expenditure of time, Virg.

dis-pendo, 3. v. a. to weigh out, distribute, Varr.

dispenno, colloq. form of dispendo = dispendo (q. v.); but perh. with punning allusion to penna, to stretch out by the arms (like wings), Pl.

dispensatio, ōnis, f. [*dispenso*] economical management; charge, superintendence: aerarii, Cic.: annonae, Liv. **2.** the office of a dispensator; management, stewardship: Cic.

dispensator, ōris, m. [*id.*] a superintendent, steward, treasurer, etc.: Cic.

dis-penso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. to weigh out, pay: ducentos numos (sc. inter milites), Pl. **2.** to manage household affairs, etc.; to act as steward or paymaster: domesticas res, Cic.

II. In gen.: to dispense, distribute: arrange: oscula suprema natos per omnes, Ov.: annum, Liv. *Fig.*: laetitia inter impotentis populi animos, to impart to them by degrees, id. *Absol.*: Hor. (Hence Fr. *dispenser*.)

dispensus, a, um, Part. [*dispendo*].

dis-percutio, 3. v. a. to dash completely out: cerebrum, Pl.

disperditio, ōnis, f. [*disperdo*] a demolishing, destruction: urbis, Cic.

dis-perdo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to destroy, ruin, squander (rare): ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, Cic. *Poet.*: stridentem miserum stipula disperdere carmen, Virg. *Of personal objects*: lenonem, Pl. *No pass. forms*: supplied from dispereo.

dis-pereo, ii, 4. v. n. to go to ruin; to be lost or undone, to perish: fundus, Cic.: disperit cibus, Lucr. *Pro verb.*: male partum male disperit, light come, light go, Pl. In exclamations: disperit! I am undone! it's all over with me! id.: dispaream, si or nisl, may I perish, if... or if... not (= a strong asseveration): Hor.

dis-spergo (*dispargo*), si, sum, 3. v. a. [*spargo*] to strew or scatter about, disperse: membrorum collectio dispersa, Cic.: nubes dispergunt venti, Lucr. *Perf. Part.* in refl. sense: id. *Esp. freq. of soldiers*: Caes.: and in the verb. *fin. act.*: quae (duo millia evocatorum) tota acie disperserat, he had distributed, id. *With in and Acc.*: id. **2.** *Fig.*: rumorem, spread, Tac.: membratim oportebit partes rel gestae dispergere in causam, to introduce bit by bit, Cic.

dispersē, adv. *dispersedly*, here and there: disperse et diffuse dictae res, Cic.

dispersim, adv. *dispersedly*: Suet.

dispersus, a, um, Part. [*dispargo*].

dis-partio (*dispart.*), i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. [*partio*] to distribute, divide: pecuniam iudicibus, Cic.: portas et proxima loca tribunis, to assign as posts, Sall. *Reflect.*: etiam dispartimini? Pl. **II.** *Fig.*: tempora voluptatis laborisque, Cic. In deponent form: id.

dispartior, v. dispartio, ad fin.

dispensus, a, um, v. dispendo.

dis-spicio, spexi, spectrum, 3. v. n. and a. [*specio*] to look this way and that; to descry, discern, perceive: ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispiciendum reliquerant, not a spark (or glimmer) of light to see by, Cic. In pass.: dispecta est et Thule, was (with difficulty) descried, Tac. **II.** *Fig.*: to perceive mentally, discern, discover: si imbecilli animi verum dispicere non possint, Cic.: sine jam aliquid dispiciam, find out, Ter. Hence, **2.** *Meton.* (mostly in imperat.): to consider, think, reflect upon: nunc velim dispicias res Romanas, Cic.: discerne et dispice insidiatorem et petittum insidias, see the difference between, Liv.

dis-pliceo, di, itum, 2. v. a. [*placeo*] to displease (opp. to placeo and compliaceo): quodne vobis placeat, displiceat mihi? Pl.: non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem, Cic. *Without Dat.*: displicet iste locus, clamo, Hor. **2.** *With pron. reflect. in Dat.*:

to be displeased, dissatisfied with oneself, *id.* In gen.: to be out of humour: *Cic.*

dis-plōdo, no *perf.*, *ōsum*, 3. v. a. [*plaudo*] to burst (mostly in *Part. perf.*): *Hor.*

displōsus, a, um, *Part.* [*displodo*].

dis-pōno, *pōsul*, *pōstūm* (contr. *dispostum*, *Lucr.*), 3. v. a. to place here and there, to set in different places; to distribute, dispose, set in order: *libros*, *Cic.*: *clippos obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem*, *Caes.*: *male capillos*, *Ov.* 2. *Esp. milit. t. t.* to station at intervals, to arrange, set guards, etc.: *Caes.*: *custodias*, *id.*: *captivos obsidesque et praedam*, *Liv.*: *ut praesidia disponent, station garrisons in different places*, *id.*: *equos, to station in relays*, *id.* *Meton.*: *diem, to lay out, make plans for*, *Tac.* II. *Fig.*: *verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum*, *Cic.*: *consilia*, *Liv.*

dis-pōsitē, *adv.* *orderly, methodically*: *accusare istum, i. e. distinctly separating his crimes*, *Cic.*

dis-pōsitio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*dispono*] a regular disposition, arrangement: in oratory: *Cic.*

dis-pōsitūra, *ae*, *f.* [*id.*] a disposition, arrangement: *Lucr.*

dis-pōsitus, a, um, *Part.* [*dispono*].

II. *Adj.*: *properly arranged*: *studia ad honorem disposita, conducing to*, *Cic.* 2. *orderly, methodical*: *Virg.* *Plin.* *Ep.*

dis-pōsitus, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] a disposition, arrangement: *Tac.*

dis-pūdet, 2. v. *impers.* to be greatly ashamed (rare): *Pl.*: *Ter.* (cf. *dis-cuplo*).

dispulsus, a, um, *Part.* [*dispello*].

dispunctus, a, um, *Part.* [*dis-pungo*].

dis-pungo, *xl*, *ctum*, 3. v. a. *mercantile t. t.* to examine, check or balance an account: *rationes expensorum et acceptorum*, *Sen.* *Fig.*: *intervalla negotiorum otio, to alternate*, *Vell.*

dis-pūtābilis, e, *adj.* [*disputo*] that may be disputed, disputable: *Sen.*

dis-pūtatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*disputo*] a computing, calculating: *Col.* 2. an arguing, disputing; and *meton.* an argument, debate: *Cic.*: *Caes.*

dis-pūtator, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] a disputant, an expounder (rare): *disputator subtilis*, *Cic.*: *Val. Max.*

dis-pūto, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to cast or reckon up; to estimate, compute: *ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario*, *Pl.*

II. In gen.: to weigh, examine; to investigate, discuss: *ea, quae disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare*, *Cic.*: *quae sunt a nobis alio loco disputata, discussed*, *id.*: *Caes.*: *isti in eo disputant, contaminari non decere fabulas, maintain*, *Ter.*

dis-quīro, 3. v. a. [*quaero*] to investigate: *Hor.*

dis-quīsitiō, *ōnis*, *f.* [*disquiro*] a (judicial) inquiry, investigation: *Cic.*

dirumpo, v. *dirumpo*.

dis-saepio, v. *dis-sepio*.

dis-sēco, *ūl*, *ctum*, 1. v. a. to cut asunder, cut up, dissect: *unionem*, *Plin.*: *multos medios serra, to saw asunder*, *Suet.*

dissectus, a, um, *Part.* [*disseco*].

dis-sēmino, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. *lit.* to scatter seed; hence *fig.* to spread abroad, disseminate (rare): *spargere ac disseminare*, *Cic.*

dis-sensio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*dissentio*] difference of opinion, disagreement; *dissension*, *discord*: *inter homines de jure*, *Cic.*: *civillis*, *Caes.*: *ordinum*, *Tac.* In *plur.*: *Cic.* Of things: *utilium cum honestis, conflict between*, *id.*

dis-sensus, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] *dissension*, *disagreement*, *discord*: *Virg.*

dis-sentāneus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *disagreeing*, *contrary* (opp. to *consentaneus*): *Cic.*

dis-sentio, *si*, *sum*, 4. v. n. (opp. to *consentio*) to think otherwise; *disagree*, *dissent*: *constr.* usually with *ab*; less freq. with *inter*, *cum*, *dat.*, or *absol.*: *ab his Marci dissentire incipunt*, *Caes.*: *illi inter se dissentiunt, fall out*, *Cic.*: *illico dissentiamus cum Epicuro, ubi dicit . . . as we sometimes say, let us differ 'with' him*, *Sen.*: *dissentire conditionibus foedis, to refuse assent to*, *Hor.*: *qui ad voluptatem omnia referunt, longe dissentiunt, differ widely from each other*, *Cic.* 2. Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: *to be unlike, dissimilar; to differ*: *aliquid ipsum a se, id.*

dis-sēpio (more correctly, *dis-saepio*), *psi*, *ptum*, 4. v. a. to hedge off, to separate, divide: *vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis*, *Ov.*: *tenui eane muro dissepunt id quod excludunt*, *Cic.*

disseptum, *l*, *n.* [*disseptus*, *dissepio*] a barrier, partition: *saxea domorum*, *Lucr.*

disseptus, a, um, *Part.* [*dissepio*].

dis-sērēnasco, *avi*, 3. v. n. *insep.* [*serenus*] to clear up, grow clear: *quum undique disserenasset*, *Liv.*

(1) **dis-sēro**, no *perf.*, *situm*, 3. v. a. to scatter seed, to sow: *fig.*: *dissepta pars animae per totum corpus*, *Lucr.*

(2) **dis-sēro**, *rūl*, *rtum*, 3. v. a. to fasten at certain distances; to set asunder: *talae pedem longae mediocribus intermissis spatulis omnibus locis disseriebantur*, *Caes.* II. *Fig.*: to examine, argue, discuss; to treat of: with *Acc.*: *nervosus qui ista disserunt, treat of these things*, *Cic.*: *quae inter me et Scipionem de amicitia disseriebantur*, *id.*: *nihil de ea re Tiberius apud senatum disseruit, made no mention of*, *Tac.* With *relat. sentence*: *Sall.* With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *malunt disserere, nihil esse in auspiciis*, *Cic.* With *de*: *Scipio triduum disseruit de republica*, *id.* With *contra*: *ratio contra omnia disserendi, the (Socratic) method of questioning everything*, *id.* *Pass. impers.*: *id de quo disseratur*, *id.* *Absol.*: *in disserendo rades*, *id.*

dis-serpo, 3. v. n. to creep about, to spread imperceptibly: *Lucr.*

disserto, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. *freq.* [*dissero*] to discuss, argue, debate; *dispute*, *treat of*: *dic mihi istuc, quod vos dissertatis*, *Pl.*: *vim Romanam pacisque bona dissertans*, *Tac.*

dis-sidēo, *sēdi*, *sessum*, 2. v. n. [*sedeo*] to sit apart, to keep aloof; be distant from: *scepbris nostris*, *Virg.*

II. *Fig.*: to be at variance, to disagree, to think differently: *constr.* with *ab*, *cum*, *inter* and *pron. reflect.*, or *absol.*: with *ab*: *a Pompeio in tantis rebus*, *Cic.* With *inter*: *cupiditates in animis inclusae inter se dissident atque discordant*, *id.* With *cum* (cf. *dissentio*): *cum Cleanthe, doctore suo, quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet*, *id.* With *Dat.*: *virtus dissidens plebi*, *Hor.* *Absol.*: *cum Julia primo concorditer et amore mutuo vixit, mox dissedit, he fell out with her*, *Suet.* 2. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: *to be unlike, different; to differ, disagree*: *nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia*, *Cic.*: *si toga dissidet impar, sits unevenly*, *Hor.*

dissidium, *il*, *n.* [*dissideo*] *dissension*, *disagreement*, *discord*: *ut non dissensione ac dissidio vestro factum esse videatur*, *Cic.* In *plur.*: *id.*

dissignatio, *dissigno*, v. *designatio*, &c.

dis-silio, *ūl*, 4. v. n. [*salio*] to leap or burst asunder, to fly apart: *mucro lectu dissiluit*, *Virg.*: *omne solum*, *Ov.* *Fig.*: *gratia fratrum geminorum dissiluit, was dissolved*, *Hor.*

dis-similis, e, *adj.* *unlike, dissimilar* (opp. to *similis*: cf. *dispar*): *constr.* with the *Gen.*, *Dat.*, with *atque* or *et*, *inter*, or *absol.* With *Gen.*: *artificium hoc ceterorum dissimile*, *Cic.* With *Dat.*: *nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio*, *id.* With *atque* or *et*: *haec consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis aegro, etc.*, *Liv.*: *dissimilis est militum causa et tua*, *Cic.* With *inter*: *dissimiles longe inter se variosque colores*, *Lucr.* *Absol.*: *dissimillimi motus*, *Cic.*

dissimiliter, *adv.* *differently, in a different manner*: *Cic.*: *Liv.*

dissimilitudo, *ōnis*, *f.* [*dissimilis*] *unlikeness, difference*: *sing.*: *Cic.*: *plur.*: *id.*

dissimulanter, *adv.* *dissemblingly, secretly, etc.*: *Cic.*: *Liv.*

dissimulantia, *ae*, *f.* [*dissimulo*] a *dissembling*: *Cic.*

dissimulatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*id.*] a *dissembling, disguising; dissimulation*: *Cic.* 2. *Esp. the Socratic eipaveia*: *id.*

dissimulātor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] a *dissembler, concealer*: *as adj.* with *animus*, *able to disguise* (cf. *dissimulo*), *Sall.*: *Tac.*

dis-simūlo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to feign that a thing is not that which it is (disting. from *simulo*, which is to

feign a thing to be what it actually is not); to dissemble, disguise; to hide, keep secret. With Acc.: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, cloak nothing, Cic.: gaudia, Ov.: deum, veiling his divinity, id. With Acc. and Infin.: dissimulabam me harum sermoni operam dare, pretended not to, Pl. With a relat. clause: Virg. With quasi: dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam, will pretend not to see them, Pl. Absol.: Cic.: Hor. With de: dissimulare de conjuratione, Sall.

dissipabilis, e, adj. [dissipo] that may be dispersed: ignis et aer, Cic.

dissipatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a scattering, dispersing: hic error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. II. destruction, annihilation: interitus et dissipatio corporum, id.

dis-sipo (dissipo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to spread abroad, scatter, disperse: ignis totis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv.: piceum venenum per ossa, Ov. 2. Fig.: famam, to spread abroad, publish, Cic.: curas, to disperse, give them to the winds, Hor.

3. Milit. t. t. to disperse, rout, put to flight: phalangem, Liv.: hostes, Cic. II. to destroy; to squander, dissipate: avitas opes per luxum, Tac. (Festus (s. v. eupat) says, eupat significat facit; unde dissipat, disjicit, et obsipat, objicit, et insipat, inficit.)

dissitus, a, um, Part. [dissero].

dissociabilis, e, adj. [dissocio] Act.: separating, estranging: oceanus, Hor. 2. Pass. that cannot be united; incompatible: res olim dissociabiles miscere, Tac.

dissociatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a separation: Tac.

dis-socio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to separate from fellowship; to disjoin, disunite: dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov.: montes opaca valle, Hor.

2. Fig.: to separate in sentiment; to disunite, set at variance: morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.: barbarorum copias, Tac.

dissolubilis, e, adj. [dissolvo] that may be dissolved or separated: Cic.

dissolut, adv. loosely, unconnectedly: dissolute dicere, demptis conjunctionibus, without connecting particles, Cic. 2. negligently, carelessly: dissolute et turpiter scribere de restitutione alicujus, id.

dissolutio, ōnis, f. [dissolvo] a breaking up, a loosening, dissolving, destroying, dissolution: navigii, Tac.: naturae, Cic. II. Fig.: an abolishing, a destruction: legum omnium, id.

2. a reply, refutation: criminum, id. 3. Of discourse: want of connection, disconnection: id. 4. Of character: weakness: animi, id.: Sen.

dissolutum, i, n. [id.] in rhet. absence of connecting particles: Cic.

dissolutus, a, um, Part. [dissolvo].

II. Adj.: of style: loose, unconnected: nimis dissolutum, ut pervagatum ac vulgare videatur, Cic. 2.

Of character: lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless: cuplo in tantis reipublicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, remiss, id.: (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimusque, at once most careless and most cruel, id. 3. licentious, dissolute: mens luxu dissoluta, Tac.

dis-solvo, solvi, solutum, 3. v. a. to unloose, dissolve, break up: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. Fig.: dissolve frigus, melt away, Hor. 2. Of persons: to release, disengage: obsecro, dissolve jam me, Pl. II. Mercant. t. t. to pay, discharge: dimidiam partem sibi dissolveret, should pay him the half, Cic.: aes alienum or nomen, to pay off a debt, id. Reflect. of persons: quarum (possessionum) amore adducti, dissolvi nullo modo possunt, free themselves from debt, id.

III. Fig.: to dissolve, abolish; abrogate, annul; destroy, remove: societatem, id.: religiones, Liv.: leges, acta Caesaris, Cic. 2. In rhetor. to refute, answer: criminatio tota dissoluta est, id.

dissonus, a, um, adj. (opp. to consonus): dissonant, discordant, confused: clamores, Liv.: questus, Tac.

2. In gen. disagreeing, different: gentes sermone moribusque, Liv.

dis-sors, rtis, adj. of a different fate; not shared with others (opp. to consors): ab omni milite dissors gloria, unshared, Ov.

dis-suadēo, si, sum, 2. v. a. to advise against; dissuade: constr. with acc., acc. and inf., inf. alone, or ne; also with de, and absol.: legem agrariam, to oppose, speak against, Cic.: pacem, Liv.: societatem cum rege Pyrrho iniri dissuasit, advised that an alliance should not be formed, Suet.: with ne (in same sense), C. Gracch. ap. Gell.: quum de captivis (redimendis) dissuasurus esset, Cic. Absol. to speak on the negative side: dissuasimus nos, id.: dissuadente Vercingetorige, Caes.

dissuasio, ōnis, f. [dissuadeo] an advising to the contrary; a dissuasion (rare): rogationis, Cic.

dissuasor, ōris, m. [id.] one who advises to the contrary (rare): Cic.: Liv.

dis-suāvor, 1. v. a. dep. to kiss ardently (v. rare): Q. Cic. ap. Cic. (cf. dis-taedet).

dissulto, 1. v. n. freq. [dissilio] to leap apart, to fly or burst asunder: dissultant ripae, Virg.

dis-sūo, no perf., ūtum, 3. v. a. lit. to unstitch; hence in gen., to open; (rare): sinum, Ov. Fig.: amicitias magis sensim dissuere quam repente praecidere, to unfasten the stitches one by one; to break off gradually, Cic.

dissupo, v. dissipo.

dissutus, a, um, Part. [dissuo].

dis-taedet, 2. v. impers. to tire of, be disgusted with (rare): me cum hoc ipso distaedet loqui, Ter. (Colloq. like dis-pudet, dis-cupio.)

distantiā, ae, f. [disto] lit. a standing apart; distance, remoteness: Plin. 2. Fig.: difference, diversity: Inter eos morum studiorumque, Cic.

distendo (and distenno), di, tum, 3. v. a. to stretch asunder; stretch out, extend: Tityos novem jugeribus distentus erat, Ov.: aciem, Caes. II. Meton.: to swell out, distend, i. e. to fill: ventres, Pl.: ubera cytiso, Virg.

2. to torture by distension: tormento aliquem, Suet. III. Fig.: in duo pariter bella curas hominum, to divide, Liv.

distenno, v. distendo, ad init.

(1) **distentus**, a, um, Part. [distendo]. II. Adj.: filled, full: distentus ac madens, Suet.: distentius uber, Hor.

(2) **distentus**, a, um, Part. [distineo].

dis-termīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to separate by a boundary, to divide (rare): quas (stellas) intervallum binas determinat unum, Cic. poet.

distichon, i, n. = διστίχον, a poem of two verses, a distich: Suet.

di-stimūlo, 1. v. a. to goad through: Fig.: bona, to waste, consume: Pl.

distinctē, adv. distinctly, clearly: articulatum distincteque dicere, Cic.

II. elegantly, handsomely: apto et distincte et orate dicere, id.

distinctio, ōnis, f. [distinguo] a distinguishing, distinction: harum rerum facili est et expedita distinctio, Cic.

2. Meton.: a difference: nulla in vis distinctio, id. II. In rhetor. and gramm.: a separation, division in discourse; also a mark of separation, a stop or point: id. 2. A figure of speech: a distinction between the same word repeated in a different sense, or between two allied words: ejusdem verbi crebrius positi quaedam distinctio, id.

distinctus, a, um, Part. [distinguo].

II. Adj.: separate, distinct: dignitatis gradus, Cic. 2. marked at different points, ornamented (esp. with gems or anything analogous); adorned: urbs delubris distincta spatiiisque communibus, id.: pocula gemmis distincta, id.: caelum astris distinctum et ornatum, studded, spangled, id. Fig.: oratio artificio quodam et expolitione distincta, set off, id. Of the speaker himself; elegant, id.

distinctus, ūs, m. [id.] a distinguishing, distinction; a difference (rare): Tac.

dis-tīnēo, tīnēō, tentum, 2. v. a. [teneo] to hold or keep asunder; to separate, divide: tigna plenis utriusque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Caes.: duo freta Isthmos, Ov.

2. In gen.: to hinder, prevent: victoriam, Caes.: rem, Liv. 3. Milit. t. t. to prevent (troops) from uniting or acting together: legiones a praesidio interclusas flumen distinebat, Caes. II. Fig.: to prevent the concentration of thought; to distract,

perplex: distineor et divellor dolore, Cic.: in multitudine iudiciorum et novis legibus distineri, id. Esp. in p. part. distentus, distracted, engaged: tot tantisque negotiis, Cic.: circa summa scelera, Tac.

di-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. Lit.: to mark off; hence, to separate, divide, part: onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem, Ov. 2. Fig.: to distinguish, discriminate: ea (crimina) distinguere ac separare, Cic.: fortes ignavosque, Tac.: vero falsum, false from true, Hor. Pass. impers.: quid inter naturam et rationem intersit, non distinguitur, Cic. II. In rhetor. and gramm.: to mark the pauses, to punctuate: Incidit has (voces) et distinxit in partes, id. III. to set off, decorate, adorn: racemos purpureo colore, tinge here and there, Hor. Fig.: orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *στίχω*, *στίχ-ω*; Lat. *in-stinc-tus*, *in-stig-o*; Goth. *stik-s*. There is, apparently, a different *stinguo*, whence *extinguo*, q. v.]

di-sto, no perf. nor sup., 1. v. n. to stand apart, to be separate, distant: quantum summa labra (fossae) distabant, Caes.: multum sidera inter se distant, Cic. 2. Of time: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, how far removed he is from, Hor. II. Fig.: of quality: to differ, be different: ut distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre videatur, Cic. Foll. by *dat.*: infido scurrae distabit amicus, Hor. Impers.: distat, sumasne pudenter an raplas, there is a difference, id.

dis-tor-ueo, torui, tortum, 2. v. a. to turn different ways; to twist, distort (rare): os, Ter.: oculos, Hor. 2. Meton.: to torment, torture: Suet.

distortio, ōnis, f. [distorqueo] a distorting, contortion: Cic.

distortus, a, um, Part. [distorqueo]. II. Adj.: distorted, misshapen, deformed: distortus ejecta lingua, Cic.: distortis cruribus, crooked-legged, Hor. Fig.: genus enuntiandi distortius, more perverse, unseemly, Cic.

distractio, ōnis, f. [distrabo] a pulling asunder: dividing, separating: humanorum animorum, Cic. 2. Fig.: dissension, discord: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, id.

distractus, a, um, Part. [distrabo]. As a dj.: divided (v. rare): et divisor inter se ac distractor, Lucr. No adv.

dis-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to drag or pull asunder, tear in pieces: to separate forcibly, divide: corpus quod Urini distrahere non possit, Cic.: Liv.: turbatis distractus equis, Virg.: ut aciem ejus distrahi paterentur, to be broken up, Caes. 2. Mercant. t. t. to sell in parcels, to retail: coemendo quaedam tantum ut plura postea distraheret, Suet. II. Fig.: to part asunder, separate: esp. with ref. to things closely united: qui haec natura

cohaerentia opinione distraxerint, Cic.: ista (utile et honestum) distrahere, id. Transf., controversias (like dirimere), to settle, id. 2. to estrange, alienate: aliquem ab aliquo, id. 3.

to distract, perplex, harass: in contrarias sententias distrahitur animus, id.: quum Tiberium anceps cura distraheret, Tac.: res publica distracta lacerataque, harassed and torn, Liv.

4. to thwart, frustrate (as it were, pull to pieces): subiicitur L. Metellus, qui hanc rem distrahat, i. e. prevent anything from being done, Caes.

dis-trāho, ōis, ctum, 3. v. a. to divide, distribute: argentum, Ter.: partitendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit, Caes.: copias in tres partes, id.: (cibus) a corde in totum corpus distribuitur per venas, Cic.: Numidas in hiberna in proximis Thessalis urbibus, Liv. Of the distributing of a service or liability among several: quod civitatibus aequaliter esset distributum, Cic. 2. Of abstract objects: rationem in quinque partes distribui debere, distributed under five heads, id.

distribūtō, adv. orderly, methodically (rare): neque distincte neque distribute scribere, Cic.

distribūtio, ōnis, f. [distribuo] a division, distribution: invidiae et criminum, Cic. In plur.: id. As a fig. of speech: id.

distribūtus, a, um, Part. [distribuo].

districtus, a, um, Part. [distingo].

II. Adj.: distracted; occupied, engaged, busy: iudicio districtus atque obligatus, Cic.: accipiti contentione, id.: Hor. Comp.: nunquam me a causis et iudiciis districtiorem fuisse, Cic. 2. strict, severe: districtior accusator, Tac. (Hence Fr. *détoit*.)

di-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. to stretch or draw in different directions; to stretch out (rare): radialis rotarum districti pendent, Virg. II. to distract, harass, engage: Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv.

dis-trunco, 1. v. a. to cut asunder: aliquem medium, Pl.

disturbātio, ōnis, f. [disturbo] destruction: Corinthi, Cic.

dis-turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to drive asunder, to separate by violence; to throw into disorder, disturb: vidistis contionem gladiis disturbari, broken up, Cic. II. to demolish, destroy: aedes, Lucr.: domum meam, Cic.: opera, Caes. 2. Fig.: to upset, thwart, ruin: at nunc disturba quas statulisti machinas, Pl.: vitae societatem, Cic.: rem, to hinder, prevent, id.: nuptias, Ter.

disyllābus (diss.), a, um, adj. = *δισύλλαβος*, dissyllabic: Quint.

ditesco, 3. v. n. incept. [dit-stem of *dis*, v. *dives*] to grow rich (poet.): Lucr.: Hor.

dithyrambicus, a, um, adj. = *δισθύραμβικος*, dithyrambic: poema, Cic.

dithyrambus, i, m. = *δισθύραμβος* a dithyramb, dithyrambic poem (in honour of Bacchus): Cic.: Hor.

ditiae, arum, f. [dis = dives], wealth: Pl.

ditio, v. diclo.

ditō, avi, 1. v. a. [dis = dives] to enrich: socios praemiis belli, Liv.: mo benignitas tua ditavit, Hor. Reflect.: rex ipse ditari studebat, to enrich himself, Liv. Fig.: quum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit, has enriched their native language, Hor.

diū, adv. [same root as *dies*] by day (in this sense only with noctu, and rare): noctuque et diu, Pl. II. a long time, a long while, long: diu multumque scriptitare, Cic.: saepe diuque, Hor.: Stoi diu mansuros aiunt animos; semper, negant, Cic.: haud diu, Ter. Comp.: quanto diutius considero, tanto mihi res videtur obscurior, Cic.: oft. = longer than one ought, too long: ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, Caes. Sup.: diutissime, Cic. III. long since, a great while ago: scelus, inquam, factum est jam diu antiquum et vetus, Pl.: Is ex Anactorio huc commigravit in Calydonem haud diu, not long ago, Ter.

diurnus, a, um, adj. [dies] pertaining to a day, daily: mercede diurna conductum, Hor.: aetatis fata diurna, of only one day, Ov.: diurnis urbis actis mandare, to insert in the city journals, Tac.: and subst.: diurna, orum, n. pl.: diaries, records: populi Romani, id.: also in sing.: Juv. Diurnus cibus, daily allowance, rations, Liv. Subst.: diurnum, i, n. (cf. *diarium*): Suet.

II. by day, the day's (opp. to nocturnus): spatium, Cic.: lumen, Lucr.: stella, the morning-star, Pl.: currus, the chariot of the sun, Ov. (Hence It. *giorno*; Fr. *jour*.)

dius, a, um, v. divus.

diūtīnē, adv. long, a long time. diutine uti, Pl.

diūtīnus, a, um, adj. [diu] lasting, long: (supplicium) longum diutinum, Pl.: servitus, Cic.: laetatio, Caes.

diūtīus, diūtīssimē, v. diu.

diuturnitas, ātis, f. [diuturnus] length of time, long duration. With Gen.: temporis, lapse of time, Cic.: belli, Caes. Absol.: Cic.

diuturnus, a, um, adj. [diu] of long duration, lasting, long: quid putet in rebus humanis diuturnum? Cic.: bellum, id.: labor, Caes. Comp.: molestiae, of longer duration, Cic.

diva, ae, v. divus.

di-vārico, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to spread asunder, to stretch apart (rare): Cic.

di-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. v. a. to pluck or pull asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate violently: res a natura copulatas divellere, Cic.: corpus, Ov.: suos artus morsu, Ov. Fig.: commoda civium, Cic.: affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat, be destroyed, id.

II. to tear away, separate, remove: ab his membra divelli ac distrahi, id.: nec malis divulsus querimonis amor, undisturbed, Hor.: aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Of persons: to estrange: qui a me mel servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, id.

di-vendo, no perf., ditum, 3. v. a. to sell piecemeal, in different parcels (rare): bona, Cic.: praedam, Liv.

di-verbēro, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. lit., to whip asunder: hence, to strike asunder; to cut, cleave, divide: volucres auras sagitta, Virg.

di-verbium, n., n. [verbum] the dialogue of a comedy: Liv.

diversē (divorse), adv. in different ways, hither and thither, differently: curae meum animum divorse trahunt, Ter. Comp. pauci paulo diversius considerant, more widely scattered, Sall. Sup. fig. diversissime affici, to feel very differently, Suet.

diversitas, ātis, f. [diversus] contrariety, contradiction, disagreement (between two or more different things; whereas varietas is between stages or aspects of the same thing): mira diversitate naturae, Tac. 2. diversity, difference: consiliorum, id.

diversorium: v. deversorium.

diversus (divorsus) a, um, Part. [diverto]. II. Adj.: turned different ways; opposite, contrary: diversaeque ad suum quisque bellum profisciscuntur, Liv.: iter a proposito diversum, Caes.: diversam aciem constituit, id.: duo cinguli maxime inter se diversi, most widely separated (the two polar circles), Cic. Fig.: diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Caes.: diversa sequentes, having different pursuits, Hor. 2. apart, separate: diversae state, Pl.: diversi pugnabant, Caes.: ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, Liv.: age diversos, drive them in different directions, Virg.: sunt ea innumera-bilia, quae a diversis emebantur, by various individuals, Cic. 3. inimically opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions: certa igitur cum illo, qui a te totus diversus est, id.: regio ab se diversa, Liv.: acies, Tac. Of things diametrically opposed to each other: res diversissimae, Sall. 4. Fig.: different, unlike (having nothing in common): diversa ac dissimilis pars, Cic.: ut par ingenio, ita morum diversus, Tac. (Hence Fr. divers.)

di-vertō (vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. n. to turn or go different ways: to part, separate (in verb fin. v. rare): Ulp.

II. Fig.: to differ: divortunt mores virginis longe ac lupae, Pl.

dives, itis (also dis, dite: v. Infr. II.), adj. (Nom. and Acc. of neutr. plur. do not occur: Abl. sing. usu. divite: less freq. diviti), rich (esp. with ref. to treasures; whereas locuples includes landed and other property): pauperemque dives me petit, Hor.:

solos sapientes esse divites, Cic. With Abl.: dives agris, numis, Hor.: bubus, Ov. With Gen.: dives pecoris niveli, Virg.: artium, Hor. 2. Meton. of things: rich, sumptuous, splendid, precious: Cic.: ager, Virg.: mensae, Hor.: insulae, islands of the best, id.: templum donis dives, Liv. II.

Form, dis, neutr. dite (chiefly poet.: not in prose till Aug. per.): dis quidem esses, Ter.: ditia domus, Hor.: ditem hostem, Liv.: dites familiae nobilium, Tac. Comp.: divitior, Cic.: ditior (less common, exc. in Hor.): Liv.: Hor. Sup.: divitissimus, Cic.: ditissimus, Virg.: Caes.: Liv. [Prob. from div, to shine, the root of divus, deus: dis is a contraction of dives.]

di-vexo, 1. v. a. to pull or rend asunder; to destroy (rare): omnia divexare et diripere, Cic. II. Fig.: to vex, trouble: Suet.

dividia, ae, f. [divido] division; dissension, discord (prae-class.): horum dividiae et discordiae, Att. II. care, trouble, vexation: nam quod tibi est aegre, idem mihi est dividiae, Pl.

di-vido, visl, visum, (perf. sync. divisisse, Hor.) 3. v. a. to part asunder, separate, divide (viz., a whole into parts, so that the parts may be separate and distinguishable; different from partiri, which is to divide a whole so that the parts may bear a definite proportion to each other): omne animal secari ac dividi potest, Cic.: hunc liberta securi divisit medium, cleft him in two, Hor.: muros, to break through, Virg.

2. Meton. (= distribuere): to divide among several; to distribute, apportion: agros, Cic.: Liv. So of distributing troops: equitatum in omnes partes, to send in all directions, Caes.: exercitum omnem passim in civitates, Liv. With Dat.: agros viritim civibus, Cic.: loca praefectis, Liv. With cum: praemia mecum, share, Ov. Absol.: non divides, Pl.

3. Like distrahere and divendere: to sell piecemeal, in parcels: Suet.

4. Fig.: of abstract objects: dividere et explanare ambigua, Cic.: animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, casts his thoughts now this way, now that, Virg.: sententiam, to divide a vote, embracing two objects (so that each might be voted for separately), Cic. Particularly, of the parts of a discourse, or in the logical treatment of a subject: to distribute: Cic. 5. Poet.: to break up, dissolve, destroy: nostrum concentum, Hor. II. to keep apart, separate from: flumen Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes.: seniores a junioribus divisit, Cic.: (Italiam) longa procul longis via dividit invia terris, severs from thee, keeps distant, Virg. 2. Fig.: to distinguish: legem bonam a mala, Cic. III. Poet. of playing and singing together: cithara carmina divides, fill in the song with the notes of the lyre, Hor. [On etym. v. video.]

dividūus, a, um, adj. [divido] divisible: omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum est, Cic. 2. divided, separated: munus, Hor.: luna, a half-moon, Ov. Fig.: dividuum (me) tenent alter et alter amor, id.

divinatio, ōnis, f. [divino] the faculty of foreseeing, predicting, divination: Cic. II. Legal t. t. the selecting of a prosecutor to conduct a criminal cause (v. Smith's Ant. 139): Quint.

divinē, adv. through divine power: Pl. II. by divine inspiration, prophetically: divine praesensa et praedicta, Cic. III. in a superhuman, admirable manner: divinely, admirably: divine Plato 'escam malorum' appellat voluptatem, id.

divinitas, ātis, f. [divinus] god-head, divinity: Cic. Of the deified Romulus: Liv.: of Augustus: Suet.

II. power of divining, divination: Cic. III. divine quality, godlike excellence: id.

divinicus, adv. [id.] from heaven, by divine providence: non partum per nos, sed divinitus ad nos delatum, Cic.: divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus, providentially, Liv.: Virg. II. by inspiration, prophetically: Pl. III. divinely, admirably, excellently: quae philosophi (Platonis) divinitus ferunt esse dicta, Cic.

divino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [divinus] to foresee, divine; predict, prophesy: non equidem hoc divinavi, Cic.: ut nihil boni divinet animus, Liv. Absol.: divinare mihi donat Apollo, gives me the faculty of divining, Hor.

divinus, a, um, adj. [divus] pertaining to a deity, divine: numen, Cic.: ratione ac mente divina, divine intelligence, id.: stirps, Virg.: origo, Liv.: non sine ope divina bellum gerere, Caes.: divinissima dona, most worthy of a deity, Cic.: res divina, divine worship, sacrifice: Pl.: Cic.: less freq. in plur.: divinae res, id. In plur. also in gen. for religious affairs: Caes.: Cic. Also, divina verba, a form of prayer: Cato: religiones (opp. t. fides humana), Liv.

2. Along with humanus, as a comprehensive expression: all things, human and divine, earthly and heavenly, things of every kind (cf. di hominesque under deus): dedunt se, divina humanae omnia, Pl.: Liv.: res, Cic. (But in the definition of philosophia by scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, the term divinae res may be taken to denote nature, physics, as distinguished from humanae res, morals: id. So in law, divinae res signifies natural laws, in opp. to humanae res, positive laws: id.) II. divinely inspired, prophetic: aliquid praesagens atque divinum, id.: vates, Hor. With Gen.: imbrum imminetum, prophetic of, foretelling (as trans. adj.), id. Subst. divinus, i, m. a soothsayer, diviner, prophet: Cic.:

Liv. III. *superhuman, admirable, unrivalled*: ingenio esse divino, Cic.: Id. *Comp.*: ratione nihil est in homine divinius, Id.

divisio, ōnis, f. [divido] a division, separation: Just. II. *partition, distribution*: agrorum, Tac. III. *Fig.*: logical or rhetorical division: Id. *Esp.* the laying out of a subject in the order of treatment: hac divisione duo praetermissa sunt, Id.

divisor, ōris, m. [id.] a divider: App. 2. *a distributor*: Italiae, Cic. *Esp.*: a person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors: Id.: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. s. v. ambitus, 18).

divisus, a, um, Part. [divido]. II. *Adj.*: divided, separated: *Comp.* divisor, Lucr.

divisus, ūs, m. [id.] a dividing: division (only in *Dat.*): quanta Macedonia esset, quam divisus facillis, Liv.

divitiae, arum, f. plu. [dives] riches, wealth (opp. to paupertas): Pl.: Cic.: Hor. *Proverb.*: superare Crassum divitiis, i. e. to be immensely rich, Cic. *Meton.*: templum inclutum divitiis, by costly offerings, Liv.: demite divitias, rich ornaments, Ov.: divitiae peregrinae, foreign displays of wealth, Hor. *Fig.*: in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi, Cic.

divortium, ii, n. [diverto] a separation, esp. a divorce: Cic.: Suet.

II. *Meton.*: a point of separation, a place where a road divides: itinerum, Liv.: aquarum, a watershed, whence streams run different ways: Cic. *Fig.*: ex communi sapientium Jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, divisions, varieties, Id.

divulgatus, a, um, Part. [divulgo]. II. *Adj.*: widespread, common: magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus, unimportant and common, Cic.

di-vulgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to spread among the people, make common: publish, divulge: librum, Cic.: consilium, Caes.: aliquid turpi fama, Tac.

divulsus, a, um, Part. [divello].

divum, i, n. [v. dies] the sky: sub divo, like sub Jove, under the open sky, in the open air, Cic.: sub divum rapere, to hurry into broad daylight, Hor.

divus and **divus**, a, um, adj. [same root as deus, q. v.] pertaining to a deity, divine (rare as adj.): dia de clade, i. q. deorum, Lucr. 2. *Subst.*: divus (rarely, divus), i, m. (*Gen. plu. usu. divum*); and diva (dia), ae, f. a god, a goddess, a deity: si divus, si diva esset, Liv.: divi boni, benignant or propitious, Hor.: mortaliu' decuit violari vulnere divum? Virg. II. *Meton.*: godlike, divine, by hyperbole to designate uncommon excellence: dia Camilla, Virg.: sententia Catonis, admirable, Hor. After the

Aug. period, two ordinary epithet for a deceased Roman emperor: Suet.

do, dēdi, dātum, dāro (also dānit, Pl.: dānunt, Id.: *Subj.*: dūm etc., Ter.: dāne=dasne, Pl.), i. v. a. to put, place: aliquem ad terram, Liv.: hanc mihi in manum dat, Ter.: hostes in fugam dederunt, Caes.: se in viam dare, to betake oneself, Cic. *Poet.*: levis retro dabat aura capillos, tossed back, Ov.: corpora dantur in altos rogos, Id. 2.

With two datives (i. e. *dat. of ind. object*, and *laudis, criminis, vitio, etc.*): to impute, attribute anything as a merit, crime, fault, etc.: summam laudem alicui vitio et culpae dare, Cic.: also without *dat. of person expr.*, hoc vitio datur, this is blamed, Ter. II. *to give*, to give away; grant, permit; give up, resign; bestow, furnish, afford, assign, offer, etc. (opp. to accipere, etc.): ex beneficiis ultro citro datis acceptis, Cic.: arbitrum Nolanis et Neapolitanis de finibus a senatu datum, appointed, Id.: literas (ad aliquem), to write to one, Id.: literas ad aliquem alicui dare, to give one a letter to deliver ('to post it'), Id.: and (the bearer being the subject of the verb) to deliver a letter, Id.: dare poenas, to pay a penalty, to suffer punishment (the word in the *Dat.* representing the person to whom atonement or satisfaction is made), Ov.: datque animum in luctus (for luctui), succumbis to grief, Id.: dare auctoritatem alicui, to countenance or encourage, Cic.: dare operam, lit. to give labour; hence, to take pains, do all one can, etc.: virtuti opera danda est, Id.: dabat operam ut Dumnorigem in officio contineret, Caes.: dabimusque diva tura benignis, offer, Hor.: studia annos septem dedit, devoted, Id.: in altum vela dabant, were sailing out into the open sea, Virg.: and *fig.*: ad id vela do, I direct my efforts to that point, Cic.: prout res se daret, according to the course of events, Liv.: frena dare, to allow a horse to run at full speed, Ov.: ingentem fugam stragemque dedissent, would have occasioned, Liv.: dare nomina, to enlist, Cic.: fons rivo dare nomen idoneus, worthy of giving name to, Hor.: dare manus, to acknowledge oneself beaten; to yield, surrender, Nep.: Cic.: terga dare (usu. *vertere*), to flee, Liv.: Ov.: dare fabulam=docere fabulam, to exhibit, produce a play: Cic.: Ter.: verba, to impose upon, cheat: Pl.: Cic. 2. *Poet.* with *infin.*: da mihi fallere, enable me to cheat, Hor. III. In law: do, dico, addico, a formula used by the praetor: viz. do, in the granting of judges, actions, exceptions, etc.: dico, in pronouncing sentence: addico, in adjudging property in dispute: Varr.: called the tria verba, Ov. 2. In logic: to grant a proposition: Cic. IV. *to give up to; to do in consideration of, to humour*: Caere hospitio Vestalium cultisque dils, Liv.: ut con-

cessisti illum sonatui, sic da hunc populo, Cic. 2. With *pron. reflect.*: to give oneself up, to devote, dedicate oneself: dedit se regibus, Id.: se populo ac coronae, to present oneself before, Id. V. *to announce, tell, communicate*: da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Id. *Poet.*: in pass.=narratur, dicitur, fertur, etc.: seu plus Aeneas eripuisse datur, Ov. [Cf. Skr. dā; Gr. δά-voς, δέ-δω-vai, δέ-δω-ν; Lat. da-tor, da-n-o, do-nu-m. The u in duim, etc., either belongs to a sister-form of the root, or arose out of o. The -do which appears in abdo, condo, credo, etc., seems to come not from da, to give, like the -do in reddo, but from dha, to put (Skr. dhā), whence Gr. τι-θη-μι. The Romans apply. confounded these two roots.]

doceō, cūl, ctum, 2 v. a. to teach, instruct: const. with double Acc.: aliquem artem, to teach anyone an art, Cic.: literas, Id.: elementa, Hor. In pass. with one Acc.: With Acc. followed by *Infin.*: ut doceam Rullum posthac in his saltem tacere rebus, Cic.: and ellipt.: aliquem equo, armis, to teach anyone to ride, to use arms, etc., Liv. With simple Acc. of pers.: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. With simple Acc. of thing: coepit studiose omnia docere, educare, ita uti si esset filia, Ter.: aliquid, Caes. 2. *to show, inform, point out*: with Acc. and *Infin.*: unam esse spem salutis docent, they point out, Id.: dum doceo insanire omnes, while I prove to you that all are mad, Hor. With *de*: de ejus injuriis judices docere, give the judges information concerning, Cic. With a *relat. or interrog. sentence*: doceant eum, qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit, Id.: docuit cur, etc., Id. *Abstr.*: quum doceo et explano, Id. 3. Specially, docere fabulam, lit. to teach a play (to the actors); hence, to bring out, exhibit: minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam il, qui multas docuerant (Plautus et Naevius), Id. [The root is seen also in δίδασκω (for δι-δάσκω).]

dochmius, ii, m. = δόχμιος (sc. ποίησις), the dochmiac foot in poetry, — — | — — | — : Cic.

docilis, e, adj. [doceo] easily taught, docile: belua docilis et humanis moribus assueta, Cic. *Poet.* with *Gen.*: docilis modorum vatis Horati, versed in the measures of, Hor. *Fig.*: capilli tractabile, Ov. *Comp.*: judex docilior et intentior, ready to listen and learn, Quint. No sup.

docilitas, ātis, f. [docilis] aptness for being taught, docility: Cic.

doctē, adv. learnedly, skilfully (rare). *Comp.*: Hor. 2. shrewdly, cunningly: Pl.

doctor, ōris, m. [doceo] a teacher, instructor: Cic.: Hor.

doctrina, ae, f. [id.] teaching, instruction: Cic.: doctrina vim promo-

vet insitam, education, Hor. II. *erudition, learning*: doctrinae sese dediderunt, devoted themselves to learning, Cic.: in pl., Graecis doctrinis eruditus, different branches of learning, id.: with defining Gen.: dicendi, rhetoric, id.

doctus, a, um, Part. [doceo]. II. Adj.: learned, skilled, versed, experienced: constr. usu. with Gen.: fandi doctissima Cymodocea, Virg.: Graecorum linguae doctissimus, Hor. Poet. with Acc.: (Maecenas) docto sermones utriusque linguae, id. With Inf.: doctus sagittas tendere Sericas, skilled to aim, id. With prep.: ad delinquendum doctior, Ov. Meton.: frontes, learned, i.e. poetic brows, Hor.: vox, Ov. 2. (In Pl. and Ter.): knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle: malum, callidum, doctum, Pl.

documen, inis, v documentum, inis.

dōcūmentum, i, n. (also dōcūmen, Lucr.) [docco] a lesson, example; a pattern, warning; a proof, specimen. With Gen.: P. Rutillus documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, Cic.: Liv. With dependent clause: documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, to learn (by the fate of others), Cic.: quantum in bello fortuna posset, Jam ipsi essent documento, they were themselves a proof, Caes.: documenta damus qua simus origine nati, we show, Ov.: documentum esse, ne quis fidei Romanae confidat, it was a warning to all not to trust the faith of Rome, Liv. Absol.: singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento, Caes.: sicut lugubre ita insigne, a warning no less melancholy than memorable, Liv.

dōdrans, antis, m. [dequadrans, lit. less one-fourth] three-fourths: alienus aedifici reliquum dodrantem cinere, Cic. As a measure of length, nine inches: Suet.

dogma, ātis, n. = δόγμα, a philosophical tenet, doctrine, dogma: Cic.

dōlābra, ae, f. [dolo] an axe, pick-axe: as a milit. implement: Liv.

dōlens, entis, Part. [doleo]. II. Adj. causing pain, painful: nil dolentius, Ov.

dōlenter, adv. painfully, with sorrow: dolenter hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic. Comp.: id.

dōlēo, āi, itum, (doliturus, Liv.: Hor.) 2. v. n. and a. to feel pain, suffer pain, smart with pain: ita nunc doleo, I am in such pain, Pl.: of things: to pain, ache: pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. Impers.: mihi dolet, quum ego vapulo, Pl. II. Fig.: of personal subjects: to grieve for, be sorry for; deplore, lament. With Acc.: meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. With dependent sentence: inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, not to feel hurt at being outdone, id. With simple Inf. (poet.): vincti dolentem Herculem, Hor. With

Abl.: laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. With de or ex: de Hortensio to certo scio dolere, id.: quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, Caes. With quod, quia, or si: doliturus, si placeant spe deterius nostra, I shall be chagrined if... Hor. Absol.: ahi nescis quam doleam, Ter.

2. Of subjects not personal: to give pain. With Dat.: animus mihi dolet, Pl. Impers.: it pains me, I am grieved: mihi dolebit, non tibi, si quid ego stulte fecero, id. Absol.: dolet dictum, Ter. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Ital. doglia; Fr. deuil.)

dōllāris, e, adj. [dolum] of a cask: anus, pot-bellied, Pl.

dōlōlum, i, n. dim. [dolum] a small cask: Liv.

dōlūm, ii, n. a very large jar: Hor.: de dolo haurire, to draw wine from the jar, to drink new wine, Cic. Proverb.: in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolum, talk in vain, Pl. [Perh. cogn. with dolare.]

dōlo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to chip with an axe, to hew: robur, Cic. Fig.: fuste, to cudgel soundly, Hor.: opus, sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic.: hodie hunc dolum dolamus, contrive, devise, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

dōlo or **dōlon**, ōnis, m. = δόλον, a staff with a sharp iron point; a sword-stick: Suet. Meton.: a fly's sting: Phaedr. 2. the fore-toprail: Liv.

dōlor, ōris, m. [doleo] pain, smart, ache (pain as opp. to pleasure, voluptas): voluptas expetenda, fugiendus dolor, Cic. II. Fig.: distress, sorrow, anguish, grief; vexation, chagrin, etc. (opp. to laetitia, etc.): dolor (est) aegritudo crucians, id.: magno esse Germanis dolori Ariovisti mortem, Caes.: an potius mediter finire dolores, the pangs of love, Hor. 2. indignation, resentment: justus, just resentment, Tac.: Cic. III. Meton.: a grief, i. e. an object or cause of grief: Ov. 2. In rhetor.: passionate expression, pathos: Cic.

dōlōsē, adv. craftily, deceitfully: Pl.: Cic.

dōlōsus, a, um, adj. [dolos] crafty, cunning, deceitful (rare): conservus, Pl.: muller, Hor. With Inf.: amici, ferre jugum pariter dolosi, too cunning to share the yoke (of adversity), id. Poet.: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, deceitful, treacherous, id.

dōlus, i, m. orig. a device, artifice: hence, in the older, and esp. the jurid. lang., in connection with malus, the proper legal phrase for deliberate fraud or dishonesty: quum quaereretur, quid esset Dolus malus? respondebat; quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. 2. Without malus: deceit, deception, stratagem: dolos versare, Virg.: consilio etiam additus dolus, Liv.: per dolum atque insidias, Caes. [Cf. Gr. δόλος and δέλεαρ.]

dōmābilis, e, adj. [domo] tamable;

able to be subjugated (poet.): Cantaber, Hor.

dōmesticātim, adv. [domesticus] in the house, at home: Suet.

dōmesticus, a, um, adj. [domus] pertaining to the house: parietes, Cic.: vestis, a garment to wear in the house, id.: in adv. sense, domesticus otior, at home, Hor. II. Meton.: pertaining to one's family; domestic, household: in luctu domestico, Cic.: praedones, id.: clades, Liv. 2. Subst.: domesticus, orum, m. plu. the members of a family, inmates of a household: Cic.: Liv. Also, family domestic, household slaves: Suet. III. Esp. opp. to foreign or public: domestic, native, belonging to one's own country; private: domesticae copiae rei frumentariae, produced at home, Caes.: bellum, civil war, id.: castra domestica = praetoria cohorts, Juv.: gentilius domesticaeque virtutes, Cic.: Furiae, indwelling, haunting, id.: domestica facta celebrare, of their own country, Hor.

dōmī, adv. v. domus.

dōmīclium, ii, n. [domus] a man's usual place of residence; a dwelling, abode, home: Cic.: Caes. II. Fig.: nulla alia in civitate, ullum domicilium libertas habet, Cic.: Lacedaemone esso honestissimum domicilium senectutis, id. [From domus and cel in cel-are, to cover, hide. Cf. καλ-ία and cella.]

dōmīna, ae (Abl. plur. only domīnis), f. [dominus] the mistress of a family = hera, materfamilias: Pl.: Ter. 2. In gen. a mistress, lady: sit sane fors domina campi, Cic.: juncti currum dominae subiere leones, i. e. of Cybele, Virg. II. Esp. as the appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family: Suet. 2. Poet. = wife: Virg.: Ov. (Hence It. donna: Sp. doña, duēña; Fr. dame: also Sp. dim. doncella; Fr. demoiselle: and, from it, Eng. damsel.)

dōmīnans, antis, Part. [dominor]. II. As adj.: prevailing; dominantia nomina, current, literal; not figurative, Hor. Comp.: Lucr.

dōm nātio, ōnis, f. [id.] rule, dominion; esp. absolute dominion, tyranny, despotism (thus disting. from regnum and imperium: opp. to libertas): Cic.: Liv.: Tac. In plur.: Cic. Fig.: rationis, id.

dōm nātor, ōris, m. [id.] ruler, lord: rerum Deus, Cic.

dōmīnātrix, icis, f. [id.] a female ruler, mistress (rare): caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic.

dōmīnātus, ūs, m. [id.] rule, command; esp. absolute rule, sovereignty, tyranny (cf. dominatio): Cic.: Caes. In plur.: Cic. Fig.: cupiditatum, id.: omnium rerum, id.

dōm nīcus, a, um, adj. [dominus] pertaining to a lord or master (rare): habitationes, Col. II. Under the empire, imperial: res, Cod. Just. Subst. domnicum, i, n. a collection

of poems by the emperor Nero: Suet. (Hence It. *domenica*; Fr. *dimanche*.)

dōm.n.um, *ll. n.* [id.] a feast, banquet (v. rare): Cic.

dōmīnor, *atūs, i. v. n. dep.* [id.] to have dominion, bear rule, domineer: imperare quam plurimis, pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic.: ab his interfecti inter quos dominari consueverant, Caes.: Ov. Fig. of inanimate and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solem dominari putat, to be lord of all, Cic.: mare, prevails, Tac. 2. Pass.: to be ruled: o domus antiqua, heu, quam dispari dominare domino! Enn. In Cic.

dōmīnus, *l. m.* [domo] a master, possessor, proprietor, owner: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic.: brevis, short-lived possessor, Hor. 2. In gen.: a master, lord, ruler, chief (freq. with the implied notion of unlawful or despotic power): hic est dominus populi quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, Cic. Fig.: liberator se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, terrore et metu, Id. Poet. sometimes as adj.: dominae manus, masterful; having right of ownership, Ov.

II. Esp.: with or without convivi or epuli (like rex): the master of a feast, the entertainer, host: Cic.: Liv. 2. a title of the emperors: Suet. 3. a term of endearment; lord and master, Ov. 4. As an address like our Sir: Suet. (Hence Sp. *don*; Fr. *dame* in *vidame* = vice-dominus.)

dōmīporta, *ae, f.* [domus porto] she that carries her house on her back: of the snail, Poet. ap. Cic.

dōmīto, *i. v. a. freq.* [domo] to tame, break in (rare): boves, Virg. Poet.: currus, i. e. a team, Id. (Hence Fr. *dompter*.)

dōmītor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a tamer, breaker: equorum, Cic.: Virg. 2. Meton.: a subduer, vanquisher, conqueror: Persarum, Cic.: belli externi, Tac.

dōmītrix, *icls, f.* [id.] she who tames, subdues (rare): equorum, Virg. Poet.: domitrix ferarum clava, i. e. the conquering club of Hercules, Ov.

dōmītūra, *ae, f.* [id.] a taming; bound, Col.

dōm tus, *a, um, Part.* [domo].

dōmītus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a taming: quadrupedum, Cic.

dōmo, *ai, itum, i. v. a.* to tame, to break in: feras beluas, Cic. 2. Trans.: to subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer: nationes, Id.: domita nomen ab Africa lucratus rediit, from the subjugation of Africa, Hor.: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, wear out, Ov.: domitas habere libidines, under control, Cic.: virtus omnia domuerat, had surmounted all obstacles, Sall. (Cf. Gr. *δου-άω*; Goth. *ga-tam-jan*, Eng. *tame*, Germ. *zähm*.)

dōmus, *ūs and i, f.* a house, home: (respecting the construction of Roman houses, v. Smith's Ant. 142 seqq.). Gen.

In the comic poets only, domi: but, since Varro, domus. Dat.: domo (for the more usual domui), Hor.: contr. domu, Lucr. Abl. usually domo: domu (v. rare): Pl. Plur. Nom. only domus.

Gen. domorum and domuum. Dat. and Abl. only domibus. Acc. usually domos: but MSS. often vary between domos and domus. (The form domus is, however, certain.) 2. Adverbial forms: domi (Locative Case), at home, in the house (often opp. to foris): Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: with meae, tuae, suae; at my house, at thy house, etc.: Ter.: Cic.: domi habere aliquid, to have a thing at home, i. e. to be provided with it: domi habuit unde disceret, Ter. In a similar sense: id quidem domi est, Cic. 3. domum, homewards, to the house: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. In plur.: domos, Liv.: domos nostras, Pl.: domos suas, Sall. With in and Acc.: venisse in M. Laecae domum, Cic. 4. domo, from home, out of the house: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: also for domi, at home, in the house (rare): domo se tenere, Nep.: and sometimes with in and Abl.: in domo sua facere mysteria, Id. II. Meton.: any sort of building or abode: of the labyrinth, Virg.: of the abode of the gods, Ov.: of animals, Virg.: of the body, as the dwelling of the soul, Ov. 2. In gen.: one's native place, country, home: ut (Galli) domo emigrant, Caes.: Cic. Hence the phrases belli domique, and domi militiaeque, in war and peace (v. bellum and militia): noster populus in pace et domi imperat, Cic.

3. a household, family, race: Id.: Liv.: Cecropia domus, Hor. 4. a philosophical school, sect: Cic. (Cogn. with Gr. *δῶμος* (cf. *δῆμος*, *δῆμος*); O. H. G. *zimbar* (lignum, aedificium), Eng. *timber*, Goth. *timr-jan*, to build.) (Hence It. *duomo*; Fr. *dome*.)

dōnābilis, *e, adj.* [dono] worthy to receive a present: Pl.

dōnārium, *ll. n.* [donum] the place in a temple where votive offerings were kept: Lucan. 2. Meton.: a temple, sanctuary, altar: Virg.: Ov. 3. a votive offering: Liv.

dōnātio, *ōnis, f.* [dono] a giving, a donation: Cic.

dōnātivum, *i. n.* [id.] a largess, donation given by the emperor to his soldiers (v. congiarium): Suet.: Tac.

dō nec, *conj.* (contr. from **dōnecum**, which has the same meaning, but is only used by earlier and later writers: Cato: Pl.) as long as, while. With Indic.: donec virenti canities abest, Hor.: donec eris felix, Ov. With Subj.: (elephant) nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte agerentur, Liv. II. until, till at length. With Indic.: haud desinam, donec perfecero hoc, Ter.: socii consurgere tonsis, donec rostra tenent siccum, Virg. With Subj.: trepidationis aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor fecisset, Liv. 2.

With usque, usque adeo, usque eo, oo usque, in tantum: with Indic.: usque eo timul, donec ad rejiciendos judices venimus, Cic. With Subj.: usque sessuri, donec cantor "Vos plaudite" dicat, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

dōnecum, *conj. v. donec, ad init.*

dōno, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [donum] to give as a present: to present, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer. Constr. with Acc. of gift, and Dat. of person; or with Acc. of person, and Abl. of gift: non pauca suis adiutoribus large effusque donabat, Cic.: praedam militibus, Caes.: octies extra ordinem donatus, having gained eight rewards for extraordinary service, Liv.: donare aliquem anulo, to present with, Cic.: mutis piscibus donatura cygni sonum, who canst endow with, Hor. With Inf. (poet.): divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo, Id. Fig.: to give up, sacrifice: amicitias reipublicae, Cic. II. to remit, forgive a debt, obligation, etc.: mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Caes.

2. Fig.: for the more usual condonare: to forgive, pardon (for another's sake): noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, Liv. (Hence Fr. *donner*; It. *donare*.)

dōnum, *i. n.* [do] a gift, present (a voluntary gift, designed to give satisfaction and to procure favour; disting. from munus, which is a dutiful token of respect or of affection, or else a boon or bounty): dona mittunt et munera, Pl.: Cic.: Ov.: ultima or suprema dona, the last honours, funeral rites, Id.: dona praesentis cape laetus horae, Hor. 2. Esp.: a votive offering to a deity, sacrifice: Cic.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *don*.)

dormio, *ivi or ii, itum* (fut. dormibo, Pl.), *4. v. n.* to sleep: nequeo dormire, Hor. Pass. impers.: minimum dormitur in illo (lecto), Juv. Proverb.: non omnibus dormio, not asleep to everybody, Cic. Of the sleep of death: quid si ego illum tractim tangam ut dormiat? Pl. II. Fig.: to rest, be at ease, be inactive: hoc vide, ut dormiant pessuli pessumi, Id.: Cic. 2. to be careless, unconcerned: uxorem duxit, et inde filiam suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis, Ter. (Cf. Skr. *drū*; Gr. *δορ-θ-νω*.)

dormitator, *ōris, m.* [dormito] a dreamer, sluggard: Pl.

dormito, *avi, i. v. n. freq.* [dormio] to be in the habit of sleeping, to be sleepy; to doze, fall asleep: Pl.: Cic. Poet.: sub aurora, jam dormitante lucerna, going out, Ov. II. Fig.: to be dreaming, sluggish, stupid: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic.: quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, sometimes nods, Hor.

dormitōrium, *ll. n.* [id.] a sleeping room, dormitory: Plin.

dormitōrius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of or for sleeping: cubiculum, Plin.

dorsum, *i. n.* (m. dorsus, Pl.) the

back of a man or beast (opp. to venter): cum dorso sublit onus, Hor. 2. Fig.: Jugl, the slope of a hill, Caes.: montis, Liv.: dentallium, the back of the share-beam, Virg. And absol.: dorsum immane mari summo, a huge reef, id. [Cf. Gr. δειρή, δέρη.] (Hence Ital. dosso; Fr. dos.)

dōs, ōtis, f. a marriage portion, dowry: Cic.: Caes.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 145.) II. Fig.: a gift, endowment, talent, property, quality: (Juris civilis) artem verborum doto locupletasti, Cic.: formae, Ov.: dos erat ille loci, the ornament, id. [Dos is for dōti-s; cf. Gr. δω-τι-vη; v. do.] (Hence Fr. dot, and, through low Lat. dotarium, Fr. douaire.)

dōtālis, e, adj. [dos] pertaining to a dowry or portion: sedes, Pl.: praedia, Cic.: agri, Hor.

dōtātus, a, um, Part. [doto]. II. Adj.: endowed, gifted, provided: uxor, Pl.: Cic. Fig.: Chione dotatissima forma, Ov.

dōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [dos] to endow, to portion (as verb. finit. rare), Suet.: sanguine dotabere, virgo, Virg. (Hence Fr. dower.)

drachma (drachma, Pl.), ae, f. = δραχμή, a drachma or drachm, a Greek silver coin of about the same value as the Roman denarius: Ter.: Cic.

drāco, ōnis, m. = δράκων, a sort of serpent, a dragon: Cic.: Suet. As the guardian of treasures: Cic. 2. the constellation, Draco; the Dragon: Cic. poet.

drāconīgēna, ae, comm. [draco and gen in gigno] dragon-born (poet.): urbs, i. e. Thebes, Ov.

drāpēta, ae, m. = δραπετης, a fugitive slave: Pl.

drōmas, ōdis, m. = δρομάς, a dromedary: Liv.

drōmos, i, m. = δρόμος, the Spartan race-course: Liv.

drūides, um (druidae, ārum, Cic.), m. pl. the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls and Britons: Caes.

dūālis, e, adj. [duo] that contains two. In gram.: numerus, the dual, Quint.

dūblē, adv. doubtfully: potest accidere, ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Esp. freq. with negatives: non (haud) dubie, undoubtedly, indisputably; positively, certainly: nec dubie, Liv.

dūbitābilis, e, adj. [dubito] doubtful (rare): nec erit dubitabile verum, Ov.

dūbitanter, adv. doubtfully: sine ulla affirmatione, dubitanter unumquodque dicemus, Cic. 2. hesitatingly (rare): illum verecunde et dubitanter recepit, id.

dūbitatio, ōnis, f. [dubito] a wavering in opinion or judgment; a doubting, uncertainty, doubt. Absol.: nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea afferre volui, Cic.: sine ulla dubitatione, without any doubt, most cer-

tainly, id. With Gen.: dubitatio adventus legionum, Caes. With de: dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic. With depend. Interrog. sentences: si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, id. With quin, after negatives: id. 2. In rhetor. a figure of speech, (assumed) embarrassment: id. II. Meton.: a wavering, hesitation, irresolution: aequitas lucet ipsa per se: dubitatio cogitationem significat injuriae, hesitancy, id.: (Caesar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris educit, without a moment's hesitation, Caes.

dūbīto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. [for duhībito; v. dubius] to fluctuate in opinion, to be uncertain, to doubt. Absol.: vinolenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. With de: nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, id.: de ejus fide, Caes. Pass. impers.: de armis dubitatum est, Cic. With Acc. (in class. prose only with neut. pron.): haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rustici quidem dubitant? id. In pass.: dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. With depend. sentence: non dubito, quid nobis agendum putes, Cic.: desinite dubitare, utrum sit utilius, id.: quid dubitas, quin sit, Pl. Poet. in pass.: an desim, dubitor, Ov. With Acc. and Infin.: non dubito fore plerosque, Nep. Very often with Interrog. particles: dubito num, ... I doubt whether ... Plin. Ep.: dubito utrum ... an, -ne ... an, Cic. (v. num, an, -ne). 2. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: to be uncertain, waver: si fortuna dubitabit, Liv. II. Meton.: to be irresolute; to hesitate, delay, usu. with neg. in this sense, usu. foll. by Inf.: non dubitant summum malum dicere (id quod turpe sit), do not hesitate, Cic. In an Interrog.: Pl. Very seldom affirmatively: ea illi nubere dubitabat, she hesitated about marrying him, Sall. With negat. and quin: nemo dubitabat, quin spectaret, Cic. Absol. (rarely): se neque unquam dubitasse, neque timuisse, Caes. 2. to reflect upon, to ponder, consider (rare): restat, iudices, ut hoc dubitemus, Cic. (Hence Fr. douter.)

dūbīus, a, um, adj. [for duhībius, fr. habeo; v. manubiae] Act.: wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain: quae res est, quae cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic.: spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, sive extrema pati, Virg. With Gen.: sententiae, Liv.: salutis, Ov. 2. irresolute, vacillating, undecided (rare): terrentur infirmiores, dubii confirmantur, Caes. Fig. nutantes ac dubiae civitates, Suet. 3. fluctuating to and fro (rare): circum-agentes se vento, fluctibus dubiis volvi coeptum est mare, Liv. II. Pass.: that is doubted of, doubtful: videsne igitur, quae dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic.: victoria, Caes.: Lutatii nomen haud dubium

est, there is no dispute about, Liv.: haud dubii hostes, undisguised, open, id.: proelia, Tac.: dubiae crepuscula lucis, Ov.: caelum, overcast, Virg.: cena dubia (= varia), such a good dinner, that you cannot tell what to eat first, Ter.: Hor. 2. dubium est, it is doubtful, uncertain: esp. freq. with negatives: si quid erit dubium, Pl.: haud dubium id quidem est, id. With de: de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium nunquam fuit, Cic. With an Interrog. sentence: id quoque dubium est, legati violati sint an, etc., Liv. Absol. and adverb.: dubium plus an sceleratus Orestes, i. e. whom it is a question whether to call dutiful or criminal, Ov. With negat. and quin: Ter. With Acc. and Infin.: perissem me una haud dubium est. id. Aliquid dubium habere, to regard anything as uncertain, to doubt: Cic. In dubium: in dubium vocare, to call in question, id.: venire to be called in question, id. In dubio: in dubio est animus, Ter. Sine dubio, without doubt, doubtless, certainly: sine dubio, opinor, id. Procul dubio (rare), beyond doubt: Lucr.: Liv.

III. Meton.: dangerous, critical, difficult: res dubias, egenas, inopiosas consili, Pl.: tempora (opp. to secunda), Hor. Absol.: sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes.

dūcātus, ūs, m. [dux] military leadership, command: Suet. (Hence It. ducato; Fr. duché.)

dūcēnārius, a, um, adj. [ducenti] containing or relating to two hundred: procuratores, i. e. who received a salary of 200 sesteria, Suet.: iudices, petty judges (chosen from persons possessed of 200 sesteria), id. (v. Smith's Ant. 146.)

dūcēni, ae, a, plu. num. distr. [for ducenteni], two hundred each, two hundred: Pl.: Liv.

dūcentēsīma, ae, f. (sc. pars) [ducenti] a two-hundredth part, one-half per cent.: Tac.: Suet.

dūcenti, ae, a, plu. num. (duo centum) two hundred: Pl. 2. Meton. an indefinitely large number: Hor.

dūcenties, adv. num. [ducenti] two hundred times: Cic. 2. Meton. many times, Cat.

dūco, xi, ctum (imper. duce, Pl.; usu. duc) 3. v. a. to lead, conduct, draw, bring: quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me? Pl.: (difficile iter) vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes.: aquam per fundum ejus ducere, Cic.: tura naribus, draw in, Hor.: mucronem, to draw from the scabbard, Virg.: sortem, Cic.: and pass. of that which is drawn by lot: oracula, quae aequatis sortibus ducuntur, id.: pondus aratri, to draw, Ov.: remos, to row, id.: lanas, to spin, id.: os, to make wry faces, Cic.: ubera matris, to suck, drain, Juv.: qui bracteolam de Castore ducat, draws off, steals, id. Absol.: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, to appropriate, Sall.

With *pron. reflect.*: to betake oneself, go! Pl.: Ter. 2. Esp. legal t. t. to lead away to prison, to punishment, etc.: In Jus, Liv.: illos duci in carcerem jubent, Cic. 3. Phr.: uxorem ducere, to lead a wife home, i.e. to marry: filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium duxerat, Caes. Absol.: Ter. 4. Milit. t. t. to lead or direct the march of (soldiers): Caes.: jussi adversus Sidiacinos ducere exercitum, Liv. In pass., of the soldiers: ad rupem munendam milites ducti, Id. Also act. absol. of the general, to march, move: (Mettus) ducit quam proximo ad hostem potest, Id. In gen.: to command an army or division: qua in legatione duxit exercitum, Cic. Also, to lead the van: pars equitum et auxiliae cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, Tac. Hence, fig.: to be leader, chief in any thing: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit, Cic.: funus, Hor. II. to construct, build, make, esp. what is distinguished by length rather than by any other dimension: parietem, to 'carry' a wall (along), Cic.: muros, Hor.: vallum, Caes. Of other things: vivos vultus de marmore, to draw out; shape, Virg. Fig.: epos, Hor.: carmen, Ov. 2. to receive, admit, take: cleatricem, Ov.: rimas, open in cracks, Id.: nomina, Hor. III. Fig.: ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, will bring destruction on us both, Id.: ludos et inania honoris medio rationis atque abundantiae duxit, conducted in a middle course, Tac. 2. to deduce, derive: quemadmodum officia ducuntur ab honestate, derived from, Cic.: bellum initium a fame, Id. 3. to move, incite, induce, allure: Ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Id. Pass.: eloquentiae laude duci, Id. Hence in bad sense, to deceive: Pl.: Ter. 4. to protract, prolong: bellum, Caes.: rem leniter, Liv. Also of time itself: tempus, Cic.: diem ex die, Caes.: and of persons: to put off: ubi se diutius duci intellexit, Id. Hence, to pass, spend: aetatem in literis, Cic.: ingrata misero vita ducenda est, Hor. 5. Mercant. t. t. to calculate, compute, reckon: quoniam x. med. duximus, Cic. Hence fig. ducere rationem alliculus, to consider, compute one's advantage: duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitraber, Id.: rationem officii, non commodi, Id. 6. In gen.: to reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem: parvi id ducebatur, Id.: fortis animi magnique ducendum est, to be considered the mark of, Id.: faceret, quod e republica fideque sua duceret, Liv. With Acc. and Infin.: biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes. [By vowel-extension from duc in dux, ducis; cf. O. L. ob-doucit; Germ. ziehen is cognate.] (Hence, through low Latin, ductiare, "to conduct (water)," It. doccia, subst. doccia; Fr. douche.)

duotim, adv. [duco] by drawing (rare): Invergero in me liques tuos sino ductim, in good draughts, Pl. ductito, avi, i. v. a. freq. [duco] to lead about: Pl. 2. to lead home a wife, to marry: Id. II. Fig. to cheat: ego solitum ductitabo, Id. ducto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [duco] to lead or draw about: aliquem, Pl.: exercitum per saltuosa loca, Sall. 2. to take home a concubine: Pl. II. Fig.: to deceive, cheat, Id. 2. to esteem or account: omne ego pro nihilo esse ducto, Id. ductor, oris, m. [Id.] a leader, commander, general: exercitus, Cic.: apum (in their battles), Virg.: and of the leaders in warlike games, Id. ductus, a, um, Part. [duco]. ductus, us, m. [Id.] a leading, conducting: aquarum, Cic. 2. generalship, command, Caes. dudum, adv. temp. [Id. dum] lit. a long time since, usu. in colloq. sense, ago; with ref. to time almost immediately preceding, a little while, Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. 2. Opp. to the present: formerly, before: nunc assentatrix scelesti est, dudum adversatrix erat, Pl.: Cic. 3. In Pl. with ut or quum, to denote immediately past or present time: just as, just now: nam ut dudum hinc abii, accessi ad adolescentes in foro, Pl. Without these conjunctions: Is se ad portum dixerat ire dudum, just now, Id. 4. haud dudum, not long ago, i.e. just now: Id. 5. quam dudum, how long? Id. duellator, duellious, v. bell. duellum, v. bellum. ducens, v. ducens. duim, v. do, ad init. dulce, adv. sweetly, pleasantly, dulce ridentem, dulce loquentem, Hor. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Cic. duloedo, ins, f. [dulcis] sweetness: a sweet taste: Plin. 2. Fig.: pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm: nimia aquarum, Lucr.: frugum et vini, Liv.: orationis, Cic. dulcesco, dulci, i. v. insep. [Id.] to become sweet: Cic. dulce cūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [Id.] sweetish (rare): potio, Cic. duloifer, era, erum, adj. [dulcis] containing sweetness, sweet (rare): cantharus, Pl. dulcis, e, adj. sweet (with ref. to taste: opp. to amarus): (animal) sentit et dulcia et amara, Cic.: sapor, Hor. Comp.: uva, Ov. Sup.: panis, Plin. II. Fig.: agreeable, pleasant, charming: iost, flattering: dulcia atque amara apud te sum eloquutus omnia, Pl.: orator, Cic.: nomen liber-tatis, Id.: dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. 2. Esp. of friends, lovers, etc.: friendly, agreeable, charming: kind, dear: liberi, Id.: alumni, Id. Hence, in addresses: optime et dulcissime frater, Cic. [Dulc-is is prob. cogn. with γλυκ-ύς, arising out of gul-

c-is by dissimilation.] (Hence It. dolce; Fr. doux.) duloiter, adv. sweetly, agreeably, delightfully: Cic. duloitudo, ins, f. [dulcis] sweetness (rare): gustatus, qui dulcitudine praeter ceteros sensus commovetur, Cic. duloice, adv. = δουλικώς, like a slave, servilely: Pl. dum, conj. whilst; until; so long as, provided that. Prop. of time: denoting duration of time; whilst (usu. with Pres. Indic., even in historical narrative): dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, circiter hominum milia sex ad Rhenum contenderunt, Caes.: Liv.: also less freq. with imperf.: dum haec in Apulia gerebantur, Id.: and with perf.: dum Cyri et Alexandri similibus esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. In oratio obliqua, both Indic. and Subj. occur: Indic.: hic hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur, poet. ap. Cic. Subj.: dixisti, dum Planci in me meritum verbis extollerem, me arcem sacre e cloaca, Cic. The Subj. in orat. recta is chiefly poet.: dum te fugeret per flumina praecipit, Virg.: Liv. 2. as long as (usu. with Indic., except in oratio obliqua): Cic.: dum potes, while you may, Hor.: pars, dum vires suppetent, eruptionem censebant, Caes. With tamdiu, tantum, tantummodo, tantisper, usque; or opp. to postea, postquam, deinde, ubi, nunc, etc.: Cic.: Liv. 3. Denoting succession of time: until, until that (with Indic. in speaking of an hist. fact; but Subj. when the idea of purpose or determination enters): ea mansit in condicione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum iudices rejecti sunt, Cic.: sic deinceps omne opus contextitur, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur, till the proper height is reached, Caes.: differant in tempus allud, dum defervescat ira, Cic.: quippe qui moram temporis quaerent, dum Hannibal in Africam trajiceret, Liv. The Pres. Indic. is often used in anticipation of the future, for the sake of greater vividness: Tityre, dum redeo, pasce capellas, Virg.: Ter. II. As a restrictive particle (always with Subj.): so long as, provided that, if only: dum res maneat, verba fingant arbitrato suo, Cic. With ellipsis of verb: Ter.: Cic. With an emphatic modo, and in one word, dummodo: sin autem Jejuniatem, dummodo sit polita, dum urbana, dum elegans, in Attico genere ponit, Id. III. As an enclitic, with the Imperat. mood, interjections, negations, etc.: now, come, yet, etc.: Sosia ades-dum, paucis te volo: Ter.: circumspicedum, Pl.: and esp. agedum, come now, Cic.: Liv. dūmētum, i, n. [dumus] a place covered with brushwood, a thicket: Cic.: Virg. Fig.: cur orationem tan-

tas in angustias et Stolcorum dumeta compellimus? Cic.

dummōdo, v. dum, no. II.

dūmōsus, a, um, adj. [dumus] full of brushwood, bushy (rare): rupes, Virg.: saxa, Ov.

dumtaxat (less correctly duntaxat), adv. [dum and taxo, provided one estimates it, estimates it accurately]: hence, exactly, of the right measure: neither more (hence only), nor less (hence at least): only, simply, merely: fac imagines esse, species dumtaxat obijcitur quaedam, merely, Cic.: pediatu dumtaxat procul ad speciem utitur, equites in aciem mittit, Caes. II. at least: dumtaxat ad prid. Non. Mal., at latest, Cic.: Hor. 2. to a certain extent, so far, here at any rate: nos animo dumtaxat vigemus, Cic.

dūmus, l, m. a bush, bramble: Cic. [Cf. O. L. dumus (= dumosus) and Gr. δαμός: v. densus.]

duntaxat, adv. v. dumtaxat.

duō, ae, o (Acc. masc. duos as freq. as duos: Gen. duum, Sall.: Liv.) numer. card. two. [Cf. Skr. dvā; Gr. δύο, δύο; Goth. twai, Eng. two.] (Hence It. due, duo; Fr. deux.)

dūōdecies (-ens), adv. num. twelve times: Cic.: Liv.

dūōdecim, num. card. [duo decem] twelve: duodecim (and more freq. XII.) Tabulae, the laws of the Twelve Tables, Cic.: also absol. duodecim (or XII.), id. (Hence Fr. douze.)

dūō-decīmus, a, um, num. ordin. [duodecim] the twelfth: legio, Caes.

dūō-dēni, ae, a, num. distr. twelve each, by twelves: deni duodenique, in parties of ten and twelve, Caes.: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, twelve acres a-piece, Cic. Also simply, twelve: duodena mundi astra, the twelve signs of the Zodiac, Virg.

dūō-dē-quadrāgēsīmus, a, um, num. ordin. the thirty-eighth: Liv.

dūō-dē-quadrāgintā, num. card. thirty-eight: Cic.

dūō-dē-quīnquāgēsīmus, a, um, num. ordin. the forty-eighth: Cic.

dūō-dē-trīcīes (-ens), adv. num. twenty-eight times: Cic.

dūō-dē-trīgintā, num. card. twenty-eight: Liv.

dūō-dē-vīcēni, ae, a, num. distr. eighteen each: denarios, Liv.

dūō-dē-vīginti, num. card. eighteen: Cic.

dūō-et-vīcēsīmāni, orum, m. plu. [duo et vicesimus] soldiers of the twenty-second legion: Tac.

dūō-et-vīcēsīmus, a, um, adj. ordin. the twenty-second: legio, Tac.

duonus, v. bonus, ad inif.

dūplex, fcls (Abl. commonly dupliet: duplice, Hor.), adj. [duo and plec, plie, root of pilco] two-fold, double: omnia de officio duplex est quaestio, two-fold, Cic.: quem locum dupliet altissimo muro munierat, Caes.:

tabellae, consisting of two leaves, Suet.: dorsum, consisting of two boards, Virg. Meton.: cloven, divided, double: ficus, Hor. 2. Poet. for ambo or uterque: both: oculi, Lucr.: palmae, Virg. II. Fig. (like Eng. double), thick, strong, stout: amiculum, Nep.: patinus, Hor. 2. Poet.: false, deceitful: Ulixes, id.

dūplīcārīus, il, m. [duplex] a soldier who receives double pay: Liv.

dūplīcīter, adv. doubly, on two accounts: Lucr.: Cic.

dūplīco, avi, atum, i, v. a. [duplex] to double: quum saepius duplicaret numerum dierum, kept doubling, Cic.: verba, to repeat, id.: also, to compound (e.g. androgynus), Liv. II. Meton.: to enlarge, increase: cursum, Caes.: sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. 2. to bow, bend: virum dolore, id.

dūplus, a, um, adj. [du in duo and root of pleo, q. v.] double, twice as large, twice as much: dupla et tripla intervalla, Cic.: pecunia, Liv. Subst.: duplum, l, n. the double: decrevit ut, si iudicatum negaret, in duplum iret, he would have to pay double, Cic. Also, dupla, ae, f. (sc. pecunia) a double price: Pl. (Hence It. doppio; Fr. double.)

dūpondīus, il, m. or **dūpondium**, il, n. [duo pondo] the sum of two asses: as a coin, Cic.

dūrābilis, e, adj. [duro] lasting, durable (rare): Ov.

dūrācinus, a, um, adj. [durus acinus] hard-berried, hard: Plin.

dūrāmen, inis, n. [duro] hardness: aquarum, ice, Lucr.

dūrātēus, a, um, adj. = δούρατος, wooden (only of the Trojan horse): Lucr.

dūrē, **dūrīter**, adv. hard, hardly: juga premunt duriter colla (bovm), Vitr. II. stiffly, awkwardly: membra moventes duriter, Lucr.: dure, Hor. Comp.: id. III. rigorously, strictly: vitam parce ac duriter agebat, Ter. IV. harshly, roughly, unkindly: duriter factum, id. Comp.: Cic.: Caes. V. hardly, unfavourably, unfortunately: durius cadentibus rebus, Suet.

dūresco, rōi, i, v. incep. [durus] to grow hard, to harden: durescit humor, Cic.: ilmus, Virg.

dūrota, ae, f. [a Span. word] a wooden bathing-tub: Suet.

dūrītas, ātis, f. [durus] hardness, harshness (rare: duritia being the usual word): Cic.

dūrīter, adv.: v. dure.

dūrītīa, ae, f. (and **durities**, Cels.: Acc. duritilem, Lucr.: Abl. duritile, Suet.) [durus] hardness: saxi, Lucr.: pelli, Ov. 2. In medic.: induration, ossification: praecordiorum, Cels. II. Fig.: hardness, austerity in living: patientia et duritia, Cic. 2. harshness, strictness, rigour, cynicism: tua

duritia antiqua, Ter. 3. hardness, oppressiveness, severity: opp. to lenitas: legum, Suet. 4. insensibility: animi, Auct. pro dom.: Ov.

dūrītīes, v. duritia.

dūrīsculus, a, um, adj. dim. [durus] somewhat hard or harsh (rare): versus, Plin. Ep.

dūro, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. to make hard; to harden. Act.: ungulas equorum, Col.: Plin.: most freq. in p. part.: caementa calce durata, formed into a solid mass with mortar, Liv.: nives, beaten, Hor.: uvam fumo durare, to dry, id.: of fulling cloth, Pl. Neut.: tam durare solum coeperit, i. q. durescere, Virg. II. Fig.: to be hardened, inured to troubles, to be patient, persevere; to endure, hold out; and hence as an active verb, to endure, bear: durare nequeo in acibus, cannot endure to stay, Pl.: durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis, keep a stout heart, Virg. With Acc.: quemvis durare laborem, id.: and of inanimate subjects: sine funibus vix durare carinae possunt imperiosius aequor, can with difficulty withstand, Hor. 2. to be hard, stern, callous, insensible (rare): in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, never steeled himself to that, Tac. 3. to hold or last out; to last, remain: omnem durare per aevum, Lucr.: durant colles, extend uninterruptedly, Tac. 4. Of persons, for vivere, to survive: qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, id.

dūrus, a, um, adj. hard: ferrum, Lucr.: Hor. 2. By analogy, with ref. to other senses than touch: aqua, hard (mineralized) water, Cels.: gallina, tough, Hor. Of the bowels, confined, costive, id.: of taste: sapor Bacchi (= vini), harsh, rough, Virg.: of sounds: vocis genera per multa, grave, acutum, flexibile, durum, harsh, Cic. In rhetor.: harsh, rugged: oratio, Quint. III. Fig.: rude, unpolished, uncouth: durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. 2. In good sense: hardy, vigorous: Ligures, durum in armis genus, Liv.: Dardanidae, Virg. 3. harsh, stern, inflexible, unfeeling: se tam durum agrestemque praebere, Cic.: ingenio esse duro atque inexorabili, Ter.: quid nos dura refugimus aetas, hardened, brutal, Hor.: os durum, unblushing, Ter. 4. Of things: hard, toilsome; burdensome, disagreeable, adverse: servitus, Pl.: condicio, Cic.: labor, Lucr.: durissimo tempore anni, Caes. Neutr. sing. ab sol.: durum! sed levius fit patientia, 'tis hard, Hor. In plur.: siccis omnia dura deus proposuit, every kind of hardship, id. Comp.: hi, si quid erat durius, concurrebant, more trying than usual, Caes. [Etym. unknown.]

duumvir, v. duumviri.

duumvīrātus, ūs, m. [duumviri] the office of a duumvir duumvirate: Plin.

dūumvīri, orum, m. plu. [duo viri]

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the name of various magistrates at Rome and in the provinces. *Perduellionis*, an extraordinary criminal court (during the republic), the *duumviri*: Liv.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.).

2. *Sacrorum*, the keepers of the Sibylline books (superseded by the *decemviri sacris faciundis*): Liv. 3. *Navales*, extraordinary magistrates, created for the purpose of equipping fleets: id. 4. *Duumviri* were also appointed to build temples or dedicate them, *ad aedem faciendam* s. *dedicandam*, id.: in sing.: *duumvir*, id. 5. *Juri dicundo*, the highest magistrates in the municipia; justices: Cic.: Caes.

dux, *dūcis*, com. [v. *duco*] a conductor, guide: *itinerum*, Caes.: *locorum*, Liv. 2. in any undertaking: foll. by *ad* and *Acc.*, Cic.: also *Gen.*, *regendae civitatis*, id.: and absol.: *Teucro dux et auspice Teucro*, Hor. *Fem.*: Cic.: Virg. II. Esp. a military commander, general: Caes. Also a lieutenant-general, general of division; as opp. to the Imperator: Cic. Fig., of animals, etc.: *dux regit examen*, Hor.: *gregis*, i. e. *aries*, Ov. (Hence It. *duca*, *doge*; Fr. *duc*, and, from It, Eng. *duke*.)

dynamis, *is*, f. = *δύναμις*, store, plenty (as *vis* in Lat.): Pl.

dynastes, *ae*, m. = *δυναστής*, a ruler, prince: Cic.: Caes.

E, *e*, indecl. n. (or subaud. *littera*) f. the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, the second of the vowel series, corresponding to both the *e* and the *η* of the Greeks. It ordinarily represents an Indo-European *ā* or *a*: see on letter A. I. *e* is substituted for *a*: 1. in compounds of roots which contain a long by position: e.g.: *scando*, *descendo*. It sometimes, but rarely, takes the place of *d*: e.g.: *grādior*, *progrādior*. In some cases double forms exist, the one with the substituted, the other with the original vowel: e.g. from *spargo*, we have both *conspargo* and *conspargo*.

2. In the reduplication of roots with *a*: e.g.: *cādo*, *cā-cidi*; *tango* (root *tāg-*), *tā-tigi*. 3. In the perfect of some verbs which have *d* in the present: e.g.: *facio*, *fecit*; *facio*, *fecit*. This is thought by some to have arisen from the contraction of reduplicated perfects, *fe-faci*, *fe(f)ci*. II. *e* is changed into *i*: 1. In a few compound verbs: e.g.: *spēcio*, *conspēcio*; *primo*, *imprimo*: but generally the *e* of the simple verb remains unchanged. 2. In the inflections of substantives: e.g.: *nomēn*, *nomīnis*. III. *e* takes the place of *i*.

1. In the neuter forms of adjectives in *is*: e.g. *facilis*, *facile*; *similis*, *simile*. 2. In the nom. and acc. sing. of a class of neut. substantives: e.g.: *ovile* (stem *ovill-*). 3. In the nom. forms *aedes*,

canes, etc., for *aedis*, *canis*, etc. IV. *e* in verbal roots is sometimes changed into *o* in derived substantives: e.g.: *tēgo*, *tōga*; *pendo*, *pondus*. But this change, which is a regular rule of derivation in Greek, is extremely rare in Latin. The formative suffix *os* (orig. *as*) of neuter nouns (which in the nom. has become *us*), sinks in the oblique cases to *es*; as *opus* (*opus*), *operis* (for *opes-is*). *E* takes the place of *o* also in *velle* from *volo*. V. *e* is rarely found instead of *u*: thus from *jūro* are formed *dejūro*, and *pejūro*. VI. *e* is omitted in the inflections of many nouns, which in the nom. sing. end in *er*: e.g. *matēr*, *matris*; *magistēr*, *magistri*; *pulchēr*, *pulchra*, *pulchrum*.

VII. changes of *E* in the Romance languages. 1. *e* long, whether by nature or position, generally remains unchanged, as *spero*, Fr. *espère*; *crudelis*, Fr. *cruel*; *ferrum*, It. *ferro*, Fr. *fer*; *terra*, It. *terra*, Fr. *terre*, but is sometimes changed (i) into *oi* in French: cf. *avena*, *credo*, with Fr. *avoine*, *crois*; (ii) into *i* in French: cf. *cera*, *ecclesia*, *temo*, with Fr. *cire*, *église*, *timon*; (iii) into *ei* in French before *n*: cf. *frenum*, Fr. *frein*; *plenus*, Fr. *plein*; *serenus*, Fr. *serein*. 2. short *e* is generally changed (i) into *ie*: cf. *fel*, *gelu*, with It. *fiele*, *gelo*; *fel*, *ferus*, *hedera*, with Fr. *fiel*, *hier*, *lierre*. (ii) sometimes into *i*: cf. *deus*, *ego*, *meus*, with It. *dio*, *io*, *mio*; *decem*, *nego*, with Fr. *dix*, *nier*.

e, prep. v. ex.

eapso, v. *ipse*, *init*.

ēā-tēnus, adv. [*is*]: so far (rare): foll. by *quoad*, so far ... as (that) ... , Cic.

ēbēnus (also *hebenus*) *i*, f. (m. Virg.) = *εβενος*, the ebony-tree, ebony: Plin.

ē-bībo, *bi*, *bītum*, 3. v. a. to drink up, drain: quid comedent? quid ebibent? Ter.: cum vino imperium, to swallow with the wine, forget through drinking, Pl. Poet.: invenies illic, qui Nestoris ebibat annos, would drink as many cups as to equal Nestor's years, Ov. 2. Fig.: of things: to suck in, absorb: (fretum) peregrinos ebibat amnes, id. II. In gen. to consume, squander: Hor.

ē-bīto, 3. v. n. to go out: Pl.

ē-blandior, *itūs*, 4. v. a. dep. to obtain by flattery or coaxing, to wheedle out of (rare): enitere, elabora vel potius eblandire, Cic.: unum consulatus diem, Tac. 2. p. pass.: of things obtained by flattery: eblandita suffragia, Cic.

ēbōreus, *a*, um, adj. [ebur] made of ivory: Jupiter, Plin. (Hence It. *avorio*; Fr. *ivoire*.)

ēbrietas, *ātis*, f. [ebrius] drunkenness, ebriety: Cic.: Hor.

ēbriolus, *a*, um, adj. dim. [id.] a little drunk, tipsy: Pl.

ēbriōsitas, *ātis*, f. [ebriosus] adductedness to drink, sottishness: Cic.

ēbriōsus, *a*, um, adj. [ebrius] given

to drinking. Subst.: a drunkard: Cic.

ēbrius, *a*, um, adj. lit. who has drunk his fill; corresp. with *satur* (who has eaten his fill): rare in this sense: quum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sis facito, Ter. II. drunk, intoxicated (usual sense: ebrius denotes a state: ebriosus, a habit): Pl.: Cic. Poet. of things: vestigia, Prop. 2. Fig.: regina fortuna dulci ebria, intoxicated with the sweet draught of good fortune, Hor. 3. In gen.: abundantly filled, full (poet.): Pl. [Ety. uncertain; v. sobrius.] (Hence Fr. *ivre*.)

ē-bullio, 4. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to boil up, bubble up. Fig.: dum risus ebullit, App. II. Act.: animam, to bubble out (comice), Sen. 2. Fig.: virtutes, to boast of, Cic.

ēbūlum, *i*, n. and **ēbūlus**, *i*, m. *dane-wort*, *dwarf-elder*: Virg. (Hence It. *ebbio*; Sp. *yedgo*, *yezgo*; Fr. *hibble*.)

ēb r, *ōris*, n. *ivory*: Cic.: Virg.

II. Meton.: anything made of ivory: maestum ebur, an ivory statue, id.: ense vidit ebur vacuum, the ivory scabbard, Ov.: curule, the sella curulis, Hor. 2. an elephant: Juv. [From Skr. *ibha*, "an elephant."]

ēbūrātus, *a*, um, adj. [ebur] adorned or inlaid with ivory: Pl.

ēburneolus, *a*, um, adj. dim. [eburneus] of ivory; only of small objects: fistula, Cic.

ēburneus (poet. **ēburnus**), *a*, um, adj. [ebur] of ivory: signum, Cic.: lectus, Suet. Form *eburnus*: ensis *eburnus* (= *eburatus*), with an ivory handle, Virg.: Hor. II. Meton.: white as ivory: brachia, Ov. 2. pertaining to the elephant: dentes, Liv.

ēcastor (and *mēcastor*, an oath or exclamation, commonly used by women, seldom by men) by *castor*! faith! Pl.: Ter. [The *e* is interjectional, as in *equine* (Fest.) and perh. in *ecce*, q. v.: *me* is acc. pers. pron. as in *mehercules*; *adjuvet*, or some such verb, being understood.]

ecce, *eccam*, v. *ecce*, no. II.

ecce, particle demonstr. [perh. imperative of an obsolete verb cogn. with *oculus*, q. v.] lo! see! behold! here! constr. with *Nom.*, *Acc.*, or absol.: quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, behold! there he comes! Pl.: Virg.: quid me quaeris? ecce me, here I am, Pl. 2. In lively enumerations, to introduce something new: consecuti sunt hos Critias, Theramenes, Lysias: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, then lo! Cic. 3. In gen. to introduce something unexpected or strange: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Pl.

II. In colloq. lang. combined with the pronouns *is*, *ille*, and *iste*, into one word; as: *Nom.*: *ecce*, Ter.: *eccilla*, Pl.: *eccillud*, id.: *Acc. sing.*: *ellum*, Ter.: *eccum*, Pl.: *eccam*, Ter.: plur.: *eccos*, Pl.

ecce or **ecce**, an interj. of asseveration or of surprise: Pl.: Ter. [It may mean by Ceres, the prefixed e being interjectional as in *ecastor*; or, may be as Corssen thinks, compounded of *ecce* re, "see here in fact!" The final e seems long; v. Pl. Am. 2, 1, 4.]

eccheuma, ātis, n. = ἐκχευμα, a pouring out: Pl.

ecclēsia, ae, f. = ἐκκλησία, a (Greek) assembly of the people: coupled with *bule*, Plin. II. a religious assembly of Christians, a Christian congregation: Eccl. III. Meton.: a church, etc.: Amm. (Hence It. *chiesa*; Fr. *église*.)

ecclūs, i, m. = ἐκκλῦς, i. q. cognitor s. defensor civitatis, a syndic, legal agent of a community: Cic.

ecce, v. *ecce*.

ecfatus, *ecfero*, etc., v. *eff*.

echinus, i, m. = ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, urchin: usually the edible sea-urchin: Hor. II. Meton.: a copper vessel or rinsing bowl (from its shape): Id.

echo, ūs, f. = ἠχώ, repercussion of sound, echo (pure Lat. *imago*): Plin.

eclipsis, is, f. = ἐκλειψις, an eclipse: solis, Auct. Her. (pure Lat. *defectio* and *defectus*).

ecloga, ae, f. = ἐκλογή, a selection of passages from a book: Varr. 2. Esp., a short poem, like the *Bucolica* of Virgil, or the *Silvae* of Statius: Stat.

eclogarii, orum, m. plu. [*ecloga*] = *eclogae*, select passages from a work: Cic.

ecquando, interr. adv. [*ec* = *ecce*, and *quando*] ever, at any time (in passionate interrogations): *ecquando unam urbem habere licebit?* shall we ever be allowed? Liv.: Cic.

ecqui, *ecquae* or *ecquā*, *ecquod*, pron. interr. and adj. [*ec* = *ecce* and *qui*] any, is there any? *ecqui pudor est*, Verres? have you any shame? Cic.: also in depend. interrog., *rus Sunii ecquod haberem*, whether I had any farm, Ter. With suffix -nam: *ecquae nam origo*, Lucr.: Cic. Without subst.: *qui cena poscit?* *ecqui poscit prandio?* does any one bid a breakfast? Pl.

ecquis, *ecquid* (Abl. *ecqui*) pron. interr. and subst.: whether any? any one, anybody? any thing? In animated interrogations: *heus ecquis hic est?* *ecquis aperit hoc ostium?* Pl.: Liv.: Virg.: Hor.: Cic.: *ecquem*, Pl. Sometimes appy. = *quid*: *ecquid erit praemii?* what shall be my reward? Enn. in Cic.: with suffix -nam: *quid huc tantum hominum incedunt?* *ecquidnam afferunt?* what are they about? Pl. With subst. = *ecqui*: *ecquis allus Sosia intus est?* Id.: Liv. II. Hence the adverbs: *ecquid*, i. q. *numquid*, *num*, whether, is it so? In direct and indirect interrogations: *ecquid audis?* do you hear? Pl.: Cic.: Hor.: with *tandem*: Cic. 2. *ecqui*, i. q. *num qui*, whether? Pl. 3. *ecquo*, i. q. *num quo*, any whether: *ecquo te tua virtus*

provexisset? would your own merit have advanced you at all? Cic.

ēoulēus, i. v. *equuleus*.

ēdācitas, ātis, f. [*edax*] voracity, gluttony: Pl.: Cic.

ēdax, ācis, adj. [*edo*] voracious, gluttonous: Ter.: Cic.: Hor. Fig.: devouring, destroying: *ignis*, Virg.: *imber*, Hor. With *Gen.*: *tempus edax rerum*, all-consuming, Ov.

ē-dento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*dens*] to knock out the teeth (rare): *malas alicui*, Pl.

ē-dentulus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] toothless: *vetulae*, Pl. Fig. of wine: softened by age: *id.*

ēdēpōl, used by way of oath or exclamation, by Pollux! faith! truly! Pl.: Ter. [Commonly explained as = (per) aedem Pollucis.]

edera, ae, and its derivatives, v. *hed*.

ē-dico, xi, ctum (old form *subj.* *exdelcatis*; *ger.*, *exdelcendum*: Imperat. *edice*, Virg.), 3. v. a. lit. to show forth or say out; esp. to publish a decree or edict (on the part of a magistrate): constr. with *ut* and *Subj.*; also Acc. alone or Acc. and *Infin.*: *edicare est ausus*, ut *seuatus ad vestitum rediret*, Cic. (the *ut* is sometimes omitted, *id.*): *dilem comitibus edicare*, Liv.: *edixit, sese iudicium injuriarum non daturum, gave notice by edict*, Cic. Absol.: *quod Vitellius de caerimoniis publicis edixisset*, Tac. 2. Esp. of the praetor's edict on entering office: Cic.: v. *edictum*. II. In gen. to give notice, declare: *ut tu scire possis*, *edico tibi*, Pl.: *si prius quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit edixero*, Cic.

ēdictio, ōnis, f. [*edico*] an order, edict, for *edictum*: Pl.

ēdicto, avi, i. v. a. freq. [*id.*] to proclaim repeatedly: *tute edictas facta tua*, Pl.

ēdictum, i, n. [*id.*] a proclamation, ordinance, edict of a Roman magistrate: Cic.: Liv. 2. Esp. the edict of a praetor upon entering office, laying down the rules by which he would be guided in the exercise of his judicial functions: Cic. (On the nature of these edicts, v. Smith's Ant. s. v.)

II. In gen.: an order, command: Ter. (Hence Fr. *édit*.)

ē-disco, didici, 3. v. a. to learn thoroughly or by heart, commit to memory: *poetas*, Cic.: *magnum numerum versuum*, Caes. II. In gen.: to learn thoroughly: *qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant*, Cic.: *leges*, Ov.: *numeros modosque vitae*, Hor.

ē-dissēro, rōi, rtum, 3. v. n. to set forth, explain (rare): *neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quae finis funestae familiae*, Cic.: *Laellus eadem edisseruit, spoke to the same effect*, Liv. Absol.: *quis (Catone) in edisserendo subtilior?* in exposition, Cic.

ē-disserto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. to set forth or explain in detail (rare): *quae edisserendo minora vero fecero*,

shall weaken by trying to describe in detail, Liv.

ēditicius, a, um, adj. [*edo*] legal t. t. put forth, announced, proposed: *judices, chosen by the plaintiff in the causa sodaliciorum*, Cic.

ēditio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] lit. a putting forth; a publishing (of literary works): Sen.: Plin. Ep. Hence, as in Eng., an edition: Quint. 2. a statement, representation: Liv. 3. Legal t. t. a declaration of the form of action: Dig.: so, *tribuum*, designation, Cic.

ēditus, a, um, Part. [*edo*]. II. A dj.: elevated, high, lofty: *collis paululum ex planitie editus*, Caes.: *loco perexcelso atque edito*, Cic. Neut. as subst.: in *edito*, Suet.: and in plur.: *edita montium*, Tac. Comp.: Caes. Fig.: *viribus editior*, stronger, Hor.

ēdo, ēdi, ēsum (contr. forms: *es*, *est*, *estis*, etc., freq.: *Inf.* *esse*; *Subj.* *imperf.* *essem*; *pass.* *estur*, Pl. Old forms of *subj. pres.*: *edim*, *edis*, *edit*, etc., *id.* *passim*: Hor.), 3. v. a. to eat: *miserimus est, qui quum esse cupit, quod edit non habet*, Pl.: *mergi eos (sc. pullos) in aquam jussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nolent, would not eat*, Cic. Prov.: *multos modos salis simul edisse, to have eaten many a peck of salt together*, i. e. to have been very much together, *id.*: *de patella, to dine off a consecrated salver*; hence, to show contempt for religion, *id.*: *pugnos, to taste one's fists, i. e. to get a good drubbing*, Pl. II. Fig.: *nimum libenter edi sermonem tuum, have devoured*, *id.*: *bona, to squander, dissipate*, *id.* 2. Of inanimate subjects: to consume, destroy (poet.): *ut mala culmos esset robigo*, Virg.: *corpora virus*, Ov. 3. Of abstract subjects: to corrode, consume: *si quid est animum, preys upon*, Hor.: *nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor*, Virg. (Cf. Skr. *ad*; Gr. *ἐδ-ω*, *ἐδ-θιω* (for *ἐδ-θιω*); Goth. *it-a*, Eng. *eat*, O. H. G. *iz-u*.)

ē-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put forth, emit: *animam, to breathe out, expire*, Cic.: *dulces modos*, Ov.: *Maecander in sinum maris editur, discharges itself*, Liv.: *clanculum ex aedibus me edidi foras, have slipped out*, Pl. II. Esp.: to bring forth, to give birth to, to produce, beget, form, etc.: *progeniem in oras luminis*, Lucr.: *partum*, Cic.: *edidit geminos Latona*, Ov. In *pass.*: *Venus aequi edita, sprung from*, *id.*: *Maecenas atavis edita regibus*, Hor.

III. Fig.: to set forth, publish, relate, declare: *edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint*, Cic.: *nomen patrium, to tell*, Ov.: *auctorem doctrinae ejus falso Pythagoran edunt, it is stated*, Liv.: *opinio in vulgus edita, spread abroad*, Caes.: *consilia hostium, to divulge, betray*, Liv. 2. Esp. of literary productions: to put forth, to publish: *de republica libros*, Cic.: *orationem scriptam*, Sall. 3. Legal t. t. to promulgate, proclaim, ordain: *verba*,

Cic.: tribus (said of the plaintiff in a causa sodalicorum), to name the tribes, id.: mandata edita, Liv. IV. In gen.: to produce, perform, bring about, cause: proelia pugnasque, Lucr.: caedem, to do havoc, Liv.: ruinas, spread destruction, Cic.: annuam operam, to perform, Liv.: munus gladiatorium, to exhibit, id. [V. do.]

ē-dōcō, cōl, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach thoroughly; to instruct, inform: Constr. with two acc., one of person, the other of thing: in pass. with the latter only, which is also often represented by a clause: neque eam rationem eumpse unquam edocet Venus, Pl.: Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, accurately informed of everything, Sall. With Inf.: Etruscum edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Ov. With Acc. and Infin.: edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. With depend. sentence: quos ille edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes.: Phaulum edocebo, ne quid vereatur Phormionem, Ter. Fig.: of abstract subjects: fama Punici belli satis edocuerat, vlam tantum Alpes esse, had shown plainly, Liv.

ē-dōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cut or hew out: Col. 2. Fig.: to work out, finish (rare): quod Jusseras edolavi, Enn. in Cic.

ē-dōmo, ōi, itum, 1. v. a. to tame completely, conquer, subdue (rare): edomito orbe, Ov. Fig.: vitiosam naturam, to conquer a naturally bad disposition, Cic.: nefas, to extirpate, Hor.

ē-dormio, ivi or ii, 4. v. n. and a. to sleep out or away; to sleep off (rare): absol. or with acc.: quumque (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic.: crapulam, id.

ēdormisco, 1. v. a. insep. [edormio] to sleep out, to sleep off a debauch (rare): crapulam, Pl.

ēdūcātio, ōnis, f. [edūco] a rearing, bringing up, education: usu. of human beings, Cic.: Tac. Of animals: Cic. Of plants: Plin.

ēdūcator, ōris, m. [id.] a rearer, bringer up (rare): of a foster-father: Cic.: of tutors, instructors: Tac.

ēdūcātrix, icis, f. [id.] she who brings up, a nurse: Col. Fig.: educatrix sapientia, Cic.

ē-dūco, xi, ctum (imper. educo, Pl.), 1. v. a. to lead or draw out, bring away: uxorem ab domo secum educerat, Caes.: medicum secum, into one's province, Cic.: gladium, to draw one's sword, Caes.: in non-milit. sense, gladium e vagina, Cic. 2. Milit. t. f. to lead or march out troops: praesidium ex oppido, Caes.: exercitum ab urbe, Liv. Without Abl.: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. And absol. of the general himself: to move out, march out: ex hibernis educere, Caes.: in aciem, to take the field, march out to battle, Liv. 3. Naut. t. f. naves ex portu, to put to sea, Caes. 4. to draw off water, lacum (Albanum), Cic.: Plin. 5. to drain or drink off, loss off: Pl. 6. Legal t. f. to summon:

quum in jus ipsum eduxi, Cic.: ad consules, to bring before them, id.: also absol., to bring before a magistrate, id. (see Long, ad Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26.) Once, to bring up for punishment (usu. duco): ad tintinnaculos educi viros, Pl. III. to hatch, rear, bring up, educate (either bodily or mentally, but the latter sense is more specially denoted by edūco, 1: q. v.), etc.: pullos suos, id.: bene ego istam eduxi meae domi et pudice, id. In gen.: to bear, to produce: Virg. IV. to draw up, raise, erect: superas sub auras, Ov.: turrim summis sub astra eductam tectis, reared up on high, Virg. V. Of time: to prolong (=producere): pios annos, Prop.

ēdūco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [root dūc, v. duco; cf. dico and dīco] to bring up a child physically or mentally; esp. the latter, but including both: to rear, educate: hera educavit (puellam) magna industria, Pl.: liberaliter educatus, having received the nurture and training of a free citizen, Cic. 2. Fig.: neque hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, id. Of animals or plants: to nourish, support, produce: lepores, apros, Hor.: uvas, Ov.

ēdūlis, e, adj. [ēdo] eatable (rare as adj.): capreae, Hor. Subst.: edulla, lum, n. plu. eatables, victuals: Suet.: Gell.

ē-dūro, 1. v. n. to last out, continue, endure (rare): solis fulgor in ortus edurat, is visible all night, Tac.

ē-dūrus, a, um, adj. very hard (rare): pirus, Virg. Fig.: eduro ore negare, with too severe a look, Ov.

ē-farcio and **-fercio**, no perf. found, fertum, 4. v. a. to stuff, cram, fill out (rare): intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes.: bibite, este, effercite vos, Pl. P. part. as adj., effertissima hereditas, very rich, id.

ēfascinatio, ōnis, f. [effascino] a bewitching, charm: in plur.: Plin.

ēfascino, 1. v. a. to bewitch, charm: Plin.

ēfatum, i, n. [effor] a declaration, esp. on the part of the augurs: usu. pl.: vatum incognita effata, mysterious predictions, Vet. Lex. in Cic. 2. Logical term=ἀξίωμα, a proposition: Cic.: Sen.

ēfatus, a, um, Part. [effor] with pass. sign.: pronounced, declared: rare except in neut. as subst.: v. preced. art.

ēfectio, ōnis, f. [efficio] a doing, performing, accomplishment: artis, Cic.

2. Fig.=causa efficiens, the producing or efficient cause, id.

ēfectivus, a, um, adj. [id.] producing: ars, an art (like painting) which produces something tangible, Quint.

ēfector, ōris, m. [id.] a producer, author: Cic.

ēfectrix, icis, f. [id.] she who effects, or causes: Cic.

ēfectus, a, um, Part. [efficio] II. Adj., finished, complete: opp. inchoa-

tus, Plin. Ep. Comp., effectior, more highly finished, Quint.

ēfectum, i, n. an effect: Cic.

ēfectus, ūs, m. [id.] a doing, effecting, execution, performance, completion: ad effectum aliquid adducere, Liv.: sine effectu, Cic. II. result, effect: quarum (herbarum) vim et effectum videres, id.: ne sine ullo effectu aestas extraheretur, without anything being done, Liv.

ēfeminatus, a, um, Part. [effemino]. II. Adj.: womanish, effeminate: ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, Cic.

ēfemino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [femina] to make a woman of: effeminarunt eum (sc. aërem), represented as feminine, Cic. II. Fig.: to effeminate, enervate: corpus animumque virilem, Sall.: animos, Caes.

ēfferatus, a, um, Part. [effero, 2].

II. Adj.: wild, savage, brutal: vultus, Petron. Comp.: mores, ritusque, Liv.

ēffercio, v. effarcio.

ēfferitas, ātis, f. [efferus] wildness, savageness, brutality: Cic.

(1) **ē-fēro** (also **ēfēro**), extūli, elatum, efferre, 3. v. a. irreg. to bring or carry out, to bring forth: ex navi, Pl.: tela ex acibus, Cic.: cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent, to take with them from home, Caes.: pedem, to go out, Virg. 2. Esp. to carry out for burial, to bury (the ancients not permitting burials within the walls of cities): Pl.: Cic. Fig.: meo viuis funere clata populi Romani esset respublica, buried along with me, Liv.

3. Of the soil: to bring forth, bear, produce: id quod agri efferunt, Cic.: and poet.: (Italia) genus acre virum extulit, bred, Virg. 4. to lift up, raise, exalt: aliquem in murum, Caes.: e conspectu elatus, carried up out of sight, Liv. Poet.: caput Autumnus agris extulit, reared, Hor. II. Fig.: Of speech: to utter, pronounce, declare: si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferuntur, Cic. 2. to divulge, spread abroad, publish: in vulgum disciplinam efferri, Caes.: vocem in vulgus, Tac.: hoc foras, Cic. 3. In pass.: to be carried away (by passion, etc.), to be transported, hurried away: cupiditate, id.: vi naturae atque ingenii, id.: laetitia, id.: voluptate canendi ac saltandi, Suet. So in act.: comitia ista praeclara, quae me laetitia extulerunt, Cic. 4. to raise, elevate, exalt, extol: ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus, id.: supra leges, Tac.: pecunia aut honore, Sall.: maximis laudibus, to extol, Cic. (II) With prom. reflect.: to elevate oneself; to rise, advance: quum virtus se extulit et ostendit suum lumen, id.: volo se efferat in adolescente secunditas, should display itself conspicuously, id. (III) In a bad sense: with prom. reflect. or pass.: to carry oneself high; to be puffed up, haughty, proud: se efferre

insolenter, Cic.: superbia se efferens, setting up himself with arrogance, Sall. Esp. freq. in Part. perf.: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes.: recentis victoria, id.: elatus et inflatus his rebus, Cic. In act. (rare): is demum vir erit, cujus animum nec prospera (fortuna) flatu suo efferet, nec adversa infringet, Liv. 6. For perfero (very rare): to support, endure: Lucr.

(2) **ef-fēro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ferus] to make wild, savage; to brutalize: vultum, to give a savage appearance to it, Liv.: hunc hostem dux ipse efferavit, has brutalized them, id. II. to exasperate: efferavit ea caedes Thebanos ad execrabile odium Romanorum, id.: efferatae gentes, id. (Hence Fr. *effarer*.)

effertus, a, um, Part. [effertio].
ef-fērus, a, um, adj. excessively wild, savage, brutal (poet.): proles, Lucr.: juvenis, Virg.

ef-fervesco, ferve, i. v. n. insep. to boil or foam up, ferment, rage: aquae, quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic. Fig.: Pontum armatum, effervescens in Asiam atque erumpentem, boiling over and bursting into, id.: in ira, Lucr.

ef-fervo, i. v. n. to boil up or over: of Etna, Virg.

ef-fētus (not effoetus), a, um, adj. that has brought forth young, that has laid eggs: Col. II. exhausted, worn out by bearing: Plin. 2. In gen.: exhausted, worn out: tellus, Lucr.: corpus, Cic.: vires (corporis), Virg. Poet. with Gen.: veri effeta senectus, past the power of conceiving truth, id.

efficācia, ae, f. [efficax] efficacy, virtue: Plin.

efficācia, ātis, f. [id.] efficacy, power (rare): Cic.

efficāciter, adv. efficaciously, effectually: Quint.

efficax, ācis, adj. [efficio] efficacious, effectual, powerful: tardus et parum efficax, wanting in energy, Cael. in Cic.: Hercules, tollens, laborious, Hor.: breve et efficax iter, a short and effectual way, Sen.: Liv. With Infin.: (cadus) amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor.

efficiens, entis, Part. [efficio]. II. Adj.: effecting, effecting, efficient: res efficientes=causae; opp. to res effectae, effects, Cic. Foll. by Gen.: virtus efficiens utilitatis, productive of, id.

effolenter, adv. efficiently: Cic.

effolentia, ae, f. [efficio] efficacy, efficiency, influence (rare): Cic.

ef-ficio, feci, factum (perf. Subj. effexi, Pl.: Inf. pass. effieri, id.), i. v. a. [facio] to do or work out, bring to pass, effect, execute: with Acc.: facinora, to perpetrate, Cic.: pontem, to build, Caes.: civitatem, to form, constitute, Cic.: magnas rerum commutationes, to bring about, Caes.: aurum allicui, to procure for, Pl. With Subj.: entis et efficere ut animum excitet, Cic.

Absol.: si effecero, dabin' mihi argentum? if I succeed, Pl. II. Of the soil, etc.: to produce, bear, yield: (ager Leontinus) plurimum efficit, Cic.: cum octavo, cum decimo efficere, to yield eight-fold, ten-fold, etc., id. III. Of numbers: to make up, yield, amount to: ea (tributa) vix in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit efficiunt, id. So, to make up a sum of money, recoup oneself: quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur (said of persons bidding for the taxes), id. IV. to make out, show, prove: in quibus (libris) vult efficere animos esse mortales, id. In pass.: efficitur, it is proved, it follows: ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id.

effictus, a, um, Part. [effingo].

effigia, ae, v. foll. art.

effigies, ei, (effigia, Pl.: Acc. plur. effigias, Lucr.), f. [effingo] a copy or imitation, likeness, portrait, image: formarum, Lucr.: deus effigies hominis et imago, Cic.: effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis, representation, copy, Virg. Of shades, ghosts: Ov.: in contemptuous sense, effigies, immo umbrae hominum, mere shows, nay phantoms of men, Liv. 2. Fig.: perfectae eloquentiae effigiem quaerimus, its ideal form and perfection, Cic.: ad effigiem justitiae imperii scriptus, after the model of, id.

ef-fingo, fuxi, fectum, i. v. a. to form, fashion (artistically): Veneris Coae pulchritudinem effingere, Cic. Poet.: in auro, to model or represent in gold, Virg. Fig.: to express, represent, portray: natura speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. II. to wipe out, efface (rare): spongit sanguinem, Cic.

III. Phr.: effingere manus (aegrae), apply. to moisten and open out the patient's hand with sponge, Ov.

effio, eri, v. efficio, in it.

efflagitatio, ōnis, f. [efflagito] an urgent demand, entreaty (rare): Cic.

efflagitatus, ūs, m. [id.] only in Abl. earnest or urgent request: Cic.

ef-flāgito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to demand or ask urgently: epistolam, Cic.: notum ensem, Virg.: misericordiam allicuius, Cic. With ut and Subj.: quum iste a Cn. Dolabella efflagitasset, ut se mitteret, id.: and with Subj. alone, Suet.

efflictum, adv. to death, desperately: with amare, deperire, etc.: Pl.

efflicto, i. v. a. freq. [effligo] to strike dead: Pl.

ef-fligo, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to strike dead, crush, destroy (rare): esp. of exterminating (dashing out the brains of) noxious animals: rabidos canes; viperas, Sen.: Pl.

ef-flo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to blow or breathe out. Act.: (Sol) suos efflavit ignes, Lucr.: ignes Actaeos faucibus, Virg.: ignes ore et naribus efflant, Ov.: mare naribus, to spout out, id.: animam, to breathe

one's last, expire, Cic. II. Neutr. (v. rare): Lucr.

ef-flōresco, rūl, i. v. n. insep. to begin to blossom forth; fig. to bloom, flourish: ingenii laudibus, to be full of the bud and promise of genius, Cic.: utilitas efflorescit ex amicitia, blossoms from it (is the result of friendship), id.

ef-flūo, xi, i. v. n. to flow or run out, to flow forth: imbres, Lucr.: una cum sanguine vitam, Cic.: ne qua levis effluat aura, blow away, escape, Ov.

II. Transf. of non-fluid bodies: to go out, issue forth: manibus opus effluit, slips from, Lucr.: de pectore caedis notae, disappear, Ov.

III. Fig.: to get abroad (=emanare): effluet, it will become known, Ter.

2. to pass away: praeterita aetas quum effluxisset, Cic.

IV. Hence, to be forgotten: antequam ex tuo animo effluam, id.: also with subject meus: dicenti meus effluit, he forgets, id.

efflūvium, ii, n. [effluo] a flowing out, an outlet: Plin.: lacus, Tac.

ef-fōco, i. v. a. [faux] to suffocate, smother: Sen.

ef-fōdio, fōdi, fōssum (Inf. pass. also effodiri, Pl.), i. v. a. to dig out, dig up: ferrum, Cic.: aulam auri plenam, Pl.: signa, to dig the standards up (opp. to convellere, to pull up), Liv.: domos, to break through, Caes.: effodere oculos or oculum (alicui), to tear out, put out, Pl.: lumen, Virg. Fig.: hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt, Cic. II. to excavate: form by digging: lacum, Suet.

ef-for (O. L. ecfor), atus, i. v. a. dep. to speak or say out, to utter: Lucr.: celanda, Liv. 2. In logic: to state a proposition: Cic.: v. effatum.

effossus, a, um, Part. [effodio] dug out: ex sterquilino, term of reproach, Pl.

effrēnātē, adv. unrestrainedly: Cic. Comp.: id.

effrēnatio, ōnis, f. [effreno] unbridled impetuosity: animi, Cic.

effrēnatus, a, um, Part. [effreno].

II. Adj.: unbridled, unrestrained: libido, cupiditas, Cic.: libertas, Liv. Comp.: id.

ef-frēno, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to unbridle, let loose: rare except in p. part.: effrenati equi, Liv. Fig.: secundis rebus effrenatus, loosened from all restraint by prosperity, Cic.

ef-frēnus, a, um, adj. [frenum] unbridled = effrenatus: equus, Liv. Fig.: unrestrained: gens, Virg.: amor, Ov.

ef-fringo, frēgi, fractum, i. v. a. [frango] to break out, to break open: cardines foribus, Pl.: fores, Cic.

ef-fūgio, fūgi, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to flee out or away, to escape: e proelio, Cic.: e manibus, id. II. Act.: to flee from, escape, avoid, shun: infortunium, Pl.: impias propinquorum manus, Cic.: mortem, Caes. Fig.: haec morte effugiuntur, are

escaped by death, Cic.: cupiditates adolescentiae, to become free from, Tac.

2. to escape the observation of: nihil to effugiet, Cic.: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor.

effugium, il, n. [effugio] escape, flight (rare): effugium praeccludere eunti, Lucr.: mortis, Cic. In plur.: ob nostra effugia, Virg. 2. Meton.: a means or way of escape: Cic.

ef-fulgēo, si (inf. effulgere, Virg.), 2. v. n. to shine forth: nova lux oculis effulsit, Virg. Fig.: audacia aut insignibus effulgens, making himself conspicuous, Tac.

ef-sultus, a, um, Part. [fulcio] propped up, supported: effultus stratis vellcribus, Virg.

ef-fundo, fudi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour out, pour forth, shed: vinum in barathrum (i.e. ventrem), Pl.: lacrimas, Lucr.: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, does not spread over (the land), Cic. II. Transf. of non-liquid bodies: to pour forth, send out, etc.: saccos numorum, Hor.: tela, to let fly in great numbers, Virg.: habenas, to let loose, id.: equus consulem lapsus super caput effudit, threw, Liv. 2. Pass. reflect. or with pron. reflect.: to rush out, spread abroad: quum equitatus noster liberius se in agros effunderet, Caes.: omnibus portis effunduntur, pour out, Liv.: effusum tam lato incendium, id. 3.

to bring forth, produce abundantly: non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, Cic.: Hor. 4. to lavish, squander, waste, run through: patrimonium, Cic.: aerarium, id. III. Fig.: to give forth, utter: effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, have freely imparted, id.: tales voces, Virg.: carmina, Ov. 2. Pass. reflect. or with pron. reflect.: to give oneself up to, yield to, give vent to one's feelings: qui se in aliqua libidine effudit, Cic.: Pompeius in nos suavissime hercule effusus, was most confidential, id.: in amorem, Tac.: in lacrimas, to give way to, id.: ad preces lacrimasque, Liv.

3. to cast away, give up, let go, resign: collectam gratiam florentissimi hominula effundere, Cic.: vires, Liv.: animam, Virg.

effusē, adv. spreading far and wide: ire, Sall.: fugere, Liv. 2. profusely, lavishly: donare, Cic. Comp.: Tac.

3. extravagantly, immoderately: exsultare, Cic.

effusio, ōnis, f. [effundo] a pouring out, pouring forth: aquae, Cic. II. a pouring or rushing out of people: hominum ex oppidis, id. 2. profusion, prodigality: id.: Liv. In plur.: pecuniarum, Cic. III. Fig.: excess: animi in laetitia, id.

effusus, a, um, Part. [effundo]. II. Adj.: spread out, extensive: effusum corpus, Lucr. 2. loose, disorderly: agmen, id.: quam posset effusissimis habentis, with the slackest reins, i.e. at the greatest possible speed,

id.: comae, dishevelled, Ov. 3. profuse, prodigal, lavish: quis in largitione effusior? Cic. 4. Fig.: extravagant, immoderate: licentia, Liv.: laetitia, id. Sup.: studium, Suet.

effutio, no perf., Itum, 4. v. a. [root fu, v. fundo] to blab out, prate, chatter: Lucr.: Cic.

ē-gēlidus, a, um, adj. with the chill off, lukewarm: potio, Cels.: aqua, Suet.: Notus, Ov. II. Also perh.= gelidus: Virg. (dub.).

ēgens, entis, Part. [egeō]. II. Adj.: needy, necessitous: Cic.: delectus egentium ac perditorum, destitute and ruined men, Caes. Comp. and Sup., Cic. 2. destitute of: with Gen.: lucis, Ov.

ēgēnus, a, um, adj. [id.] in want of, destitute of (rare). With Gen.: omnium, Virg. With Abl.: Tac. Absol.: indigent, necessitous, Pl.

ēgēo, ōi, 2. v. n. to be needy, to suffer want (with ref. to the necessities of life: cf. careo): opp. to locuples esse, Cic.: Hor. Impers.: amatur atque egetur acriter, Pl. 2. to need, lack, be destitute of: with Abl. or Gen.: with Abl.: omnibus necessariis rebus, Caes.: Cic. Of inanimate subjects: opus eget exercitatione non parva, id. With Gen.: auxilium, Caes.: medicum, curatoris, Hor. Rarely with Acc. (of neut. pron.): nec quicquam eget, Pl.

II. Like the Engl. want: to require: plausoris, Hor. [Cf. Gr. ἀχρη, needy, ἀχρη, want.]

ē-gēro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to carry or bear out, to discharge, etc.: praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv.: egerit hic fluctus, bales out, Ov.: nivem, to clear away, Liv.: bona fortunaeque in tributum egerunt, they carry off as tribute, Tac. II. Fig.: expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, is got rid of, Ov.

ēgestas, atis, f. [egeō] indigence, destitution (whereas paupertas = humble circumstances): paupertas, vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic.: Caes. In plur., cases of destitution, Cic. Of things: patril sermonis, poverty of our language, Lucr.: animi, Cic.

ēgestio, ōnis, f. [egero] a carrying or clearing out (rare): rudium, Suet.

ēgestus, a, um, Part. [egero].

ēgo (for plur. v. nos), pron. pers. I. With emphat. suffixes: in Nom. and Acc. -met; in Dat. and Abl. -pte = myself. Am. Quis te verberavit? So. Egomet memet, id.: egomet vldi, I myself, Cic. 2. Mihi as dativus ethicus (i.e. not necessary to the meaning, but expressive of a feeling of interest): quid enim mihi L. Paullus nepos quaerit, why, I should like to know; why, pray? id.: quid mihi Celsus agit, how does (my friend) Celsus? Hor. 3. ad me = domum meam, to my house: neque domum unquam ad me literas mittam, Cic. [Cf. Skr. āham; Gr. ἐγώ; Goth. ik, Eng. I, N. H. G. ich, etc. Cogn. with mi-hi, me, are Skr. mā; Gr. μοί, με; Goth. mi-s (=mihi), mik (=me).]

Mihi is for mi-bi, cf. ti-bi, si-bi; so Skr. mā-hyam for mā-bhyam.] (Hence Ital. io; Span. yo; Fr. je.)

egomet, v. ego.

ē-grēdior, gressus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [gradior]. Neutr.: to step, march, go or come out: e cubiculo, Cic.: ex oppido, Caes.: foras, Ter. 2. to go up, ascend: scalis, Sall.: in tumultum, Liv.: Ov. 3. Milit. t. t.: to march out: e castris, Caes. Absol.: id.: Sall. 4. Naut. t. t.: to disembark, land: ex navi, Cic.: ratibus, Ov. Absol.: locus ad egrediendum idoneus, Caes. Also, e portu, or absol.: to set sail: Cic.: Ov. 5. Fig.: of discourse: to digress, wander (rare): a proposito, Cic. II. Act.: to go beyond: fines, Caes.: flumen Mulucham, pass, Sall.: urbem, quit, Liv. 2. Fig.: to overstep, surpass, exceed: praeturam, to rise higher than, Tac.: clementiam majorum suasque leges, to get beyond, id.

ēgrēgiō, adv. excellently, exceedingly, uncommonly well. With verbs: studere, to pursue anything specially (make a 'hobby' of it: opp. to medlocriter), Ter.: pingere, to paint really well, Cic. With adjectives: egregie fortis et bonus imperator, id.: munitum oppidum, Caes. Absol. as an expression of assent, applause, etc., very good! Suet. Irreg. compar. egregius, more splendidly, Juv.

ē-grēgius, a, um, adj. [grex] lit.: (chosen) out of the flock: hence uncommon, distinguished, pre-eminent: in bellica laude, Cic.: in aliis artibus, Sall.: vir, eminent, Cic.: corpus, exceedingly beautiful, Hor.: virtus, Caes.: victoria, brilliant, Liv. With Gen.: animi, noble of soul, Virg.: Tac. 2. During the empire: of distinguished rank, illustrious, honourable: id.: and neut. as subst.: egregium publicum, the public honour, id.

ēgressio, ōnis, f. [egredior] a digression, Quint.

ēgressus, a, um, Part. [egredior].

ēgressus, ūs, m. [id.] a going out, egress, departure: Cic.: rarus egressu, going out seldom, Tac.: in plur., times and places of going out, Sall. Of birds: a flying out, flight: Ov. 2. a disembarking, landing: Caes. II. In concrete sense: a passage out, exit: Tac.: poet. of the mouths of the Ister: Ov. III. In rhetor. a digression: Tac.

ē-gurgito, i. v. a. [gurgis] to pour out, spend extravagantly: argentum domo, Pl.

ēhem, interj. An exclamation of joyful astonishment, surprise: ha! what!: Pl.: Ter.

ēheu, interj. An exclamation of pain: ah! alas! Pl.: Ter.: Hor.: Ov. In the epic and lyric poets the e is always long.

ēho, interj. ha! ho! holla! eho! Pl.: Ter. With affixed dum: id.

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(1) *ei*, dat of *ia*, q. v.

(2) *ei*, interj. *oh*! v. *hel*.

elicio, v. *elicio*.

ejā (also *heja*) interj. An exclamation of joy or surprise: *ah ah ha!* indeed! Pl.: Ter.: *eja vero, oh yes, no doubt!* Pl. 2. Of exhortation: *ho!* quick! come on! Id.: Hor.: *eja age, come then! up then!* Virg.

ē-jācūlor, atus, i. v. a. dep. to shoot out, to hurl or throw out (rare): *aquas*, Ov.: *sanguis se ejaculatus in altum, spouting up*, Id.

ēiectamentum, i, n. [*elicio*] what is cast out, refuse (rare): Tac.

ēiectio, ōnis, f. [*elicio*] a casting out (rare): *mortem et ejectionem timeamus, banishment, exile*, Cic.

ēiecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [*id.*] to cast out, throw up frequently (poet.): *cruorem ore, to continue spitting out blood*, Virg.: Ov.

ēiectus, a, um, Part. [*elicio*].

ēiectus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a casting out, emission: *animal foras, a breathing out*, Lucr.

ējēro (also *ējuro*, chiefly post-Aug.: cf. *pejēro*, *dejēro*), avi, atum, i. v. a. to refuse by oath, to abjure. In law: *forum or iudicem iniquum sibi ejurare, to reject on oath the jurisdiction of a court or judge*: Cic. 2. *ejurare* (sic) *bonam copiam* (opp. to *jurare bonam copiam*), to swear that one is insolvent, Id. (Fam. 9, 16 fin.) II. In state affairs: *magistratum, imperium ejurare, to lay down, resign an office*: Tac. III. Fig.: in gen. to abandon, forswear, disown: *patriam*, Id.

ē-jīō (also *elcio*), jēci, jectum (elcit, dissyl., Lucr.) i. v. a. [*elicio*] to cast or drive out; to eject, expel: *aliquem e senatu*, Cic.: *ex oppido*, Caes.: *de senatu*, Liv.: *finibus*, Sall.: *equitem, to throw him*, Virg.: *linguam, to thrust out*, Cic. Esp. with *pron. refl.*, to rush out, sally forth: *Germani se ex castris ejecerunt, rushed out*, Caes.: *se in agros, to make their escape into the country*, Liv. 2. Naut. t. t. to bring a ship to shore: *eo naves ejicere possent*, Caes.: *naves ad Chium*, Liv. (ii) to cast ashore; to strand, wreck: *scapham*, Pl.: *naves in litore*, Caes.: *naves in litora*, Liv. And transf. to shipwrecked persons: Pl.: Cic.: Virg. II. to dispel: *curam ex animo*, Pl.: Cic. 2. with *pron. refl.* of passion, etc., to break out, Id. 3. to reject: *Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda*, Id. Esp. of players, public speakers, etc.: to hiss or hoot off: Id.: *ejectus homo, an unsuccessful man* (or perh. a ruined man, acc. to I. fin.), Id.

ējūlatio, ōnis, f. [*ejulo*] a wailing, lamenting: Pl.: Cic.

ējūlatus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a wailing, lamenting: Cic.

ējūlo, i. v. n. to wail, utter lamentations: Pl.: Cic. (Etym. uncertain.)

ējūratiō, ōnis, f. [*ejuro*] an abjur-

ing of an office: hence a renouncing, resigning: Sen.

ējūro, v. *ejuro*.

ē-lābor, lapsus, i. v. n. and (rarely) a. dep. Neutr. to slip away, get off, escape: *anguilla est, elabatur*, Pl.: *quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret*, Cic.: *elapsae manibus tabellae*, Ov.: *Manili cuspis super galeam hostis elapsa est, slipped along*, Liv.: (ignis) *frondes elapsus in altas, creeping upwards*, Virg. 2. Fig.: to slip away, escape: *e manibus, to slip between one's fingers*, Cic.: *ex proelio*, Caes.: *de caede*, Virg.: also with *Abl.* alone, Id.: *animus devinctus paulatim elapsus est Bacchidi, slid away from her*, Ter.: *in servitutem elapsi, who had insensibly fallen into*, Liv. 3. to get off, escape from condemnation, punishment: *ex criminibus*, Cic. 4. to pass away, disappear: *vita*, Lucr.: *assensio omnis illa, fades away*, Cic.

II. Act. like *effugere*, with *Acc.*: to escape from (v. rare): *pugnam aut vincula*, Tac.

ē-lābōrātus, a, um, Part. [*elaboro*].

II. Adj.: in rhetor.: *studied, elaborate*; usu. of what is overdone: *concinnitas*, Cic.: Quint.

ē-lābōro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to labour, exert oneself, take pains: usu. constr. with *ut* and *Subj.*, or in with *Abl.* With *Subj.*: *non tam ut proximis causis elaborare soleo, quam ut ne quid obsum*, Cic. With *in* and *Abl.*: *in re, to take pains over a thing*, Id.: less freq. with *in* and *Acc.*, with a view to something, Quint. II. Act.: to labour on, take pains with, to work out, elaborate (in Cic. mostly pass.). In act.: *non Sicalae dapes dulcem elaborabunt saporem, cannot with all their nicety create a relish*, Hor.

ē-lāmentābilis, e, adj. very lamentable: *gemitus*, Cic.

ē-languesco, gūi, i. v. n. incept. to grow faint, feeble, to slacken, relax: *proellum*, Vell.: *differendo elanguit res, flagged, lost interest*, Liv.: *elanguimus, we have lost energy*, Tac.

ē-lapsus, a, um, Part. [*elaboro*].

ē-lāt, adv. loftily, proudly: opp. to *humilliter demisseque*, Cic.

ē-lātiō, ōnis, f. [*effero*] a carrying out: *ferri*, Inscr. Esp. of funerals (v. *effero*): Dig. II. Fig.: transport, excitement: *voluptaria*, Cic. 2. exaltation, elevation: *animi*, Id.

ē-lātro, i. v. a. to bark out, cry aloud: *aliquid acriter*, Hor.

ē-lātus, a, um, Part. [*effero*]. II. Adj.: elevated, lofty, high (rare): opp. to *depressus*, of place: Col. Fig.: *animus magnus elatusque*, Cic.

ē-lautus, a, um, Part. [*elavo*].

ē-lāvo, lāvi, lautum and lōtum, i. v. a. to wash out or away, wash clean (rare): Pl. Fig., in reflect. sense: to lose one's property, wash one's hands of it: *elavi bonis*, Id.

ē-lēcēbra (also *elec.*), ae, f. [*elicio*] a female allurer, wiggler: Pl.

ēlectārium (also *electuarium*), i, n. a medicine that melts in the mouth an electuary: Caes. Aur. [A Latinization of Gr. *ἡλεκτεριον*] (Hence It. *lattovaro*: Fr. *électuaire*.)

ēlectē, adv. choicely: Cic.

ēlectilis, e, adj. [*eligo*] choice, dainty: Pl.

ēlectio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a choice, selection: Cic. In plur.: Tac.

(1) *ēlecto*, i. v. a. freq. [*elicio*] to worm out a secret: Pl.

(2) *ēlecto*, i. v. a. freq. [*eligo*] to choose, select: Pl.

ēlector, ōris, m. [*id.*] a chooser, selector: Auct. Hor.

ēlectrēus, a, um, adj. made of amber, amber: Lampyr.

ēlectrum, i, n. = *ἡλεκτρον*, amber (pure Lat. *succinum*): Plin.: Ov. In pl. *amber beads*, Virg.: Ov. 2. Meton.: of articles made of amber: in collective sense, as we say silver (= plate), Juv. II. a mixed metal or alloy of gold and silver (natural or artificial) resembling amber in colour: Virg.

electuarium, v. *electarium*.

ēlectus, a, um, Part. [*eligo*].

II. Adj.: picked, select, choice, excellent: *vir electissimī civitatis*, Cic.

ēlectus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a choice: Ov.

ēlēgans (not *eligans*), antis, adj. (another form of *eligens* from *eligo*, Cic.) in the earlier period usu. in bad sense: *luxurious, effeminate, fastidious*: *avarus, despoliator, elegans*, Pl.: *heja, ut elegans est! how nice!* Ter. II. In good sense: *choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant*: *scriptor*, Cic.: in omni *judicio elegantissimus, of most refined taste*, Id. Comp.: *quis verbis aut oratione aut elegantior?* Id. Sup.: *poeta*, Nep. 2. Of things: a necessariis artificis ad elegantiora defluximus, the more refined arts, Cic.

ēlēganter, adv. [*elegans*] luxuriously, voluptuously, invitare, Cic.: *psallere et saltare*, Sall. 2. with good taste and propriety: *dicere*, Cic.: *quid facere potuit elegantius ad hominum existimationem? with greater propriety*, Id.: *pure atque eleganter acta vita, purely and irreproachably*, Id.: Liv. 3. judiciously: *neminem elegantius loca cepisse*, Id.

ēlēgantia, ae, f. [*elegans*] niceness, fastidiousness (rare): Pl. II. taste, refinement, grace, elegance. With Gen.: *doctrinae*, Cic.: *vitae*, Tac.: *verborum Latinorum*, Cic.: *scriptorum*, Id. Absol.: Id. 2. propriety (of life): *cum summa elegantia atque integritate vivere*, Cic.

ēlēgi, orum, m. plu. = *ἐλεγιοι*, elegiac verses: Hor.: Juv.

ēlēgia (also *ēlēgēa*), ae, f. = *ἐλεγία*, an elegy: Ov.: Quint.

ēlémentum, i, n.: usu. pl.: first principles, elements: Lucr.: Cic. In sing. of the "element" of fire, Juv. II.

first principles, rudiments of an art or science: puerorum, Cic. 2. Poet.: the beginnings of other things: prima Romae, Ov.: cupidinis pravi, Hor. [From the root of alo and olesco, "means or material of growth."]

elēmentārius, a, um, belonging to the elements (rare): senex, an old man only in the alphabet, Sen.

elenonius, l, m = *ἐλεγχος*, a rare kind of pearl: Plin.: Juv. II. elenchus, orum, m. = *ἐλεγχος*, perh. criticisms (title of a work), Suet. (or catalogues).

elē hantlāsīs, l, f. = *ἐλεφαντίασις*, a virulent kind of leprosy, elephantiasis: Plin.

elēphantinus, a, um, adj. = *ἐλεφαντινός*, of ivory, ivory: Plin.

elēphantus, l, m. (rarely f.) (less freq. *elēphas*, ntis: Mart.: Lucan) = *ἐλεphas*, an elephant: Cic.: Virg.: Liv.: elephant corio circumtentus, thick-headed, stupid, Pl. II. Meton.: ivory: Virg.

elēphas, v, elephantus.

elēutheria, ae, f. = *ἐλευθερία*, liberty: Pl.

elēvo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to lift up, raise: contabulationem, Caes. II. Fig.: to lighten, alleviate: aegritudinem, Cic. 2. to lessen, diminish, impair, detract from: perspicuitatem, Id.: auctoritatem, Liv. 3. to make light of: causas offensionum, Cic.: res gestas, Liv. With personal object: elevat Etruscos, disparages them, Id.

elices, um, m. plu. [liquo] a trench, a drain: Col.

elēo, o, lēuī or lēxi (elēult, Caes.) lēctum, j, v. a. [lacio] to draw out, entice out, bring out, elicit: aliquem hinc foras, Pl.: hostem ex paludibus allivisque, Caes.: ad pugnam, Id.: in proelium, Tac. Of inanimate objects: ferrum e terrae cavernis, Cic.: lacrimas, to draw tears, Pl.: cadum, to be the means of drawing forth, Hor. 2. Jovem, Manes, etc., to call down by religious rites: to raise, conjure up a departed spirit by magic arts: Ov.: Cic.: Hor.: so, fulmina, to draw down, Liv. II. Fig.: terra elicit herbescentem ex eo (sc. semine) viriditatem, gently entices it out, Cic.: etiam ex infantium ingenia voces et querelas, to draw forth, elicit, Id.: veritatem, Tac.

elēcūs, l, m. [elēcio] surname of Jupiter, prob. = he who is called forth, Liv.

elēcūtus, a, um, Part. [elēcio].

elēdo, si, sum, j, v. a. [laedo] to knock, strike, or dash out, to tear out, squeeze out: aurigam e curru, Cic.: ignes nubibus, Ov. Fig.: (imago) recta retrorsum eliditur, is thrown back, reflected, Lucr.: morbum, to expel, Cels.: Hor. II. to break or dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush: talos alleui, Pl.: naves, Caes.: angues, to crush, strangle, Virg. Fig.: to break down, destroy: (poetae) nervos omnes virtutis elidit, Cic.

elēlgo, lēgl, lectum, j, v. a. [lēgo] to pick out, gather: pedes e capite pullorum, pick them out (with the fingers), Varr.: herbas, pluck up, Id. II. to choose (implying a number from which a selection is to be made: cf. deligo): ex malis minima, Cic.: de tribus, Id.: a multis commodissimum quodque, to take what is best from a number (of masters), Id.

elēlino, no perf., atum, i, v. a. [limen] to turn out of doors: aliquem, Pac. Fig.: dicta foras, to blab, Hor.

elēlmo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to file up, polish: Ov. Fig.: to elaborate, cultivate: to finish, perfect: σχολιον aliquod, Att. In Cic.

elēlguis, e, adj. [lingua] speechless (rare): Cic.: Liv. II. without eloquence: Cic.

elēlguo, i, v. a. [Id.] to tear out any one's tongue: with Acc. of person, Pl.

elēlquo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to clarify, strain: Sen.

elēlus, a, um, Part. [elido].

elēlux, a, um, adj. boiled: Hor. II. sodden, well soaked: Mart.: Pers. [By some derived from latus, cf. prolixus: acc. to Corssen, "taken out of water;" for (says Non.) "lixam aquam veteres vocaverunt," v. liquo.]

elēlborus: v. helleborus.

elēlōsis, l, f. = *ἐλλείψις*, in rhetor. an ellipsis: pure Lat. detractio: Quint.

elēlum, eliam, v. ecce.

elēlōco, avi, atum, i, v. a. to let or hire out, to farm out: fundum, Cic.

elēlōūtō, ōnis, f. [eloquor]. In rhet. oratorical delivery, elocution: Cic.

elēlōgium, ll, n. a short saying, sentence, maxim: Solonis, Cic. 2. most freq.: an inscription on a tombstone: Id.: on the images of ancestors: Suet.: on votive tablets: Id. 3. a clause in a will: Cic.: Suet. 4. a record, report in criminal cases: Id. [A Latinization of Gr. *ἐλεγεῖον*.]

elēlōuens, entis, Part. [eloquor]. II. Adj.: eloquent (cf. facundus, naturally gifted with power of speech: disertus, a clever speaker): Cic. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Tac.

elēlōquentia, ae, f. [Id.] eloquence: Cic.

elēlōquūm, ll, n. [Id.] eloquence (chiefly poet. = preced.): Hor.: Virg.

elēlōquor, lōcūtus, j, v. a. dep. to speak out, utter, declare, state, express. With Acc.: id quod sentit eloqui, Cic.: Caes. Absol.: perge eloqui, Ter.

II. Esp. to speak in an oratorical or eloquent manner (absol.): et Graece ab eloquendo ῥήτωρ, et Latine eloquens dictus est, Cic.: Quint.

elēlōtus, a, um, Part. [elavo].

elēlōcō, xl, 2, v. n. to shine out, shine forth: Cic. Poet. of the glitter of bees, Virg. II. Fig.: to show off, to be apparent, manifest: ex quo elucebit omnis constantia, Cic.

elēlōtābilis, e, adj. [eluctor] that

may be escaped from by struggling: Sen.

elēluctor, atus, i, v. n. and a. dep. Neutr. to struggle out, force a way through: aqua omnis, Virg. Fig.: eluctantium verborum (homo), a man of struggling words, i.e. not a quick speaker, Tac. II. Act. to struggle out of, to surmount by effort: tot ac tam validas manus, Liv.: locorum difficultates, Tac.

elēlūcūbro, avi, atum, i, v. a. (dep. Cic.): to compose by lamplight, i.e. at night: Cic.: Tac.

elēlūdo, si, sum, j, v. n. and a. Lit.: to play out, hence to play to an end, cease playing (rare): eludet, ubi te victum senserit, Ter. (acc. to others, in sense, II. 4). II. Act.: to win from one at play (rare): anulum (with Acc. also of person from whom), Pl.

2. In fencing: to parry a blow: hastas, Mart. Absol.: Cic. Hence,

3. to elude, foil, baffle: eludebant nostros, they baffled the attacks of our men, Caes.: eludit gyro interior, eludes (her pursuer) by taking an inner circle, Virg. 4. Most freq., to deceive, frustrate: senes, to make fools of them, Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: more fully, contumelias eludere, Id.

elēlūgō, xl, 2, v. n. and a. to mourn the full time (rare): patriam, Cic. Absol.: Liv.

elēlumbis, e, adj. [lumbus] weak in the loins: of style, wanting in vigour, emasculated, Tac.

elēlūo, ōi, ūtum, j, v. a. to wash or rinse out: wash clean: vascula, Pl.: purpureum colorem, Lucr.: corpus, Ov. Fig.: to sweep clean (of): stagna Maeotidis (sc. avibus), Col. 2. to get rid of, squander: Pl. 3. Fig.: to wash away (guilt): scelus, Virg.: Cic.: crimen, Ov.

elēlūsus, a, um, Part. [eludo].

elēlūtus, a, um, Part. [eluo]. II. Adj.: watery, insipid: Hor.

elēlūvies, em, e, f. [Id.] a washing away, a flowing off, discharge: Juv.

II. an overflowing, an inundation: Ov.: Tac. III. Meton.: a chasm, abyss, ravine: Curt.

elēlūvio, ōnis, f. a deluge, Cic.: in pl., Id.

elēlūcesco, cūl, j, v. n. incep. to become emaciated (rare): Cels.

emāc.tas, ātis, f. (max) a fondness for buying: Plin. Ep.

emācō āt o, (emancup.), ōnis, f. [emancipo] legal t. t.: esp. the releasing of a son from the patria potestas, emancipation (v. emancipo): Quint. Also, any formal conveyance of property: fundorum, Plin. Ep.

emācō ātus, a, um, Part. [emancipo]. II. As adj., sold; renal: Cic.

emācō pō (emancipo), avi, atum, i, v. a. In law: to declare free and independent, to emancipate a son from the patria potestas, Liv.: filium in adoptionem, to transfer to an adoptive father, Cic. 2. In wider sense: to

make over one's potestas to another; to alienate, sell: agrum, Suet.: Quint.

II. Fig. in gen.: to give up, surrender, sell, enslave: nunc ego, mulier, tibi me totum emancupo, Pl.: nemini emancipata (senectus), in bondage to no one, Cic.: Hor.

ē-māno, avi, atum, i. v. n. to ooze or flow out: Lucr.: Cic. poet. Fig.: to spring out of, proceed, emanate from: ex fonte (aliquo), Cic. 2. to spread, be diffused: latius, Flor. 3. Very freq.: to spread abroad, become known: in vulgus, Cic.: also absol.: fama, sermo emanat, id. Impers.: emanabat, it became generally known, Liv.

ē-mātūresco, rōi, i. v. n. incep. to come to maturity (rare): Plin. 2. Fig.: to soften, be mitigated: ira, Ov.

ēmax, ācis (emo; cf. edax, loquax, etc.) very fond of buying: Cic. Poet.: prece, mercenary worship, i.e. seeking to buy some favour of the god, Pers.

ēmbēma, ātis, n. (Abl. plur. emblematis, C.): = ἐμβλημα, inlaid work; also, ornaments on gold and silver cups, etc., which might be put on and off: Cic. 2. tessellated work, mosaic: vermiculatum, marked as if with worm-tracks, id.

ēmbōlium, il, n. = ἐμβόλιον (lit. something inserted), an interlude, ballet: Cic.

ēmendābilis, e, adj. [emendo] that may be amended, capable of correction: error, Liv.

ēmendātē, adv. faultlessly, perfectly, purely: Cic. Comp.: Plin.

ēmendatio, ōnis, f. [emendo] a correction, emendation: Cic.

ēmendator, ōris, m. [id.] a corrector, amender: Cic.

ēmendatrix, icis, f. [id.] she who corrects: Cic.

ēmendatus, a, um, Part. [emendo].

II. Adj.: faultless, perfect, pure: mores, Cic.: vir, Hor.: locutio, Cic.

ē-mendico, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to obtain by begging: Suet.

ē-mendo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mendum] to free from faults, correct, amend: civitatem, to improve, Cic.: vitia adolescentiae, to reform them, Nep.: Ov. Esp. with ref. to faults of language: Cic.

ēmensus, a, um, Part. [emetior].

ē-mentior, itus, 4. v. a. dep. to put forth or utter falsely, to feign, fabricate, pretend: quae dixisti modo, omnia ementitus, Pl.: aliquid, Cic. With Acc. and Infin.: id. Absol. = to deceive, id. Perf. part. in pass. signif.: forged, fabricated, pretended, id.

ē-mercor, atus, i. v. a. dep. to buy up, purchase: adiutur principis, to purchase access, Tac.: adulterium, to purchase immunity for, id.

ē-mereō, ōi, itum, 2. v. a. and ē-mereor, itus, 2. v. dep. to obtain by service, to merit, earn: quid ego emerui mal? Pl. Poet. with Infin.: Ov. 2. Poet.: with Acc. of person: to earn (the favour) of, to lay under

obligation: virum, id.: Tib. II. Milit. t. t. to serve out, complete one's term of service: stipendia, Liv. Esp. Part. perf. in pass. sense: emerita stipendia, campaigns in which one has served, Sall.: militia, Suet. Fig., emeritis stipendiis libidinis, having served out one's time to (i.e. got a discharge from) passion, Cic. 2. In gen.: annuum tempus (sc. magistratus) emeritum habere, id.

ē-mergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to bring forth, raise up: usually reflect. or with pron. reflect. to come forth, to rise up, emerge: tibi (somnia) subito sum visus emersus e flumine, Cic.: emersus paludibus, extricating oneself from, Tac. Fig.: sese ex malis, Ter.: Liv. II. Neutr.: to come forth, come up, emerge: equus emersit e flumine, Cic.: de paludibus, Liv.: ex Antiati in Appiam, to escape, Cic. Absol.: sol, id. poet.: Tac. Pass. Impers.: unde emergi non potest, Ter. 2. Fig.: to raise or extricate oneself from: to emerge, get clear: ex miserrimis sordibus, Cic.: ex obnoxia pace, Liv.: Cic.

3. to rise to greatness: in fastigium, Vell.: absol., haud facile emergunt, (the poor) find it hard to rise, Juv.

4. to come out, appear: ex quo magis emergit, qualesit decorum illud, becomes evident, Cic.

ēmeritus, a, um, Part. [emereor].

II. As subst. emeritus: a soldier who has served his time; a veteran, an exempt: only in plur., Tac. III. Adj.: that has become unfit for service, worn out: equi, Ov.

ēmersus, a, um, Part. [emergeo].

ēmetica, ae, f. = ἐμετική, a vomit, an emetic: Cael. in Cic.

ē-metior, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. to measure out: spatium oculis, Virg.

II. Meton.: to pass through, pass over, traverse: esp. in p. part. and perf. tenses: quum totam ferme longitudinem Italiae emensi essent, Liv.: tot inhospita saxa, Virg. Fig.: quinque principes emensus, having survived, Tac. 2. to impart, bestow: aliquid patriae, Hor.: Cic. Perf. part. with pass. sig.: passed through, traversed: maiorem partem itineris emensam cernunt, Liv.

ē-meto, 3. v. a. to reap from: plus frumenti agris, Hor.

ē-mico, cūi, cātum, i. v. n. to spring out, spring forth: e corpore sanguis, spouts, Lucr.: saxa tormento, Liv.: juvenum manus emicat, darts forth, Virg. Of the motion of the heart: cor emicat in pectus, leaps against my breast, Pl. 2. Fig.: to shine forth, be conspicuous: Agrippinae consternatio mentis emicuit, Tac.: inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, Just.: Hor.

ē-migro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to remove, depart: ex illa domo, Cic.: e vita, id.: domo, to emigrate, Caes.

ēminens, entis, Part. [emineo].

II. Adj.: standing out, projecting, lofty: saxa, Sall.: oculi, Cic. Comp.: Caes. 2. Fig.: lofty, distinguished, eminent: ingenium, Quint. Plur. absol., great men, Tac. Comp.: id. Sup.: Quint.

ēminentia, ae, f. [eminens] projection, standing out: hence, appy. reality, Cic. (N. D. 1. 38, init.) In painting, the lights (opp. to umbræ, the shades): id. II. excellence: pre-eminence: Vell.

ē-mineo, ōi, 2. v. n. to stand out, project: stipites ex terra, Caes.: ferrum per costas, Liv. Absol.: Caes. 2. Esp. of the lights in painting: to stand out, be prominent: Cic. II. Fig.: to be conspicuous or remarkable: vox eminet una, is audible above the rest, Ov.: Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, towers above all, Cic.

ē-miscor, mentus, 3. v. a. dep. to invent: Auct. Her. (dub.)

ē-minor, i. v. n. dep. to threaten: Pl.

ē-minus, adv. [manus] (opp. to comminus, i. e. out of the reach of hands), at a distance, from a distance: pugnare, Caes.: oppugnationem inclpere, Tac.

ē-miror, i. v. a. dep. to wonder greatly at (rare): aequora, Hor.

ēmissarius, ii, n. [emitto] an outlet: lacus, Cic.

ēmissarius, ii, m. [id.] an emissary, scout, spy: Cic.

ēmissicius, a, um, adj. [id.] sent out. Comicē: oculi, prying about, spying, Pl.

ēmissio, ōnis, f. [id.] a sending out, darting forth (rare): radiorum, Gell.: anguis, letting go, allowing to escape, Cic. 2. projecting or hurling: telorum, id.

ēmissus, a, um, Part. [emitto].

ēmissus, ūs, m. [id.] a sending forth, emission: Lucr.

ē-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to let go or send out, send forth: e carceribus, Cic.: essedarios ex silvis, Caes.: de carcere, Cic.: scutum manu, to throw away, Caes. 2. Esp. manu emit-tere aliquem, i. q. manu mittere, to release a person from one's potestas, to emancipate: Pl.: Liv. 3. to let slip, allow to escape: Hannibalem e manibus, Liv.: and without prep., id.

4. In sundry phr.: sub jugum, to pass under, the yoke, id.: vocem, verbum, to utter, id.: aquam, to let off, id.: sanguinem, to let blood, Col.: animam, to expire, Nep. 5. With pron. refl., to break or burst forth: Cic.

ēmo, emi, emptum, 3. v. a. [orig. to take, receive: vide demo, eximo, etc.], to buy: aliquid de aliquo, Cic.: minoris aut pluris, id.: bene, cheaply, id.: male, dearly, id.: also, care, Hor.: in diem, on credit, Nep. II. Fig.: to purchase, gain over, obtain: sententias (iudicium) Cic.: militem, Tac.: aeternum nomen sanguine, Ov.

ē-mōdēror, i. v. a. dep. to moderate: dolorem verbis, to vent, Ov.

ē-mōdūlor, i. v. a. dep. to sing, attune: Musam, Ov.

ēmōllimentum, i. n. [emollor] lit. a laborious moving out: hence, effort, exertion, labour: neque exercitum sine magno comitatu atque emolimento in unum locum contrahere posse, Caes.

ēmōllor, itus, 4. v. a. dep. to move out with effort, bring out (rare): venti fretum emolluntur, agitate, Sen.: negotium, to work out, accomplish, Pl.

ēmōllō, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. to make soft, to soften: humor arcus fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. II. Fig.: to make mild, gentle: mores, Ov. 2. In a bad sense: to enervate, render effeminate: exercitum, Liv.

ēmōlo, no perf., itum, 3. v. a. to grind out: hordeum, Veg. 2. to consume by grinding: granaria, Pers.

ēmōlumentum, (sometimes written emolim.: cf. monumentum and monumentum), i. n. [emolo] what is got by any course; gain, profit, advantage: nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, Cic.: opp. to damnum, Suet. With Gen. rerum, id.: victoriae, fruit of victory, Vell.

ēmōnēo, 2. v. a. to admonish: Cic. (dub.)

ēmōrīor, mortuus (old form of Inf. emoriri, Pl.: Ter.), 3. v. n. dep. to die right out, die off, die: nonne emori per virtutem praestat, at once to die, Sall.: aut vincere aut emori, Cic. So of trees, Plin. II. Fig.: to perish, pass away, cease: quorum laus emori non potest, Cic.: amor, Ov.: auxilium, Pl.

ēmortuālis, e, adj. [emorior] pertaining to death: Pl.

ēmortuus, a, um, Part. [emorior].

ēmōtus, a, um, Part. [emoveo].

ēmōvēo, mōvi, mōtum (perf. syn. cop. emostis, Liv.), 2. v. a. to move out, move away, remove: multitudinem e foro, Liv.: muros fundamentaque, to shake, upheave, Virg. II. Fig.: si morbus pestilentiaque ex agro Romano emota esset, should be got rid of, old formula in Liv.: curas dictis, to drive away, expel, Virg.

emphāsīs, is, f. = ἐμφασίς. In rhet.: emphasis, stress: Quint.

emphrīcus, i. m. = ἐμφρικός, a physician whose art is founded solely on practice: Cic.

emvlastum, i. n. = ἐμπλαστρον, a plaster, Cato: Cels.

empōrīum, ii, n. = ἐμπορίον, a place of trade, a market-town, emporium: Pl.: Cic.: Liv.

emptio (not emtio), ōnis, f. [emo] a buying, purchase: Cic.: Tac.

em t to (emt.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to be in the habit of buying (rare): Col.: Tac.

emtor (emt.), ōris, m. [id.] a buyer, purchaser: Cic.: pretiosus emptor dedecorum, who pays dearly for, Hor.

emptus (emt.), a, um, Part. [emo].

ēmūgio, 4. v. a. to bellow out: Quint.

ēmūlgēo, no perf., sum, 2. v. a. to milk out: Col. 2. to drain out, exhaust: Cat.

ēmunctus, a, um, Part. [emungo].

II. Adj., clean-nosed; hence, nice, keen: naris emunctae senex, of keen discernment, Phaedr.: Hor.: limati et emuncti, accurate and nice (of orators), Quint.

ēmungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to wipe the nose, with Acc. of pron. refl.: brachio se emungentem, wiping his nose on his sleeve, Suet.: Auct. Her. Also reflect.: Juv. 2. to cheat: usu. with Abl., to cheat of: auro, Pl.: argento, Ter. Without Abl.: Hor.

ēmūnio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. to fortify, secure: locum arcis in modum, Liv.: postes, Virg. 2. to build up (to a height): supra modum ceterae altitudinis, higher than the rest, Liv.

3. to clear, make roads through: silvas ac paludes, Tac.

ēn, interj. in lively and emphatic exclamations, etc.: lo! behold! see! see there! (usually with Nom., rarely with Acc.): en foederum interpretes, Cic.: en Varus et legiones, Tac.: en Priamus, Virg. With pronouns: en ego, lo, here am I, Virg.: Ov. With whole sentences: en mehercule in vobis resident mores pristini, there! oh yes! Pl. In interrogations: en quid ago? ah! Virg.: Cic. With imperatives: come: hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae, Virg. [Cf. Gr. ἔν, ἔνι.]

ēnarrābilis, e, adj. [enarro] that may be related, described or explained (rare): only with a negative, Virg.

ēnarratio, ōnis, f. [enarro] a detailed exposition, description: Quint.

ēnarrator, ōris, m. [id.] an explainer: Gell.

ēnarro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to explain or relate in detail: omnem rem, Ter.: Pl.: Cic. 2. to expound, interpret (later): Quint.: Gell.

ēnascor, atus, 3. v. n. dep. to sprout or spring up, arise: rami, Caes. (dub.): cornua (cervorum) cutibus, Plin.: capillus, Liv. Fig.: insula medio alveo enata, that had emerged from the sea, Curt.

ēnāto, avi, 1. v. n. to swim out, to escape by swimming (rare): Hor. II. Fig.: to get off: Cic.

ēnatus, a, um, Part. [enascor].

ēnavigo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. Neutr. to sail out, sail away: Suet. Fig.: to escape, get clear of, Cic. II. Act. to sail over: undam, Hor.

encaustus, a, um, adj. = ἐγκαυστος, burnt in, encaustic: Mart.: Plin.

endo, prep. = in: for words compounded with endo (indu), v. in- (im-).

endromis, idis, f. = ἐνδρόμις, a coarse woollen cloak in which athletes wrapped themselves after exercise: Mart. Also, a finer sort used by women: Juv.

ēnēo (enico), cūl (enlavit, Pl.), ctum, 1. v. a. to kill completely, to kill, slay: puer ambo angues enicat, Pl.

II. to exhaust, wear out: enectus fame, id.: arando, Hor. 2. In colloq. lang.: to torment, torture, plague to death: amando, Pl.: rogando, Ter.

ēnecus, a, um, Part. [eneco].

ēnervatus, a, um, p. adj. [enervo] unmanly, weak, effeminate: Cic.: Sen.

ēnervis, e, adj. [nervus] nerveless, enervated, weak (rare): Sen.: Tac.

ēnervo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to take out the sinews: usu. fig. to enervate, weaken, render effeminate: Cic.: corpora animosque, Liv. See also enervatus. Perf.: enervati atque exsangues, Cic.

enico, v. eneco.

enim, conj. a demonstrative particle, serving either to strengthen an assertion, or to introduce a proof. Never used at the beginning of a sentence, except in the comic poets. I. To corroborate or verify a preceding assertion, like equidem, certe, vero, and freq. connected with these particles: indeed, truly, certainly, to be sure: in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, indeed, Cic.: ille (Dumnorix) enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere coepit, in fact, Caes.: tum M. Metilius id enim ferendum esse negat, it was really not to be endured, Liv. In ironical or indignant discourse: tu enim repertus Philocratem qui superes veriverbio! you indeed! Pl.

2. Strengthened by vero, and usually written as one word inimvero: in very deed, in very truth (unlike enim, usually placed at the beginning of the sentence): to be sure, certainly: enimvero ferendum hoc quidem non est, Cic.: ille enimvero negat, and of a truth, he denies it, id. In corroborating replies: Me. Ain vero? So. Alo enimvero, Pl. And in ironical or indignant discourse: La. Ubi voles, arcesse. Si. Bene sane: id enimvero hic nunc abest, that, to be sure, is wanting here as yet, Ter. II. Most freq. use: to introduce a reason; less emphatic than nam, which stands at the beginning of its clause: for: Pl.: Ter.: Cic. Often with reference to some assertion which is to be mentally supplied: why, why then, then: Am. Qui istuc potis est fieri, quaeso, ut dicis, jam dudum, modo? Al. Quid enim censes? te ut deludam? why, what do you think? do you suppose I would deceive you? Pl. So in the common expression: quid enim? for what can be objected to the assertion just made? quid enim? fortissime possumus dicere eundem illum Torquatum? Cic. At enim, in stating an opponent's objection, but it will be said, id. 2. To explain a preceding assertion: for instance, namely, why: Sy. Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. Mi. Quomodo? Ut enim, ubi mihi vapulandum est, tu corium sufferas, why in this way, Pl.

Enim (for *enem*) is related to *nam* as *equidem* to *quidem*.]

enimvero, v. *enim*.

enignus, a, um, Part. [enitor].

ē-nīteo, tūl, 2. v. n. to shine forth, shine: campus, of rich soil shining from the plough, Virg.: decus enitet ore, beams forth, id. Fig.: to shine, be conspicuous or distinguished: Cic.

ē-nītesco, tūl, 3. v. n. incept. to begin to shine forth, to brighten (cf. *eniteo*): ut oculi hilaritate entescant, Quint. Poet.: entescis pulchrior multo (Barine), Hor. Fig.: sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus entescere posset, gain lustre, Sall.

ē-nītor, sus or xus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. Neutr.: to force or work one's way out or up, to mount up, climb, ascend: in ascensu, Caes.: in editiora, Tac. Absol. of vines, to climb, Virg. 2. In gen.: to exert oneself, make a great effort, struggle: with Acc. of neut. pron.: illud pugna et enitere, make every possible effort, foll. by ne, to prevent, Cic. With Inf. (rare): Ter. Absol.: id. Perf. Part. In Imper. pass. sense: ab hisdem summa opo enisum, they had striven hard, Sall. II. Act.: to bring forth, give birth to: plures partus, Liv.: Livia duos virilis sexus simul enixa est, Tac. 2. to climb up, ascend: Alpes et immensa vlarum spatia aegre enit, id.

ē-nixē, adv. strenuously, earnestly: Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Suet.

ē-nixus, a, um, Part. [enitor]. II. Adj.: strenuous, earnest, zealous: studium, Liv.: virtus, id.

ē-nixus, ūs, m. [id.] a bringing forth: Plin.

ē-no, avi, 1. v. n. to swim out, escape by swimming (rare): e concha, Cic.: in Erythraeam, Liv. Poet.: of flying: Virg.

ē-nōdātē, adv. without knots or difficulties; clearly, plainly: narrare, Cic. Comp.: id.

ē-nōdātio, ōnis, f. [enodo] an unravelling, development, explanation: Cic.

ē-nōdīs, e, adj. [nodus] without knots: trunci, Virg. II. Fig. of speech: clear, plain: Plin. Ep.

ē-nōdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to free from knots: vitum, Cato. II. Fig. of speech: to explain, elucidate, unfold, declare: Cic.

ē-normis, e, adj. [norma] out of rule, irregular, unshapely: toga, Quint.: spatium terrarum, of irregular shape, Tac.: corpus, unwieldy, awkward, Suet. II. of unusual size, enormous: hastae, gladii, unusually long or broad, Tac.: Plin.

ē-normitas, ātis, f. [enormis] irregular shape: Quint. II. unusual size: Sen.

ē-normiter, adv. irregularly: Sen.

ē-nōtesco, tūl, 3. v. n. incept. to become generally known: Tac.

ē-nōto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to take notes of, note down: Plin. Ep.: Quint.

ensiculus, i, m. dim. [ensis] a little sword, rapier: Pl.

ensifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [ensis fero] sword-bearing, epith. of Orion: Luc.

ensiger, ēra, ērum [ensis gero], sword-bearing: epith. of Orion: Ov.

ensis, is, m. a sword: chiefly poet.: Virg.: Liv. (of a Gaulish broadsword).

enthymēma, ātis, n. = ἐνθύμημα, in gen.: a thought, reflection, Cic.: Quint.

2. a kind of argument or syllogism (5, 10, init.).

ē-nūbo, psi, 3. v. n. to marry out of her rank: e patribus, Liv. 2. In gen., to marry and leave the paternal house: id.

ē-nūclēatē, adv. clearly: Cic.

ē-nūclēatus, a, um, Part. [enucleo].

II. A dj.: clear, honest; suffragia (opp. to *eblandita*), free from interested motives, Cic. 2. Of style: plain and clear: genus dicendi, id.

ē-nūclēo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to take out the kernels, to clear from the husk: usu. fig.: to make clear, explain: Cic.

ē-nūmērātio, ōnis, f. [numero] a counting up, enumeration: melorum, Cic. 2. In rhetor.: recapitulation: id.

ē-nūmēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to reckon up, count over: dies, Ter.: Caes. 2. Hence, to pay (count out the money) pretium, Cic. 3. to recount, relate: stipendia, Liv.: proelia, Nep.

ē-nūntiatio, ōnis, f. [enuntio]. In rhetor. and logic: a declaration, enunciation, proposition: Cic.

ē-nūntiātivus, a, um, adj. [id.] declarative, enunciative: Sen.

ē-nūntiātum, i, n. [id.] a proposition: Cic.

ē-nūntio (not *enuncio*), avi, atum, 1. v. a. lit. to report or divulge something that should be kept secret: sociorum consilia adversariis, to disclose, Cic.: res Helvetis per indicium enuntiatum est, information was given to them, Caes. II. In gen.: to express, declare: Cic.: in logic, to state a proposition (aliquid), id. III. to articulate, pronounce: literas, Quint.

ē-nūntio, ōnis, f. [enubo] a marrying out of one house into another: gentis, Liv.

ē-nūtrio, i, v. or II, itum, 4. v. a. to nourish, bring up (rare): puerum, Ov. Fig.: ingenia, to foster, Quint.

ēo, i, v. or II, ire (issem, isse, for *ivissem*, *ivisse*, Cic.), 4. v. n. irreg. to go (denoting locomotion of every kind); hence, according to the context, to walk, ride, sail, pass, etc.: ire pedibus, to walk, Liv.: equis, to ride, id.: curru, id.: puppibus, Ov. With cognate Acc., ire exsequas, to go in a funeral procession, Ter. Of things: sanguis naribus, Lucr.: Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis, Virg.: it clamor caelo, rises to heaven, id. 2. to go or march against hostilely: more fully, infestis signis ad aliquem ire, Caes.: ad

hostem, Liv.: contra hostem, Caes. 3. to pass away, disappear (very rare): Lucr. 4. = *abeo*, to turn into: foll. by in: Ov. II. Fig.: in dubiam imperii servitilque aleam, to run the risk of, Liv.: in lacrimas, Virg.: in poenas, Ov.: ire infitias, to deny (v. *infittiae*) 2. Polit. t. t.: pedibus ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam, in voting, to go over or accede to any opinion: Liv. Impers.: ibatur in eam sententiam, they voted in favour of it, Cic. And opp. to the above, ire in alia omnia, to vote against a bill: v. alius, VII. 3. = *veneo*, to go for, be sold at a certain price: Plin. 4. Of time: to pass away: it dies, Pl.: anni, Hor. 5. Of the turn of affairs: go on, turn out, happen: incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Hence the expression of a wish: sic eat, so may it fare, Liv.

6. With supine, to go or set about to do something: ire perditum gentem universam, id.: dormitum, lusum, Hor.: Virg. Hence the constr. of Inf. pass. iri with supine, as Inf. fut. pass.: lit., (that) there is a going to do something: Pl.: Caes. 7. Imperat. 1. eas, eat, etc., as a mocking or indignant exclamation: go then, go now: I nunc et cupidi nomen amantis habe, Ov.: i, sequere Italiam ventis, Virg.: Juv. [The root of *eo* is *i*: cf. Skr. *i*; Gr. *i-euai*; Goth. *i-dja* (= *ivi*); Lith. *ei-mi*.]

ēo, adv. [is]. Of place, denoting motion towards: thither, to that spot: Ter.: Caes.: Cic. Sometimes used instead of a case of the pron. *is*: eo plumbum infundito, pour into it, Cato: eo milites imponere, i.e. equis, on the horses, Caes. Hence, 2. Of analogous abstract relations: so far, to that extent, to such a point: eo aliquem redigere, Ter.: eo res crevit, Liv. Often with gen.: eo arrogantiae progredi, to such a pitch of arrogance, Suet. Strengthened with usque; usque eo despicere, to such a degree, Nep.

3. To denote a purpose: in order that, to the end that: eo scripsi, quo plus auctoritatis haberem, Cic.: eo natus sum, to that end, Sall. 4. Of time, with dum, donec, quamdiu, &c.: so long, until: usque eo... dum... Cic. II. In locative sense: there, at that place (rare): cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes, id. Esp. with loci: ut templum extrueretur eo loci, Tac. Transf.: res erat eo jam loci, in such a position, Cic. 2. With comparatives: really Abl. neut. of *is*, ea, id: by so much, so much more, etc.: eo facilius facere potes, Pl.: coque major (gloria psratur), so much the greater glory, Cic. Esp. with corresponding quo: by so much—by how much (often to be rendered by *the*): id. With eo understood: quo plures erant, major caedes fuit, Liv. 3. To denote a motive or reason: on that account, with that view, therefore: eo ero bravior, Cic.

hostem, Liv.: contra hostem, Caes. 3. to pass away, disappear (very rare): Lucr. 4. = *abeo*, to turn into: foll. by in: Ov. II. Fig.: in dubiam imperii servitilque aleam, to run the risk of, Liv.: in lacrimas, Virg.: in poenas, Ov.: ire infitias, to deny (v. *infittiae*) 2. Polit. t. t.: pedibus ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam, in voting, to go over or accede to any opinion: Liv. Impers.: ibatur in eam sententiam, they voted in favour of it, Cic. And opp. to the above, ire in alia omnia, to vote against a bill: v. alius, VII. 3. = *veneo*, to go for, be sold at a certain price: Plin. 4. Of time: to pass away: it dies, Pl.: anni, Hor. 5. Of the turn of affairs: go on, turn out, happen: incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Hence the expression of a wish: sic eat, so may it fare, Liv.

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ēōdem, adv. [idem], to the same place: Caes. Fig. to the same point: eodem pertinere, that it (all) had the same meaning or drift, id. Phr.: eodem accedit, to this is added, Pl.

2. in the same place: esp. with loci (cf. eo, II.): in the same position (of affairs), Cic.: Tac.

ēōus, a, um, adj. = ἑωσος, ἑως, belonging to the dawn; eastern, orient (poet.): eae Atlantides abscondantur, let them have their morning setting, Virg.: partes, eastern, Hor.: Ov.

ē-pastus, a, um, Part. [pasco] eaten up: escas, Ov. (Verb not in use.)

ē-phēbus, l, m. = ἐφηβος, a male youth (from 18 to 20 years of age): exire ex ephēbis, to attain to manhood, Pl.: Ter.: Cic.

ē-phēmēris, idis, f. = ἐφημερίς, a day-book, diary, journal: Cic.: Ov.

ē-phī-politus, a, um, adj. furnished with a saddle; mounted on a saddled horse: Caes.

ē-phī-pium, il, n. = ἐφίππιον, lit. anything placed on a horse's back; a saddle (pure Lat. stragulum): Caes.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 154). Proverb. of discontented persons: optat ephippia bos piger, the ox would fain wear a saddle, Hor.

ē-phōrus, l, m. = ἐφόρος, a Spartan magistrate, an ephor: Cic.

ē-phīta, ae, m. = ἐπιβάτης, a marine: Auct. B. Alex.

ē-phī-hysis, is, f. = ἐπίχυσις, a vessel for pouring: Pl.

ē-phī-rōous, a, um = ἐπικροτος, adj.: transparent, fine, thin: Pl.

ē-phīcus, a, um, adj. = ἐπικός, epic: poeta (Ennius), Cic.

ē-phī-gramma, atis, n. (dat. plur. epigrammatis, Cic.) = ἐπίγραμμα, an inscription: id.: Nep. 2. a short poem, an epigram: Cic.

ē-phī-lōgus, l, m. = ἐπιλόγος, the peroration of a speech, epilogue (pure Lat. peroratio or conclusio): Cic.

ē-phī-mēnia, orum, n. plu. = ἐπιμήνια, provisions for a month, a month's rations: Juv.

ē-phī-nīola, orum, n. plu. = ἐπινίκια, songs of victory: Suet.

ē-phī-nēdium, il, n. (rheda) a thong to fasten a horse to a carriage: Juv.

ē-phī-stōla and **ē-phī-stūla**, ae, f. = ἐπιστολή, a written communication, a letter, epistle: dare, to dispatch a letter (lit. to give it to the tabellarius or letter-carrier), Cic.: ab epistolis (sc. servus), secretary, Suet. 2. a dispatching of letters: venio nunc ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, in several parcels, Cic.

ē-phī-stōllum, il, n. = ἐπιστόλιον, a short letter, note: Cat.

ē-phī-tā-phium, il, n. = ἐπιτάφιον, a funeral oration, eulogy: Cic.

ē-phī-thēlāmīum, il, n. = ἐπιθαλάμιον, a nuptial song, epithalamium: Quint.

ē-phī-thēca, ae, f. = ἐπιθήκη, an addition, increase: Pl.

ē-phī-tōma, ae, or **ē-phī-tōmē**, ēs, f. = ἐπιτομή, an abridgment, epitome: Cic.

ē-phī-tritos, a, um, adj. = ἐπιτρίτος, containing one and a third, 1½: Gell.

2. pes, a metrical foot, consisting of three longs and a short (a spondee with an iambus or trochee): — — — — —

ē-phī-tūrum, l, n. = ἐπιτύρον, an olive-salad, eaten with cheese (ἐπὶ τυρῷ), Pl.

ē-phōdes, um, m. plu. a kind of sea-fish: Ov.

ē-phōdos, l, m. = ἐπωδός, a species of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one, as in the Epodes of Horace: Quint.

ē-phōps, opis, m. = ἐπόψ, a hoopoe: Ov.: v. upupa.

ē-phōs, (occurring only in Nom. and Acc. sing.: pl. epē, Prop.), n. = ἐπος, an heroic poem, an epic: Hor.

ē-phōto, avi, pōtum, i. v. a. to drink off or up: poculum, Cic.: Liv. 2.

Fig.: to absorb, swallow up: omnibus epotis humoribus, Lucr.: ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hlatu, Ov.

ē-phōlae, arum, v. epulum.

ē-phōlāris, e, adj. [epulum] pertaining to a banquet, at banquets: accubito amicorum, Cic.

ē-phōlātio, onis, f. [epulor] feasting (rare): Suet.

ē-phōlo, onis, m. [epulum] a guest at a feast or banquet (rare in this sense): Cic.: App. 2. Esp.: Triumviri or Septemviri Epulones: a college of priests who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods: Cic.: Liv. In sing.: Triumvir Epulo, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 156.)

ē-phōlor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [id.] to be present at a banquet. Neutr.: Sallarem in modum, to feast in right Sallian fashion (sumptuously), Cic.: Liv. With Abl., dapibus optimis, Virg.: Cic.: Liv. II. Act.: epulari, to eat, Plin. Esp. ger. part. in pass. sense: aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, to be feasted upon, Virg.

ē-phōlum, l, n., and in plur. **ē-phōlae**, arum, f. sumptuous fare or dishes: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Poet.: vestis blattarum ac tinearum epulae, a feast for, Hor. Fig.: oculis epulas dare, Pl. II.

In gen.: a sumptuous meal, a banquet, feast (of religious or solemn banquets, usually in form epulum, sing.): Jovis, Liv.: funebre, Cic. Later, epulum is used of a feast in general: Suet.: Juv. In plur.: epulae exstructaeque mensae, sumptuous and extravagant feastings, Cic.: quae (carmina) in epulis esse cantata, id.: divum, Virg.: less freq. of banquets at relig. or public festivals: Cic.: Hor. (Etym. unknown.)

ē-phōna, ae (Dat. pl. equabus, Pall.), f. [equus] a mare: Cic.: Virg.

ē-phōnes, itis, m. [id.] a horseman, rider: Liv.: Hor. II. Esp. a horse-

soldier, trooper: opp. to pedes, a foot-soldier: Caes.: also opp. to viri or homines, for pedites, Liv. Meton. or collect.: horse-soldiers, cavalry: plurimum in Aetolis equitibus praesidiis fuit: is longe tum optimus eques in Gracila erat, id. 2. Equites, the order of knights, the equites, who, among the Romans, held a middle rank between the senate and the plebs: Cic.: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 157 seq.). In collect. sing.: the equestrian order: Suet.

ē-phōster, tris, tre (m. equestris, Liv., like acris, celebris, celeris, etc.), adj. [eques] pertaining to a horseman, equestrian: statua, Cic. II. pertaining to cavalry: proellum, Caes.: pugna, Cic. 2. belonging to the order of knights: equestri loco natus, of equestrian rank, id.: anulus (i. e. aureus, a badge of the equestrian order): Hor.: equester = eques: Tac. Neut. plur.: equestris, lum, n. (sc. loca), the seats of the knights in the theatre: Sen.

ē-phōidem, adv. [related to quidem as enim to nam] a strengthening particle: verily, truly, indeed, at all events, etc. (usually connected with i pers. sing. or plur.) for my part, as far as I am concerned: equidem me Caesaris militem dici volui, Caes.: nihil, inquit, equidem novi, Cic. With i pers. plur.: Ter.: Cic. With other pers.: scitis equidem milites, Sall.: vanum equidem hoc consilium est, id. With certe, edepol, etc.: certe equidem noster sum, Pl. II. With sed, tamen, verum, etc., in concessive sense: certainly, of course, to be sure, etc.: sic ego nolim equidem apud rusticos, sed multo minus apud vos, Cic.

ē-phōile, is, n. [equus: cf. bubile, ovile, etc.] a stable for horses: Suet.

ē-phōinus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to horses: cervix, Hor.: seta, Cic.

ē-phōirīa, orum, n. plur. [id.] the annual horse-race in the Campus Martius in honour of Mars: Ov.

ē-phōitābilis, e, adj. [equito] that may be ridden over: planities, Curt.

ē-phōitātus, ūs, m. [id.] the act of riding (v. rare): Plin. II. Meton.: cavalry (the usual sense): Caes. In plur.: id.: Cic. 2. the equestrian order (rare): Plin.

ē-phōito, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [eques] to ride. Neutr.: Cic.: Sall.: in arundine longa, to ride a hobby-horse (like a child), Hor. 2. Of cavalry: to make inroads: id. II. Act.: to ride through or over: flumen. Flor.

ē-phōulēus (also written eculeus), l, m. dim. [equus] a young horse, a colt, foal: Cic.: Liv. II. Meton. of works of art: equulei argentei, probably silver vessels with figures of horses on them, Cic. 2. an instrument of torture; a wooden rack in the shape of a horse: id.

equulus, i. m. dim. [id.] a small young horse, a foal: Cic.

equus, i. m. a horse: esp. a horse for battle or for the race-course, a steed, courser (cf. caballus): Cic.: equis virisque, with horse and foot, i. e. with might and main, Liv.: also equis, viris, Cic.: equo merere, to serve as a horse-soldier, id. Jocose, equus ligneus=navis, Pl. 2. In pl. equi=currus: Virg. 3. Meton.: equus bipes, a sea-horse, Virg. 2. the constellation Pegasus: Cic. poet.

3. a battering-ram, from its shape; usu. called aries: Plin. [Cf. Skr. *akva-s* (for *akva-s*): O. S. *akva*; O. I. *ech*. In Gr. *ἵππος* (for *ἵπ-φος*) corresponds to Lat. *qu* as in *ἵππος* beside *sequor*. The root is prob. *ak*, to be sharp, swift, whence *acer* and *ἄκρος*.]

er, *eris*, m. a hedgehog: Nemes.

eradio (extrad.), *ado.* by the roots, Pl.

eradio (extr.), *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to pluck up by the roots, to root out: Varr. Fig.: to destroy utterly: Pl.: Ter. (Hence Fr. *arracher*.)

erado, *si*, *sum*, i. v. a. to scratch, cut, scrape off: terram, Varr.: aliquem senatorio albo, to erase from the list of senators, Tac. 2. Fig.: elementa cupidinis pravi, to eradicate, Hor.

eragus, a, um, *Part.* [erado].

erisco and **erectum**, v. herisco.

erectus, a, um, *Part.* [erigo]. A dj.: upright, erect, lofty: (bomines) humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic.: vultus, Ov. In *Comp.*: prae, Caes. 2. Fig.: elevated, lofty, noble: esp. with some similar adj.: celsus et erectus, Cic.: sublimis et erectum ingenium, Tac. In *Comp.*: homo, Cic. In bad sense: haughty: id. 2. intent, attentive, on the stretch: iudices, id.: er. cti suspensique (Horatili), Liv. 3. courageous, resolute: alacri animo et erecto, Cic. (Hence It. *erto*, "steep"; subst. *erta*, a "height"; all *erta*, lit. "on the watch," whence were formed Sp. *alerto*; Fr. *alerte*.)

erō, *psi*, i. v. n. and a. (erepsimus=erepsissemus, Hor.). Neutr.: to creep out, crawl forth: Pl. 2. to creep or climb up: Suet. 3. Act.: to creep up or over: montes, Hor.: Juv.

erōtio, *onis*, f. [eripio] a forcible taking away, seizure, robbery: Cic.

eror, *oris*, m. [eripio] a robber, plunderer: bonorum, Cic.

eraptus, a, um, *Part.* [eripio].

erā, *prep.* with *Acc.* over against, opposite to: lit. of place (rare): quā med erga aedes habet, opposite me, Pl.

2. Fig. (usual sense): of feelings and conduct towards a person, and gen. of friendly feelings, etc.: benevolentia amicorum erga nos, Cic.: Caes. 2. Of unfriendly feelings=contra or adversus: agnati (not class.): ne malus hem erga me sit, ut erga illum fuit, Pl.: Tac. 3. In later authors (esp.

Tac.) of every kind of mental relation: anxii erga Sejanum, Tac.: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratesque, id. [From *e rega*, *rega* being an obs. subst., meaning "direction," v. *rego*; cf. the phrase *e regione*, which has exactly the same sense, "over against."]

ergastulum, i. n. [ἐργαστήριον, "to work"] a private prison where the slaves were made to work in chains: Cic.: Liv. 2. Meton.: in pl. only (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, etc.): the inmates of an ergastulum: Juv.

ergo (in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets sometimes *ergō*), *adv.* In connection with and foll. *gen.* (=causa): in consequence of, on account of, because of (archaic): quojus rei ergo, Cato: funeris ergo, Lex ap. Cic.: formidinis ergo, Lucr.: illius ergo, for his sake, Virg. 2. Absol. (usual sense): consequently, therefore: Esp. in a logical conclusion: negat haec fillam me suam esse: non ergo haec mater mea est, Pl. 2. In interrogative argumentation: so, so then: ergo haec veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapiensque non poterit? Cic.

3. In consecutive interrogations, then: Ps. Istuc ego jam satis scio. Si. Cur ergo, quod scis, me rogas? Pl.: ergo in his adolescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus? Cic. Esp. quid ergo? why then?: quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? Pl. 4. With imperatives, then, now: vide ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturusne sis, Cic.: desinite ergo, Caes. 5. Resumptive, like *igitur* with *dicere* expressed or understood: as I was saying, I say, well then: tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, etc. Tres ergo ut dixi viae, Cic. So (like *igitur* and *inquam*) after parentheses: id. 6. so then? by way of exclamation: ergo Quintilius perpetuus sopor urget? Hor. [cor *erigo*, the root being (cf. *erga*) *reg* in *rego*, q.v. The prim. meaning "from the direction (or quarter) of."]

erous, *is*, m. [er] a hedgehog, urchin: Varr. 2. Fig.: milit. t. t. *chevaux-de-frise*: Caes.

erigo, *rexi*, *rectum*, i. v. a. [rego] to put up straight, to raise or set up, to erect: arborem, Cic.: hastas, Liv.: oculos, to raise, Cic. 2. Reflect.: or with *pron.* reflect.: to raise oneself, to rise: conituntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, id.: erigere sese aut sublevare, Caes.: in digitos erigit, to stand tip-toe, Quint. 3. to build, erect (rare): turres, Caes. 2. Fig.: to arouse, excite: mentes, auresque, Cic.: paululum se erexit et addidit historiae majorem sonum vocis, id. 2. to raise up, cheer up, encourage: animum demissum et oppressum, id.: rem publicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv.: se erigere, Cic.: se in spem, Liv. (Hence Sp. *erguir*, *ercer*.)

eripio, *ripui*, *reptum*, i. v. a. [rapio] to snatch, tear or pull out; to

snatch away, take away violently or by force. Constr.: the direct object in *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *Pass.*): that from which the thing is taken, with *ex*, *ab*, *de*, or *Abl.* alone; but a person deprived usu. in *dat.*: vela armamentaque eripere, Caes.: hirundines ex nido, Pl.: torrem ab igne, Ov.: ensem vagina, Virg.: oculum alicui, Pl.: classem Caesari, Caes. Poet.: eripe fugam, flee instantly, Virg. 2. to deliver, rescue: Abydenos ex obsidione, Liv.: aliquem ex periculo, Caes.: istum de vestra severitate, Cic. 3. With *pron.* reflect. to rescue oneself, to escape: se sequentibus, Liv.: se leto, Virg.: se morae, Hor. Proverb.: lupo agnum eripere, for an impossible feat, Pl. 4. In *Part. pass.*: snatched away by death, having died suddenly: fati erepta, Ov. 2. Fig.: to deprive of: in this sense usu. with *Acc.* and *Lat.*: vitam alicui, to deprive any one of life, Sall.: vatibus fidem, Ov. Also absol. or with *prep.*: potestatem hominis omnino aspiciendi, Cic.: omnem usum navium, Caes.: caelumque diemque Teucrorum ex oculis, Virg.

erodo, *no perf.*, *sum*, i. v. a. to gnaw off or away, to consume: Cic.

2. Fig.: to eat away, corrode: Plin.

erogatio, *onis*, f. [erogo] a giving or paying out: pecuniae, Cic.

erogito, i. v. a. [erog] [id.] to ask often, try to find out by asking (rare): Pl.

erogo, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to entreat, prevail on by entreaties: precibus erogatus, App. 2. Polit. t. t. strictly, to ask for a grant of public money: hence, to expend such money: pecunias ex aerario, Cic.: in aliquam rem, id.

2. In *gen.* sense: to lay out, expend: more fully, in sumptum erogare, to advance money to meet a certain expense, id.: frandem pecuniam in Tigellinum, to bequeath, Tac.

errabundus, a, um, *adj.* [erro] wandering (rare): nunc errabundi domos suas pervagarentur, Liv. Poet.: vestigia bovis, Virg.

erratus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] wandering, roving, erratic: cursus (of the "gadding vine"), Cic.: Delos, Ov. 2. Esp. in botany, i. q. silvestris, wild: brassica, Plin.

erratio, *onis*, f. [id.] a wandering, roving about: Ter.

erratum, i. n. [id.] an error, mistake: Cic. 2. In moral sense: errata aetatis meae, errors of my youth, id.

erratus, *us*, m. [id.] a wandering about: longis erratibus actus, Ov.

erro, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. n. and a. to wander or stray about, to wander up and down, to rove: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.: ignari hominumque locorumque erramus, Virg. Esp. of cattle, to stray about (undisturbed), id. Of things: (stellae) quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, planets, Cic.: Cocytus errans flumine languido,

winding along, Hor.: pulmonibus errat ignis edax, spreads, Ov. Impers. male tum erratur, 'tis ill then straying, Virg. 2. Fig.: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, to wander from the subject, Cic.: dubils affectibus errat, wavers, Ov.: ne tuus erret honos, be dubious, uncertain, id. II. to miss the right way, to lose oneself, go astray: homo erranti monstrat viam, Eun. In Cic.: errare via, Virg. More freq.,

2. Fig.: to wander from the truth, to err, mistake: tota re errare, to be mistaken in every point, Cic.: errans (opp. to sceleratissimus, deliberately wicked), erring involuntarily, Sall. With Acc. of a pronoun: mone, quare, quid erro, if in aught I err, Pl. Poet. also with Acc. of a noun: errabant tempora, in chronology, Ov. Pass. impers.: si erratur in nomine, Cic. III. Poet. in part perf.: wandered over or through: erratas dicere terras, Ov.: litora, Virg. [For erro. Cf. Goth. *arisan* (= *aravan*), N. H. G. *irren*. Gr. *παλιν-ορρος*, ἀψ-ορρος appear to be cogn. We must not compare *ἔρρος*, which had initial *F*.]

erro, *ōnis*, *m*. [erro] a wanderer, vagabond, vagrant: Ov.

error, *ōris*, *m*. [id.] a wandering or straying about: error ac dissipatio civium, Cic.: of the meanderings of rivers: Ov.: of the mazes of the labyrinth: id. 2. Fig.: a wavering, uncertainty: fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantum, Lucr.: with gen.: viarum, uncertainty, ignorance, Liv.

II. a wandering from the right way, a going astray: reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Pl. 2. Fig.: a departing from the truth, an error, delusion: rapit in errorem, to be led astray, Cic.: deponere, to abandon an error, id.: demere, to undeceive, disabuse the mind Hor.: mentis, distraction, insanity, Cic.: aliquis latet error, some deception, Virg. Rarely, a moral error, fault: Ov.

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erubescere, *bul*, *j. v. n. and a. insep.* Neutr. to grow red, to redden: saxa rotatis erubescere rosis, Ov. Esp. 2. to redden or blush with shame, to feel ashamed: vidi te totis erubuisse genis, blushed all over, id. Constr. with Abl. of cause alone or with prep.: also with Infm. (not in Cic.): erubul mecastor propter clamorem tuum, Pl.: in aliqua re, to blush over or about anything, Cic.: aliqua re, Liv.: collegam habere, id. II. Act. to be ashamed of: show respect for: with Acc.: jura fidemque supplicis erubuit, respected, Virg.: ignes (amoris) erubescendi, of which one need be ashamed, Hor.

eruca, *ae*, *f.* a caterpillar, canker-worm. Col. 2. a sort of colewort: Hor.

eructo, *i. v. a.* to belch or vomit forth, to throw up (rare): sanlem, Virg. Fig.: caedem sermonibus suis, to talk of murder in his drunken fits,

Cic. II. In gen.: to cast forth, emit: arenam, Virg.

erudio, *lvi* or *li*, *lrum*, *4. v. a.* [rudis: lit. to bring out of the rough or natural state: but the word occurs in a fig. sense only] to polish, educate, instruct, teach: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic.: a pueris eruditi artibus militiae, Liv.: juvenutem laboribus, to train, inure, Cic.: tirones, to cause to be instructed, Suet. With depend sentence (rare): qua possint erudit arte capi, shows by what means they may be ensnared, Ov. Of objects not personal: ut flierent oculos erudiere suos, id.

eruditō, *ado*, learnedly, eruditely: Gell. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

eruditio, *ōnis*, *f.* [erudio] instruction, education: de ejus eruditione quod labores nihil est, you need not be anxious about his improvement, Cic.

II. Meton.: learning, knowledge, erudition: praecleara eruditione ornati, id.

eruditrix, *icls*, *f.* [id.] an instructress: Flor.

eruditus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [erudio].

II. Adj.: learned, accomplished, well-informed, skilled, experienced: politus lis artibus, quas qui tenent eruditi appellantur, educated men, Cic.: doctus atque eruditus, id. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: animus, a well-stored mind, id.: oratio (opp. to popularis), learned style, id.: gustus, Tac. Comp.: literis eruditior quam Curio, Cic. Sup.: Scaevola, homo omnium disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, id.

erumpo, *rūpl*, *ruptum*, *3. v. a. and n.* Act.: to break through, cause to burst forth, to vent: nubem, to burst through it, Virg. With pron. reflect. In neut. sign.: portis se foras erumpunt, they burst forth, Caes. Fig.: ne in me stomachum erumpant, quum sint tibi irati, vent their spleen upon me, Cic. II. Neutr. (more freq.): to break out, to burst or sally forth: ex castris, Caes.: ignes ex Aetnae vertice, Cic. Absol.: sive noctu, sive interdiu erumperent, make a sortie, Caes.: per hostes, to break through, Liv. 2. Fig.: to break out openly, to end (in something violent or fatal): quum illa conjunctio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic.: in omnium perniciem, to issue in, Liv.: quorsum eruptura sit (dominatio) horremus, what will be the end of it, Cic.

eruo, *ōl*, *atum*, *3. v. a.* to cause to rush forth, to cast forth, throw out, to dig, tear, or pluck out: si quid obrutum est, eruere, Cic.: aurum terra, Ov.: segetem ab radicibus imis, Virg.: aquam remis, to plough up, Ov. Poet.: to root out, to demolish: urbem totam a sedibus, Virg. II. Fig.: to draw out, bring out (with effort): scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic.: sacra recog-

nosces annalibus eruta priscis, dug out, brought to light, Ov. 2. to overthrow, destroy: lamentabile regnum, Virg.

eruptio, *ōnis*, *f.* [erumpo], a breaking out, bursting forth: Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic. 2. Milit. t. t. a sally, sortie: ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Caes.

erutus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [erumpo].

erus, *i. v. berus*.

erutus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [eruo].

ervum, *i. n.* a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch: Virg. [Cf. Gr. *ἐρίβ-υθος*, *ὀροθος*. Lat. *v* = Gr. *β*, as in *vicia*, *βικιον*.] (Hence *lt. ervo* and *lero*, the latter from *l'ervo*; Sp. *yervo*; Fr. *ers*.)

Erycinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Eryx] relating to Eryx: hence, Erycina, a name of Venus: Hor.

erythinus, *i. m.* = *ἐρυθινος*, a red kind of mullet: Ov.

esca, *ae*, *f.* [for *ed-ca*, from *ēdo*] food: simplex, simple fare, Hor.: Cic. Oft. pl. and esp. of dainties, delicacies: Cic. Fig.: tun' vetule, auriculis allenis colligis escas? dainties for the ear, Pers. 2. a bait: Pl. Fig.: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic.

escarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [esca] pertaining to food, eating: mensa, Varr.: absol.: escaria, Juv. 2. pertaining to a bait: vincla, Pl.

escendo, *di*, *sum*, *3. v. n. and a.* [scando]. Neutr.: to climb up, mount up, ascend: ex alto puteo ad summum, Pl.: in equum, to mount, Liv.: in navem, to embark, Nep.: in rotam, to mount the wheel (for torture), Cic. 2. to go up from the sea-coast to any place: Pergamum, Liv. II. Act.: to mount, ascend: suggestum, Tac.

esculentus, *a*, *um* [esca] good to eat, eatable, esculent: frusta, Cic.

esculetum, *esculeus*, and *esculus*, *v. a. sc.*

esito, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* freq. [ēdo] to be wont to eat, to eat habitually: Pl.

essedarus, *li*, *m.* [ess-dum] a fighter in a (Gallic or British) war-chariot: Caes.: Cic. 2. a kind of gladiator: Suet.

essedum, *i. n.* (In the poets only in plur.) [a Celtic word] a two-wheeled war-chariot of the Gauls and Britons: Caes.: Virg.: Cic.

essentia, *ae*, *f.* the being or essence of a thing, corresponding in sense to Gr. *οὐσία* (not class.): Quint. [Anomalously formed from *esse*, inf. of *sum*.]

estrix, *icls*, *f.* [ēdo] a female glutton or gormandizer: Pl.

esuriālis, *e*, *adj.* [esurio] pertaining to hunger: humorously, resident ferias, keep hur gry holidays, fast-days, i. e. having nothing to eat, Pl.

esurio, *no perf.*, *lrum*, *4. v. n. and a.* desid. [ēdo]. Neutr.: to desire to

eat, be hungry, to hunger: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. In part. fut.: (spes est) non esuriturus satis, Ter. II. Act.: to desire eagerly, covet: Curt.: in pass.: nil ibi, quod nobis esuriantur, erit, which I should long for, Ov.

ēsūrītio, ōnis, f. [esurio] a hungering, hunger: Cat.

ēsūs, a, um, Part. [ēdo].

et, conj. simply connecting two words or sentences: and: passim.

II. Connecting two words or sentences, in which the latter more accurately defines what has gone before: and indeed, and moreover, and even, and truly: te jam appello, et ea voce ut me exaudire possis, yea, and with such a voice... Cic. III. With aequae, par, idem, similis, alius, etc.: as, than: nisi aequae amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, id.: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos, id. IV. To indicate an immediate result, often to be translated, and then; when lo! dixit, et extemplo sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg. V. To subjoin the minor premiss in a syllogism: now, but: eorum, quae videntur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum est, id percipi non potest, Cic. VI. To subjoin an emphatic question or exclamation: and yet, and after all: et sunt qui querantur, id. VII. = etiam: and to too, and also; moreover, likewise: haec ipsa mihi sunt voluptati: et erant illa Torquatis, id. VIII. When repeated, et... et, it serves to connect two ideas more closely: both... and, as well... as, not only... but also: et discipulus et magister perhibebantur improbi, Pl. With a subordinate que or atque: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit et a studiis nostris non abhorret, Cic. 2. Less freq., tum... et, et... tum, in the same sense: omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consumebatur, id. 3. Et... neque or neque... et, when one clause is a negative (et... et non, et non... et, when only a single word is negated), on the one hand... on the other hand... not, or vice versa: ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceris, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, id.: id et nobis erit perjurandum et tibi non sane devium, id. [Orig. eti; cf. uti, ut, and v. etiam. Cogn. with Skr. atī, "further, besides" (preserved in at-avus, q.v.) and Gr. eti.]

ēt-ēnim, conj. serves to introduce a reason or explanation: and in fact, for: praeclare quidem dicis; etenim video jam quo pergat oratio, Cic. In parentheses: ejus autem legationis princeps est Helius (etenim est primus civitatis), id.

ētēsias, arum, m. plu. = *εἰρησῖαι* (sc. *ἀνέμοι*), winds that prevail in the Aegean sea annually at midsummer for 40 days; Etesian winds: Cic.

ētēsias, a, um, adj. [etēsias] Ete-

asian: flabra aquilonum, Lucr. (=ete-siae, q.v.).

ēthicē, ēs, f. = *ἠθική*, moral philosophy, ethics: Quint.

ēthicus, a, um, adj. = *ἠθικός*, phil. t. t. ethical: Gell.

ētholōgia, ae, f. = *ἠθολογία*, the art of depicting or imitating character: Quint.

ētholōgus, i, m. = *ἠθολόγος*, one who imitates the manners, actions, gestures, etc., of others; a mimic: Cic.

etiam, conj. also, furthermore, too, likewise, besides: atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, Cic.: unum etiam vos oro, one thing more, Ter. Esp. in the connection, non modo (solum)... sed (verum) etiam: not only... but also, tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic.: Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. II. Intensive: even, nay even: quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic.: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. After negative sentences, for immo, potius; nay indeed, nay rather: Mamertina civitas improba antea non erat; etiam erat inimica improborum, Cic. Emphatically with comparatives: yet, still: sunt autem etiam clariora, still clearer, id.: multo etiam gravius queritur, much more vehemently still, Caes. So, quam diu etiam? how much longer? Cic. III. As an affirmative: certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes: Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, yes, happy, but not perfectly happy, Cic. IV. Of time: yet, as yet, still: quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, was still in bed, id.: invalidus etiamque tremens, still tottering, weak in the legs, Virg. With negatives: quia tibi minas viginti pro amica etiam non dedit, not yet, Pl. V. In indignant interrogations: what? pray? etc.: etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc te a patre aliquis exiens? are you on your guard, pray? Ter.: etiam clamas, carnufex? what? you bawl, do you? Pl. And in questions that imply a command: scelerate, etiam respicis? you are looking round, are you? id. VI. With emphatic imperatives: but, indeed, etc.: etiam tu, homo nihili, quod di dant boni, cave culpa tua amissis, just you take care, id.: etiam tu hoc responde, Ter. VII. Etiam atque etiam, constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again; hence also, pressingly, urgently: etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic.: affirmare promissa, id.: quare etiam atque etiam sunt venti corpora caeca, again and again, i. e. most positively, Lucr. [Acc. to some, etiam = et jam; but more probably eti is orig. form of et (cf.

eti), and -am a termination; v. nunciam.]

etiam-num and (more freq.) *ētiam-nunc* (only the latter form in Cic. and Caes.) (also separately, etiam num and etiam nunc), conj. even at the present time, yet till now, still (usu. with present tenses): Av. Etiamnunc mulier intus? Sy. Etiam, Pl.: de materia loquor orationis etiamnunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic. With negations: nec Telamonides etiam nunc hiscere quicquam audent, Ov. In respect to past time = etiam tunc, till that time, till then, still: quum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa rumperet, Virg. II. = etiam: also, besides, moreover: his addemus etiamnum unam Graecae inventionis sententiam, Plin. [The num in etiamnum = Gr. νῦν and Lat. nunc in nunc, q.v.]

etiam-si (also written separately), even if, although: with Indic., to introduce a statement of a fact: ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. With Subj., to denote a supposition: etiamsi vetet, edim, though he should forbid, Pl.

et am-tum (less freq. *etiam-tuno*) conj. even then, till that time, till then, still (always with past tenses): omnes etiamtum retinebant illum Pericli succum, Cic.

etruscus, a, um, adj.: [Etruria] Etruscan: aurum, a golden amulet worn by Roman boys of noble birth: Juv.

et-si, conj. though, although, even if. With Indic., to indicate a fact: gaudeo, etsi nihil scio, quod gaudeam, Pl. With Subj., to denote a supposition: etsi cupidissime expetitur a me est, Cic. Without a verb: ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut meritam gratiam referamus, id. II. To restrict or correct, like quanquam (with Indic.): although, yet, but: vale atque salve: etsi aliter ut dicam merces, Pl.

etymolōgia, ae, f. = *ἐτυμολογία*, etymology: Cic.

etymolōgicus, a, um, adj. = *ἐτυμολογικός*, etymological: Gell.

etymon, i, n. = *ἐτυμον*, the derivation of a word: Varr.

eu, interj. = *εὖ*, well done! bravo! Pl.: Ter.: Hor.

euge, interj. = *εὐγε*, well done! good! bravo! euge, euge, perbene! Pl. Ironically: excellent! very fine! euge, optime, id.

eunūchus, i, m. = *εὐνοῦχος*, a eunuch: Cic.

euripus (os), i, m. = *εὐρίπος*, a narrow channel, strait: Cic. II. Meton.: a canal, conduit, sluice: ductus aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, id. 2. Esp. the trench surrounding the Roman circus: Suet.

eurōus, a, um, adj. [eurus; cf. arc-tous, Lesbous] eastern: fluctus, Virg.

eurus, i, m. = *εὐρος*, the south-east

wind; by some called Vulturinus: Virg.: Col. In plur.: Virg.: Ov.

2. Poet.: the east wind (opp. to Zephyrus): Id. 3. Meton.: wind in gen.: Virg.

euschēmē, adv. (εὐσχήμως) becomingly, gracefully: Pl.

ē-vācūo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to empty out, purge: alvum, Plin.

e-vādo, si, sum, j. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to go out or forth: ex balneis, Cic.: oppido, Sall.: ablit, excessit, evasit, erupit, has disappeared (or perh. escape), cf. 3), Cic.: in terram, to disembark, Liv. 2. Of direction upwards: to go up, ascend: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg.: in muros, Liv. 3. to get away, escape: ex fuga, Caes.: e manibus hostium, Liv. II. Fig.: accedit, ut eo facilius animus evadat ex hoc aere eumque perumpat, Cic.: ad conjecturam evadere, to arrive at, Pl. 2. to turn out, fall out, end, result, become: quos judicabat non posse oratores evadere, Cic.: juvenis evasit vere indolis regiae, Liv. Of abstract subjects: quoniam primum vanum inceptum evasisset, had proved ineffectual, Id.: Intellego hercle: sed quo evadas nescio, what you are driving at, Pl.: aliquando Id, quod somnavimus, evadere, comes to pass, is fulfilled, Cic. B. Act.: to pass or get over, pass beyond, leave behind: omnem videbar evasisse viam, Virg.: vada, arva, Ov.: ardua, to climb heights, Liv. 2. to get away, escape from: allicujus manus, Virg.: angustias, Liv.: gravem casum, Tac.

ē-vāgō, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [vagina] to draw out of the scabbard, to unsheath: gladium, Just.

ē-vāgōr, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. Neutr.: to wander forth, to roam about; to spread about, extend: nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatulo, Liv. Fig.: qui appetitus longius evagantur, which range too widely, go too far, Cic. II. Act.: to stray beyond, overstep: ordinem, Hor.

ē-vālesco, lūi, j. v. n. incept. to become strong, increase in strength, to increase, grow: quum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, had grown 2 ft., Plin. II. Fig.: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, strengthened into, Tac. 2. In perf.: to have power or ability, to be able; with Inf.: sed non Dardanidae medicari cuspide ictum evaluit, Virg. 3. Of a word or expression: to prevail, get into vogue: ita nationis nomen evaluisse paulatim, Tac.

ē-vānesco, nōi, j. v. n. incept. to vanish or pass away, to die away, disappear: Bacchi quum flos evanuit, Lucr.: vinum et salsamentum evanescent vetustate, lose their strength, become vapid, Cic.: cornusque extremae velut evanescere lunae, to fade from sight, Ov. II. Fig.: ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, sink into oblivion, Ter.: omnis eorum memoria

evanuit, Cic. (Hence It. *svanire*; Fr. *évanouir*.)

ē-vānīdus, a, um, adj. [evanesco] vanishing, passing away, fading (rare): pectora, Ov. Fig.: amor, Id.

ē-vāns, antls, shouting, raving like a Bacchant: Virg. [From *ēvai*, *ēvoi*, cries of the Bacchantes.]

ē-vāpōrātio, ōnis, f. [evaporo] an evaporating, evaporation: terrae, Sen.

ē-vāpōro, i. v. a. to disperse in vapour, to evaporate: Gell.

ē-vāsto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lay utterly waste, to devastate (rare): Liv.

ē-vax, interj. [a cry of exultation, like *evae*, *ēvai*] hurra! bravo!: Pl.

ē-vectus, a, um, Part. [evecho].

ē-vēho, vxi, vectum, j. v. a. to carry out or forth, to convey out: omnia (signa) ex fanis plaustis evecta esse, Cic. In an upward direction: ad auras, Ov. With pron. refl. or in pass. with refl. sense: to rush forth; ride or sail forth: incaute se evehentes, rushing out, Liv.: evectus effreno equo, galloping forwards, Id.: in altum, to sail out, Id.: resolutis oris in ancoras evehantur, i. e. after loosening the ropes which fastened the ships to the shore (v. ora), they rode out on their anchors, Id. II. Fig.: ad deos, to elevate to heaven, Hor.: ut semel e Piraeo eloquentia evecta est, issued forth, Cic.: spe vana evectus, carried forward, Liv.: privatum supra modum evectae op. a, exceeded what was becoming a private citizen, Tac.

ē-vello, velli (vulsi, Flor.), vulsum, j. v. a. to pull, pluck, or tear out: linguam allicul, Cic.: ferrum, Caes. Poet.: odorem e turis glebis, Lucr. II. Fig.: to tear out, root out, eradicate, erase: consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis, Cic. (Hence It. *svellere*, *svegliare*.)

ē-venio, vni, ventum, 4. (pres. Subj. *evenat*, Pl.) v. n. to come out, come forth: merces profundo, pulchrior event, Hor. II. Fig.: to come to pass, happen; and with Dat.: to befall, happen to, betide: maxime Id in rebus publicis event, Cic.: ubi pax evenerat, had come about, Sall.: vereor, ne Idem eveniat in meas literas, that the same thing will happen to my letter, Cic. Impers.: event, senibus ambobus simul iter ut esset, it so happened that, Ter. With Dat.: quum mihi nihil improvise evenisset, Cic.: L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit, fell to the lot of, Liv.: si quid sibi eveniret, if anything should happen to himself, i. e. if he should die, Suet. 2. to follow, result (as a consequence), to turn out, issue, end (only of things, whilst *evado* is used of persons also). ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, may prove, Pl.: quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenerint, Cic.

ē-ventilo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to winnow, to fan: Col

eventum, i. n. [evenio] an occurrence, event (rare): cujusque facti et eventus causa, Cic. 2. In pl., with Gen. of person or pron. adj.: the sum of what happens to anyone; experience, fate: ut te ex nostris eventis admonendum putares, to be taught by my experience, Id.: aliorum eventus doceri, Tac. 3. issue, consequence, result, effect: consilia eventus ponderare, Id.

eventus, ūs, m. [Id.] an occurrence, accident, event, fortune, fate, lot: all-cujus eventu maerere, to mourn over what has happened to him (viz. his death), Cic.: In gen. sense, eos eventus rerum, Id.: militum, the fate, Liv.: navium suarum, Caes. II. an issue, consequence, result: eventus est all-cujus exitus negotii, Cic.: ex eventu (judicare), to judge by the result, Id.: eventus stultorum magister est, Liv.: semper ad eventum festinat (poeta), to the finale, Hor.

ē-verbero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to flog or beat violently: os oculosque hostia, Quint.: clipeum alis, Virg.

ē-vergo, j. v. a. to send out, send forth (v. rare): montes evergunt rivos, Liv.

ē-verriōlūm, i. n. [everro] a drag-net, seine: Varr. Fig.: everriculum malitiarum omnium, the drag-net of all villainies (i. e. taking cognizance of every kind of villainy), Cic.: sarcastically of Verres, Id. (cf. foll. art.).

ē-verro, verri, versum, j. v. a. to sweep out: stercus ex aede Vestae, Varr. Fig.: to clean out, plunder completely: sarcastically applied to Verres: o Verria praeclara! quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? swept clean, Cic.

ē-versio, ōnis, f. [everto] an overthrowing: columnae, Cic. 2. a subversion, destruction: templorum, Quint. Fig.: rerum publicarum everiones, overthrows, Cic.

ē-versor, ōris, m. [Id.] a subverter, destroyer: civitatis, Cic.: regnorum Priami, Virg.

(1) **ē-versus**, a, um, Part. [everro] swept out.

(2) **ē-versus**, Part. [everto] overthrown.

ē-vertō (-vorto), ti, sum, j. v. a. to turn out, drive out, thrust out: pupillum fortunae patris, Cic.: cervicis, to twist, Ter.: evertit aequora ventis, upheaves, Virg. 2. to overturn, overthrow, upset, throw down: navem, Cic.: arborem, Virg. 3. to subvert, destroy: urbes, Cic.: castellum, Hor.

II. Fig.: to overturn, overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy: aliquem non iudicio sed vi evertere, to ruin, Cic.: leges, testamenta, to set aside, Id.: spem, Ov.

ē-vestigātus, a, um, Part. [vestigō] tracked or traced out, found out, discovered (rare): Ov.

ē-vīas, adis, f. [from *Evlus*, a surname of Bacchus] a Bacchant: Hor.

ē-victus, a, um, Part. [evinco].

ē-videns, entis, adj. [video] of things (like perspicuus): *apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear*: *si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat*, Cic.: *signum*, Suet.: *prodigia*, id. *Comp.*: Cic.: *Liv. Sup.*: id.

ēvidenter, adv. *evidently, manifestly, etc.*: *Liv. Sup.*: Suet.

ēvidentiā, ae, f. [evidens] *clearness, distinctness in speech*: Cic.

ē-vigilo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to wake up, awake*: Suet.

2. *to be wakeful, vigilant*. Fig.: *in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, have been ever watchful (have never slumbered)*, Cic. II. Act.: *to watch through, pass without sleeping*: *nox evigilanda*, Tib. 2.

Meton.: *to compose, prepare by study at night*: *horos*, Ov. 3. Fig.: *consilia evigilata cogitationibus*, Cic.

ē-vilescō, lūl, 3. v. n. insep. *to become vile, worthless, despicable (rare)*: *usque eo evilit, ut passim ac propalam contemptui esset*, Suet.

ē-vincio, nxi, nctum, 4. v. a. *to bind up or round; to entwine*: *diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit*, Tac. More freq. in the *Part. perf.*: *viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva*, Virg.: *suras evincta cothurno, having the calf of the leg laced up with the buskin*, id.

ē-vinco, vici, victum, 3. v. a. *to overcome completely, to vanquish utterly (not before Aug. period)*: *evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, triumphed over all difficulties*, Liv.: *Aeduos, Tac.: lacrimis evicta, prevailed upon*, Virg. Fig.: *solis imago evincit nubes*, Ov.: *platanus caelebs evincet ulmos, will supplant*, Hor. So of places, etc.: *to get past or through (poet.)*: *remis Charybdin evicere rates*, Ov.

II. *to carry one's point, to prevail*: *evincunt instando, ut litterae sibi ad Tarquinius darentur*, Liv. III. *for convinco: to demonstrate, prove*: Hor.

ēvinctus, a, um, Part. [evincio].

ē-viro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vir] *to castrate*: Cat.

ē-viscero, no perf., atum, i. v. a. *to deprive of the entrails, to disembowel*: Enn. In Cic. 2. In gen.: *to tear to pieces, mangle*: *accipiter columbam eviscerat*, Virg.

ēvitābilis, e, adj. [evito] *avoidable*: esp. with negative: *non evitabile telum*, Ov.

ēvitatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *an avoiding*: *malorum*, Quint.

(1) **ē-vito**, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to shun, avoid*: *metam, to round it skillfully, just clearing it*, Hor.: *causas suspicionum*, Cic.

(2) **ēvito**, avi, i. v. a. [vita] *to deprive of life, kill (ante-class.)*: *vidi Priamo vi vitam evitari*, Enn. In Cic.

ēvoco, ōnis, m. plu. [evoco] *veteran and discharged soldiers, again called out as volunteers*: Caes.: Cic.

ēvocatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a calling out, calling forth (rare)*: *inferorum*,

an evoking, Plin. II. *a calling out of soldiers on an emergency (cf. evocati)*: *Auc. Her.*

ēvocator, ōris, m. [id.] *one who calls to arms*: *servorum*, Cic.

ē-voco, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to call out or forth*: (*Tullia*) *evocavit virum e curia*, Liv.: *mercatores undique ad se, to summon*, Caes.: *aliquem literis*, Cic.: *nostros ad pugnam, to challenge*, Caes. II. *Relig. t. t.*: *deos, to call upon the gods of a city about to be taken to quit it*: Liv. III. In public and military affairs: *to call out, summon to appear*: *senatum omnem ad se*, Caes.: *magnam partem oppidanorum ad bellum*, id. IV. Fig.: *to draw forth, elicit*: *evocata oratione misericordia*, Cic.: *eas (tacitas cogitationes) evocat in medium*, Liv.

ēvoō (dissyl.), interj. = *evoi*, *a joyous shout in the festival of Bacchus*: Pl.: Ov.: Virg.

ē-volo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to fly out or forth*: *ex quercu (aquila)*, Cic. 2. *to come forth quickly, to rush or spring forth*: (*hostes*) *subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt*, Caes.: *ut, lapidem ferro quom caedimus, evolat ignis*, Lucr. II. Fig., of the mind: *li, quorum animi, spiritus corporibus, evolant atque excurrunt foras, soar aloft, scorning the body*, Cic.

ēvolūtio, ōnis, f. [evolvo] *an unrolling or opening of a book; hence, a reading*: *poëtarum*, Cic.

ēvolūtus, a, um, Part. [evolvo].

ē-volvo, volvi (volui), vōlūtum, 3. v. a. *to roll out or forth; to unroll, unfold*: *vestes*, Ov.: *volumen epistolarum, to open*, Cic.: *prorutam in mare evolvere terram, roll it along to the sea*, Liv. With pron. reflect. or in pass.: *to roll along*: *evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus, discharge itself*, Virg.: *per humum evolvuntur, roll out along the ground*, Tac. 2. Fig. of the thread of fate: *to spin to an end*: *fasos evoluisse meos, i. e. to have cut short my life*, Ov. 3. Meton.: *to read a book by unrolling it*: *librum*, Cic.: *fastos*, Hor.: *versus*, Ov. II. Fig.: *to unfold, explain*: *animi complicatam notionem evolvere, to clear up*, Cic.: *evolutus integumentis dissimulationis, laid bare*, id.: *sede patria rebusque summis, stripped of*, Tac.: *istos incubantes publicis thesauris, ex praeda clandestina evolvas, eject*, Liv. 2. *to unfold, disclose, narrate*: *naturam rerum omnium*, Cic.: *seriem fati*, Ov.

ē-vomo, ōi, itum, 3. v. a. *to vomit forth*: Cic. Fig.: *tantam pestem (with ref. to Catiline)*, id. II. In me orationem ore impurissimo evomit, id.

ē-vulgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make public, publish, divulge (rare)*: *civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit*, Liv.: *arcanum*, Tac.

ēvulsio, ōnis, f. [evello] *a pulling out*: *dentis*, Cic.

ēvulsus, a, um, Part. [evello].

ex or **ē** (the latter form only before consonants and even there far less frequent than ex. But certain expressions have the same form invariably, as *ex parte, ex sententia, ex tempore*; and on the other hand, *e regione* and *e republica*, used adverbially), prep. with Abl. out of, from (opp. to in).

A. Of space: *passim*. 2. In a downward direction: *from, down from, off*: *ex equis desillire, to dismount*, Caes. 3. In an upward direction: *globum terrae eminentem e mari, rising above*, Cic. 4. To denote direction (without actual motion): *on, at*: *reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles oppidum cingebant, on all the other sides*, Caes. II. Hence, with a subst. to denote origin: *from, of*: *ex Aethiopia est usque haec, she is from Ethiopia*; *is an Ethiopian woman*, Ter. Freq. without a verb: *Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, a man of Spain*, Caes. III. To indicate the place where any thing is done, *from, down from*: *ex equis colloqui, to have an interview on horseback*, id.: *ex equo (ex equis, of a number of persons) pugnare, to fight on horseback*, id. Hence the adverbial expressions, *ex adverso, ex diverso, ex contrario, e regione, ex parte, etc.* (v. adversus, etc.). Also *ex itinere, during or in the course of a journey or march*: Cic.: Sall.

B. Of time: *from and after a given point of time*: *from, since*: *bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, from this day forward*, Pl.: *ex quo (sc. tempore), ever since the time when . . .*, Virg.: Liv. 2. *immediately after, directly after, after*: *Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, on the expiry of his year of office*, Cic. So the phrase, *aliud ex alio, one thing after another*: *me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit*, id. So, *diem ex di. expectabam, one day after another, from day to day*, id. II. Less freq. in specifying a future date: *from, after*: *hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus*, id.

C. Of other relations: With verbs which denote taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as perceiving, learning, hoping, etc.): *from, out of, of*: *solem e mundo tollere*; *amicitiam e vita tollere*, id.: *intellexi ex tuis litteris te ex Turannio audisse*, id.: *ex captivis comperit*, Caes. II. With words denoting the whole from which something is taken. Esp. with numerals: *out of, of*: *ex omnibus seculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum*, Cic.: *ex dediticis Belgis complures*, Caes.: *ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum iudices*, Cic. 2. Appy.=genitive (v. rare): *has (turres) altitudo pupplum ex barbaris navibus superabat, towers rising from the ships*, Caes.: *album ex ovo, the white of (taken from) an egg*, Cels. III. To denote the material of which

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anything is made: of: *statua ex aere facta*, Cic. IV. To indicate the cause or origin: *from, through, by, by reason of, on account of*: *quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas*, Cic.: *in spem victoriae adductus ex opportunitate loci*, Sall.: *ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, to gain a triumph from, for victories over*, Cic. 2. Esp. to indicate that *from* which anything derives its name: *from, after, on account of*: *cul postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit*, Sall. V. To indicate transition: *from, out of; from being*: *dil ex hominibus facti*, Cic.: *nilhil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser*, id. VI. Ex (e) re, ex usu, or ex injuria, etc., to any one's advantage or injury: *alliquid facere bene e re publica, for the good of the state*, id.: *ex usu terrae Galliae, for the good of Gaul*, Caes.: *ex nullius injuria, without injustice to any one else*, Liv. VII. To denote conformity: *according to, after, in conformity with*: *ex litteris Caesaris supplicatio decreta est, in accordance with Caesar's dispatch*, Caes.: *ex collegii sententia*, Liv.: *ex senatus consulto*, Cic.: *ex foedere*, Liv.: *ex sententia, as one could wish*, Ter. VIII. In adverbial expressions: e.g. *ex aequo*, *ex commodo*, *ex diverso*, *ex facili*, *ex affluent*, *ex continent*, *ex confesso*, *ex improviso*, *ex inopinato*, etc.: v. these words. N.B.—Ex placed after its noun (rare): *terris ex omnia surgunt*, Lucr.

D. In composition ex is usually employed only before vowels and the consonants *h, c, p, q, s, t*; before *f*, the prefix becomes *ef*; and before the other consonants the form *e* is used. A few exceptions to these rules are found: e.g. *epoto* and *epotus* as well as *expotus*; *escendo* as well as *exscendo*; the forms *ecfero*, *ecfari*, *ecfodio*, are not uncommon in good MSS., and from them (not from *exfero*, etc.) the assimilated form proceeds. Moreover, in the compounds of roots beginning with *s*, the *s* is often elided: e.g. *excidium* for *exscidium* (from *exscindo*), and sometimes double forms of such compounds exist: e.g. *exul*, *exsul*, etc. But the *s* is more usually retained: as *exsangui*, etc. II. Signification: 1. Primarily and most freq. *out or forth*: *exeo*; and in an upward direction, *emineo*. 2. Hence, fig. to imply *change*, the result being indicated by the latter element, e.g. *effeminare*, *to change a man's disposition into that of a woman*. 3. In privative sense and equivalent to the English *without*, or the suffix *less*: e.g. *effrenare*, *elinguis*. 4. To denote *termination, conclusion*: e.g. *elugeo*. 5. Intensive: e.g. *emiror*, *exalbesco*, *elaboro*, *emitor*. With an adj. = superlative suffix, as *edurus*. (The original form of this prep. was *ec*, which is found in *ecfero*, *ecfari*, etc., and is

identical with the Gr. *ἐξ*, the form *ex* corresponding to Gr. *ἐξ*: cf. *ab-s, su(b)-s*.)

ex-acerbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to exasperate, make angry, provoke: Liv.

exactio, ōnis, f. [exigo] a driving out, expelling: *regum*, Cic. II. a demanding, exacting: esp. a calling in, collecting of debts: Liv. Hence, 2. a tax, tribute: *acerbissima exactio capitum atque ostiorum, poll and hearth tax*, Cic.

exactor, ōris, m. [id.] a driver-out, expeller: *regum*, Liv. II. a demander, exactor: *operis, an overteer, superintendent*, Col.: *supplicii, an executioner*, Liv. 2. Esp.: a collector of taxes: Caes.

exactus, a, um, Part. [exigo].

II. Adj.: precise, accurate, exact: *exacto affirmare numero*, Liv. Comp.: *cura*, Suet. Sup.: *vir, very precise, methodical*, Plin. Ep. With Gen. (poet.): *Mamurius, morum fabraeve exactior artis, difficile est dicere, whether he were more perfect in character or in his art*, Ov.

ex-ācūō, ōis, ūtum, i. v. a. to make very sharp or pointed: *vallos furcasque*, Virg. II. Fig.: *oculorum, ingeni aciem, to give greater keenness of vision*, Cic. 2. to excite, stimulate, inflame: *animos in bella*, Hor.

ex-adversum (-advorsum) and **ex-adversus**, adv. and prep. over against, opposite. Adv.: *apud ipsum lacum est pistrilla, et exadversum fabrica*, Ter. II. Prep.: with Acc.: *ara exadversus eum locum consecrata est*, Cic.

exaedificatio, ōnis, f. [exaedifico] a building up. Fig. of an oration: *exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis*, Cic.

ex-aedifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to build up, to finish building (rare): *opplidum sua pecunia exaedificaverat, he had built it (entirely) at his own expense*, Caes.: *Capitolium*, Cic. (Sometimes the prep. seems to add nothing to the meaning: e.g. *templa deorum, hibernacula militum exaedificare*, Liv.) Fig.: *to finish*: *ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituisti*, id. II. to turn out of doors (comic): *me ex his aedibus*, Pl.

exaequatio, ōnis, f. [exaequo] an equalling, levelling. Meton.: a level, a plane: Vitr. II. Fig.: a levelling (of ranks), an equality: *exaequationem non fero*, Liv.

ex-aequo, avi, atum, i. v. a. Act.: to equalize, to make equal or level: *tumulos tumulis exaequabant*, Auct. B. Hisp. Transf.: *argentum argento exaequabitur, shall be balanced, compensated*, Pl. 2. Fig.: to place on a level, regard as equal, to equal: *neminem secum dignitate exaequare volebat*, Caes.: *vetus miles tironi sese exaequare sterneret*, Liv.: *facta dictis, to relate adequately*, Sall. II. to make

oneself equal to; to equal, rival: with Acc.: Ov.

ex-aestio, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to boil up, foam up, ferment. Neutr.: *exaestuat mare*, Liv.: Virg. 2. to be scorched up, to glow: *Aegyptus torrenti calore solis exaestuat*, Just.

3. Fig.: to be excited with passion, mens exaestuat ira, Virg. II. Act.: to give forth, exhale (rare): *hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus*, Lucr.

exaggeratio, ōnis, f. [exaggero] a heaping or damming up; in plur.: Just. II. Fig.: elevation, exaltation (rare): *quasi quaedam exaggeratio animi*, Cic.

ex-aggero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to raise by damming, to dam up, heap up: *aggesta humo plantitiem*, Curt.

2. Transf.: to enlarge, increase by heaping up: *rem familiarem*, Cic.

II. Fig.: to exalt, heighten the effect of: in good sense, orationem, Cic.: *oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, carried too far, exaggerated, turgid*, id.: *Xenocrates exaggerans tanto opere virtutem, magnifying and exalting it*, id.

ex-agitator, ōris, m. [exagito] a censurer, reprehender: *rethorum*, Cic.

ex-agito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. to drive out frequently; to stir up, rouse up, disturb, harass: Lit.: *saecem, to stir it up*, Col. II. Fig.: to disquiet, harass, persecute: *exagitati bello premebantur et agricultura prohibebantur*, Caes.: *at omnes di exagitant me, plague*, Hor.: *exagitari verberibus Furiarum, to be tormented*, Suet. 2. to censure, criticize: *aliquem convicio, to abuse*, Caes.: *quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, is found fault with*, Cic. 3. to stir up, irritate, excite: *plebem*, Sall.: *tanta vis hominis leniunda quam exagitanda videbatur, it seemed fitter to soothe rather than to provoke so influential a man*, id. In a good sense: *hujus disputationibus et exagitatus maximo orator est et adjutus, excited, stimulated*, Cic.

ex-āgōgā, ae, f. = ἐξαγωγή, an exportation of goods, export: Pl.

ex-albesco, būi, i. v. n. incomp. to become white: esp. to turn very pale: Cic.

ex-alto, avi, atum, i. v. a. (rare): to raise, exalt: Sen. (Hence, through low Lat. form *exaltiare*, Fr. *exhausser, exaucer*.)

ex-āmen, inis, n. (contr. from *exagmen*: cf. *contamino* from *contagmino*: in No. II. the sense of weighing, which is often expressed by the root *ag*, shows itself; cf. *exigo* and Gr. *ἔγχεσθαι*) a swarm (of bees): *aplum*, Cic. 2. Transf.: a multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm: *locustarum*, Liv.: *juvenum, levy*, Hor. II. the tongue of a balance (rare): *Jupiter ipse duas aequato examine lances sustinet*, Virg.

2. Fig.: a weighing, consideration, examination: *legum*, Ov. (Hence It. *sciame, sciameo*; Sp. *enzambre*; Fr. *essaim*.)

ex-amino, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.

[examen] to form swarms, to swarm: *examinant alvi*, Col. II. to weigh: (*aër*) *tanquam paribus examinatus ponderibus*, Cic.: *ad certum pondus, to adjust to a certain weight*, Caes.

III. Fig.: to weigh, ponder, consider, examine: *omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus*, Cic.

ex-amussim, adv. exactly, precisely, perfectly: v. *amussis*.

ex-anclo (less accurately *antlo*: v. *ancilla*), avi, atum, i. v. a. to draw out or bring out as a servant: esp. to draw out a liquid: *vinum poculo pauxillulo*, Pl. II. Fig.: to go through, suffer, endure: *quendam laborem*, Cic.

ex-animālis, e, adj. lifeless, dead (rare): *ni illum exanimalem faxo*, Pl.

2, deadly, mortal: *curae*, Id.

ex-animāt.o, ōnis, f. [*exanimō*] a depriving of breath, a suffocating: *vulvarum, hysterics*, Plin. II. Fig.: breathlessness; breathless terror, fright: *exanimatio, metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris*, Cic.

ex-animis, e, and *ex-animus*, a, um (the latter form most common in plur.), adj. [*anima*] breathless, lifeless, dead. (i) form *exanimis*: *coumba decidit exanimis*, Virg.: *exanimem ex equo labentem Scipionem ridit*, Liv.: *exanime corpus*, Ov. (ii) form *exanimus*: *exanimus corpus*, Lucr.: Virg.: *exanima corpora*, Liv.: *partim exanimos in amnem Rhenum proiecunt*, Tac. II. lifeless or dead with fear (rare, and only in form *exanimis*): *auduit exanimis*, Virg.

ex-animō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to deprive of breath: *fore ut duplicato cursu Caesaris milites exanimarentur, would be out of breath; exhausted*, Caes. 2, to deprive of life, to kill: *taxo se exanimavit, killed himself by taking poison of the yew tree*, Id.: *so, in pass., gravi vulnere exanimari, to be dying*, Cic. II. Fig.: to deprive of life or spirit, to alarm greatly, to kill with fear, grief, etc.: *oratio haec me miseram exanimavit metu, has half-killed me with fear*, Ter.: *adolescentulus sic initio accusationis exanimatus sum, was so overcome (with nervousness)*, Cic.: *te metus exanimant iudiciorum atque legum*, Id.: *cur me querelis exanimas tuis? distract*, Hor.

ex-animus, a, um, v. *exanimis*.

exantlo, v. *exanclo*.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, 3. v. n. in-
cep. to burst out into a blaze, to kindle, take fire: *materies facili ad exardescendum*, Cic. II. Fig.: to be kindled to passion, to break out: *Indutlomarum multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit, was much more fiercely exasperated*, Caes.: *hostilerno die ad spem libertatis exarsimus, have been aroused*, Cic.

ex-aresco, rui, 3. v. n. in-
cep. to become completely dry (rare): *vestimenta uvida*, Pl.: *amnes*, Cic. II. Fig.: to become exhausted, extinct, etc.: *quum vetustate exaruit opinio*, Id.

ex-armo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to de-
prive of arms, to disarm: *cohortes*, Tac. Hence, 2, to deprive of strength, to weaken: *Vell. Fig.: to pacify angry feeling: fillum mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit*, Flor.

ex-aro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to plough or dig up: *radices*, Cato: *sepulcra*, Cic. 2, to raise, produce by tillage: *frumentum*, Id. 3. In gen.: to plough, till, cultivate: *Varr. Poet.: quum rugis vetus frontem senectus exaret, furrows it with wrinkles*, Hor.

II. By analogy: to write, note down (from the effect of the stylus on the waxen tablets): *undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc literularum exaravi*, Cic.: *exaravi nescio quid ad te, I wrote something or other to you*, Id.: *librum*, Phaedr.

ex-asciatus, a, um, Part. [*ascia*] heven out; hence, in gen. properly prepared: *opus*, Pl.

ex-aspero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make rough, to roughen: *fauces*, Cels.: *undas*, Ov.: *mare fluctibus*, Liv. II. Fig.: to irritate, exasperate: *animos*, Id.

ex-auctorō, avi, atum, i. v. a. milit. t. t. to discharge from service, to dismiss: *milites*, Liv.: *se, to dismiss themselves (without orders)*, Id.: *ex-auctorari qui senadena fecissent, that those who had served 16 years should receive their discharge*, Tac. 2, to dismiss (in disgrace), cashier: *Suet.: Tac.*

ex-audio, iui or ii, itum, 4. v. a. to hear at a distance or outside: *quum aliquantulum progressus esset, subito exaudivit hinnitum*, Cic.: *maxima voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico*, Id.: *Id clariore voce (dixit) ut maxima pars militum exaudiret, might hear (outside the council-tent)*, Caes. 2, =the simple verb: to hear: *exaudi, vultusque attolle iacentes*, Ov. II. to hearken, listen to, regard, grant: *vota precesque*, Virg. Absol.: to give heed to, obey: *ridebit monitor non exauditus*, Hor.

ex-augēo, 2. v. a. to increase exceedingly (rare): *opinionem*, Ter.

exauguratio, ōnis, f. [*exauguro*] a desecrating, profaning: *Liv.*

ex-augūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to apply a consecrated thing to profane uses, to desecrate, profane (rare): *fana*, Liv. (From *exauguratus* comes It. *sciagurato*.)

ex-auspico, i. v. n. to take an augury from anything: *ex vinculis*, Pl.

ex-ballisto, i. v. a. [*ballista*] to finish with the ballista (facete): *Pl.*

ex-bibo, i. q. *ebibo*: *Pl.*

ex-caeco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to blind, make blind (rare): *Cic. Transf.: to deprive a plant of the eyes or buds*: *Col. 2, to stop up a river, channel, etc.*: *Ov. 3, to darken or render dim: fulgor (argenti) excaecatus*, Plin.

excalceatus, a, um, Part. [*excalceo*]. II. Adj. unshod: *Suet. 2.*

Esp. of an actor, not wearing the buskin (*cothurnus*); acting in comedy: and as subst. in pl., comic actors, Sen.

ex-calcēo (-*calcio*), avi, atum, i. v. a. to take off the shoes from: with Acc.: *pedes praebere excalcandos*, Suet. Pass. In refl. sense: to take off one's shoes: *Vell. 2. Esp. of tragedians: to take off the cothurni*: *Sen.: cf. preced. art.*

ex-calfacio, no perf., factum, 3. v. a. to heat: *Plin.*

excalfactio, ōnis, f. [*excalfactio*] a heating: *Plin.*

excalfactorius, a, um, adj. [*Id.*] heating: *Plin.*

excandescētia, ae, f. [*excandescō*] growing anger: *Cic.*

ex-candescō, dūi, 3. v. n. in-
cep. to take fire, to kindle, to glow: *Plin. II. Fig.: to glow, to burn, esp. with anger: haec nullam habent vim, nisi ira excanduit fortuito*, Cic.: *haud ultra verba excanduit, his verba did not go further than words*, Suet.

ex-canto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to charm forth, to bring out by enchantment: *Hor.*

ex-carnifico, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to tear anyone to pieces (rare): *aliquem*, Cic. II. Fig.: to torment, torture: *Ter.*

excavatio, ōnis, f. [*excavo*] a hollowing out: *lapidis*, Sen.

ex-cāvo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to hollow-out: *trullam*, Cic.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum (perf. Subj. syncop. excessi, Ter.), 1. v. n. and a. Neutr. to go out, go away; to depart, retire, withdraw: constr. with *ex* and *Abl.*, *Abl.* alone, or absol.: *ex civitate*, Caes.: *ex Italia*, Cic.: *ex finibus* or simply *finibus*, Caes.: *ex his tenebris in lucem illam*, Cic. Absol.: *abijt, evasit, excessit, erupit*, Id. 2. Esp. to go beyond, rise above: *alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum excessit*, Just. More freq. of inanimate subjects: *ut nulla (pars) excederet extra, project*, Cic. 3, to depart (from life), to die: *vita*, Id.: *e medio*, Ter.: and absol.: *Tac. II. Fig.: quum animus Eudemii e corpore excesserit*, Cic. 2, to pass out of, to leave; to proceed: *ex magisterio alicujus*, Pl.: *palma, to resign*, Virg.: *ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, passed out of childhood*, Cic.: *ad patres etiam et ad publicam querimoniam excessit res, went so far as*, Liv.: *eo laudis excedere, to reach such a height of fame*, Tac.: *cura ex corde excessit, departed*, Ter.: *quum cupiditatum dominatus excessit*, Cic. 3, to digress: *ad enarrandum*, Liv. B. Act.: to depart from, to quit; with Acc. (rare and not before Liv.): *urbem*, Id. Pass. impers.: *Crotonem excessum est*, Id. II. Fig.: to go beyond, surpass, exceed: *gloriam*, Suet.: *fastigium equestre, to reach a higher rank than*, Tac.

excellens, entis, Part. [*excello*]. II. Adj.: high, lofty: *corpore ex-*

cellens, of lofty stature, Vell. 2. Fig.: distinguished, surpassing, excellent: deos rerum omnium praestantia excellentes, Cic.: studium, admirable, exemplary, Caes. Comp.: ova excellentiora, Plin. Sup.: excellentissima virtus, unparalleled, Caes.

excellenter, adv. admirably: Cic. Comp.: id.

excellētia, ae, f. [excello] superiority, excellence: with objective gen.: animantium reliquarum, superiority over, Cic.: with subjective gen.: animi excellētia magnitudoque, id.

ex-cello, celsum, 3. v. n. to rise, elevate oneself. Fig.: animus excellit rebus secundis, is elated by success, Cato.

2. Esp.: to be eminent, to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel: gen. in good sense: constr. with *Dat.*, *prep.* inter or super, or *absol.*: dignitate principibus excellit, Cic.: inter aliquos, id.: super ceteros, Liv. *Absol.*: excellit atque eminet nomen regum, Cic. With *Abl.* of manner or respect in which anyone excels: ingenio, virtute, etc.: id.: Caes. In bad sense: vitia, Cic. [The simple verb *cello* is not found: cf. *antecello*.]

excelsē, adv. high; loftily: si vltis scandit excelsus, Col. Fig.: excelsus magnificentissimae et dicet et sentiet, Cic.: excelsissime floruit (Sparta), Vell.

excelsitas, ātis, f. [excelsus] height, loftiness: montium, Plin. Fig.: animi, Cic.

excelsus, a, um, Part. [excello].

II. Adj.: lofty, high, elevated: mons, Caes.: locus, Cic. Comp.: cornu (bovis), Caes. Sup.: mons, id. Neut. as subst. after *prep.*: simulacrum Jovis in excelso collocare, on a height, Cic. 2. Fig.: lofty, sublime, noble, etc.: magnus homo et excelsus, id.: animus, id. Comp.: orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior, id. Sup.: excelsissimae victoriae, unparalleled, Vell. Phr.: in excelso actatem habere, in a high station, Sall.

exceptio, ōnis, f. [excipio] an exception, restriction, limitation: consiliorum sine ulla exceptione communitas, Cic.: neque te patior cum exceptione laudari, id. In plur.: unus imperit nullis jam exceptionibus, Tac.

II. In law: the exception of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the praetor's edict; a plea: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 5.)

ex-co-to, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to continue to take out or up, to catch up (rare): barbatulos mullos exceptans de piscina, amusing himself with catching, Cic.: hos singulos exceptans, receiving these one at a time, Caes.: equae exceptant leves auras, snuff up, Virg.

exceptus, a, um, Part. [excipio].

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. to sift out, separate: furfures a farina, Col.: ex captorum numero, Liv. (Hence *it. discernere*.)

ex-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] to pick or take out: semina pomis, Hor. II. Fig.: to pick out, choose, select: etiam excerpere ex ipsis (malis) aliquid inesset boni, Cic. 2. Esp. to make extracts from a book in course of reading: quod quisque commodissime praecepere videbatur, excerptissimus, I have culled the best rules from each, id.: nihil unquam legit quod non excerptet, he never read without taking notes, Plin. Ep. 3. to take out, leave out, except: de numero, Cic.: numero, Hor. (Hence through middle age Latin part. *excarpsus* and *scarpsus*, *it. scarso*; Fr. *échars*; Eng. *scarce*.)

excerptio, ōnis, f. [excerpo] an extract from a work: Gell.

excerptus, a, um, Part. [excerpo]. Neut. as subst. excerptum, an extract: Quint.

excessus, ūs, m. [excedo] a departure (from life), and *absol.* death: e vita, Cic.: post obitum, vel potius excessum Romuli, id.

excētra, ae, f. a snake, serpent (rare): Pl. Fig.: as term of reproach: Liv. (Etym. unknown.)

excidiō, ōnis, f. [excindo: v. excidium] a destroying, destruction: Pl.

excidū, m, n. [for excidium, from excindō] overthrow, demolition, destruction: urbis, Liv. In plur.: petit urbem excidit, assaults it with (means of) destruction, i.e. seeks to destroy it, Virg.

ex-c-do, cidi, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall out or from: gladii de manibus exciderunt, Cic.: a digitis excidit ansa meles, Ov.: Pallurus exciderat puppi, Virg. Esp. of the lots cast into a vessel: to fall or leap out (rare): ut cuiusque sors exciderat, Liv. II. Fig.: to drop out unawares, to slip out, escape: verbum ex ore alicujus, Cic.: libellus, me imprudente et invito, excidit, was published without my knowledge and against my wish, id. 2. Esp. of the memory or mind: to be forgotten, overlooked, etc.: de memoria, Liv.: animo, Virg. With *Dat.* of person: at mihi ista exciderant, had escaped me, Cic. *Absol.*: excidit ut peterem, I forgot to beg, Ov. 3. to pass away, be lost, perish: vera virtus quum semel excidit, Hor.: excidit omnis luctus, Ov.

4. to be deprived of, to lose, miss; with *ex* or *Abl.*, of what is lost: uxore, to miss, be disappointed of, Ter. Hence fig., to fail in: magnis tamen excidit ausis, Ov. 5. to pass into: in vitium libertas excidit, degenerated into, Hor.

ex-cido, cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut out or off, to cut or hew down: lapides e terra, to quarry, Cic.: omnes arbores longe lateque, fell, Caes.: excisum latus rupis in antrum, hewn out into a cave, Virg. 2. to raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy: domos inimicorum suorum, Cic.: Trojam, Virg. II. Fig.: to extirpate, banish: aliquid ex animo, Cic.

ex-cio, v. excio, mit.

ex-cio, ivi or ii, itum (long and short form of pass. part. equally freq.: form *excio*: exciet, Pl.: *Infin.* exciere, Liv. Past imperf. excibat, id.), 4. v. a. Lit. to move or set in motion out of: to cause to move out of, to bring or get out, to rouse: suum latebris, Ov.: consulem ab urbe, Liv.: quid est quod me excivisti ante aedes? called me out, Pl. 2. Of things: to call forth, produce: molem in undis, to rouse a storm, Virg. II. Fig.: to rouse, excite; to frighten, terrify: clamor subito ortus dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit, Liv.: qualis commotis excita sacris Thyias, in a state of excitement, frenzied, Virg.: mens, restless, troubled, Sall. Poet.: pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, perh. frightened, quaking, Virg. 2. to produce (a disturbance), excite (a passion): tumultum, terrorem, Liv.

ex-cipio, cepi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] to take or draw out: clipeum cristasque rubentes excipiam sorti, withdraw, exempt, Virg. Fig.: servitute exceptus, rescued from slavery, Liv. II. to except, make an exception of: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic.: excepti de antiquis praeter Xenophanem neminem, id. In *Abl. absol.*, with noun-sentence: excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, this excepted, that you are not with me, Hor. 2. In an agreement, law, etc., to except by name, to make a formal exception (rare): quum Graecos Italia pelierent, excepisse medicos, they made an exception in the case of physicians, Plin.: In Hasdrubalis foedere nec exceptum tale quicquam fuerit, no such exception had been made, Liv. III. to catch, capture, take, receive: sanguinem patera, Cic.: se in pedes excepit, sprang to the ground, Liv.: filiorum extremum spiritum ore, Cic. 2. Esp. in milit. operations; (i) to cut off fugitives, etc.: multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, Caes.: Liv. So of the chase: fugientes feras, Virg.: aprum latitantem, Hor. (ii) to take the place of, relieve: ut alios alii deinceps exciperent, Caes. 3. In gen. sense; to receive: aliquem benigno vultu, Liv.: Cic. Of inanimate subjects: postero die patenti itinere Priaticus campus eos excepit, received them, Liv. Poet.: porticus excipiebat Arcton, caught the (coolness of the) north, lay to the north, Hor. Fig.: to continue, prolong: memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, will take in charge, perpetuate, Cic. 4. to meet, intercept; to withstand: Germani celeriter phalange facta impetus gladiatorum exceperunt, Caes.: pericula, Cic.: vim frigorum blememque, id.: motus excepit prima futuros, was the first to catch the coming change, Virg. With non-personal subject: quid reliquis accideret, qui quos-

que eventus exciperent, would overtake them, Caes. 5. to catch up, overhear, listen to: maledicto nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic.: assensu populi excepta vox consulis, Liv. IV. to come next to, to follow after, succeed: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, Cic.: tristem hilemem pestilens aestas excipit, Liv.: hunc (locutum) Labienus excipit, Caes. Absol.: turbulentior inde annus excipit, succeeded, Liv.

excisio, ōnis, f. [excido] a destroying (rare): Auct. pro dom.

excisus, a, um, Part. [excido].

excitatus, a, um, Part. [excito].

II. Adj.: lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud: acutus et excitatus sonus, Cic. Comp.: clamor, Liv. Sup.: odor, Plin.

excito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [excio] to rouse out or forth, to bring or send out, to wake up: feras, to rouse up, Cic.: alliciem a portu, Pl.: e somno, Cic.: testes, to summon, Id.: a mortuis (ab inferis), to raise from the dead, Id. Of things: ignem, to kindle, Caes.: incendium, Cic. 2. Esp. to build to a height; to erect: sepulcrum (with special ref. to lofty sepulchres), Id.: turres, Caes. II. Fig.: to arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven: animos omnium ad laetitiam, Id.: alliciem ad laborem et ad laudem, Cic. Of the emotions, etc.: to excite, rouse, kindle: risus, Id.: plausum, Id.: iras, Virg.

excitus, a, um, Part. [excito].

exclamatio, ōnis, f. [exclamo] a loud calling or crying out (rare): Auct. Her. II. In rhetoric, an exclamation: Cic.

exclamo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to call or cry aloud, to call or cry out: quum exclamasset Laelius, Cic.: contiones saepe exclamare vidi, to applaud loudly, Id. II. Act.: to shout out, exclaim: maxima voce exclamat: Alcmena, adest auxilium, Pl.: nihil libet exclamare, pro deum, Cic. With ut and Subj.: when a command or exhortation is implied: exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, bade them be of good courage, Id. 2. With personal object: to call upon: voce clara exclamat uxorem tuam, Pl.: Ciceronem exclamavit, called out aloud to Cicero, M. Anton. in Cic.

excludo, si, sum (perf. syncop. excludi, Ter.), [cludo, claudio] 3. v. a. to shut out, exclude, to cut off, remove, separate: ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter.: alliciem foras, Pl.: alliciem ab re frumentaria, Caes. With inanimate objects: servidos excludere lectus (solis), to exclude, afford a shelter from, Hor.

2. Of birds, to hatch: ex ovis pullos, Cic. 3. to knock out: oculum, Pl.: Ter. II. Fig.: to exclude, cut off, hinder, prevent: excludi ab omni doctrina, Cic.: ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, Caes. (Hence from part. Sp. *exclusa*; Fr. *excluse*.)

exclusio, ōnis, f. [excludo] a shutting out, exclusion (v. rare): Ter.

exclusus, a, um, Part. [excludo].

II. Adj.: nunc ego sum exclusissimus, completely shut out, Pl.

excoctus, a, um, Part. [excoquo].

excogitatio, ōnis, f. [excogito] a contriving, devising, inventing: Cic.

excogitatus, a, um, Part. [excogito].

II. Adj.: sought out, choice (= exquisitus): excogitissimae hostiae, Suet.

excogito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to consider thoroughly or profoundly; to find out by reflecting, to contrive, devise, invent: aliquid mali aut sceleris, Cic.: multa ad avaritiam excogitabantur, many new devices were resorted to for the purposes of cupidity, Caes.

ex-colo, colōl, cultum, 3. v. a. to work carefully; tend, cultivate: vineas, Plin.: lanas, to spin fine, Ov.

2. to improve, polish, adorn, perfect: marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, may be decorated, Plin.: urbem, beautify, embellish, Suet. II. Fig.: to improve, ennoble, refine, perfect: ex agresti immanique vita excolti ad humanitatem sumus, Cic.: inventas qui vitam excoluere per artes, Virg. 2. Of persons: to honour (poet.=colere): deos, Phaedr.

ex-coquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to boil out, dry up: usque coquito, dum dimidium excoquis, boil away, Cato: ferrum excoquit ignis, hardens, Ov.: omne vitium, to bake or burn out every noxious property, Virg. Fig.: tam excoctam (illam) reddam atque atram quam carbo est, I will bake her as black as a coal (spoil her beauty), Ter. II. Fig.: malum alicui, to devise, Pl.

ex-cors, cordis, adj. [cor] without intelligence, without understanding, senseless, idiotic, stupid: Pl.: quae anus tam excors inveniri potest, quae iia extimescat? Cic.: Hor.

excrementum, i, n. [excerno] what is sifted out, refuse: Col. II. With ref. to the human body: excrement, ordure: Plin.: oris, spittle, Tac.: narium, mucus of the nose, Id.

excreo, v. excreo.

exorescens, ntis, Part. [exresco].

II. Subst. neut.: a morbid ex-crescence: Plin.

ex-cresco, evi, etum, 3. v. n. incep. to grow out or forth, to grow up, rise up: quae palmae si satis excreverint, Col.: in hos artus, in haec corpora quae miramur excreverint, develop these muscular frames at which we marvel, Tac. 2. Esp. of morbid ex-crescences: excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro, Suet. II. Fig.: to grow exceedingly, increase: litium series, Id.

(1) **excrētus**, a, um, Part. [excerno].

(2) **excrētus**, a, um, Part. [ex-

cresco]. II. Adj.: grown up, full grown: boedi, Virg. [In the passage referred to, however (G. 3, 398), some explain excre as from *excerno*; translating, new-born: v. Conington.]

exoruciabilis, e, adj. [excrucio] deserving of torture: anus, Pl.

ex-orucio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to torment greatly, to torture, to distress greatly: servos fame vinculisque, Caes.: hominem ingenuum fumo ex-cruciatum semivivum reliquit, Cic.

II. to inflict mental pain or distress: non loquor plura, ne te quoque ex-cruciem, Id.: esp. with locative animi, Antipho me ex-cruciat animi, Ter.

excubiae, arum, f. plu. [excubo] a lying out of doors: Pl. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. a watching, keeping watch: haec arma, excubiae, vigiliae, Cic.: vigilum canum tristes excubiae, Hor. Poet.: excubias divum aeternas, watch-fires, Virg. 3. Meton.: the persons keeping watch; a watch, guard: Tac.

excubitor, ōris, m. [Id.] one who keeps guard, a watchman, sentinel: castella noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes.: tribunus excubitor, captain of the watch, Suet.

ex-cubo, bui, bitum, i. v. n. to lie or sleep out of doors: ut armati in agro excubarent, Cic. II. Esp.: to lie out on guard, to keep watch: duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. Poet.: (Cupido) pulchris excubat in genis, keeps vigil, Hor. Of non-personal subjects: quae (naves) ad portum excubabant, kept watch, Caes. 2. Fig.: to be watchful or attentive: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.: animo, Id.

ex-cūdo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to strike or beat out: silici scintillam excudit, Virg. 2. to hatch out; of birds: ova; also, pullos ex ovis, Col. II. Meton.: to forge, shape, mould: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg.

2. In gen.: to prepare, make: ceras, Id. 3. Fig.: to compose: Cic.

exculcatus, a, um, Part. [exculco].

ex-culco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [calco] to tread or beat out (rare): fures, Pl. 2. to tread down, to stamp firm or close: singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, rammed down and made secure with earth, Caes.

excultus, a, um, Part. [excolo].

excūratus, a, um, Part. [curo] carefully attended to: Pl.: victus, dainty, Id.

ex-curro, cūcurri, less freq. curri, cursum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to run out or forth, to hasten forward: excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nuntiet, Cic.: excurro in Pompeianum, make an excursion, Id.

2. Esp. milit. t. t. to sally forth, to make a sortie: omnibus portis, Liv.: also, to make an inroad: in fines Romanos, Id. 3. Of things: fons ex

summo montis cacumine excurrere, *springing forth*, Curt. 4. Geograph. t. t. to run out, project, extend: ab intimo sinu paeninsula excurrit, Liv.: Curt. II. Fig.: to run or spread out, to extend, display itself: campus, in quo excurrere virtus posset, Cic.: ne oratio excurrat longius, run to too great a length, Id. B. Act.: (rare): to run through. Fig.: excursus spatii, Ter. 2. to pass over, omit: multa, ne modum excedam, excurro, Sen.

excursio, ōnis, f. [excurro] a running out or forth: excursio moderata eaque rara, forward movement (in speaking), Cic. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. (1) a sally, sortie; an inroad, invasion: crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant, Caes.: oram maris infestam excursionibus crebris faciebant, de- scents, Liv. (2) the advance of skirmishers at the commencement of a battle: levis armaturae excursio, Cic. (fig. of the commencement of a speech). Also of a launching out or digression in a speech: Quint.

excursor, ōris, m. [Id.] a skir- misher; a scout, spy: Cic.

excursus, ūs, m. [Id.] a running out or forth: excursusque breves ten- tant (apes), excursions, Virg. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. a sally, charge, attack: an inroad, invasion: militum, Caes.

3. Meton.: geograph. t. t. a projecting, projection: promontorium vasto excursu, Plin. II. Fig.: a digression: Quint.

excusabilis, e, adj. [excuso] that may be excused, excusable (rare): Ov.

excusātē, adv. without blame, ex- cusably: Quint. Comp.: Tac.

excusatio, ōnis, f. [excuso] an excusing, excuse: constr. with Gen., absol.: with cur, quominus, etc. With Gen. obj.: peccati, Cic. With subj. and obj. Gen. combined: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obeundae, an excus- ing of himself from undertaking the legation, on the part of S., Id. With causal Gen.: excusatio necessitatis, vel aetatis, on the ground of, Id. Absol. and with cur, quominus (the latter only after a negative), etc.: illa per- fugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusa- tionem, Id.: accipio excusationem tu- am, qua usus es, cur, etc., Id.: nemini civi ullam, quominus adesset, satis justam excusationem visam esse, no citizen had thought any excuse could justify his not attending, Id.

excusatus, a, um, Part. [excuso]. II. Adj.: excusable: ego excu- sator, Plin.: excusatissimus essem, Sen.

ex-ōiso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [causa: cf. accuso, from ad and causa] to re- lease (a person) from a charge, to free from blame; to excuse: se de aliqua re, Caes.: Atticae meae velim me ita excusare, ut . . ., Cic.: se apud aliquem, Id. In pass.: dixi, cur excusatus ab- rem, alleged reasons to excuse myself for

getting off, Hor. 2. With ref. to the fault committed: tarditatem literarum mearum, Cic.: missos ignes excusat, he apologizes for having hurled his bolts, Ov. II. To allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse. With Acc.: propinquitatem excusavit, pleaded relationship as his excuse, Cic.: morbum, to excuse oneself on the ground of illness, Id.: Liv. With Acc. and Infin.: si (pre- hensi sumus) excusamus, ebrios nos fecisse, let us plead drunkenness, Pl.

III. to exempt, absolve, release (from a charge): with Dat.: cui in universum excusari mallet, from which he would prefer to be wholly exempted, Tac.

excussō, adv. with an effort, vio- lently: Sen.

excussus, a, um, Part. [excutio].

excūsus, a, um, Part. [excudo].

ex-cutio, cussi, cussum (perf. Subj. excussit, for excusserit, Pl.), i. v. a. [quatio] to shake out or off, to cast out, drive out; to send forth: literas in terram, to scatter them on the ground, Cic.: equus excussit equi- tem, threw, Liv.: lapide clavum, to knock off, Pl.: poma venti excutunt, shake down, Ov.: ut me excutiam at- que egrediar domo, take myself off, Ter.: comantes toros, to toss his shaggy mane, Virg.: tela, to discharge, Tac.: excussos laxare rudentes, to uncoil and loose the sheets, Virg. So also, lacertum excutere, of the action of throwing out the arm in hurling, swimming, etc.: Ov.: Sen. 2. to search, examine (by shaking a person's garments, etc.): non excutito te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, Cic. II. Fig.: to get rid of: ex- cutiemus omnes ineptias, shake off, discard, Id.: omnia ista nobis studia de manibus excutuntur, are wrested from our hands, Id.: aliena negotia curo, excussus propriis, turned out of my own; bankrupt, Hor.: si flava excutitur Chloe, is discarded, Id. 2. to search, examine, investigate: ex- plicando excutendoque verbo, Cic. (Hence It. scuolare; and from part. excussa, It. scossa; Fr. escoussé.)

ex-dorsūo, i. v. a. [dorsum: lit. to deprive of the back]. Of fishes: to take out the backbone: Pl.

execo, execoror, exequor, etc., v. exseco, exsecor, etc.

ex-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum (pres. Subj. ex- edint, Pl.), i. v. a. to eat up, devour, consume: frumentum, Varr. Pro- verb.: tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exedendum, you have cooked (lit. pounded) the dish, and you must eat it, Ter. 2. In gen. to consume, destroy: exesa scabra rubigine pila, rusted, Virg.: epigramma exesa pos- terioribus partibus versiculorum, ef- faced by time, Cic.: exesae arboris antrum, hollow, Virg. Fig.: rem publicam, to prey upon, destroy, Tac.: quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent, consume thy property, Ter.: aegritudo exest animum, Cic.: ex-

spectando exedor miser, am worn out, Pl.

exēdra, ae, f. = ἐξέδρα, a hall fur- nished with seats for conversing or disputing in; a lecture-room: Cic.

exēdrium, ii, n. = ἐξέδριον, a sit- ting-room, parlour: Cic.

exemplar, āris, n. (also exemplare, is, n. Lucr.) [exemplum] a pattern, model, original, example: utile pro- posuit nobis exemplar Ulixem, Hor.: exemplar formaeque rei publicae, Cic. In plur.: exemplaria Graeca, models, Hor. II. a transcript, copy (more freq. exemplum: q. v.): literarum, Asin. Pollio in Cic.: librum in exem- plaria transcriptum mille, of which 1000 copies have been taken, Plin. Ep.

III. Fig.: an image, likeness: tan- quam exemplar aliquod sui, a portrait of oneself (a friend), Cic.

exemplāre, is, v. exemplar, init. **exemplum**, i, n. that which is taken out of a larger quantity, a sample: purpurae, tritici, Auct. Her.

II. anything selected as a model for imitation, a pattern, original, example: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animall exemplo veritas trans- feratur, from a living model, Cic.: quasi exempli causa, as a pattern, example, Id.: divinare morientes etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, by that example, that case, Id. 2. In particular: a precedent by which any- one is guided, esp. in public affairs: exemplo Pompeii, in accordance with the precedent set by P., Id.: omnia mala exempla ex bonis orta sunt, all bad precedents have grown out of good ones, Sall. 3. Esp.: a warning, ex- ample, punishment (late): habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, every extreme penalty, Tac.: meritum quidem novissima exempla Mithri- dateum, the punishment of death, Id.

4. Transf.: a transcript, copy: of a picture, Pl.: literarum, epi- stolae, Cic.: Sall. III. a plan, mode, nature: multi more isto atque ex- emplo vivunt, Pl.: more et exem- plo populi Romani, by usage and pre- cedent, Caes. So of the tenor, pur- port of a letter, etc.: literae uno ex- emplo, of the same tenor, Cic. (From ex-im-o; p having arisen between m and l, as in tem-p-lum.) (Hence It. esempio, scempio; Sp. ejemplo.)

exemptio, ōnis, f. [eximo] re- moval: Varr.: Col.

exemptus, a, um, Part. [eximo].

exentero, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ἐξε- ντερίζω] to eviscerate, disembowel: Just. II. Transf.: to empty: mar- supium alicujus, Pl. 2. to torture, torment: exspectando exedor miser atque exenteror, Id.

ex-ēo, ii (rarely ivi), Itum, 4. v. n. and a. A. Neutr.: to go out or forth, to go away: dum intro eo atque exeo, Pl.: ex urbe, oppido, Cic.: e fin- bus suis, Caes.: ab aliquo, from one's house, Ter.: in alias domos tanquam

in colonias exeunt, Cic.: ad aliquem, to visit, Ter. Of non-personal subjects: quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, my name came out first, Cic.: (Nilus) in maris exit aquas, flows, empties itself, Ov. Pass. impers.: crepuit ostium: exitur foras, Pl. 2. Milit. t. t. to march out: milites, qui de tertia vigilia exissent, Caes.: ad pugnam, Liv. Pass. impers.: non posse clam exiri, Caes. 3. to ascend, rise: ignis corpora exire in auras, Lucr.: exiit ad caelum ramis felicibus arbor, Virg. II. Fig.: to pass out of a certain condition: exisse ex potestate, to have lost self-control, Cic.: aere alieno, Id. (dub.) 2. Esp. of time: to run out, end, expire: indutiarum dies exierat, Liv. 3. to exceed, pass over, pass into, digress: vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. 4. to pass away, perish: Liv. Esp. with de or e vita, to die: quem (me) fuerat aequus, ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. 5. to issue, come out in such and such a form: currente rota cur urceus exiit, why does it issue from the potter's wheel a (mere) pitcher? Hor.: libri ita exierunt, have been turned out, Cic. 6. to get out or abroad; become public: exire atque in vulgus emanare, Id.: exiit opinio (with Acc. and Inf.), the belief became general, Suet. B. Act. (mostly poet.): to go or pass beyond; to cross: limen, Ter.: Avernas valles, Ov. 2. to avoid, evade, ward off: corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit, Virg. II. Fig. to exceed: modum, Ov. (Hence It. uscire; O. F. issir, whence issu.)

exequiae, exequor, etc., v. ex-seq.

ex-ercēo, āi, itum, 2. v. a. milit. t. t. to drill, train, exercise: copias, Caes.: and in gen. to train, exercise: in grammelis exercent membra palaestris, Virg.: corpus, Cic. So reflect.: exercemur in venando, Id. 2. to employ, occupy: exercete, viri, tauros, Virg.: ego te exercebo hodie, keep you employed, Ter.: rura, to till, Hor. Poet.: exercere diem, employ the day in labour, Virg. II. Fig. of the mind: ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, Cic.: ingenium, Quint. 2. to practise, follow, exercise an employment: to employ oneself about, to make use of: medicinam, Cic.: arma, Virg.: iudicium, to administer, Cic.: odium in aliquo, Ov.: scelus, libidinem, avaritiam in socios, Liv.: pacem et hymenaeos, to solemnize, Virg. 3. to disturb, vex, harass: meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic.: te exercent numinis irae, Virg.: ambitio animos hominum exercet, troubles, Sall. (From arceo. Perh. primarily to "keep out" of the city, in the field or camp.)

exercitatio, ōnis, f. [exercito] an exercising, exercise, practice: corpora motu atque exercitatione recalescunt,

Cic.: Germanos incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse, Caes.

exercitatus, a, um, Part. [exercito].

II. Adj.: practised, trained, experienced: in aliqua re versatus exercitatusque, Cic.: Caes. Comp.: (a sum) rudis in re publica? quis exercitator? Cic. Sup.: in maritimis rebus exercitissimi paratissimi, Id. 2. in a disturbed state (cf. exerceo, II. 3). Comp.: non sane alias exercitator magisque in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac.

exercitium, ii, n. [exerceo] exercise: equitum, Tac.

exercito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [Id.] to exercise frequently or diligently: Quint.

exercitor, ōris, m. [Id.] an exerciser, trainer: Pl.

exercitus, a, um, Part. [exerceo]

II. Adj.: busy, harassing, arduous: finem tam exercitae militiae orabant, Tac.

exercitus, ūs, m. [Id.] exercise: pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico, Pl. II. In concrete sense: milit. t. t.:

a disciplined body of men, an army: exercitum conscribere, comparare, Cic.: scribere, Liv.: contrahere, Caes. In opp. to a fleet: eodem tempore et exercitus ostendebatur et classis intrabat portum, Liv. As infantry, in opp. to cavalry: (Caesar) exercitum equitatumque castris continuit, Caes. Fig. (comic): noli mihi exercitum imperare, levy an army of me: i. e. burden me beyond endurance, Pl. 2. Poet.: a host, swarm, flock, etc.: corporum, Virg.

exero, v. exsero.

exertus, a, um, v. exsertus.

exesor, ōris, m. [exēdo] that eats away: murorum, that undermines, Lucr.

exesus, a, um, Part. [exēdo].

exhalatio, ōnis, f. [exhalo] an exhalation, vapour: Cic.

ex-hālo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. A. t.: to breathe out, exhale, evaporate: nebulam, Lucr.: nebulam, fumos, Virg.: edormi crapulam et exhalare, get rid of the fumes, Cic.: animam, to die, Ov.: vitam, Virg. II. Neutr.: to steam, reek (poet. and rare): Lucr.

ex-haurio, hausi, haustum, 4. v. a. to draw out, to empty, to exhaust: sentinam, Cic.: vinum, to drink up, Id.

2. Transf. of solids: to take out, empty out: manibus sagulisque terram exhaurire, Caes.: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.: aerarium, to exhaust, Id.: exhaustis tectis ignem iniecit, completely pillaged, Liv.: sibi manu vitam, to commit suicide, Cic. II. Fig.: to take away, remove: allicui dolorem, Id.: exhausta vis ingens aeris alieni est, cleared off, Liv. 2. to exhaust, bring to an end: tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nulla posset infuria, be exhausted, Cic.: sermone exhaurire, to discuss thoroughly, Id.: labores, to endure to the end, un-

dergo, Liv.: bella, to bring to an end, Virg.

exhaustus, a, um, Part. [exhaurio].

exhērēdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [exheres] to disinherit: aliquem, Cic.

ex-hērēs, ēdis, adj. disinherited: with gen.: paternorum bonorum exheres filius, Cic. Fig.: ni exheredem fecero vitae suae, deprive him of life, Pl.

ex-hībēo, ōi, itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] to hold out, to tender, present; to deliver, give up, produce: allicui omnia integra, Cic.: exhibe quae so, Sexte Clodi, exhibe librum illud, produce it, Id.: vias tutas, to make safe, Ov.: toros, to furnish, allow, Id.: exhibuit querulos ore gemente sonos, uttered, Id. 2. to display, to exhibit: exhibuit gemino praesignia tempora cornu, Id. Esp. of the display of features of character: liberalitatem, clementiam, Suet.: Plin. Ep. 3. With prom. refl.: to show oneself in a certain light or in a certain character (=praebeo): Pompeius se supplicem populo Romano exhibuit, acted the part of a suppliant, Cic.: se ministratorem allicui, Suet. II. Fig.: to procure, cause: rem salvam exhibebo, I will have it all right, Pl.: allicui molestiam, to cause anyone trouble, Cic.

exhibitus, a, um, Part. [exhibeo].

ex-hilāro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to gladden, to make merry or joyous: miraris tam ex hilaratam esse servitutem nostram? Cic.

ex-horresco, rōi, 3. v. n. and a. incept. Neutr.: to shudder exceedingly, to be terrified: in quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? Cic.: metu, to shudder with fear, Id. II. Act. to shudder at: to dread (poet.): with Acc.: vultus neve exhorrescat amicos, Virg.

exhortatio, ōnis, f. [exhortor] an exhorting, exhortation, encouraging: strepere cuncta clamoribus et exhortatione mutua, Tac.

exhortativus, a, um, adj. [Id.] pertaining to exhortation or encouragement, exhortative: Quint.

exhortor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. to exhort, encourage: trepidos, Ov.: soll. by in hostem, Id.: sese in arma, Virg.

ex-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive out or forth, to thrust out: capellas a grege in campos exigere, Varr.: reges ex civitate, to expel, Cic.: uxorem, to put away, divorce, Ter.: sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, pours into the sea, Ov.: exigit ense per medium juvenem, thrusts, Virg. 2. Of a play or an actor: to drive from the stage by hissing, to hiss off (rare): fabulam, Ter. 3. to sell, export: agrorum fructus, Liv. 4. to search out, ascertain: exacta referre, to report what they have ascertained, Virg.

II. Fig.: to expel: lassitudo est exigunda ex corpore, Pl. 2. to exact, demand, claim: pecunias, Cic.: viam,

to demand the construction of a road, *id.*: gravia placula ab aliquo, to demand satisfaction for, *Liv.* *Absol.*: in exigendo non acerbum, *Cic.* 3. to lead, spend, pass: mediam dies exegerat horam, *Ov.*: diem supremum noctemque, *Tac.*: per exactos annos, at the close of each year, *Hor.* 4. to bring to an end, to conclude, finish: exegi monumentum aere perennius, *id.*: Jamque opus exegi, *Ov.* 5. to weigh, measure, examine (*v. examen*): ad perpendiculum columnas, *Cic.* 6. to ponder, consider: nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta exigere ea, quae Lacedaemone fiunt, *Liv.*: opus ad vires suas, *Ov.*: plagis, to examine (probe) them, *Tac.* 7. to treat, consult, deliberate: secum aliquid, *Virg.*: haec exigentes prius turba fugientium civium, deinde hostes oppressere, *Liv.*

exigilō, *adv.* briefly, scantily: sumptum praebere, stingily, *Ter.*: nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, too narrowly, *Cic.*: celeriter exigueque dicere, briefly, *id.*

exiguitas, *ātis*, *f.* [exiguus] scantiness, smallness, shortness, scarcity: with *gen.*: castrorum, small rise, *Caes.*: temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, *id.*: (copiarum), *id.*

exigū, *us*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* scanty, small, petty, short, poor, mean (stronger than parvus: opp. to largus, abundans): corporis exigui, very short, *Hor.*: mus, tiny, *Virg.*: copiae, *Caes.*: census, *Hor.*: pars aetatis, *Caes.* *Sup.*: pars exigulima, *Ov.* *Neut.* as subst., with *part. gen.*: exiguum campi ante castra erat, just a little; a limited space, *Liv.*: spatii, *id.* (Prob. from *exigo*; cf. *contiguus*, from *contingo*; and hence lit. "weighed," "measured," "strictly limited.")

exilio, *v.* exsilio.

exilis, *e*, *adj.* small, thin, meagre, poor, feeble: famur, *Hor.*: exiles digiti, *Ov.*: solum, poor, *Cic.*: exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt, poor, wretched, *Hor.*: domus Platonis, cheerless; or perh. thin, shadowy (with ref. to its shadowy inhabitants), *id.* 2. Of style: jejune, arid, sapless: genus sermonis, *Cic.* 3. free from: with *gen.*: exilis atque inanis aegritudinum, *Pl.* (Contr. from *exigilla* (from *exigo*), cf. *exiguus*: or formed from *ile* (*ilia*), on the analogy of *exanguis*, *exanimis*, etc.)

exilitas, *ātis*, *f.* [exilis] thinness, meagreness, poorness: aculei apum, elenerness, *Plin.*: in dicendo (opp. to ubertas et copia), meagreness, jejuneness, *Cic.*

exiliter, *adv.* thinly, meagrely, feebly, drily: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, feebly, *Cic.*: annales sane exiliter scripti, jejunely, in a dry manner, *id.*

exilium, *v.* exsilium.

eximilō, *adv.* exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently: aliquem eximie diligere, *Cic.*: *Liv.*

eximius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [eximo] taken out, excepted (rare in this sense): eximium neminem habere, *Ter.*: *Liv.*

II. special, distinguished, extraordinary, excellent: ea quae eximia plerisque et praecleara videntur, parva ducere, *Cic.*: mulier facie eximia, of remarkable beauty, *id.*: opinio virtutis, extraordinary prestige, *Caes.*

ex-imo, *ēmi*, *emptum*, *3. v. a.* [emo] to take out, take away, remove: spinis de pluribus unam, *Hor.*: eximi jubet ex anno unum mensem, *Cic.* 2. to free, release, deliver: aliquos ex obsidione, *id.*: urbem obsidione, *Liv.* II. Fig.: to take away, remove, banish: hic dies atras eximet curas, *Hor.*: religionem, to get rid of a religious scruple, *Liv.*

Pass. imper.: plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin . . . , they cannot be divested of the belief that . . . , *Tac.*

2. with personal object: to free, release, deliver: aliquem metu, *Pl.*: servitute, *Liv.*: with *Dat.*: morti, *Tac.* With *prep.*: de proscriptorum numero, to strike out of the list of the proscribed, *Nep.*: de vectigalibus, *Cic.*

3. Of time, to consume, take up: diem dicendo eximere coepit, *id.*

exin, *adv.* v. exinde.

ex-inānio, *ivi* or *ii*, *Itum*, *4. v. a.* to empty, strip, rob: domos, *Cic.*: agros, *id.*

ex-indē, and **exin** (like *dein*, *proin*, beside *deinde*, *proinde*), *adv.* Of space (rare): out from that place, thence: utcumque in alto ventus est, Epidice, exin velum vortitur, away from there, *Pl.*: regionem Commagenam, exin Capadociam, inde Armenios petivit, *Tac.*

2. Of local succession: after that, next: exin mari finitimus aer, *Cic.*

II. Of time: after that, thereafter, then (freq.): ad Mundam exinde castra Punica mota, *Liv.* With *ubi* or *postquam*: ostium ubi conspexi, exinde me ilico protinam dedii, *Pl.* 2. from that time, since then: quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet, *Just.*

III. Of other relations: to indicate a rule, standard or measure: hence, accordingly: proinde ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellit; atque exinde sapere eum omnes dicimus, *Pl.*

existimatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [existimo] a judging, judgment, opinion: re et existimatione jam condemnatus, looked upon as guilty, *Cic.*: existimatione vulgi commoveri, *Caes.* II. reputation, good name, honour, character: contra aut rem aut existimationem tuam, opposed to your interest or good name, *Cic.*: oppugnare, to assail anyone's reputation, *id.*: ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, credit, *Caes.*

existimator, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] a judge, critic, connoisseur: ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, *Cic.*

ex-istimo (existumo), *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [aestimo] to judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem: constr. with *Acc.* (or *nom.* with *pass.*), *Acc.* and *Infin.*, *interrog. clause*, *de*, or *absol.* With

Acc.: eum, qui hoc facit, avarum possumus existimare, *Cic.* With *Acc.* and *Infin.* (freq.): *Pl.*: *Cic.* In *pass.* followed by *Infin.*: disciplina in Galliam translata esse existimatur, *Caes.* (but the *impers. constr.* also occurs: *id.*). With *interrog. clause*: haud existimans, quanto labore partum, *Ter.* With *de*: de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, form an opinion of, *Cic.* *Pass. imper.*: exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingenis eorum potest, *id.* *Absol.*: ut Cicero existimat, *Quint.*

existo, *v.* exsisto.

exitiālis, *e*, *adj.* [exitium] destructive, fatal, deadly (rare): bellum suis civibus exitiale, *Cic.*: telum, *Ov.*

exitilis, *e*, *adj.* [id.] destructive, fatal, deadly (rare): exitus exitiales habere, *Cic.*: donum, *Virg.*

exilio, *ōnis*, *f.* [exeo] a going or coming out: ex utero, *Pl.*

exitiosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [exitium] destructive, pernicious, deadly (rare): conjuratio, *Cic.* *Comp.*: Otho rei publicae exitiosior ducebatur, *Tac.*

exilium, *ii*, *n.* [exeo] lit. = exitio (obsol.). Hence: destruction, ruin, mischief: satius est mihi quovis exitio interire, *Pl.*: ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, shall be the ruin of, *Cic.*: *Hor.* In *plur.*: rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis, *Cic.*: haec res suprema manebat exitiis positura modum, to put an end to my woes (al. exsilis), *Virg.*

exitus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] a going out or forth, egress, departure: opp. to reditus, departure and return, *Cic.*: omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, *Caes.* In *plur.* singulorum hominum exitus asservare, *id.* 2. Meton.: place of egress, outlet, passage: portarum, *id.* In *plur.*: septem exitus o domo fecerat, *Liv.* II. Fig.: end, close, conclusion, termination: opp. to principium (orationis), *Cic.*: ita magnarum initia rerum celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt, *Caes.*: verba quae casus habent in exitu similes, at the end, *Cic.*: in exitu jam annus erat, near its close, *Liv.* 2. Esp. end of life: natura ad humanum exitum (Romulum) abripuit, *Cic.* 3. issue, result, event = eventus: de exitu rerum sentire, *Caes.*: futuri temporis exitus, the issue of the future, *Hor.* In *plur.*: fortasse haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, *Cic.*

exlecebra, *ae*, *v.* elecebra.

ex-lex, *ēgis*, *adj.* beyond the law, bound by no law (rare): non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, *Cic.*

2. heedless of laws, reckless: spectator potus et exlex, *Hor.*

exmoveo, *v.* emoveo, *inif.*

ex-obsero, *1. v. n.* to entreat earnestly: *Pl.*

ex-oculo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [oculus] to deprive of eyes: *Pl.*

exodium, *ii*, *n.* = ἐξόδιον, a comic

interlude or after-piece: Liv.: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 171.)

ex-olesco, *ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. incep.* [root *ol*: v. *adolescere*] *to grow out, to attain its full size, grow up: only in part. perf. exoletus, q. v. II. to grow out of use, out of date, to pass away, cease: exolescentes litterae, wearing away, becoming obliterated, Suet.: quum patris favor haud dum exolevisset, had not yet faded away, Liv. In part. perf.: mos, obsolete, Suet.*

exolētus, *a, um, Part. [exolesco]* *grown up, full grown, mature: Pl. fr.*

2. Subst.: *exoletus, l. m.: a vile person of mature age: Clodius, qui semper secum exoletos duceret, Cic.*

ex-ōnēro, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to free from a burden, to disburden, unload, discharge: navem, Pl.: plenas colos, to spin off, Ov.: exonerata plebe colonis deductis, relieved, Liv. II. Fig.: exonera civitatem vano forsitan metu, Id.: conscientiam suam, disburden, ease, Curt.: exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, is discharged, Tac.*

exoptābilis, *e, adj. [exopto]* *desirable, desired (rare): nuntius, Pl.*

exoptātus, *a, um, Part. [exopto]*

II. Adj.: *wished, desired, longed for, welcome: nuntius, Cic.: Virg. Comp.: nihil exoptatius adventu meo, Cic. Sup.: Pl.*

ex-opto, *avi, atum, 1. v. n. to wish or desire much, to long for: with Acc. (usu. constr.): Cic. With Inf.: te exopto quam primum videre, Id. With ut and Subj.: ut sempiternae laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus exopto, Id.*

exorābilis, *e, adj. [exoro]* *easily entreated or moved, placable, exorable: usu, with neg.: (Orcus) non exorabilis auro, not to be moved by bribes, Hor.: nulli exorabilis, Sil.*

exorābūla, *orum, n. plu. [Id.]* *means of entreating or convincing, enticements, arguments: Pl.*

exorātor, *ōris, m. [Id.]* *one who obtains by entreaty: Ter.*

ex-ordior, *orsus, 4. v. a. dep. to begin a web, to lay the warp: rare in lit. sense. Fig.: pertexere, Antoni, quod exorsus es, Cic. II. Fig.: to begin, commence, esp. a speech; constr. with Acc. or Inf., the point of departure being denoted by ab; or absol. With Acc.: bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv. With Inf.: magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, Cic. Absol., to open a speech, Id.: also = loqui: in hunc modum exorsus est, he spoke to the following effect, Tac.*

exordium, *li, n. [exordior]* *the beginning, the warp of a web: Quint.*

II. Fig.: *a beginning, commencement: hujus mali, Cic. In plur.: rerum, the primal atoms, Lucr. 2. Esp. in rhetor.: the beginning of a speech or composition: in dicendi exordio permoveri, to be nervous in the commencement of a speech, Cic. As*

t. t.: the exordium, introduction: Id. In plur.: quae prima exordia sumat? Virg.: Quint.

ex-ōrior, *ortus, 3. and 4. (v. orlor)* *v. n. dep. to rise out or forth, to spring up, to rise: post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic.: exoriens sol, Virg. Fig.: exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, springs, arises, Cic. II. to proceed, originate, begin, appear, become: (Nilus) exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, arising, proceeding, Lucr.: sic repente anuli beneficio, Gyges rex exortus est Lydiae, rose to be king of Lydia, Cic. Fig.: horum ex injustitia exorta est maxima perturbatio, Id.: exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives, Virg.*

exornātio, *ōnis, f. [exorno]* *an adorning, decorating, embellishing: Col. II. Fig. of speech, embellishment: simpliciter, sine ulla exornatione (aliquid exponere), Cic. Esp. as a figure of speech: Id.*

exornātus, *a, um, Part. [exorno]*

ex-orno, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fit out, equip, furnish: vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall.: classem, Just.: aliquem veste, numis, familia, Phaedr. II. to deck out, adorn, embellish: ea signa quae ad similitudinem gymnasiolorum exornant mihi in palaestra locum, Cic.: aliquem veste regia, Curt. III. Fig.: quin tu te exornas moribus lepidis? Pl.: Pythagoras exornavit eam Graeciam, quae Magna dicta est, praestantissimis artibus, conferred a lustre upon it, Cic.*

ex-ōro, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to gain or obtain by entreaty: constr. with ut and Subj. or absol.: also with double Acc.: ut pejeret, exorare facile potero, Cic.: restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, must be won over, Ter.: exorant magnos carmina saepe deos, appease, Ov.: gnatam ut det, oro, vixque id exoro, obtain, Ter. With double Acc.: hanc veniam illis sine te exorem, Pl. In pass.: opem exorata fero, Ov.*

exors, *ortus, v. exors.*

exorsus, *a, um, Part. [exordior]* *Part. perf. in pass. sig., begun, commenced: exorsa tela, Pl. Subst. exorsa, orum, n. pl. beginning, commencement: per ambages et longa exorsa, a long preamble, Virg.*

exorsus, *ūs, m. [Id.]* *a beginning, commencement: orationis, Cic.*

exortus, *a, um, Part. [exorlor]*

exortus, *ūs, m. [Id.]* *a rising: solis, Auct. Her.: Suet. 2. Meton.: the East: in pl. ab occasu solis ad exortus, eastwards, Liv.*

ex-ōs, *ossis, adj. without bones, boneless: Lucr.*

ex-oscūlor, *atus, 1. v. a. dep. to kiss fondly: collum uxoris, Suet.*

exosso, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. [exos]* *to deprive of the bones, to bone: congrum, Ter. Poet.: exossatus ager, without stones, cleared, Pers.*

exostrā, *ae, f. = ἐξώστρα, a machine*

in theatres by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators: hence, fig.: quibuscum jam in exostrā heluatur, on a public stage, openly, Cic.

ex-ōsus, *a, um, Part. [od]* *Act. hating exceedingly, detesting: exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg.: as verb finit., patrios mores exosus, hast abhorred, Curt. II. Pass. (late and rare): hated exceedingly, hateful, odious: ob scelera universis exosus, Eutr.*

exōticus, *a, um, adj. = ἐξωτικός, foreign, exotic: unguenta, Pl. II. Subst. exoticum, l. n. a foreign garment: Id.*

ex-pallesco, *lūi, 3. v. n. incep. to grow or turn very pale: viden' ut expalluit? Pl. Poet. with Acc.: Pindari fontis qui non expalluit haustus, who dreaded not the draughts, Hor.*

ex-valliātus, *a, um, adj. [pallium]* *robbed of his cloak: Pl.*

ex-pallidus, *a, um, adj. exceedingly pale (rare): expallido colore, Suet.*

ex-palpo, *1. v. a. to obtain by coaxing or flattery: Pl.*

exvalpōnides, *ae, v. numosēxpālponides.*

ex-pando, *pandi, passum or pan-sum, 3. v. a. to spread out, unfold, expand: vestes, Plin.: expansae delubri fores, opened wide, Tac. Fig.: rerum naturam dictis, explain, Lucr. (Hence It. *spandere*; Fr. *épanouir*, and through low Lat. *expandicare, épancher*.)*

expansus, *a, um, Part. [expando]*

ex-pāillātus, *a, um, adj. [papilla]* *bared to the breast: Pl.*

expassus, *a, um, Part. [expando]*

expatior, *v. expatior.*

ex-pāvēfācio, *fēci, factum, 1. v. a. to terrify greatly, frighten: Sen.*

ex-pāvesco, *pāvi, 3. v. n. and a. incep. to be very much afraid; to fear greatly. Absol.: ad tumultum aliquem, Plin. With Acc.: ensem, to be afraid of, Hor.: tonitrua, Suet.*

expectatio, *expecto, etc., v. expect.*

expectōro, *1. v. a. [pectus]* *to drive from the breast; to banish from the mind: Enn. in Cic.*

expecūliātus, *a, um, Part. adj. [peculium]* *stripped of property: servi, Pl.*

expēdio, *ivi or ii, itum (fut. expēdibo, Pl.) 4. v. a. [pes]. Lit. to free one caught by the feet in a snare: hence, in gen. to extricate, disengage, set free: ex laqueo se expēdire, Cic.: non mortis laqueis expēdis caput, Hor. Pass. in refl. sense: flammam inter et hostes expēdior, I make my way in safety, Virg. II. Hence, gen.: to get out, get ready, prepare: hominem nudari et virgas expēdiri jubet, Cic.: arma, Caes.: copias, Tac.: aditus, to prepare, level, Caes. Poet.: trans finem jaculo nobilis expēdito, sent clear beyond the bounds, Hor.*

III. Fig.: *to bring out, extricate,*

in theatres by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators: hence, fig.: quibuscum jam in exostrā heluatur, on a public stage, openly, Cic.

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III. Fig.: *to bring out, extricate,*

release, free, etc.: sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedire, Cic.: ex servitute filium, Pl.: se aerumnis, Ter.

2. *to put in order, arrange, set right*: vellim rem, ut poteris, expeditas, Cic.: nomina mea, expedi, exsolve, settle, pay, Id.: fallaciam, put into operation, Pl. 3. *to disclose, unfold, narrate*: omnem expeditam famam, Virg.: priusquam huiusmodi rei initium expedit, Sall. 4. *In 3. pers. sing., and imper. sign.*: (lit. it frees from difficulties, promotes the end: hence) it is profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient: nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit iniustum, Cic. With *Inf.* clause as subject: expedit bonas esse vobis, it is for your interest, Ter. With *Subj.* clause as subject: expedire omnibus dicunt, ut singulae civitates suas leges habeant, Just. With *adv.* instead of subject: si ita expedit, if such a course is for the best, Cic.

expeditō, adv. without impediment, readily, promptly, quickly, expeditiously: celeriter expeditique, Cic. *Comp.*: expeditius navigare, to have a more favourable passage, Id. *Sup.*: facillime et expeditissime, Id.

expeditio, ōnis, f. [expeditio]. Milit. t. t. an enterprise against the enemy, an expedition, campaign: milites in expeditionem misit, Caes. II. Rhetor.: a disposing of certain suppositions: Auct. Her.

expeditus, a, um, Part. [expeditio].

II. *Adj.*: unimpeded, disengaged; ready, at hand: ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, without anything to hamper him, Cic.: expedita Sagana, tucked up, Hor.: expedito homine et parato opus est, without encumbrances, Cic. Of things: expedito loco actuaria navigia relinquit, commodious, Caes.: via expeditior ad honores, a readier way, Cic.: pecunia expeditissima, the readiest, Id. In neut. *absol.*: in expedito haberent integras copias, ready for action, Liv. 2. Milit. t. t. without baggage (impedimenta), lightly equipped (freq. in Caes.): Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat; post eas impedimenta collocarat, Id.: Liv.

ex-pello, pelli, pulsum, 3. v. a. to drive or thrust out or away, to eject, expel: porta Esquilina expellerent pecus, drive out, Liv.: alique regno, Caes.: sagittam arcu, to let fly, Ov.: ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, forced to hurry away, Suet. Fig.: naturam expellas furca, thrust nature out, Hor.: quae res omnem dubitationem expulit, removed, Caes.

ex-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to weigh out, weigh: alique, Pl. Fig.: expende Hannibalem, weigh him in the scales, Juv. 2. *Esp.* to weigh out money in payment, to pay down: ante pedes praetoris expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic. 3. *to lay out,*

expend: xx millia talentum in hos sumptus, Just.: Hor. (See also *expensus*.) 4. *to estimate, rate, value at*: hunc hominem decet auro expendi, Pl. II. Fig.: to weigh mentally, ponder, estimate, consider: expendendos cives, non numerandos puto, Cic.: omnes casus, Virg.: belli consilia, Tac.

2. *to pay a penalty (to the full), suffer a punishment*: scelerum poenas expendimus omnes, Virg. (Hence *It. spendere*.)

expensus, a, um, Part. [expendo] expended, spent; esp. as mercant. t. t. expensum, i, n. what is entered on the credit side of an account book (cf. *acceptus*, no. II.): bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, our debit and credit account balances, Pl. And in phr., ferre alicui expensum (or pecuniam expensam), to charge as paid, carry to the debit of: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulit, D. had credited Verres with less than Verres had debited him, Cic.: quibus sine fenore pecunias expensas tulisset, had put down to their debit, advanced, Liv.

experge-facio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [expergo] to awaken, rouse: expergefactus e somno, Suet. II. *to arouse, stir up, excite*: si forte expergefaceret te posses, Cic.: probum, to stir up (cause) a scandal (cf. *cicio*, fin.), Pl.: mele, to awaken the music of the lyre, Lucr.

expergesco, factus, v. expergefacio.

expergiscor, perrectus (also *expergiscor*), 3. v. n. *dep.* [expergo] to awake: si dormis, expergiscere, Cic.

II. Fig.: to rouse or bestir oneself: quin igitur expergiscimini? Sall.: Cic.

expergitus, a, um, Part. [expergo].

ex-pergo, gi, gitum, 3. v. a. lit. to stretch out (v. *pergo*); hence, to awaken, rouse up (v. rare): nec quisquam expergitus exstat, awakened (from death), Lucr.

experiens, entis, Part. [experior].

II. *Adj.*: enterprising, active, industrious: et experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, most painstaking, Cic.: experientis ingenii, of an active nature, Ov. With *Gen.*: genus experiens laborum, ready to undergo toil, Id.

experientia, ae, f. [Id.] a trial, proof, experiment: experientia patrimonii amplificandi, the endeavour to enlarge, Cic.: veri, trial, experiment, Ov. II. *Meton.*: experimental knowledge, practice, experience (late): non aetate neque rerum experientia tantae molis par, Tac.: Virg.

experimentum, i, n. [Id.] actual proof from experience (whereas periculum is simply, a trial): hoc maximum est experimentum (foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*), this is the most convincing proof that... Cic.: omnium virtutum ex-

perimenta edere, to furnish examples of every virtue, Vell. 2. *Collectively*: experience, as consisting of many examples; in this sense usu. pl.: Metello experimentis cognitum erat, Metellus had learned from actual instances, Sall.: nullis castrorum experimentis, with no military experience, Tac.: experimento meo, as the result of my own experience, Quint.

3. *result, issue*: Tac.

ex-pērior, pertus, 4. v. a. dep. to try, prove, put to the test: constr. with *Acc.*, *depend. clause*, or *absol.* With *Acc.*: ut eandem belli fortunam experirentur, Caes. With personal object: vin' me experiri? make trial of me, Pl. With *depend. clause*: in me ipso experior, ut exalbecam, my experience is that... Cic. *Absol.*: experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, by experience, Id.: experti scire debemus, Id.: experto crede, believe one who has had experience, Virg. II. *to try to do, to attempt, to make trial of*: sese omnia de pace expertum, Caes.: libertatem, to enjoy, Sall. 2. In law, to try or test by law, to go to law: aut intra parietes aut summo iure experietur, Cic. 3. Hence, to try issues with; to contend: maritima moribus mecum experitur, Pl.: ut interire quam Romanos non experiri mallet, Nep. [Cf. Gr. *πειράω*, *πειράω* (*πειράω*), *πειράω*; Lat. *peritus*, *periculum*; Goth. *far-an*, to go, Eng. *fare*, O. H. G. *ar-far-u* (N. H. G. *erfahre*), I experience.]

experrectus, a, um, Part. [expergiscor].

ex-pers, tis, adj. [pars] having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to. With *Gen.*: ne experts partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter.: communis juris et consilii, Cic. II. *Meton.*: destitute or devoid of, free from, without. With *Gen.*: laboris, Pl.: omnis eruditionis experts atque ignarus, Cic.: Chlum (vinum) maris experts, that has never crossed the water (home-grown); or perh. unmixed with sea-water, Hor. With *Abl.*: fama atque fortunis expertes, Sall.

expertus, a, um, Part. [experior].

II. *Adj.*: tried, proved, known by experience: virtus praesens, experta atque perspecta, Cic. 2. In act. sense, with *Gen.*: expertos belli juvenes, experienced in, Virg.

expētesso or expētisso, 3. v. a. [expeto] to desire, long for: Pl.

expetisso, v. expetesso.

expētītus, a, um, Part. [expeto].

ex-pēto, īvi or īi, itum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, wish. With *Acc.*: nihil nisi quod honestum est expetere, Cic.: expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios, Id. Of an inanimate subject: mare medium terrae locum expetens, striving to reach, Id. With *depend. clause* (poet.): hoc prius scire expeto, quid perdideris, Ter. 2. *to*

exact (retribution): poenas ob bellum implum, Liv. 3. to reach, attain to; to outlast: bono si quid male facias, aetatem expetit, Pl. II. Neutr. with in and Acc.: to light upon, befall: ut in eum expetant omnes clades hujus belli, may fall upon him (or perh. that they may bring upon his head the penalty: v. *supr.* 1, 2), Liv.: ista mendacia in hujus tergum, Pl.

expiatio, ōnis, f. [explo] satisfaction, atonement, expiation (rare): scelus, Cic.: foederis rupti, Liv.

expictus, a, um, Part. [expingo].

expilatio, ōnis, f. [expilo] a pillaging, plundering (rare): sociorum, Cic.

expilator, ōris, m. [id.] a pillager, plunderer, Cic.

ex-pilo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to pillage, rob, plunder: socios, Cic.: aerarium, id. Fig.: sumenda sunt nobis ab his ipsis, a quibus expilati sumus, plagiarized, id.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, i. v. a. to paint, depict, paint over: Plin. II. Fig. of speech: to picture, depict, describe to the life: motus hominum, ferarum, Cic.

ex-pio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make satisfaction or atonement, to purify from crime, to atone for, expiate: scelus, Hor.: tua scelera dii immortales in nostros milites expiaverunt, have avenged, Cic. II. In gen.: to make amends for, make good: legatorum injurias regisque caedem, Liv.: beneficio deorum et virtute militum expiato incommo, wiped out, Caes. 2. to appease (rare): manes mortuorum, Cic.

expiro, v. exspiro.

ex-piscor, atus, i. v. a. dep. (lit. to fish out), hence, fig.: to search out, ferret out: proinde explicare, quasi non nosces, Ter.: nescis ino ab illo omnia explicatum? Cic.

explānābilis, e, adj. [explano] clear, plain: vox, Sen.

explānātō, adv. plainly, clearly, distinctly: scriptum, Gell. Comp.: definire rem explanatus, Cic.

explānatio, ōnis, f. [explano] a making plain, an explanation: somnii explanationes adhibere, Cic. 2. Esp. as a fig. of speech, id.

explānator, ōris, m. [id.] an explainer: Cic.

explānatus, a, um, Part. [explano].

II. Adj.: plain, distinct (rare): explanata vocum impressio, clear articulation, Cic.

ex-plāno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to flatten or spread out (v. rare): Plin.

II. Fig. of speech: to make plain or clear, to explain: rem obscuram explanare interpretando, Cic.: qualis differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, id.: de cuius hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, Sall.

explaudo, v. explodo.

explēmentum, i. n. [expleo] that

which fills up. Lit. of food: a filling, stuffing: Pl. II. Fig.: of speech: a complement, supplement: Sen.

explendescō, v. explendescō.

ex-plēo, avi, atum (contracted forms: expleis, Cic.: explessent, Liv.), 2. v. a. (v. plenus) to fill out or up; fossam aggere expleat, Caes.: bovem strictis frondibus, to give him his fill of, Hor.: quum constituisset deus bonis omnibus explere mundum, Cic. II.

Fig.: to fill up, complete: numerum, Caes.: centurias, to obtain the full number of votes, Liv.: partem relictam, to make good an omission, Cic.: damna, to repair, Liv. 2. Esp. to satisfy, sate, glut, appease: diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, Cic.: famem, Phaedr.: omnem expectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, Cic.: se caede diu optata, Liv. 3. to fulfil, discharge, execute, perform: amicitiae munus, Cic. 4. Of time: to complete, finish, bring to a close: expletum annum habeto, id.: fatales annos, Tib.

explētō, ōnis, f. [expleo] a satisfying: Cic.

explētus, a, um, Part. [expleo].

II. Adj.: full, complete, perfect: quod perfectum expletumque sit omnibus suis numeris ac partibus, Cic.

explicātē, adv. plainly, clearly: dicere, Cic.

explicatio, ōnis, f. [explico] an unfolding, uncoiling: rudentis, Cic.

II. Fig.: of speech: an unfolding, expounding; an exposition, explanation: fabularum, id.

ex-licātor, ōris, m. [id.] an expounder, explainer: Cic.

explicātrix, icis, f. [id.] a female expounder: Cic.

explicātus, a, um, Part. [explico].

II. Adj.: spread out: Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic. 2. plain, clear: causa facilis atque explicata, id.

explicātus, ōis, m. [id.] an unfolding, stretching out: crurum, Plin.

II. Fig.: of speech: an explanation, exposition: difficiles explicatus habere, Cic.

explicitus, a, um, Part. [explico].

II. Adj.: disentangled, unimpeded: hence easy (=expeditus): ex consiliis duobus explicitis videbatur, Herdam reverti, Caes.

ex-plico, avi and ui (the latter since the Aug. per.), atum or itum (Cic. uses mostly atum, Caes. atum and itum), i. v. a. to unfold, unroll, spread out; to loosen, undo: velum, to unfurl, to spread out, Pl.: vestem, Cic.: volumen, to open, id. Fig.: frontem sollicitam, to smooth, Hor. 2. to extend, display: frondes omnes (pampinus), Virg.: ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, extend, Cic. 3. Esp. milit. t. t. to form in line, to deploy: ordinem, Liv.: equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, to form in squadrons, Caes. II.

Fig.: explica atque exente intelligen-

tiam tuam, display, Cic. 2. Esp.: to disentangle, set in order, arrange; to regulate, adjust, finish: bellationem, id.: consilium, Caes.: nihilo plus explicet ac si insanire paret, will make no more out of it, Hor.: explicuit sua arma, carried victoriously through, id.

3. Of speech: to develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state: aliquid apertissime planissimeque explicare, Cic.: funera fando, fully to set forth, Virg.: philosophiam, Cic.

ex-plōdo (also explando), si, sum, 3. v. a. to drive out or off by clapping: orig. of a player, to hoot off: histrio exhibetur et exploditur, Cic.: explosa Arbuscula, hissed off the stage, Hor.

2. Hence, in gen. sense: to reject, discard: to illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc retulisse demiror, Cic.: hoc genus divinationis vita explosit, has entirely discredited, id.

explōrātē, adv. for a certainty, securely, surely: haec ad te explorato scribo, on good grounds; with certainty, Cic. Comp.: exploratus promittere, with greater certainty, id.

explōratiō, ōnis, f. [exploro] an examination, exploration: Tac.

explōrator, ōris, m. [id.] a searcher out, examiner, explorer; a prying person, a spy: rerum, Pl. II. Milit. t. t.

a spy, scout, one of a reconnoitring party: Caes. 3. explorator viae: one who ran before the emperor to clear the way: Suet.

explōratorius, a, um, adj. [explorator] pertaining to searching out, exploratory: corona, a reward for scouts or those who sought out and pursued the enemy, Suet.

explōratus, a, um, Part. [exploro].

II. Adj.: established, confirmed, certain, sure: ut ei jam exploratus consulatus videretur, secured, Cic.: victoria, certain, Caes.: nihil exploratum est, ita esse, ut scribis, I am certain, convinced, Cic. Comp.: facillor et explorator, id. Sup.: exploratissima victoria, Vell.

ex-plōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to search out, examine, investigate, explore. With Acc.: explora rem totam, Cic.: altera (manus) motu caecum iter explorat, feels out the way, Ov.: ad explorandum idoneum locum castris, Caes.: insidias, to seek out, Virg. In part. perf.: examined, ascertained, known: perspecta et explorata perscribere, Cic.: v. exploratus. Absol.: explorato, it being ascertained: explorato, jam profectos amicos, noctem quietam agit, Tac. II. Milit. t. t. to spy out, reconnoitre: itinera egres-

susque ejus, postremo loca atque tempora cuncta explorat, Sall.: occulto explorare loca, Caes. III. to try, test, put to the proof: suspensa sociis explorat robora fumus, searches and seasons, Virg.: animos, Ov. [On primary sense, v. ploro.]

explōsiō, ōnis, f. [explodo] a driving off by clapping: Cael. in Cic.

explōsor, oris, m. [id.] a *hissor*: ex primo ordine explosorum, Cic.

explōsus, a, um, Part. [explodo].

ex-pōlio, lvi or li, lrum, 4. v. a. to smooth off, polish: aedea, Pl. II. Fig.: to polish, embellish, improve, refine: parentes (liberos) expollunt, docent litteras, Pl.: expolluit Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus, Cic.: orationem, Quint.: consilium, to polish off, complete, Pl.

expōlitio, ōnis, f. [expollo] a smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing: urbana, of a house in the city, Cic. II. Fig. of style: an adorning, embellishing: in verbis inest quasi materia quaedam: in numero autem expolitio, id.

expōlitus, a, um, Part. [expollo].

II. Adj.: polished, smooth, neat, clean: dens expolitior, Cat.

ex-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum (perf. exposuit, Pl.: Part. expostus, Virg.), 3. v. a. to put or set out, to expose: stravit lectulos et exposuit vasa, set out, Cic.: in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias conspexit, drawn out, displayed, Caes. Esp. of children, to expose: puellam ad necem, Pl.: Liv.

2. Naut. t. t. to set on shore, to disembark: milites ex navibus, Caes.: the place where, expr. by in and Acc. or (less freq.) Abl.: in terram, id.: Liv.: in littora, id.: in Africa, id.: also absol.: advexi frumentum; exposui, unloaded, unpacked, Cic. 3. Mercant. t. t. pecuniam, to offer, or be ready to pay: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei pueri exposuisti, id. 4. to leave exposed or unprotected, to expose: ne inermes provinciae barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac. II. Fig.: to set forth, give out: totam causam ante oculos expositam consideremus, Cic.: orationem, to publish, id.: praemium, to offer, id. 2. Esp. of discourse: to set forth, exhibit, explain, state: obscura dilucide, id.: narrationem, id.: eadem multitudinal, Caes. (Hence Ital. esporre.)

ex-pōrrectus, a, um, Part. [expor-rigo].

ex-pōrri-gō, rexi, rectum (contr. imperat. exporrigere, Ter.), 3. v. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend: crura exporrigentia se, Plin.: exporrecto labello, protruded, Pers. Fig.: exporrigere frontem, smooth your brow; banish care, Ter. (Hence It. sporgere; Sp. espurrir.)

ex-pōrtātō, ōnis, f. [exporto] exportation: Cic. II. banishment, deportation: Sen.

ex-pōrto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry out, to convey away, export: aurum ex Italia, Cic.: corpora luce carentum tectis, Virg.

ex-pōsco, pōposci, 3. v. a. to ask earnestly, beg, request, entreat, implore: quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem, repugnante hoc, et imploro et exposco, Cic.: signum proclli, Caes.: pacem precibus, Liv. With In-

fin.: Illacos iterum audire labores exposcit, Virg. II. Esp. = deposcere, to demand any one to be delivered up for punishment, as a prisoner, etc.: ad exposcendos eos legati missi sunt, Liv.

expōsitiōis, a, um, adj. [expono] exposed (of a foundling): Pl.

expōsitiō, ōnis, f. [id.] an exposing of an infant: Justin. II. Of speech: a setting forth, exposition; a showing, narration: Cic.

expōsitus, a, um, Part. [expono].

II. Adj.: open, free, accessible: limen, Stat. Fig.: accessible, affable: homo obivus et expositus, Plin. 2. In a bad sense: common, vulgar: Juv.

expōstulātiō, ōnis, f. [expostulo] an expostulation, complaint (rare): Cic.

ex-pōstūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to demand vehemently or urgently, to require: aures meae auxilium expostulant, Pl.: Armeniam praesidiis vacuum fieri expostulabat, Tac. 2. Esp. to require any one to be delivered up, to demand for punishment: auctores caedis ad poenam, Suet. II. to find fault, dispute, expostulate: to complain of: const. the person blamed, expressed by cum with Abl.; the subject of the complaint, by de with Abl., by Acc., by Acc. and Infin., or by relat. clause: nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem, Cic.: cum aliquo injuriam, Ter.: tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum, parum missum sibi, Pl.: mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur possessione depelleretur, to make a complaint, asking why... Tac.

ex-ōtus, v. epotus.

expressē, adv. with pressure. Fig.: expressly, distinctly, clearly: Auct. Her.: Col.

expressus, a, um, Part. [exprimo].

II. Adj.: prominent, distinct, manifest, clear, plain, express: nihil solidi, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis, nothing substantial, clear, defined, or standing out before the eye, Cic.: corpora lacertis expressa, well developed in the muscles, muscular, Quint. Fig.: non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, Cic. Of distinct pronunciation: expressor sermo, more articulate, Quint. Of affected pronunciation: Cic.

ex-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press or squeeze out, to force out: liquor exprimitur per densa foramina (cribri), Ov. Fig.: blanditis ab aliquo numulorum aliquid, squeeze out, extort, Cic. And of the object pressed or squeezed: Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov.

2. to form by pressure, to model, form, portray, express: (faber) et ungues exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor.: expressa in cera ex anulo imago, i.e. a print taken in wax, Pl.: vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens, showing the outline of, Tac. II. Fig.: to extort, wrest, elicit: quum nullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, Caes.: expressa est

Romanis necessitas obsides dandi, Liv.: confessionem cruciatu, Suet. 2. to imitate, copy, represent, to portray, describe, express; esp. in words: hanc speciem Pasiteles caelavit argento et noster expressit Archias versibus, Cic.: Mithridaticum bellum magnum atque difficile totum ab hoc expressum est, vividly depicted, id. Of translations: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, translated literally, Ter.: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Of pronunciation: nolo exprimi litteras putidius, to be over-nicely or affectedly articulated, id.

ex-prōbrātiō, ōnis, f. [exprobro] a reproaching, upbraiding: alicui alicujus rei, Liv.: quasi exprobratio est immemoris benefici, Ter.

ex-prōbrātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who reproaches, a reproacher, upbraider: Sen.

ex-prōbrātrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] reproachful, upbraiding: Sen.

ex-prōbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [probrum] to make a matter of reproach or censure; to accuse of any disgraceful action; and in gen. to charge, upbraid, reproach: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, i.e. reproaching their friends by reminding them of favours conferred, Cic.: virtutem suam in Philippi bello, i.e. boasting of the obligation they had laid the Romans under, Liv. With reference to alleged faults: fugam amico, to reproach him with flight, Ov.: alicui de muliere, Nep.

ex-prōmo, nipsi, mptum, 3. v. a. to take out or forth, to fetch out, bring forth: heminas octo in urceum, Pl.: maestas voces, Virg. II. Fig.: to show forth, discover, exhibit, display: exprome benignum ex te ingenium, Pl.: in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, wreaked on, Cic.

2. to disclose, declare, state: occulta apud amicum, Ter.: sententiam, Tac.: expromerent, quid sentirent, Liv.

ex-promptus, a, um, Part. [expromo].

ex-pugnābilis, e, adj. [expugno] that may be taken or reduced: expugnabile (rare): urbs terra marique expugnabilis est, Liv.

expugnans, antis, Part. [expugno].

II. Adj.: that overcomes, efficacious: expugnantior herba, Ov.

expugnātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a taking by storm: urbis, Caes.: hostilis, Cic. In plur.: nocturnae aedium, house-breakings, id.

expugnātor, oris, m. [id.] one who takes by storm (rare): urbis, Cic. Fig.: pudicitiae, a violator, id.

ex-ugno, avi, atum (old Inf. fut. expugnassere, Pl.), 1. v. a. to take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce (whereas, oppugnare is simply to assault): oppidum Noviodunum ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Caes.: Cirtam armis, Sall.:

naves, Caes. Philippum et Nabin expugnatos, conquered, Liv. II. Fig.: to conquer, subdue, overcome: sapientis animum, Cic.: pertinaciam legatorum, Liv.: expugnatus precibus uxoris, Just.

2. to gain by fighting or pertinacity: sibi legationem, to extort, Cic.: quae tua virtus, expugnabis, you will gain admission, Hor. With cogn. Acc.: compta, to carry successfully through, accomplish, Ov.

expulsio, ōnis, f. [expello] a driving out, expulsion: Cic.

expulso, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to drive out, to expel: Mart.

expulsor, ōris, m. [id.] one who drives out, an expeller (rare): Cic.

expulsus, a, um, Part. [expello].

expultrix, icis, f. [id.] she that drives out or expels: Cic.

expumo, v. expumo.

expunctus, a, um, Part. [expungo].

expungo, punxi, punctum, i. v. a. Lit. to prick out, to cross or b. ock out, erase, expunge: ut expungatur nomen, may be cancelled, Pl.: decurias iudicium, Suet. 2. to set aside, remove: Pers.

expuo, v. expuo.

expurgatio, ōnis, f. [expurgo] a justification, vindication, excuse: Pl.

expurgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to purge out, cleanse, purify: quicquid emortuum est (trunci aut vitis), clear out the dead parts (of a tree), Col. Poet.: quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare (me) cicutae? cure of poetic frenzy, Hor. Fig.: expurgandus est sermo, purified from barbarisms, Cic. 2. Esp.: to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse: me expurgare tibi volo, Pl.: Ter.: Sall.

expūtesco, i. v. n. incep. to rot, putrefy: Pl.

expūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lop off, prune: veteranam vitem, Col. II. Fig.: to consider well, to examine: utramque rem simul, Pl. 2. to fathom, comprehend: Planc. in Cic.

exquaero, v. exquiro, ad inq.

exquiro, sivi, situm (exquaeris, Pl.: exquaesivero, id.), i. v. a. [quaero] to search out, thoroughly or carefully: to seek for, inquire, ask: causas divinationis, Cic.: quasi per saturam sententias, to take votes in the lump (v. satur), Sall.: verum, to investigate, Cic.: itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, carefully ascertained, Caes.

exquisitē, adv. carefully, accurately, excellently, exquisitely: quum de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputavisset, Cic. Comp.: id.

exquisitus, a, um, Part. [exquiro].

II. Adj.: carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, Cic.: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, too exquisite, id. Comp.: accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, more choice and out of the way, studied eulogy, id. Sup.: lau-

dantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, id.

extradictus, adv.: v. eradicatus.

extradico, v. eradico.

ex-sacrifico (exacr.), i. v. n. to sacrifice: Poet. ap. Cic.

ex-saevio (exaev.), 4. v. n. to rage itself out, cease raging: Liv.

ex-sanguis (exang.), e, adj. deprived of blood, bloodless: exsanguis corpora mortuorum, Cic.: umbras, Virg.

2. pale, wan: exsanguis metu, Ov.: cuminum, making pale, Hor.

II. Fig.: powerless, feeble, weak: exsanguis et attritus, Tac.

ex-sarcio (also exarco, exsercio, or exercio), -artum, 4. v. a. to patch up; and in gen. to amend, repair, restore (rar.): sumptum, Ter.

ex-satio (exat.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to satisfy, satiate, glut: exsatiati cibo vinoque, Liv. Fig.: clade exsatiata domus, Ov.

exsaturabilis, e, adj. [exsatur] that may be satiated: with neg.: nec exsaturabile pectus, insatiabile, Virg.

ex-satio (exat.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to satisfy completely, satiate (rare): ejus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare, Cic.

exscendo, v. escendo.

exscensio (excens.), ōnis, f. [escendo] a debarkation, landing: Liv.

ex-scindo (excindo), idi, issum, i. v. a. to tear out or down, to extirpate, destroy: Pergama, Virg.: hostem, Tac.

ex-screo (excr.), i. v. a. and n. to hawk or cough up, to spit out: per tussim exscreatur pituita, Cels. Neut.: nunquam exscreare ausus, Suet.

ex-scribo (excr.), psi, ptum, i. v. a. to write out, write off, copy (rare): tabulas, Cic. 2. Of paintings, to copy: imagines exscribere et pingere, Plin.

3. In gen. to write or note down: nomina, Pl. II. Fig.: to copy or take after, to resemble (= referre): filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscripserat, Plin.

exscribo (excr.), psi, ptum, i. v. a. to cut or chisel out, to dig out, to carve: nescio quid e quercu exsculpsiram, quod videtur simile simulacri, Cic. 2. to scratch out, erase: hos versus Lacedaemonii exsculpsierunt, Nep. II. Fig.: to get out, elicit, extort (rare): ex aliquo verum, Ter.

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tea ista exsecratio est, Cic. II. a solemn oath combined with imprecations: ubi fides? ubi exsecrationes? id.

exsecratus (excr.), a, um, Part. [exsecror].

II. Adj.: accursed, execrable, detestable: non te exsecratum populo Romano, non detestabilem, scias, Cic.

exsecror (excr.), atus, i. v. a. and n. dep. to curse, execrate: tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur, Cic.: In se ac suum ipsius caput exsecratus, quod . . . , imprecating curses on his own head, because . . . , Liv. II. to take a solemn oath with imprecations: omnis exsecrata civitas, bound by oath, Hor.

exsectio (excr.), ōnis, f. [exseco] a cutting out: linguae, Cic.

exsectus (excr.), a, um, Part. [exseco].

exsecutio (excr.), ōnis, f. [exsequor] an accomplishing, performance, execution: negotii, Tac. II. Of discourse: a discussion: desiderat propriam et longam executionem, Sen.

exsecutor (excr.), ōris, m. [id.] an accomplisher, performer: malorum propositum, Vell. II. In law: a prosecutor, an avenger: offensarum inimicitiarumque, Suet.

exsecutus (excr.), a, um, Part. [exsequor].

exsequiae (exequ.), arum, f. plu. [id.] lit. the following of a corpse beyond the walls: a funeral procession, funeral obsequies: amici conveniant ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic.: Justae exsequiae, id.: also justa exsequiarum, Liv.: exsequis rite solutis, Virg.: exsequias ire, to attend the funeral, Ter. II. = reliquiae, the mortal remains (late): Eutr.

exsequialis (exequ.), e, adj. [exsequiae] pertaining to a funeral, funeral: carmina, dirges, Ov.

exsequor (exequ.), catus, i. v. a. dep. to follow to the end, to pursue, follow: Cat. 2. Esp. to follow or accompany to the grave: aliquem omni laude et laetitia, Poet. ap. Cic. II. Fig.: to follow, follow after, accompany: to go after, to pursue: non igitur dubium, quin aeternitatem maluerit exsequi, to follow after, take pattern after, Cic.: cur non omnes fatum illius (Pompili) una exsecuti sumus? follow, subject ourselves to, id.

2. Esp. to follow up, prosecute, carry out: to perform, execute: Incepta, Liv.: jus suum, to assert, maintain, Caes. 3. to go through with in speaking, to relate, describe, tell: quae vix verbis exsequi possum, Cic.: caelestia dona aëril mellis, to describe in detail, Virg. 4. to pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge: deorum hominumque violata jura, Liv.: delicta, Suet. With Acc. of person (rare): L. Tarquinium Superbum ferro, igni, executurum, will pursue to the last extremity: will wreak vengeance upon,

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and a. to spit out, to spit. Lit.: quum ille gustasset et expulisset, Varr.: sanguinem, Plin. 2. Transf.: to cast out, eject, emit: quod mare (te) conceptum spumantibus expulit undis? Cat. Humorously, lacrumam unam, to spit out a single tear, Pl. 3. Fig.: to expel, banish, remove: miseriam ex animo, Ter.

ex-sterno (ext.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [v. consterno] to drive out of one's wits, to terrify, affright (poet. and rare): aliquem assiduis luctibus, Cat.: Ov.

ex-stillo (ext.), avi, i. v. n. to drop or trickle out (rare): splanis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Pl.

ex-stimulātor (ext.), ōris, m. [ex-stimulo] an inciter, instigator: Tac.

ex-stimulo (ext.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to prick, to goad: aculeo, Plin. II. Fig.: to excite, instigate, stimulate: aliquem dictis, Ov.: exstimulatur a libertis, ut ostenderet, Tac.

ex-stinctio (ext.), ōnis, f. [exstinguo] extinction, annihilation, Cic.

ex-stinctor (ext.), ōris, m. [id.] an extinguisher (rare): non exstinctor sed auctor incendii, Cic. 2. an annihilator, destroyer: patriae, Id.

ex-stinctus (ext.), a, um, Part. [exstinguo].

ex-stinguo (ext.), nxi, nctum (perf. Subj.: exstinxit, for extinxerit, Pl.: contr. extinxit, Virg.), 3. v. a. to put out, quench, extinguish: recens exstinctum lumen, Lucr.: exstincta lumina, Cic. 2. Meton.: to deprive of life or strength, to kill, destroy: animam alicui, Ter.: juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit, cut him off, Liv.: quem lubido me exstinguendi invasit, a passion for my destruction, Sall.

II. Fig.: to abolish, destroy, annihilate: leges, Cic.: veritatem laborare nimis saepe, alunt, exstinguit nunquam, often sorely tried, never completely crushed, Liv.: superiore gloria rei militaris exstincta, their former prestige annihilated, Caes. [Stinguo in this word is by Pott regarded as identical with that in di-stinguo, cogn. with Gr. στήνω; by Curtius it is viewed as different, and connected with Germ. er-sticken, to choke, smother.] (Hence Fr. éteindre.)

ex-stirpo (ext.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [stirps] to pluck up by the root, to root out: arbores, Curt. II. Fig.: to eradicate, extirpate: vitia, Cic.: ex animo humanitatem, Id.

ex-sto (ext.), i. v. n. to stand out or forth, to project, to stand above: (militēs) quum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, Caes.: super aequora, Ov. 2. Fig.: quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, stand out to view, Cic. II. Meton.: to be visible, appear; to be extant, to exist, to be: auctor doctrinae ejus non exstat, i. e. no au hor of his learning is known, Liv.: Sarmenit domina exstat, still lives, Hor.: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, are ex-

tant, Cic. 2. Impers. with rel. clause (rare): exstat, it is well-known, is clear (like constat), foll. by Acc. and Inf., id.

exstructio (extr.), ōnis, f. [exstruo] a building up, erecting (rare): tectorum, Cic.

exstructus, a, um, Part. [exstruo].

ex-struo (extr.), xl, ctum, 3. v. a. to pile or heap up: magnum acervum (librorum), Cic.: canistros, to heap full, Hor. 2. Esp.: to build up, raise, rear, erect: sepulcrum, Cic.: tumulos, Caes. II. Fig.: exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, build up, Cic.

exsuctus (exuct.), a, um, Part. [exsugo].

ex-sūdo (exudo), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to come out by sweating, to exude: exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. II. Act.: to discharge by sweating, to sweat out: quum oliva, quicquid habuit amurcae, exsudavit, has thrown off, discharged, Col. 2. Fig.: to toil through; to undergo: causas, Hor.: certamen, Liv.

ex-sūgo (exugo), xl, ctum (fut. exsugebo, Pl.), 3. v. a. to suck out: humorem, Varr.: sanguinem alicui (alicujus), Pl.

ex-sul (exul), ōlis, a banished person, exile (for the diff. between the exsul and the relegatus, cf. exsilium), Cic.: Romae, seu fors ita luserit, exsul, Hor. Fem.: exsul Hyperminestra, Ov. Fig.: exsul mentis, deprived of reason, Id. (It is uncertain whether sul in this word, as also in consul, praesul, is connected with the Indo-European root sar, to go, whence salio, or with the root of sed-co, cf. solium.)

exsulatio (exul.), ōnis, f. [exsulo] banishment, exile (v. rare): Flor.

exsulo (exulo), avi, atum, i. v. n. [exsul] to be an exile, to live in banishment: Cic.: in Volcos exsulatum abiit, Liv. Fig.: peris, nam domo exsulo nunc, Ter.: animo (opp. to corpore manere), to be absent in mind, Cic. (dub.)

exsultābundus (exult.), a, um, adj. [exsulto] leaping for joy, exulting: Just.

exsultatio (exult.), ōnis, f. [id.] a springing up, leaping, frisking: puerilis, Col. II. Fig.: excessive rejoicing, exultation: Tac.

exsultim (exult.), adv. [exsillo] frolicsomely, friskingly: Hor.

exsulto (exult.), avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to spring vigorously, leap or jump about: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic.: taurus in herba, Ov. 2. Of inanimate subjects: sanguis emicat exsultans alte, spouting up on high, Virg.: breves (syllabae) si continuantur, exsultant, skip, hop, Quint.

II. Fig.: to exult, rejoice exceedingly; to run riot, to revel; to vaunt, to boast: rex ille (Tarquinius) victoriis divitibusque subnixus, exsultabat insolentia, Cic.: gestis, Tac. 2. Esp. of speech: to move freely, expatiate;

range at liberty: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic.

exsuperābilis (exup.), e, adj. [exsupero] that may be overcome, surmountable, superable (poet.): non exsuperabile saxum (Sisyphi), Virg.

exsuperantia (exup.), a, f. [id.] pre-eminence, superiority (rare): omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt, Cic.

ex-sūvō (exup.), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to mount up, tower on high: exsuperant flammae, Virg. Fig.: to get the upper hand, to prevail, excel: arma capessant, et si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov.

II. Act.: to surmount, rise above, exceed: exsuperat jugum, climb, Virg. Fig.: to surpass, exceed: omnes Tarquinos superbia, Liv. 2. to overpower, overcome: materia vires exsuperante meas, being beyond my strength, Ov.: caecum consilium, to prevail over, thwart, Virg.

ex-surdo (exurdo), avi, atum, i. v. a. [surdus] to render deaf, to deafen: aures curiae, Val. Max. II. Transf. of taste: to dull, blunt: palatum, Hor.

ex-surgo (exurgo), surrexi, 3. v. n. to rise out, rise, to get up, stand up: tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, Cic.: in milit. sense, ex insidiis, Liv. II. Fig.: to rise up, recover: (causa) nunquam exsurget, Cic.

ex-suscito (exusc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to rouse from sleep, awaken: te galorum cantus exsuscitavit, Cic. 2. Transf. of fire: to fan, kindle: flammam exsuscitavit aura, Ov. II. Fig.: to stir up, rouse, excite: quae cura exsuscitavit animos, Cic.

exta, orum, n. plu. the entrails (the heart, lungs, liver, etc.; whereas viscera includes also the stomach and lower intestines): dare, to offer them, Liv.: reddere Marti, Virg.: Cic. (It was from the exta of animals sacrificed that the haruspices drew their divinations.) (Etym. uncertain.)

ex-tābesco, bai, 3. v. n. incep. to waste or pine away: fame, Suet. II. Fig.: ceteras opiniones fictas diuturnitate extabuisse, have faded away, died out, Cic.

ex-antia, v. exstantia.

extāris, e, adj. [exta] pertaining to the entrails (rare): aula (i. e. olla), for cooking entrails, Pl.

extemplo (uncontr. extempulo, Pl.) dim. adv. [ex tempore] in a very little time, immediately, straightway, forthwith (mostly praeclassic or poet.: occurs once in Cic.): quin occidisti extemplo? Pl.: quid lingat extemplo, non habet, on the spur of the moment, Cic.: Virg. Correlative with the particles ubi, ut, quum, quando, postquam: utque impu it (Turnus) arma, extemplo turbati animi, Virg.: postquam introii, extemplo cognovi, Ter.

extemporālis, e, adj. [ex tempore] on the spur of the moment, without pre-

paration, extemporary: oratio, Quint.: facultas, Suet.

extem orālitas, Atia, f. [extemporalia] the faculty of extemporaneous speaking or versifying: Suet.

extemplo, adv. v. extemplo.

ex-tendo, dl, tum and sum, 3. v. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend: brachium, Cic.: capita tignorum, Caes.: cornua aciei, Curt.: coepit agros extendere victor, to enlarge his boundaries, Hor.: latus extenta Lucrino stagna lacu, of wider extent than, id. Refl.: extenditur, he stretches himself out, Virg.: jussit et extendi campos, subside valles, to extend themselves, spread out, Ov. Proverb.: ille per extensum funem mihi posse videtur ire poeta, to walk on a tight rope, i. e. to perform a very difficult feat, Hor. 2. Poet.: to lay (anyone) prostrate: fulva moribundum extendit arena, Virg. II. Fig.: to extend, increase, enlarge: famam factis, id.: cupiditatem gloriae, Liv. 2. to strain (one's powers): se supra vires, to overtax their resources, id.: quum se magnis itineribus extenderet, exerted himself, Caes.: extensis itineribus, by forced marches, Liv. 3. Esp. of time: to extend, prolong: comissiones ad mediam noctem, Suet.: curas venientem in annum, Virg. (Hence it. stendere; also subst. It. stendardo; Sp. estandar; Fr. étendard; Eng. standard.)

o. tonsus, a, um, Part. [extendo]

extento, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to stretch out, extend: extenat nervos, Lucr.

II. Fig.: vires, to exert, Pl.: quid tu venisti huc extentatum? to attempt, id.

extentus, a, um, Part. [extendo].

II. Adj.: extended, extensive, wide: cf. extendo. Sup.: quam extentissima potest valle locat, as open and extended as possible, Liv.

extenuatio, ōnis, f. [extenuo] a thinning out: vitium, Plin. II. Fig.: a lessening, diminution; extenuation, as a figure of speech: Cic.

extenuatus, a, um, Part. [extenuo]. II. Adj.: thinned, weakened, weak: (copulae meae) sunt extenuatissimae, very much thinned, reduced, Brut. in Cic.

ex-tōiō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make thin, fine, or small; to reduce, diminish: dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, broken up and ground, Cic.: aer extenuatus, rarefied, id. 2. milit. t. t. to open out troops, reducing their depth: mediam aciem, Liv. II. Fig.: to diminish, lessen, weaken: famam belli, id.: vires, Hor.: neque verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, makes light of it, Cic.: crimen, id.

exter or extērus, tēra, tērum, adj. [ex, with compar. suffix] on the outside, outward, external, foreign, strange. Posit.: esp. in phr. exterae nationes, exterae civitates, foreign,

Cic.: ab extero hoste, id. II. Comp.: exterior, lus, outer, exterior: opp. to interior, id.: Caes.: comes exterior i. e. on the left side, Hor. III. Sup. extremus and extimus. A. extrēmum (= extero-imus) a, um, outermost, utmost, extreme: extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva, Caes.: extremos curris ad Indos, the remotest, Hor.: in extrema fere parte epistolae, just at the end of, Cic.: in extremo ponte turrim constituit, at the end of the bridge, Caes. Subst.: finitum est, habet extremum, Cic. With part. gen.: in extremo montis, Sall. In plur.: extrema agminis, Liv. 2. Fig. of time or order: latest, last: mensis extremus anni, Cic.: extremo anno, Liv.: extrema pati, to bear the final doom, Virg. Subst.: die (= diei) extremum erat, Sall. Adverb.: alloquor extremum maestos amicos, for the last time, Ov.: ad extremum, at last, Cic.

3. Of quality or degree; used, like ultimus, to denote both the highest and the lowest grade: (i) utmost, highest, greatest: extremam famem sustentare, Caes.: extremae dementiae est, the height of madness, Sall. Subst.: ad extrema descendere, to resort to extremities, Pollio in Cic. Adverb.: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, utterly, Liv. (ii) at the last gasp, all but hopeless, desperate: etiam in extremis suis rebus, in the utmost possible danger, Caes.: ad extrema ventum foret, n. l., all would have been lost, Liv. (iii) lowest, vilest, meanest: mancipia, Sen.: alimenta vitae, Tac. B. extimus (formed directly from ex; cf. intimus), a, um, outermost, farthest, most remote (rare): extimus (orbis), qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic.

ex-tēbro, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to extract by boring, to bore out (rare): ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic. II. Fig.: to extort, obtain by force: nunquam hercle istuc exterebrabis tu, Pl.

ex-tergeo, si, sum, 2. v. a. to wipe out or off, to wipe dry, wipe: aera, Plin. II. Fig.: to strip clean, to plunder: quod sanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.

exterior, lus, v. exter.

exterior, adv. v. extra.

ex-termino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [terminus] lit. to drive beyond the boundaries; hence, to drive out or away, to expel, banish (more rhetor. term than ejicio or expello): C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic.: aliquem a suis diis penatibus, id. II. Fig.: to put away, put aside, remove: quaestiones physicorum, id.

externus, a, um, adj. [ex] outward, external: externus et adventicius tepor, coming from without, borrowed, Cic. Partitively, external ne quid, nothing external, Hor. II.

Esp. with respect to family or country: foreign, strange: auxilla (opp. to domesticae opes), Caes.: bella (opp. to civilia), wars with other nations, Quint.: religio, Cic.: gens, Virg.: amor, love for a foreigner, Ov. Subst.: canum odium in externos, towards strangers, Cic.

ex-tero, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to rub out, off, or away (rare): extritus viribus ignis, elicited by friction, Lucr.: congestas exteret ille nives, will tread, Ov.

ex-terreo, ōi, itum, 2. v. a. to strike with terror, to frighten, affright (strengthened from simple verb: most freq. in pass.): praeter modum exterreri, Cic.: repentino periculo exterriti, Caes. Poet.: (anguli) exterritus aestu, roused, made wild, Virg.

extersus, a, um, Part. [extergeo].

externus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-texo, 3. v. a. Lit. to unweave: hence, fig.: to plunder, cheat: Pl.

extillo, v. exstillo.

ex-timesco, mōi, 3. v. n. and a. insep. to be greatly afraid of, to await with fear, to dread. Neutr.: equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, were frightened, Cic. Impers. pass.: si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, there might be reason for fear, Tac.

II. Act.: patrem, Ter.: quarum rerum casus erant extimescendi, Caes.

extimulo, v. exstimulo.

extimus, a, um, v. exter, fin.

extinctus, exstinguo, etc. v. exstinctus, exstinguo, etc.

extirpo, v. exstirpo.

extis ex, icis, m. [exta specio] one who predicts from the inspection of entrails, a diviner, soothsayer: Cic.

extis icium, ōi, n. [ex:ispe] an inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination: Suet.

exto, v. exsto.

ex-tollo, 3. v. a. to lift out or up, to raise up, elevate: onera in jumenta, Varr.: alte cruentum pugionem, Cic.

2. Esp. to build up, erect: fundamentum substruunt, extollunt, Pl.

II. Fig.: to raise, elevate, exalt: ubi illa antiqua libertas, quae extollere jam caput debebat? Cic.: aliquem supra ceteros, Tac. 2. to put off, defer: res serias ex hoc die in alium diem, Pl.

ex-torqueo, si, tum, 2. v. a. to twist out, wrench out, wrest away: arma e manibus, Cic.: inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae Hannibalem, to force him to quit his hold, Flor. 2. to wrench out, put out of joint, dislocate: articulum, Sen.: in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, dislocated by torture, Liv.

3. to examine by torture: extorque, nisi ita factum sit, put me to the torture, Ter. II. Fig.: to obtain or take away by force, to extort; obsides, Caes. 2. Of abstract things: extorquere ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, forcibly to divest the

mind of ideas, Cic.: *allicul errorem, to disabuse him*, Id.: *cui sic extorta voluptas, whose fond delusion has thus been torn from him*, Hor.

extorris, e, adj. [ex and terra, q. v.] *driven out of one's country, exiled, banished*: hinc extorres profugerunt, Cic.: *extorris patria, domo*, Sall.: *sedibus suis extorre agmen, band of exiles*, Liv.

extortor, ōris, m. [extorqueo] *an extorter*: bonorum, Ter.

extortus, a, um, Part. [extorqueo].

extrā, adv. and prep. [exterus]. *Adv. on the outside, without*: quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes.: *nil extra est in nuce duri (a paradoxical statement)*, Hor.: *et in corpore et extra esse bona, in the external world*, Cic. With verbs of motion: *ut nulla pars hujusce generis excederet extra*, Id. *Comp.*: (urbes) *exterius sitae bimarī spectantur ab Isthmo, situated without*, Ov. 2. *Meton.*: *except*: esp. with quam, or quam si: *except that, unless that*: ut omnia Bacchanalia diruerent: *extra quam si qua ibi vetusta ara aut signum consecratum esset*, Liv. II. *Prep.* with Acc.: *outside of, without, beyond*: *Ilacos intra muros peccatur et extra*, Hor.: *extra portam Collinam*, Cic. With verbs of motion: *lines terminique, extra quos egredi non possum*, Id.

2. *Fig.*: with abstract subst.: *esse extra noxiam, free from*, Ter.: *extra ordinem, out of the ordinary course, by special arrangement*, Cic.: *extra quotidianam consuetudinem, contrary to*, Caes. 3. *excepting, except* (for praeter: rare): *extra unum te*, Pl.: *extra ducem paucosque praetera, reliqui in bello rapaces*, Cic.

extractus, a, um, Part. [extraho]. **ex-trāho**, xl, ctum, 3. v. a. *to draw out or forth, to drag out*: *rete ex aqua*, Pl.: *telum e corpore*, Cic.: *de vulnere*, Ov.: *anulum sibi deficienti*, Suet. With personal objects: *extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manilio*, Cic.: *rure in urbem*, Hor. II. *Fig.*: *to extricate, release; to draw out, extract*: *urbem ex periculis maximalis*, Cic.: (scelera) *ex occultis tenebris in lucem*, Liv.: *Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicis religionem, sought to eradicate*, Cic. 2. *to protract, prolong, put off*: *res variis calumniis, to spin them out by sundry devices*, Id.: *pugnam in posterum*, Tac.: *bellum in tertium annum*, Liv.

3. *to waste, spend*: *Catone dicendi mora dies extrahente*, Caes.

extrāneus, a, um, adj. [extra] *that is without, external, extraneous, strange*: *causa*, Auct. Her. II. *Esp. foreign, strange, not related*: and Subst.: *a stranger*: *illam extraneorum coetu prohibere*, Suet. (Hence Fr. *étrange*.)

extrā-ordinārius, a, um, adj. *out of the common course, extraordinary*: *imperium*, Cic.: *pecuniae, perquisitae*,

etc., not according to law, Id.: *cohortes, not included in the rank and file of the legions*, Liv.: *honos, special, not included in the regular cursus honorum*, Cic.: *petitio, irregular candidature*, Id.

extrārius, a, um, adj. [extra] *outward, external, extrinsic*: *lux*, Lucr.: *res, external things*, Cic. II. *Esp. of family relationship*: *strange, unrelated*: *hanc conditionem, si cui tulero extrario, to any stranger*, Ter.

extrēmītas, ātis, f. [extremus] *the extremity, end*: Cic.

extrēmus, a, um, v. exte.

ex-trīco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (depon. form, extricor, Pl.) [trīcae] *to disentangle, extricate, to clear, free (rare)*: *extricata densis cerva plagis*, Hor. 2. *Transf.*: *mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, procures with difficulty, scrapes together*, Id. II. *Fig.* *to unravel, clear up*: Varr.

extrīcor, v. extrico, ad init.

extrin-sēcus, ade. [from exte: cf. altrīsecus, intrīsecus] *from without, from abroad*: *in dicendo aliquid extrīsecus allicunde quaerere*, Cic.: *imminens bellum*, Liv. 2. *without, on the outside*: (animum) *circumdedit corpore et vestivī extrīsecus*, Cic.

extrītus, a, um, Part. [extero].

ex-trūdo, sl, sum, 1. v. a. *to thrust out or forth, to drive out, drive away*: *aliquem ex aedibus*, Pl.: *foras*, Ter.: *a latebris suis extrūsi hostes*, Tac. With inanimate objects: *extrūso mari aggere ac molibus, kept out*, Caes.: *merces, to get rid of, sell*, Hor. *Fig.*: *rerum novitate extrūsa vetustas, thrust out, supplanted*, Lucr.

extruo, v. extruo.

extrūsus, a, um, Part. [extrudo].

ex-tūbero, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. (tuber): *Neutr.* *to swell out or up, to rise*: Plin. II. *Act.* *to cause to swell up, to raise*: *surrigit plana, valles extuberat*, Sen.

ex-tūmeo, 2. v. n. *to swell up*: Pl.

ex-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, 1. v. a. *to beat out, strike out, force out*: *calcibus frontem extudit, kicked him*, Phaedr.

II. *Fig.*: *priusquam id extudi, squeezed out, extorted*, Pl.: *quis nobis extudit (hanc) artem? struck out, devised*, Virg.: *quum labor extuderit fastidia, has driven off*, Hor.

ex-turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to drive or thrust out, to drive away, thrust away*: *homines e possessionibus*, Cic.: *cunctos aedibus*, Pl. 2. *Specially, to divorce (a wife)*: Tac. II. *Fig.*: *spem pacis, to banish*, Liv.: *mentem, to disturb*, Cic.

ex-ūbero, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to come forth in abundance, to grow luxuriantly; to be abundant, to abound*: *alte spumans exuberat amnis, rises high and foaming*, Virg.: *pomis exuberat annus, teems*, Id.: *ex multa eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, derives its fulness and richness*, Tac.

exuotus, v. exsuc.

exudo, v. exsudo.

exugo, v. exsugo.

exui, v. exsul.

exulcērātio, ōnis, f. [exulcero] *a soreness, festering, exulceration*: Cels. *Fig.*: *verebar, ne haec non consolatio sed exulceratio esset, aggravation*, Sen.

ex-ulcēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make sore, to cause to suppurate or ulcerate*: Cels. II. *Fig.*: *to make worse, to exasperate, aggravate*: *ea, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant*, Cic.: *ignominia exulcerat animi*, Liv.

exulo, v. exsulo.

exulto, v. exsulto.

ex-ūūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *Neutr.*: *to howl or cry out, to howl violently*: Ov. II. *Act.*: *to call or invoke with howlings*: *Cybele mater Phrygiis exululata modis*, Id.

exunctus, a, um, Part. [exungo].

ex-undo, avi, 1. v. n. *to flow out or over, to overflow*: fons, Plin.: *tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, are cast on the shore*, Tac. 2. *to pour forth abundantly, to rush forth; to overflow*: *exuncans ingenti fons, gushing, overflowing*, Juv.: *exundat et exuberat eloquentia*, Tac. (v. exubero, fin.)

ex-ungo, no perf., unctum, 1. v. a. *to anoint*: Pl. 2. *to spend on unguents*: Id.

ex-ūo, ōi, ōtum, 3. v. a. *to put off, draw out or off, to pull off, strip*: *serpens exuit in spinis vestem, casts its slough*, Lucr.: *jugum, to shake off*, Liv. (also, se jugo, Id.): *alas, to lay aside*, Virg. *Pass.* *in refl. sense*: *cornua exuitur, lays aside, drops*, Ov.

2. *to strip, despoil, deprive of*: with Acc. of that from which anything is taken, and Abl. of that which is taken away: *hostem armis, to deprive him of arms, disarm him*, Caes.: *Liv.*: *impedimentis, to capture his baggage train*, Caes.: *castris, to take his camp*, Liv. *Absol.* *exuto Lepido, deprived of all his military resources*, Tac. II. *Fig.*: *to lay aside, cast off, divest oneself of*: with Acc. to denote what is put off: *humanitatem*, Cic.: *silvestrem animum*, Virg.: *mores antiquos*, Liv. *Pass.*, with Acc. and Inf. as subject: *mihī quidem ex animo exui non potest, esse deos, I cannot divest myself of the belief*, Cic. 2. *to free from*: *si ex his te laqueis exueris, extricate yourself*, Id. [The word is probably ex-u-o: not as some suppose from a root du: cf. induo.]

exupero, v. exsupero.

exurgēo, 2. v. a. *to squeeze out*: Pl.

exurgo, v. exsurgō.

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. *to burn up, consume*: *domi suae vivus exustus est*, Cic.: *classem Argivum, burn to ashes*, Virg. *Fig.*: *aliis infectum scelus exurit igni, is burnt out (cleansed by fire)*, Id. *Transf.* *to dry up*: *loca exusta solis ardoribus*, Sall.: *paludem*, Virg. II. *Fig.*: *to con-*

sume, destroy: *exustus flos veteris ubertatis*, Cic.

exuscito, v. *exuscito*.

exustio, *ōnis* f. [*exuro*] a burning up, conflagration: *exustiones terrarum*, Cic.

exustus, a, um, *Part.* [*exuro*].

exūtus, a, um, *Part.* [*exuo*].

exūviae, arum, *f. plu.* [*id.*] what is stripped or taken off, clothing, equipments, arms, etc. (mostly poet.): *pyram erigo et arma viri exuviasque omnes super imponas*, Virg. 2. the (stripped off) skin of an animal: *coluber positus novus exuvils, having cast its slough*, Id. Comicē: *bubulae, thongs of ox-hide*, Pl. 3. *Esp. spoils stripped from an enemy, as arms, etc.*: *exuvias indutus Achilli, arrayed in the armour of Achilles*, Virg.: (locus) *exuvils nautica et classum spoillis ornatus*, Cic.

F, *f*, the sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, occupies the same place as the digamma or *vau* in the Greek alphabet, to which it corresponds in form, though entirely different in phonetic character. Initial *f* in Latin takes its rise from *I. E. bh* or (less frequently) from *dh*, sometimes irregularly from *I. E. gh* (which is properly represented by Latin *h*). Hence it corresponds to Gr. *φ* or *θ*, and sometimes to Gr. *χ*. Thus we have Gr. *φέρω* beside Lat. *fero*; Gr. *φάται*, *φημι*, Lat. *fari*, *fama*; Gr. *φεύγω*, Lat. *fugio*; Gr. *φω*, Lat. *ful*. On the other hand we have Gr. *θῆρα* beside Lat. *ferus*; Gr. *θῆρα*, Lat. *fores*; Gr. *θερμός*, Lat. *formus*; Gr. *θεω*, Lat. (*εὐς*) *fio*. And again we have Gr. *χαίω* beside Lat. *frio*; Gr. *χολή*, Lat. *fel*; Gr. *χάρις*, Lat. (*ad*) *fatim*, *fatigo*. *F* occurs but little in the middle of Latin words, in which place *b* usually corresponds to *φ*, as in *ambo* (*ἀμφω*), *nebula* (*νέφος*); but *f*, from *bh*, is sometimes found in the other Italian dialects, v. *serofa*. Again, though *d* in the middle of Latin words is regularly found as the representative of original *dh* (as in *aedes*, *αἶθω*), *f*, from *dh*, appears in *rufus*, which has therefore been supposed to have been borrowed from a provincial Italian dialect, the true Latin being *ruber*, which bears to *ῥυθ-πος* the same relation as *uber* to *οὐρα*. Though *f* most commonly represents Gr. *φ* (when initial), it was phonetically different; that it was not, like *φ*, an aspirate, is sufficiently shown by its inability to assimilate a preceding nasal; thus, whilst in *ἐμφαίνω* the nasal is assimilated, we have in Latin not *im-ficio* (as we have *im-petus*) but *in-ficio*. The same thing appears from the possibility of a reduplicated *f* in Latin as *se-felli* (*βέβηλο πέφυκα*). Other than nasal pre-

fixes are assimilated by *f*; thus *affero*, *offero*, *differo*, *effero*, for *ad-fero*, *ob-fero*, *dis-fero*, *ec-fero*. II. According to Grimm's law, Latin *f*, from *bh*, corresponds to *b* in Gothic, and to *p* (or *b*) in Old High German; thus, Lat. *frater*, Goth. *brōthar*, O. H. G. *bruo-dar*; Lat. *fagus*, Goth. *bōka*, O. H. G. *puocha*, Lat. *forare*, A.-S. (which goes with Gothic) *borian*, O. H. G. *poran*: whilst, when it arises from *dh*, it corresponds to Gothic *d* and O. H. G. *t*; thus, Lat. *fores*, Goth. *daur* and Eng. *door*, O. H. G. *tor*; Lat. *ferus*, A.-S. *deor* and Eng. *deer*, O. H. G. *tior*: and, when it arises from *gh*, to Gothic *g* and O. H. G. *k* (or *g*); thus Lat. *fel*, Eng. *gall*, O. H. G. *gallā*. III. In the Romance languages *f* in general remains unchanged; sometimes, however, it changes (1) (when it begins a word) to *h*; this occurs chiefly in Spanish, in which it is very common; thus, Lat. *ferrum*, Sp. *hierro*; Lat. *filius*, Sp. *hijo*; Lat. *fabulari*, Sp. *hablar*; Lat. *facere*, Sp. *hacer*; it also appears in Fr. *hors* from Lat. *foris*. (2) Into *b*: thus, Lat. *flocculus*, It. *bioccolo*; Lat. *forfex*, It. *forbice*; but this change is very rare.

fāba, ae, *f.* a bean, our broad or horse-bean: Cato: not eaten by the Pythagoreans, Cic. Proverb.: *St. Repperl. Ly. Quid repperisti? St. Non quod pueri clamitant in faba se repperisse*, Pl.: *Istaec in me cudetur faba, I shall have to smart for it*, Ter. (Prob. for *fay-va*; cf. *φάγην*). (Hence It. *fava*; Fr. *fève*.)

fābālis, e, *adj.* [*faba*] pertaining to beans, bean-: *stipulae*, Ov.

fābella, ae, *f. dim.* [*fabula*] a brief narrative, a short story: *nil debet esse in philosophia commenticiis fabellis loci*, Cic. 2. *Esp. a short fable, a tale*: aniles, Hor. 3. a short play: *haec tota fabella, quam est sine argumento*, Cic. (Hence It. *favella*.)

fāber, bri, m. (*Gen. plur. usu. fabrum*: Cic.: but also *fabrorum*: Id.: Pl. etc.) a worker in wood, stone, metal, etc.; a forger, smith, carpenter, etc. (disting. from *artifex*, which has reference to the workman's inventive power, and from *opifex*, which regards his skill as a mechanic). With qualifying terms: *faber tignarius, carpenter*, Cic.: *fabri ferrarii, blacksmiths*, Pl. Absol.: *hominem pro fabro aut pro tectore emere*, i. e. a carpenter, Cic.: *ex legionibus fabros delegit, the engineers*, Caes.: *praefectus fabrum, the chief engineer*, Id. Proverb.: *faber est quisque fortunae suae, every man is the maker of his own fortune*, Appian in Sall. (Some derive the word, with suffix *ber*, from Lat. root *fa*, cogn. with Skr. *dhā*, Gr. *θε* in *τι-θη-μι*, and Eng. *do*; v. *facio*). (Hence Fr. *fevre* in *orfevre* = auri faber.)

fāber, bra, brum, *adj.* [*faber*] workmanlike; skilful, ingenious: *ars*, Ov.

fābrē, adv. in a workmanlike manner; skilfully, ingeniously: *hoc factum est fabre*, Pl.

fābrē-fācio, *fecī, factum*, 3. v. a. to make or fashion skilfully (rare): *levioribus et ad id fabrefactis navigiis, built specially for that purpose*, Liv.

fābrēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [*fabrefacio*].

fābrica, ae, *f.* [*faber*] the workshop of an artisan: *Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse*, Cic. II. Meton.: the art, trade, or profession of an artisan: *pictura et fabrica ceteraque artes, architecture*, Id. 2. In gen.: any skilful production, a fabric: *admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium*, Id. 3. In the comic writers, a crafty device, trick, stratagem: *facetis fabricis et doctis doliis, smart dodges*, Pl. (Hence Sp. *forja*; Fr. *forge*.)

fābricatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*fabricor*] a making, framing, construction by the rules of art (rare): *tota hominis fabricatio, structure*, Cic. 2. *Fig.*, of style: Id.

fābricātor, *ōris*, m. [*id.*] an artificer, framer, forger; contriver, fabricator (rare): *ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi)*, Cic.: *doli, contriver*, Virg.

2. *Fig.*: *dolor ac morbus leti fabricator uterque est, causer, producer*, Lucr.

fābrico, v. *fabricor*.

fābricor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. and **fābrico**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*fabrica*] to make out of wood, stone, or metal; to frame, forge, construct, build. Depon.: *il, qui signa fabricantur*, Cic.: *naves*, Tac. 2. Act.: *pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus, which experience had forged*, Hor. In pass.: *fabricatum ad id apte ferculum, a stand made for the purpose*, Liv.: *in nostros fabricata est machina muros*, Virg. II. In gen.: to prepare, form, fashion. Depon.: *ut ea ipsa dii immortales ad usum hominum fabricati paene videantur*, Cic. 2. Act.: *philosophia animum format et fabricat*, Sen.

fābrilis, e, *adj.* [*faber*] pertaining to an artificer: *scalprum*, Liv.: *dextra*, Ov.: *erratum, of the sculptor or artist*, Cic. Subst.: *fabrilla, lum*, n. plu. tools: *tractant fabrilla fabri*, Hor.

fābūla, ae, *f.* [*fari*] a narration, narrative, account, story: *poeticis magis decora fabulis*, Liv.: *mutato nomine de te fabula narratur, tale*, Hor.: *fabula fias, the town's talk*, Id.

2. conversation (Post-Aug.): Tac.

3. affair, concern, matter (colloquial): *sed quid ego aspicio? quae haec est fabula? what sort of an affair is this?* Pl. II. *Esp. a fictitious narrative, tale, story*: *num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere?* Cic.: *fa-*

fabulae! stories! stuff! nonsense! Ter. In apposition: *Jain to premet nox fabulaeque Manes* (= *fabulosi*), *themes of story, legendary*, Hor. 2. a dramatic poem, drama, play: id.: (scene) sibi accommodatissimas fabulas eligunt, *choose the plays most suitable for themselves*, Cic. Fig.: non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam conficissem, id. 3. an apologue, fable: quae (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam contineat irrisionem, Cic.: nota illa de membris humanis fabula, Quint.: Pbaedr. Proverb.: *lupus in fabula*, of a person who comes just as we are talking about him, Ter. (Hence It. *favola*; Sp. *fabla*, *habla*; Fr. *fable*.)

fabūla, ae, f. dim. [fabula] a small bean: Pl.

fabulāris, e, adj. [fabula] *fabulous*: *historia, fabulous history, mythology*: Suet.

fabulātor, ōris, m. [fabulator] a narrator, a story-teller: *lectoribus aut fabulatoribus accessitis*, Suet.

fabulor, atus (Inf. pres. *fabularier*, Pl.) i. v. dep. [fabula] to speak, converse, talk, chat: *clare adversum fabulabor*, Pl.: cum aliquo, Suet. 2. to invent, say falsely: *aliquid*, Liv. (Hence Sp. *hablar*.)

fabulōsē, adv. *fabulously*: Plin.

fabulōsus, a, um, adj. [fabula] *fabulous*: *palumbes, legendary, frequent themes of story*, Hor.: *Hydaspes*, id.

facesso, cessi, itum, j. v. intens. a. and n. [related to facio, as capesso to capio and lacesso to lacio]. A ct.: to do eagerly or earnestly; to despatch, perform, execute, accomplish: *jussa facessunt*, Virg.: *mille facesso jocos*, Ov.: Liv. 2. Esp. in bad sense: to bring on, cause, occasion, create: *aliquid negotium*, Cic.: *innocenti periculum*, id. II. Neutr.: to hasten away, retire, depart: *propere ex urbe*, ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv.: *operae facessant, servitia alleant*, Cic.

facētō, adv. *finely, properly, elegantly*: *hanc ego rem exorsus sum facete et callide*, Pl. 2. *wittily, facetiously, pleasantly, humorously*: *aliquid facete et commode dicere*, Cic. Comp.: *nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur*, id. Sup.: id.

facētiāe, arum, f. plu. (also in sing. *facetiā*, ae, Pl.), [facetus; cf. argutiae, from argutus] *droll, sprightly behaviour* (only in Pl.): *muller, cui facetiārum cor corpusque sit plenum*, Pl. 2. *wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drollery, humour, facetiousness* (v. dicacitas): (sales), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiārum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic.: P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, id.: *asperis facetiis illusus, sarcasms*, Tac.

facētus, a, um, adj. *elegant* (v. rare): Pl. II. Fig. of behaviour: *fine, courteous, polite, genteel* (rare): Ter.: *ut culquo est actas, ita quemque face-*

tus adopta, politely, Hor. 2. Of style: *fine, elegant: molle atque facetum Virgilio adnuerunt Camenae, softness and elegance*, id. 3. *merry, witty, jocose, humorous, facetious*: *esse facetum atque salsum*, Cic.: *dulcem et facetum Socratem accepimus*, id.: *Ironiam facetam et elegantem*, id. Sup.: *Aristophanes facetissimus poeta veteris comediae*, id. [Prob. from root *bha*, to shine, augmented by *k*; v. *facies*, *fax*.]

faciēs, ei, f. (plur. v. rare, and Dat. plur. does not occur) *appearance, figure, shape* (disting. from *figura*, which is simply outline; from *forma*, shape or form viewed aesthetically; and from *species*, outward appearance): *earum nutrix qua sit facie mihi expedit*, M. Statura haud magna, corpore aquilo, Pl. Of things: *curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda*, Virg.: *haec facies Trojae, quum caperetur, erat*, Ov.: *antequam Vesuvius mons ardescens faciem loci verteret, changed the aspect of the country*, Tac. Proverb.: *verte omnes tete in facies*, i. e. *resort to every expedient* (in allusion to Proteus), Virg. 2. Esp. *face, visage, countenance*: *non quaeruntur ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus*, Cic.: *curvo nec faciem litore dimovet*, Hor.: *quam liberall facie*: Ter. Poet.: *cura dabit faciem, facies neglecta peribit, a beautiful face, beauty*, Ov. II. Fig.: *external form, look, condition*: *formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides*, Cic.: *quibus rebus immutata facies urbis erat*, Sall.: *ad istam faciem est morbus, qui me macerat, is of such a nature*, Pl. 2. *external appearance* (as opposed to reality): *pretense, pretext*: *publici consilii facie*, Tac. III. Meton.: *look, sight, aspect*: *quae scelerum facies?* Virg. [Prob. from L. E. *bha*, to shine, appear (cf. Gr. *φα* in *φαος*, *φαῖνω*), augmented by *k*; v. *facetus*, *fax*.] (Hence It. *faccia*; Sp. *faz*; Fr. *face*.)

facilē, adv. *easily, without trouble or difficulty*: Cic.: Liv. Comp.: *id hoc facilius eis persuasit*, Caes. Sup.: *animus in morte facillime evolat*, Cic. With a negative: *not easily, hardly, with difficulty*: *haud facile dixerim*, id.: Liv. 2. *readily, willingly, without hesitation*: Cic. Comp.: *locum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possem quam Asturae*, id. 3. *pleasantly, agreeably, well*: *propter eas (nugas) vivo facilius*, Pl. 4. *certainly, unquestionably, beyond dispute*: *virum unum totius Graeciae facile doctissimum, indisputably*, Cic.: *virtute, existimatione, nobilitate facile princeps*, id.: *Sisenna omnes adhuc nostros scriptores facile superavit*, id.

5. In stating a large amount: *huic hereditas facile ad HS. tricies venit testamento propinquit sui, at the lowest estimate, fully*, id.

facilis, e, adj. [facio: lit. *that may be done or made*; hence] *easy to do, easy, free from difficulty* (opp. to *difficilis*): *quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat*, Caes.: *celerem et facilem exitum habere*, id.: *facilis descensus Averno*, Virg.: *sonnus, coming unsought*, Hor.: *fiscina, easily made*, Virg. Comp.: *iter multo facilius atque expeditius*, Caes. Sup.: *quod est facillimum facis*, Pl. 2. With ad (usu. foll. by *gerund*): *haec ad judicandum sunt facillima, very easily settled*, Cic. 3. With the 2nd supine: *facilia factu*, Liv.: (Cyclops) *nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli*, Virg.

4. With Inf.: *facilis vincere ac vinci vultu eodem*, Liv. Esp. with Inf. as subject: *quod illis probibere erat facile*, Caes. 5. With Dat.: *terra facilis pecori, suitable, proper*, Virg.: *campus operi facilis*, Liv. 6. Adverbially, in *facili*, ex (e) *facili, easily*: *quum exitus haud in facili essent, easy*, id.: e *facili*, Ov. II. *ready, quick* (of persons): *facilis et expeditus ad dicendum*, Cic. III. Of character: *easy, good-natured, comes, benigni, faciles, suaves, homines esse dicuntur*, id.: *quid dicam de moribus facillimis, affable*, id.: *faciles Napaeas, placable*, Virg. IV. Of fortune, etc.: *favourable, prosperous*: *res et fortunae tuae quotidie facilliores mihi et meliores videntur*, Cic.: *facilem victu, abounding in wealth (means of living)*, Virg. (Hence Ital. *facile*; Sp. *facil*; Fr. *facile*.)

facilitas, ātis, f. [facilis] *easiness, ease, facility*: *haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, readiness, disposition*, Cic. 2. Of speech: *facility or fluency of expression*, Quint. II. Of character: *willingness to oblige: good nature, affability* (v. comitas): *si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatisque asperseris*, Cic.: *sermonis*, id.: *quae pertinent ad mansuetudinem morum ac facilitatem*, id. 2. In a bad sense: *levity, heedlessness*: Suet.

faciliter, i. q. facile, q. v.

facinorōsus, a, um, adj. [facinus] *criminal, loaded with guilt* (rare): *quintum genus est omnium facinorosorum*, Cic. Sup.: *facinorosissimi sicarii*, id.

facinus, ōris, n. [facio] a deed, action; esp. of a bold or daring nature (disting. from *flagitium*, a deed of shame): *atrox visum id facinus patribus plebique, a revolting deed*, Liv.: *nefario facinore admissio*, Caes.: *facinus pulcherrimum, a most glorious achievement*, Cic. In plur.: *mirabilia facinora*, id. 2. For *res* or *negotium*: *quod facinus video?* Pl. II. Esp.: *a bad deed, villainy, crime*: *facinus est vincere civem Romanum, an outrage*, Cic.: *nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere*, Liv. In plur.: *furiae vindices facinorum et sceleris*, Cic.

2. Meton.: *an instrument of*

villainy, said of a poisoned cup: *facinus excussit ab ore*, Ov.

fācio, *fēci*, *factum*, *j. v. a. and n.* (In *pass.* *fio*, *factus*, *fieri*) (*imper.* *face*, as well as *fac*, esp. in *Pl.* and *Ter.*: *sub.* *perf.* *faxo*, *Virg.*: *perf. Subj.* *faxim*, *faxit*, *faximus*, *faxitis*, *faxint*, *Pl.*, *Ter.*, etc.; the last also in *Cic.*: *faxem* for *fecissem*, *Pl.*), *to make*, in the most comprehensive sense of the word; *to prepare*, *produce*, *bring to pass*, *do*, *effect*, *create*, *commit*, etc. (= *ποιέω*), having special reference to productive power or energy; while *agere* implies practice or action (= *παίρω*). *Act.*: in simplest sense, *to produce by action*: *pontem*, *to build*, *Caes.*: *castra*, *to construct*, *form*, *Id.*: *iter*, *to make a journey*, *to march*, *Id.*: *verba*, *to speak*, *make a speech*, *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *poëma*, *to compose*, *Cic.* 2. *to do* (in this sense oftener *intrans.* with *adv.*: *v. infr.*): *usu.* with *neut. pron.* or *adj.*: *imperata alicujus*, *to do his bidding*, *Caes.*: *multa tulit fecitque*, *does a great many things*, *Hor.*: *nec semel hoc fecit*, *Id.* *Esp.* in *phr.*: *quid facerem*, *what was I to do?* *Virg.*: *quid faciat Philomela*, *what is she to do?* *Ov.* *Freq.* foll. by *Abl.* (alone or less oft. with *de*), or *Dat.*: *quid hoc homine facias*, *what are you to do with this fellow?* *Cic.*: *quid faceret hunc conclusioni*, *i. e. how should he refute it?* *Id.* (cf. *infr.* IX.) 3. *to cause*, *bring to pass*, *gain*: *pecuniam*, *to make*, *acquire*, *Id.*: *so*, *rem*, *Hor.*: *audientiam orationi*, *to procure a hearing for*, *Cic.*: *neque sul potestatem fecisset*, *had never given them an opportunity of fighting with him*, *Caes.*: *fecerat sibi morem circumeundi*, *he had made it his regular practice*, *Liv.*: *stipendia*, *to serve in the army*, *Sall.* 4. *to give*; esp. with *nomen*: *Juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi*, *gave me the name of*, *Pl.*: *Inde cognomen factum Publicolae est*, *was consequently given*, *Liv.* Also with *Acc.*: *potestatem*, *to grant certain power or liberty*: *qui sociorum cives Carthaginienses fieri vellent*, *potestatem facturum*, *would grant permission*, *would empower them to become such*, *Id.*

5. With *noun-sent.* as *obj.*, expr. by *ut* and *Subj.*: *faciam ut ejusdiei semper meminerit*, *Pl.* (this constr. is very freq. after *pass.* form *fio*: *fit interdum ut*, *it sometimes happens that*, *Cic.*). Rarely with *Inf.* (poet.): *qui nati coram me cernere letum fecisti*, *hast made me see*, *Virg.* II. *to make into something*; *to render*; *to appoint*: constr. with direct *obj.* and complementary *Acc.*: *filiam heredem*, *to make a daughter heiress*, *Cic.*: *vectigalia sibi deteriora*, *to render them less profitable*, *Id.* *Esp.* in *pass.*: *to become*: *disciplinā doctior facta civitas*, *Id.* 2. *to appoint*, *elect*: *consules facti*, *Liv.* (freq.): *Tatium ex hoste regem factum*, *Id.* 3. With *gen.* *dicionis*, etc., *to bring under subjection*: *omnem oram usque ad Iberum flumen Romanæ dicionis*

fecit, *Id.* III. With *Gen.* of value or *adv.* of price or degree: *to value*, *esteem*, *regard*: *voluptatem virtus minimi facit*, *Cic.*: *parum id facio*, *Sall.*

IV. *to represent*, *feign*, *assert*, *say*: *In eo libro, ubi se cum Pansa colloquenter facit*, *Cic.* V. *to make believe*, *pretend*: *facio me alias res agere*, *Id.*

VI. In the *imper.* *fac*, *suppose*, *assume*: *fac imagines esse quibus pulsentur animi*, *grant* (for the sake of argument), *Id.*: *exitium fac me meruisse*, *Ov.* VII. *to carry on or follow* any trade or profession: *quum mercaturas facerent*, *Cic.* VIII. *to perform or celebrate a religious rite*; *to make an offering*, *to sacrifice*: *res divinas apud eos deos in suo sacrario quotidia facere*, *Id.* *Abol.*: *Id.* With *Abl.*: *quum faciam vitula pro frugibus*, *shall offer sacrifice with a calf* (= *shall offer a calf*), *Virg.* *Pass. imper.*: *quum pro populo fieret*, *when sacrifice was being offered*, *Cic.* IX. Special *Phr.* with *pass.*: *to be done with*, *to happen to*, *become of*, *quid Tulliolā mea fiet?* *Cic.*: *quid mihi fiet?* *Ov.*: *quid de illa fiet fidicina igitur?* *Pl.* (cf. *supr.* 1, 2). Hence the phrase, *si quid factum sit aliquo*, euphemistically for *if one should die*: *Cic.* 2. *ut fit*, *as usually happens*, *as is commonly the case*: *paulisper*, *dum se uxor*, *ut fit*, *comparat*, *commoratus est*, *Id.* *So*, *qui fit*, *how happens it?* *Hor.* 3. *flat*, an expression of assent, *so be it!* *very good!* *flat*, *geratur mos tibi*, *Pl.*

4. *dictum ac factum*, *no sooner said than done*: *v. dico*, II. B. *Neutr.*: with *adverbs*, *to do*, *deal*, or *act* in any manner: *bene fecit Silius*, *qui transegerit*, *Cic.* 2. With *cum* or *ab*: *to take part with*, *side with*; and with *contra*, *to take part against*: *si respondisset Idem sentire et secum facere Sullam*, *Id.*: *commune est*, *quod nihilo magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit*, *Id.* II. *to be good or of use for*, *to be of service*: *nec caelum*, *nec aquae faciunt*, *nec terra*, *nec aurae*, *do not benefit me*, *Ov.* III. *Freq.* used in second clause of a sentence, to avoid repetition of the verb: *jubeas miserum esse*, *libenter quatenus id facit* (= *miser est*), *since it is his humour to do so*, *Hor.* (*Acc.* to *Corssen*, with augmentative *k*, from I. E. *bha*, *to shine*, *appear* (cf. *φα-ος*, *φαίω*), prim. sense being 'to bring to light'; *fit* he makes (for *fu-i-o*) = *Gr.* *φύω* from I. E. *bhu*, *to be*. *Curtius* derives *facio* from I. E. *dha* (whence *θε* in *τι-θη-μι*) augmented by *k*; *fit* he regards as for *fa-i-o* from the same root, *facio* and *fit* being related as *facio* and *eo* (root *i*, or *ya*).] (Hence *It.* *fare*; *Sp.* *hacer*; *Fr.* *faire*.)

facteōn, jestingly formed by *Cicero*, after the analogy of the Greek verbals, for *faciendum*: *quare*, *ut opinor*, *φαιλο-σοφηρέον*, *Id.* *quod tu facis*, *et istos consulatus non fiocti facteōn*, *we must not care a straw for them*, *Cic.*

facticius, *a, um, adj.* [*facio*], *artificial*, *factitious* (non-class.): *colores*, *Plin.*

factio, *ōnis, f.* [*Id.*] *a making*, *doing*, *preparing* (rare): *testamenti factio nulla est*, *right of making a will*, *Cic.*: *quae haec factio est?* *dealing*, *proceeding*, *Pl.* II. *a company of persons acting together*, *a class*, *order*, *sect*, *party*: *Id.* 2. *Esp.* *a company of personal adherents or partisans*, *a political party*, *side*, *faction* (a political clique; hence disting. from *secta*, a philosophical sect; and from *partes*, one of the great political parties): *paucorum factione oppressus*, *Caes.*: *factionibus inter ordines certabatur*, *Id.* 3. *a division or party of charioteers in the games of the Circus* (of which there were four, named after their colours: *albata*, *prasina*, *russata*, *veneta*): *Suet.* (*v. Smith's Ant.* 89.) (Hence *It.* *fazione*; *Sp.* *faccion*; *Fr.* *façon*.)

factiosus, *a, um, adj.* [*factio*]. *Lit.*: *fond of doing* (rare): *lingua factiosus*, *mighty with the tongue*, *i. e. promising a great deal*, *Pl.* II. *that has or seeks to form a party*; *powerful or eager for power*; rarely *factious*, *sedition* (hence not the equivalent of *turbulentus* or *seditionis*): *Sall.*: *vel factiosa tyrannis illa vel regia oligarchica*, *Cic.*

factito, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [*facto*] *to make or do frequently*, *to be wont to make or do*: *Pl.*: *haec apud majores nostros factitata*, *Cic.*: *versus*, *Hor.* 2. *to practise a trade or profession*: *coactiones argentarias*, *Suet.*: *Tac.* II. *Esp.* *to make or declare a person something*: *quem palam herodem semper factitarat*, *Cic.*

facto, *i. v. a. freq.* [*facio*] *to make*, *do*, *perform*: *operis quicquam*, *Pl.* (dub.).

factor, *ōris, m.* [*Id.*] *a maker*; *doer*, *performer*, *perpetrator*: *Pall.* 2. In ball-playing, *he who strikes the ball*, *the batsman*: *Pl.*

factum, *i. n.* [*Id.*] *that which is done*; *a deed*, *act*, *exploit* (*v. facinus*): *praeclarum atque divinum factum*, *Cic.*: *dimidium facti*, *qui coepit*, *habet*, *well begun is half done*, *Hor.*: *cum factis vlr magnificus tum factorum ostentator*, *achievements*, *Liv.*: *samam extendere factis*, *Virg.* 2. *Esp.* *bonum factum*, *a good deed*, *i. e. well done*, *fortunate*: *Pl.*: *majorum bona facta*, *Tac.* Hence as a form at the beginning of edicts: *Suet.* (Hence *Ital.* *fatto*; *Sp.* *hecho*; *Fr.* *fait*, and, from it, *Eug.* *feat*.)

factus, *a, um, Part.* [*facio*]. II. *A dj.* (*v. rare*): *factus nihilo facit*, *he is no nearer bringing it to pass*, *Pl.*

facul, *v. facile*. **facula**, *ae, f. dim.* [*fax*] *a little torch*, *a splinter used as a torch*: *Varr.* 2. *Fig.*: *Pl.* (Hence *It.* *fiaccola*; *Sp.* *hacha*.)

facultas, *ātis, f.* [*facul* = *facilis*]

capability, possibility; power, means, opportunity: facultas sunt, aut quibus facilis sit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest, Cic. With Gen.: gratificandi, a means of gratification, id.

2. With ad: ad ducendum bellum, Caes. 3. With ut: hanc facultatem ut hominum studia complectamur, the power of, Cic. 4. Absol.: hinc abite, dum est facultas, while you have the opportunity, Caes. II. Meton. for copia, opes: a sufficient or great number, abundance, stock, store; plur. goods, riches, property: numerum facultas, Cic.: omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usul' rant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, Caes. Esp. in Plur.: videndum ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, means, Cic.: singulorum facultates et copiae divitiae sunt civitatibus, id.: tantas videri Italiae facultates, supplies, resource, Caes.

facundē, adv. eloquently: nimis facete nimisque facunde mala es, Pl.: alloqui, Liv. *facundia*, ae, f. [facundus] the faculty of speaking well, eloquence: Sall. (Hence Fr. *faconde*.) *facunditas*, ātis, f. [id.] eloquence: Pl.

facundus, a, um, adj. [fari] that speaks with ease or fluency, eloquent, (naturally gifted; and so disting. from disertus, which denotes a clever, practiced speaker; and from eloquens, in true sense, eloquent): Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor.: facundum faciebat amor, Ov. 2. Of things: lingua, Hor.: Liv.

faecus, a, um, adj. [faex] impure: only fig.: mores, Pl. *faecula*, ae, f. dim. [id.] the lees of wine deposited in the form of a crust (used as a condiment or as a drug): Lucr.: Hor. *faex*, facis, f. grounds, sediment, lees, dregs of liquids: poti faece tenuis cadit, to the very dregs, Hor. 2. the lees or crust of wine: id. 3. the liquor or brine of pickles: Ov. II. Fig.: res itaque ad summam faecem turbasque residit, to the lowest dregs of the people, Lucr.: apud illam perditissimam atque infimam faecem populi, Cic. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence It. *feccia*; Sp. *hez*; Fr. *feces*.)

fāgēus, a, um, adj. [fagus] of beech, beechen: Plin. *fāgīneus*, a, um, adj. [id.] of beech, beechen: alveus, Ov. *fāgīnus*, a, um, adj. [id.] of beech, beechen: frons, Ov.: pocula, Virg. (Hence Fr. *faine*.)

fāgus, l, f. a beech-tree: Virg.: Caes. [Goth. *boka*, Eng. *beech*, are cognate; as is also Gr. *φῦξ*, though the name of a different tree.] (Hence It. *faggio*; Sp. *haya*.)

fala (phala), ae, f. a wooden scaffold- ing used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city: Enn. Pro- ver b.: isti, qui hastis trium numerum causa subeunt sub falas, run a great

risk for a slight gain, Pl. 2. In plur.: certain towers or pillars in the Circus: Juv.

fālārica (also phal.), ae, f. a sort of missile, covered with tow and pitch, which, being set on fire, was discharged into a besieged place: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 701): Virg.

falcārius, ii, m. [falx] a sickle- or scythe-maker: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, i.e. into the street of the scythe-makers, Cic.

falcātus, a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with scythes: currus, quadrigae, Liv. 2. scythe-shaped, curved: ensis, a scimeter, Ov.

falcīer, ēra, ērum, adj. [falx fero] scythe-bearing, holding a scythe: manus, Ov. Epithet of Saturn: id.

Fālernus, a, um, adj. Falernian: neut. as subst.: Falernum (sc. vinum), Falernian wine: Hor.

fallācia, ae, f. [fallax] deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem (in Cic. only in plur.): doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, Cic. Sing.: per dolum et fallaciam, Pl.

fallāciōsus, a, um, adj. [fallax loquor] speaking deceitfully or falsely: malitiae, Att. in Cic.

fallāciter, adv. deceitfully, fallaciously: Cic.

fallax, ācis, adj. [fallo] deceitful, deceptive, fallacious: barbari (astrologi) vani atque fallaces, Cic.: Ov. Of things: ut tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic.: arva, Ov. With Gen.: homines amicitiae fallaces, Tac. Comp.: fallacior undis, Ov. Sup.: oculorum fallacissimus sensus, Cic.

fallo, fefelli, falsum, 3. v.a. to make to fall, to make to slip: glacie pedes fallente, Liv. II. Fig.: to deceive, trick, dupe, cheat, disappoint: laqueis captare feras et fallere visco, Virg.: is enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, unless I am greatly mistaken, Cic.: me amor negotii suscepti fallit, blinds, Liv.: mire sagaces falleret hospites, impose on, Hor.: dominum sterilis saepe fefellit ager, disappointed, Ov. Reflect.: to deceive oneself, be mistaken: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic.: ordinis haec virtus erit et Venus, aut ego fallor, Hor. 2. Of things: fidem hosti datam fallere, to break one's word, Cic. Poet.: tu faciem illius fallo dolo, assume, imitate, Virg. 3. Absol.: dictis factisque omnibus ad fallendum instructis, Liv.: Cic. 4. Imper.: fallit (me), I deceive myself, am mistaken: nisi me properter benevolentiam forte fallerat, id.

III. Esp. to deceive by perjury, to swear falsely: si sciens fallo, if willingly I deceive, id.: matris cineres opertos fallere, to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother, Hor. IV. = latere, to be concealed from, to escape the observation of: with Acc.: custodes Liv.: Thessalosque ignes et iniquas Trojae castra fefellit (Priamus), Hor.

fallor, 3. v.p. I am mistaken: nisi me properter benevolentiam forte fallerat, id.

falsē, adv. (rare) falsely, untruly, unjustly: cui si assensus sim, non assentiar saepe false, Cic. *falsidīus*, a, um, adj. [falsus dico] speaking falsely, lying: fallaciae, Pl. *falsiticus*, a, um, adj. [falsus facio] that acts falsely, working deceit: Pl. *falsiūrius*, a, um, adj. [falsus juro] that swears falsely: Pl. *falsilōquus*, a, um, adj. [falsus loquor] false-speaking, lying: Pl. *falsimōnia*, ae, f. [falsus] a trick, imposition: Pl. *falso*, adv. untruly, erroneously, unjustly: non possum quemquam insimulare falso, Cic.: adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes.: falso queritur de natura sua genus humanum, unreasonably, Sall. *falsus*, a, um, Part. [fallo]. II. Adj.: false (as opp. to true, verus); counterfeit, spurious (as opp. to genuine, sincerus); and in gen. deceitful, feigned, pretended: testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic.: testamenta, forged, id.: rumores, Caes.: vates, Liv.: crimina, Hor.: falsis terroribus implet, groundless, id.: falsi Simoentis ad undam, counterfeit, Virg. In the neut. absol.: ex falsis verum effici non potest, Cic.: tellis in falsum jactis, at random, without effect, Tac. (Hence Fr. *fauz*.)

falx, falcis, f. a sickle, reaping-hook, scythe, etc.: Virg.: falce ramos amputans, with the pruning-knife, Hor. II. Meton.: a military implement used in sieges: falces praecutae insertae affixaeque longurils, non absimili forma muralium falcium, Caes. (Cogn. with *flec-to* and Gr. *φολκός*.) (Hence It. Sp. *falce*; Fr. *fauz*.)

fama, ae, f. [fari] common talk: the purport or substance of the common talk; a report, rumour, saying, tradition (disting. from rumor, a single narrative or report; and from sermo, conversation): usu. in sing.; constr. absol., with de or depend. sentence; rarely with Gen. Absol.: Cic.: fama ferebat, report said, Liv.: Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens, Virg. With de: fama de Tituril morte, Caes. With a depend. sentence: id.: Cic. Hor.: Graecos ea tenuisse fama tradit, tradition has it, Tac. With Gen.: vix ad aures meas istius suspicionis fama per-

Abol.: speculator Carthaginensium qui per biennium fefellerat, had escaped detection, Liv. Imper.: fallit (with Acc.), it escapes one's notice, one is ignorant, etc. (usu. with negatives): non me fefellit; sensi, Pl.: neque Caesarem fefellit, Caes. V. to pass or beguile (the time); to alleviate or assuage pain, care, etc.: Interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas, Ov.: studio fallente laborem, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *σφολαω*; O. H. G. *fallan*; Eng. *fall*. The I. E. root was *spal*; hence, after loss of *s*, the Germanic *f*.] (Hence It. *fallire*; Fr. *faillir*.)

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Adj.: false (as opp. to true, verus); counterfeit, spurious (as opp. to genuine, sincerus); and in gen. deceitful, feigned, pretended: testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic.: testamenta, forged, id.: rumores, Caes.: vates, Liv.: crimina, Hor.: falsis terroribus implet, groundless, id.: falsi Simoentis ad undam, counterfeit, Virg. In the neut. absol.: ex falsis verum effici non potest, Cic.: tellis in falsum jactis, at random, without effect, Tac. (Hence Fr. *fauz*.)

falx, falcis, f. a sickle, reaping-hook, scythe, etc.: Virg.: falce ramos amputans, with the pruning-knife, Hor.

II. Meton.: a military implement used in sieges: falces praecutae insertae affixaeque longurils, non absimili forma muralium falcium, Caes. (Cogn. with *flec-to* and Gr. *φολκός*.) (Hence It. Sp. *falce*; Fr. *fauz*.)

fama, ae, f. [fari] common talk: the purport or substance of the common talk; a report, rumour, saying, tradition (disting. from rumor, a single narrative or report; and from sermo, conversation): usu. in sing.; constr. absol., with de or depend. sentence; rarely with Gen. Absol.: Cic.: fama ferebat, report said, Liv.: Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens, Virg. With de: fama de Tituril morte, Caes. With a depend. sentence: id.: Cic. Hor.: Graecos ea tenuisse fama tradit, tradition has it, Tac. With Gen.: vix ad aures meas istius suspicionis fama per-

venit, Cic. II. *public opinion*; and more freq. *objectively, the same or reputation of an individual, whether good or bad*; contra opinionem militum famamque omnium, *to the discredit of*, Caes.: popularis, *popular fame or favour*, Cic.: bene loquendi, id. 2. Esp. in a good sense, *fair fame, reputation, renown*: fama et existimatio, Cic.: fama liberalitatis, *reputation for*, id.: virtus, fama, decus divitiis parent, Hor.: bellum, *renown*, Liv. 3. In bad sense = infamia, *ill fame, infamy* (rare): fama atque invidia, Sall.

fāmātus, a, um, adj. [fama] in bad repute; notorious, disreputable: causa, Cic.

fāmēlicus, a, um, adj. [fames] famished, starved: Pl.: armenta, Juv.

fāmēs, is, f. *hunger*: fame conflict, to be starving with hunger, Cic.: famem tolerare, Caes.: levare, *to alleviate*, Tac. II. Meton.: *famine*: (rare): fames, quae tum erat in hac mea Asia, Cic. 2. In gen. *poverty, indigence*: aliquem ad famem rejicere, Ter. Of style: *poverty of expression* (opp. to ubertas and copia): Cic. III. Fig.: *a violent longing; greed, avidity* (poet. or post-Aug.): auri sacra fames, Virg.: argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. (Cogn. with Gr. *χάρς*, want, *χρηστός*, empty.) (Hence It. *fame*; Sp. *hambre*; Fr. *faim*.)

fāmigeratio, ōnis, f. [fama gero] a report, rumour: Pl.

fāmigerator, ōris, m. [id.] a tale-bearer: Pl.

fāmilia, ae, (with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the Gen. sing. usually takes the archaic form *familias*, although *familiae* and *familiarum* also occur in this connection), f. [famulus] the whole number of slaves belonging to one master, a household establishment, domestics: qui emeret eam familiam a Catone, Cic. Of slaves belonging to a particular temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, id. Of serfs or vassals: Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam coegit, Caes.

II. Meton.: a house and all belonging to it, a family estate: Cic.: decem dierum vix mihi est familia, means, support, Ter. 2. Esp. paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc., or paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc. (also separately, paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc.), the proprietor of a house or estate, head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron: Nep.: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, an individual householder, Cic.: illum filium familias habere tuis copis devinctum non potes, a son under the father's power, a minor, id. Form paterfamilias, Caes. Gen. plur.: paterfamilias, Suet. 3. family = domus (rare): Pl. III. In respect to relationship, a family as part of a gens: Laellorum et Muciorum familias, Cic.: Sall. 2. a fraternity,

sect, troop, school (rare): familia tota Peripateticorum, Cic.: familia gladiatorum; familia Fausti, id. Hence, ducere familiam, to be at the head, be the first or founder of a sect, etc.: Lucius quidem, frater ejus, familiam ducit, id. (Hence Fr. *famille*.)

fāmiliāris, e, adj. [familia] pertaining to slaves or servants: in this sense rare and only subst.: familiaris, is, m. a slave, servant: Pl. II. pertaining to a house, household, or family; domestic, private: habere rationem rei familiaris, have regard to his property, Cic.: copiae, Liv.: pecuniae, Tac. III. Meton.: familiar, intimate, friendly; and (more freq.) subst. a familiar acquaintance, friend (a wider term than amicus, which has reference to friendliness of disposition and affection): non modo hominem sed etiam familiarem hominem occidere, Cic.: Jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, the rights of intimacy, Liv.: quidam familiarium, id. Comp.: familiarior, Cic. Sup.: homo amantissimus, familiarissimus, conjunctissimus officiis, id. Subst.: per C. Valerium Proclum familiarem suum cum eo colloquitur, Caes. Sup.: quod M. Aemilius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius, Cic.

IV. In divination, of those parts of the animal which related to the party that sacrificed (opp. to hostilis): (haruspices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, id.

fāmiliāritas, atis, f. [familiaris] familiarity, intimacy; familiar intercourse, friendship: familiaritas tanta nullo cum hospite, Cic.: inter mulieres familiaritatem auctam, friendship, Liv. In plur.: familiaritates habere fidas amantium nos, firm friendship of those that love us, id. 2. Meton.: in plur. for familiares, intimate acquaintances, friends: Suet. In sing.: Tac.

fāmiliārīter, adv. familiarly, on friendly terms: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum familiariter vixeris, Cic. Comp.: familiaris factum, id. Sup.: cum Verre familiarissime et amicissime vivere, id.

fāmōsus, a, um, adj. [fama] much talked of; famed, celebrated, renowned: ponet famosae mortis amorem, Hor.: mors, Tac. Esp. in bad sense: infamous, notorious: Hor.: famosam veneticis Martiam, Tac. 2. In active sense: defamatory, slanderous, scandalous: carmen, a lampoon. Hor. (Hence Fr. *fameux*.)

fāmūla, ae, f. [famulus] a female slave: also, female attendant, maid-servant: suscipiunt famulae, Virg. Fig.: si virtus famula fortunae est, the handmaid of, Cic.

fāmūlāris, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to slaves or servants (rare): vestis, id.: jura, i.e. of servitude, Ov.

fāmūlātus, ōis, m. [id.] servitude,

slavery (rare): quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati! Cic.

fāmūlor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to serve, attend upon (rare): Cic.

fāmūlus, i, m. (old form *famul*, Lucr.: in Oscan, *famel*), a slave, servant: hos quidem, ut famulos, vinclis prope ac custodia coarceamus, Cic. Used by the poets in preference to servus: dant famuli manibus lymphas, Virg. 2. Also of free agents, esp. of the ministers, etc. of the gods: an attendant, minister: Idacae matris famuli, Cic.: sacrorum, Ov. (Etym. uncertain.) Also used as adj. *famulus*, a, um, serving, serviceable, servile (poet.): aquae, Ov.

fānātīcus, a, um, adj. [fanum] inspired, enthusiastic: jam subeuntibus armatis muros fanatici Galli occurrunt, Liv. 2. Meton.: frantic, furious; fatuous, mad: isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, Cic.: error, Hor.

fandus, a, um, Part. [v. for].

fānum, i, n. [fari] a place consecrated to a deity (by public pronouncement of the augurs); a sanctuary, temple (v. templum): Xerxes inflammari Athenensium fana jussisse dicitur, Cic.: Dianae, Caes.: habitandaque fana apris reliquit, Hor.

fār, farris, n. a sort of grain, spelt, the earliest food of the Romans, whether roasted whole or ground into meal; grits: far, quod addeum veteres appellavere, Plin.: una farris libra, a pound of meal, Hor.: Ov. In plur.: grain: ibi flava seres mutato sidere farrs, Virg. [Cf. A.-S. bere (barley). The root is prob. the same as that of fero.]

farcio, farsis, fartum, 4. v. a. to fill full, stuff, cram: pulvinus perlucidus Mellensi rosa fartus, Cic. 2. to stuff or cram into: in os farciri pannos imperavit, Sen. (Cogn. with φράσσω (φρακ-γω): v. frequens.) (Hence Fr. *farcir*.)

farsarus, i, m., the plant colt's foot: Plin. In form *farserus*: Pl.

fārīna, ae, f. [far] ground corn; meal, flour: Plin. 2. Meton.: any powder: folia myrti siccantur in farinam, id. II. Fig.: the material of which a thing is composed; its nature, quality: nostrae farinae, of our sort or kidney, Pers. (Hence Fr. *farine*.)

fārīnārius, a, um, adj. [farina] pertaining to meal: Plin.

farrāgo, inis, f. [far] mixed fodder for cattle, mash: Virg. 2. Fig.: a medley, hodge-podge: nostri libelli, Juv. 3. Meton.: a trifle: Pers.

farrātus, a, um, adj. [id.] filled with corn: olla, Pers. 2. made of corn: n. pl. farrata, preparations of meal, Juv.

fartilis, e, adj. [farcio] stuffed, crammed: anseres, Plin.

fartor, ōris, m. [id.] a sausage-maker: Ter. 2. a crammer or fattener of fowls, poulterer: Cic.: Hor.

fartum (fartum), *f.*, *n.* [id.] *stuffing, filling*. Comice: fartum facere ex hostibus, to make minced meat of them, Pl. (v. Tyrrell ad Mil. i, 1, 8).

fartus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [fartio].

fas, *indecl. n.* *divine law* (disting. from *jus*, human law, and opp. to *nefas*, q. v.), Cic.: quemcunque eum dici *jus fasque est*, permitted both by human and divine law, Liv. 2. In gen. as a predicate, and hence usu. equivalent to an *adj.*: *right, proper; allowable, lawful, fit, permitted* (by conscience or by divine law): nec illi, quod vere honestum est, *fas est* cum utilitatis repugnantia comparari, nor is it right, Cic.: non esse *fas* Germanos superare, it was impossible, Caes.: *fas* prohibet, Ov.: *ultra fas*, unduly, Hor.: *fas omne* abruptit, every obligation, Virg.: *fas gentium*, the law of nations, Tac. (Cogn. with *fari* (v. *effatus* and *fanum*); *divine 'word'*.)

fascia, *ae*, *f.* [cogn. with *fascis*] a band, a surgical bandage, swathe, girth, fillet: devinctus eras fasciis, Cic.: fasciis opus est, swaddling clothes, Pl.: *fascia lecti sui cubicularis*, a bed-girth, Cic. 2. Meton.: a band or streak of cloud in the sky: Juv.

fasciatim, *adv.* in bundles: Quint.

fasciculus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [fascis] a small bundle, packet: epistolarum, Cic.: librorum, Hor.: *fasciculum ad naves admovebis*, a bunch of flowers, bouquet, Cic.

fascino, *i*, *v. a.* [fascinum] to enchant, bewitch, fascinate: nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg.

fascinum, *i*, *n.* a bewitching; witchcraft: Plin. 2. Meton.: the male organ of generation (because a figure of it was used as a preventive against witchcraft): Hor. [Commonly connected with Gr. *βασκανος*, *βασκανος*; but a difficulty arises from the irregular representation of original *bh* (which we infer from Lat. *f*) by *β* instead of *φ*.]

fasciola, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [fascia] a small bandage: Hor.

fascis, *is*, *m.* a bundle, packet, parcel: lignorum, Tac.: *injusto sub fasce*, toiling under an oppressive burden, i. e. soldier's equipage, Virg. II. Esp. in plur. *fascies*: a bundle carried before the highest magistrates, consisting of rods and (originally) an axe, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded: the *fascies* (v. Smith's Ant. 174): ut sibi duodecim lictores cum fascibus antecire liceret, Cic.: *demissi populo fascies*, lowered (as a mark of respect) before the people, id. Fig.: *cedere fasciesque submittere*, acknowledge oneself inferior, id. 2. Meton.: a supreme office, esp. the consulship (poet.): *illum non populi fascies*, non purpurea regum flexit, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *fascio*; Sp. *fazo*, *haz*; Fr. *faiz*; also, through Low Lat. *fascellus*, It. *fastello*; Fr. *fauceau*.)

fassus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [fateor].

fasti, *orum*, *v.* *fastus*.

fastidio, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *4. v. n.* and *a.* [fastus] to feel disgust or nausea; to loathe, dislike, despise. Neutr.: ut fastidis, *now nice you are!* Pl. Act.: *num fastidis omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque?* are you too dainty to eat anything else? id. II. Fig. of mental aversion: to be disdainful, scornful, haughty; to disdain, despise, scorn, dislike. Neutr.: in recte factis saepe fastidiunt, show dissatisfaction, Cic. With Gen., like taedet: fastidit mel, he looks down upon me (turns up his nose at me), Pl. Act.: (haec) fastidit et odit, Hor.: *preces alicujus*, Liv. Of things: somnus agrestium lenis virorum non humiles domos fastidit, scorns not, Hor. In Part. perf.: non fastiditus si tibi, lector, ero, Ov. 2. With Infin.: ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, scorn not, Liv.

fastidiosē, *adv.* squeamishly, fastidiously; scornfully, disdainfully: huic ego jam stomachans, fastidiose, in a tone of disgust, Cic. Comp.: fastidiosius, id.

fastidiosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [fastidium] that feels disgust, squeamish, fastidious; disdainful, scornful: quod ille fastidiosus est, Pl. 2. Fig.: Antonius facili in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, more nice, particular, Cic.: *dominus terrae fastidiosus*, disdaining the limits of dry land, Hor. In good sense; very refined and delicate: aurium sensus, Auct. Her.

II. Act.: that creates disgust, (rare): fastidiosam desere copiam, that tires; cloying, Hor.

fastiditus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [fastidio].

fastidium, *ii*, *n.* [fastus] distaste for food; squeamishness, loathing: cibi satietas et fastidium, nausea, Cic. In plur.: magna movet stomacho fastidia, Hor. Transf. of the sight: oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate fastidium, disgust of the eyes, i. e. at seeing, Cic. II. Fig.: dislike, aversion; fastidiousness, disgust: ab aliqua re fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, id. In plur.: spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor. 2. scornful contempt, haughtiness, disdain (stronger than superbia, which is pride as opp. to humility; and weaker than insolentia, which is pride active and intense, and pushed to the extreme of offensiveness: disting. also from arrogantia, which is assumption arising from a feeling of superiority): fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus, Cic. In plur.: Amaryllidis superba pati fastidia, Virg.

fastigatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [fastigo].

II. Adj.: sloping to a point; sloping down: collis leniter fastigatus, Caes.

fastigium, *ii*, *n.* [fastigo] a slope: Caes.: cloacis e fastigio in Tiberim ductis, sloping downwards, Liv. 2.

Meton., in arch., a pediment, the gable end of a roof (v. Smith's Ant. 176) fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupta, Liv.: *evado ad summi fastigia culminis*, Virg. II. the extreme part, regarded from below: top, height, summit: *colles pari altitudinis fastigio*, Caes. Hence, the roof of a house: Virg. Fig.: *operi inchoato et prope jam absoluto, tanquam fastigium imponimus*, top-stone, Cic. 2. depth (from the bottom upwards): forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia quaeras, Virg. III. Fig.: the highest point or degree; the most exalted rank or dignity: *dictaturae semper altius fastigium fuit*, Liv. 2. In gen., dignity, rank, condition: (M. Laetorio) curatio altior fastigio suo data est, id.: *tanquam mortale fastigium egressus*, Tac. 3. a leading or chief point, head in a discourse (rare): *summa sequar fastigia rerum*, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *faîte*.)

fastigo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to slope; to bring or raise to a point: Plin. In Part. perf.: *fastigata*, sicut tecta aedificiorum sunt, testudo, Liv.

fastus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [fas], with dies: a day on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held; a court-day (opp. to *nefastus*: q. v.): (dies) *fastus erit*, per quem lege licebit agi, Ov. 2. More commonly *absol.* *fasti*, *orum*, *m. pl.*: Cn. Flavius *fastos* circa forum in albo proposuit, set up a list of the court-days, Liv.: Cic. II. Meton. (in plur.): a table or book of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events, etc.; a calendar, almanac: quum diem festum ludorum de fastis aulis sustulissent, id.: as title of a poem: a poetical calendar, Ov.: *tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi, registers*, Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 175).

fastus, *us*, *m.* scornful contempt, haughtiness, arrogance, pride (poet., or late): *fastus inest pulchris*, Ov.: *quanto cum fastu circum spectemus*, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *fauste*.)

fastus, *um*, *pl. m.* a calendar (= *fasti*: v. *fastus*, II.): Varr.: Luc.

fatalis, *e*, *adj.* [fatum] pertaining to fate, ordained by fate or destiny; decreed, destined, fated, fatal: *fatalis* et immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni, Cic.: *deae*, i. e. the Fates, Ov.: *libri*, i. e. Sibyllini, Liv.: *judex, doom-fraught*, Hor. II. Esp. in a bad sense, dangerous, destructive, deadly: *telum*, Virg.: *monstrum* (referring to Cleopatra), Hor.

fataliter, *adv.* according to fate, fatally: Cic.: Ov.

fateor, *fassus*, *2. v. a. dep.* to confess, own, acknowledge (gen. term for confession or acknowledgment; disting. from *profiteor*, which implies public and voluntary avowal; and from *confiteor*, which usu. has reference to previous concealment or denial). Constr.

with *Acc.* and *Inf.*; rarely with the *Acc.*, *de*, or *absol.* With *acc.* and *inf.*: Cic.: jura inventa metu injusti fateri necesse est, *you must needs allow*, Hor. With *Acc.*: sensus suos, Ov.: paupertatem, Id. With *de*: quum de facto turpi aliquo aut inutili aut utroque fateatur, Cic. *Absol.*: leno sum, fateor, Ter. II. Meton.: *to discover, show, indicate, manifest* (rare): utque sedet vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov.: mors sola fatetur, quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. *Pass.*: hunc (agrum) excipere nominatim, qui publicus esse fateatur Cic. (dub.). [Cf. Gr. φά-μαι, φά-τε-ς. The same root, with lengthened vowel, is seen in *fari*.]

faticōnus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum cano] *fate-fortelling, prophetic*: or, Ov.

faticōnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prophetic*: sortes, Ov.

fatidicus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum dico] *that predicts fate, prophetic*: vates, Virg.: Themis, Ov. *Subst.*: fatidicus, a *prophet*: Cic.

fatifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [fatum fero] *death-bringing, deadly, sonat una fatifer arcus*, Virg.

fatigatio, ōnis, *f.* [fatigo] *weariness, fatigue* (stronger than lassitudo, and implying exhaustion): equorum atque hominum, Liv.

fatigo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* *to weary, tire, fatigue; to vex, harass*: (militēs) magno aestu fatigati, Caes.: Cic.: Romani multo ante labore proclisue fatigati, *worn out*, Sall.: aliquamdiu pugna atroci quum semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv. *Poet.* with ref. to inanimate objects: navis fluctus fatigat, *wearies out the waves*, i. e. *withstands their shocks*, Virg.: venatu invigilant pueri silvasque fatigant, *beat the woods till they are weary*, Id.: omni remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, *wear out*, Id.: qualis equos Thrissa fatigat Harpalyce, Id. 2. *Fig.*: *to weary, importune, chide; to plague, torment, vex*: precibus raptarum fatigata, Liv.: proce qua fatigant virgines sanctae Vestam importune, Hor. [Cf. Gr. φα-τί-ω, Lat. fa-ti-sco, ad-fatim.]

fatilōnus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum loquor] *declaring fate, prophetic*. *Subst.*: a *prophet, a prophetic* (rare): Carmenta mater, Liv.

fatim, adv. *abundantly* [v. affatim and fatigo].

fātisco, *i. v. n.* (fatiscor, Lucr.), *to open in chinks or clefts, to gape or crack, to split*: (naves) rimis fatiscunt, Virg. II. *Fig.*: *to grow weak, become exhausted; to droop, decrease*: ipso ex-relictusque per inopiam et labores fatiscabant, Tac. [Cf. Gr. φα-ί-ω, φα-ί-ος. The root is the same as that of Gr. φα-τί-ω, Lat. fa-ti-go, the ideas of exhaustion and dissolution being connected.]

fatua, ae, *f. v.* fatuus. **fatuitas**, atis, *f.* [fatuus] *foolishness, silliness, fatuity* (rare): Cic. **fatum**, i, n. [fari, v. for] *a prophetic*

declaration, an oracle, prediction (rare): ex fati Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis, Cic.: Liv.: Siculūne resideret arvis oblitus fatorum, Virg. II. *destiny, fate*: in philosophical language, *the eternal, immutable law of nature* (as disting. from *fortuna*, mere chance, which seems not to work according to any definite law): fieri omnia fato ratio cogit fateri, Cic.: fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae fatum, Id. In *plur.*: ordo Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fati data, Hor. 2. *the decree of the gods*: Virg.

3. Meton.: *that which causes the fate of a person or thing*: Illo tria fulsisse audivi fata, quae illi forent exitio, Pl.: duo illa rei publicae pacis fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, Cic. III. *Esp.*: *bad fortune, ill fate; calamity, mishap*: suum fatum querebantur, Caes.: quod si jam fatum extremum rei publicae venit, Cic. *Freq.* for *death*: sic Hortensii vox extincta fato suo est, Id. Sometimes in *plur.*: jamdudum peccas, si mea fata petis, Ov. IV. In *plur.* personified: Fata, the fates: Prop.

fatuus, a, um, *Part.* (for).

fatuus, a, um, *adj.* *foolish, silly, simple* (stronger than stultus): non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam fatuus et amens es, Cic.: mores, Pl.

2. *Subst.* fatuus, i, m., fatua, ae, *f.*, *a fool or jester*: kept by Romans of rank for their amusement: Sen. [Perh. cogn. with fati- in fati-sco, q. v., and Gr. χαί-ω; cf. χαῦρος, empty.] (Hence Fr. fat.)

fauces, lum, *f. plu.* (in the poets also sometimes in the *Abl. sing.*: fauce, Ov.: Hor.) *the throat, pharynx, gullet*: sitis fauces urit, Hor.: laqueo innectere fauces, *to strangle*, Ov. *Fig.*: Timarchides premit fauces defensionis tuae, lit. *has it by the throat*; i. e. *can dispose of it as he pleases*, Cic.: urbem belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, *from the very jaws of*, Id. II. *Transf.* of places: a narrow way, narrow outlet, defile, pass: Corinthus posita in angustis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic.: qua fauces erant angustissimae portus, Caes. Of the crater of Etna, etc.: Lucr. 2. *a chasm, gulf, abyss*: patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence Ital. fauci, *foce*; Sp. hoz.)

faustē adv. *favourably, auspiciously*, fauste, feliciter prospereque evenire, Cic.

faustitas, atis, *f.* [faustus] *good fortune, happiness*: personified as a goddess: Ceres almaque Faustitas, Hor.

faustus, a, um, *adj.* [for faves-tus from favor, favos, like honestus from honos, etc.] lit. *favourable*; hence of *favourable omen*; *fortunate, auspicious* (rare): esp. in formulae of prayers: quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque esset, Cic.: o nox illa fausta huc ubi! Id.: omen, Liv.

fautor (also uncontr. **fāvitor**, Pl. and Cic.), ōris, *m.* [faveo] *a favourer*;

furtherer, promoter, patron. With *Gen.*: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, Cic.: fautor et cultor bonorum (populus), Liv.: Lucili fautor inepte, *foolishly fond of*, Hor. With *Dat.*: quum tam multos et bonos viros ejus (Plancii) honori viderem esse favitores, Cic. *Absol.*: sat habet fautorum semper, qui recte facit, applauders, Pl.

fautrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a patroness, protectress*. With *Gen.*: regio fautrix suorum, Cic. With *Dat.*: Thais nostrae omni est fautrix familiae, Ter.

favēa, ae, *f.*, *a girl* (παῖδισκη, Gr.): Pl. (dub.)

favēo, favi, fautum, 2. *v.* *to be favourable, to be well disposed or inclined towards; to favour, promote, befriend, protect* (opp. to invidio, q. v.). With *Dat.*: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes.: rebus Gallicis, Id.: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic.: Ingeniis faveat plaudique sepultis, Hor. *Pass. impers.*: non modo non invidetur illi aetati, verum etiam faveat, Cic. *Absol.* dum faveat nox et Venus, *is propitious*, Hor. II. *Esp.* in sacrifices and religious ceremonies, favere linguis (rarely lingua), ore, etc., *to speak good words* (= Gk. εὐφημεῖν) or *to abstain from evil words*; hence *to refrain from all speech; to be silent*: Idcirco rebus divinis, quae publice fierent, ut faverent linguis imperabatur, Cic.: favete linguis, grant me your reverential attention, Hor. 2. *to applaud* (= plaudere): tum clamore, qualis ex inspirato faventium solet, Liv.: Virg. [The orig. idea seems to be that of shining, looking brightly on; cf. favilla and Gr. φαντασμός, π-φαν-σκω.]

favilla, ae, *f.* *glowing ashes, embers*, scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr.: neque jam cineres ejectatamque favillam ferre potest, Ov. 2. *the still glowing ashes of the dead*: calentem favillam vatis amici, Hor. [For etym. v. faveo.]

fāvitor, ōris, *v.* fautor. **Fāvōnus**, ii, *m.* [perh. cogn. with faveo, q. v.] *the west wind*, also called Zephyrus, which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation: Cic.: Hor.: aestas in favoni in obversa, Tac.

fāvor, ōris, *m.* [faveo] *favour, goodwill, inclination, partiality*, esp. of a party (v. beneficium): consulatum favore ac spe despondentem, Liv.: in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall. 2. *acclamation, applause*, at theatrical and other exhibitions (= plausus): quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus, Cic.

fāvōrābilis, e, *adj.* [favor] *in favour, popular, beloved; pleasing, agreeable*: oratio, Tac.

fāvus, i, *m.* *a honeycomb*: Cic.: Virg. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. favo.)

fax, facis, *f.* *a torch, flambeau*,

link: all faces atque aridam materiem iacebant, Caes.: Cic.: dilapsam in cineres facem, Hor. *Esp. the torch carried before the bride on her way home*, usually made of white-thorn, or pine: Pl.: Virg.: faces nuptiales, Cic. Hence, Meton.: a wedding, marriage: face nuptiali digna, Hor. Also in funeral processions: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 176). Also of the light of the heavenly bodies (poet.): canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor. 2. a fiery meteor, shooting-star: facibus visis caelestibus, Cic. II. Fig.: anything that inflames or incites; incitement, stimulus; cause of ruin, destruction: me torret face mutua Calais, flame of love, Hor.: dicendi faces, fire of eloquence, Cic.: dolorum faces, agonies, id. omnium incendiorum fax, instigator, id.: fax huius belli (Hannibal), fire-brand, Liv. [For etym., v. facetus and facies.]

faxim, faxo, v. facio.

febricula, ae, f. dim. [febris] a slight fever (rare): febriculam habere, Cic.

febris, is (Acc. sing. febrem and febrim: Abl. most freq. febris), f. (for ferbris, from ferveo) a fever: si cui venae sic moventur, hic habet febrem, Cic.: aestu febrisque iactari, id. In plur.: opella forensis adducit febres, Hor. II. Fig.: a source of uneasiness, torment: nunc certe scio, hoc febrim tibi esse, Pl.

februa, orum, n. v. februum.

februalis, e, v. februum.

febrūarius, ii, m., or **februarius mensis** (februum), the month of expiation (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held), February: until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, afterwards the second: Ov.: Cic.

febrūata, ae, v. februum.

febrūum, i, n. in the Sabine and old Lat. lang. a purgation: Februa Romani dixerunt piamina patres, Ov. Hence Februa, orum, n. plu. the Roman festival of purification and expiation (the Lupercalia), celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February (v. Februarius): whence Februalis, Februalis, and Februata, surnames of Juno, who was worshipped at this festival; Februatus (dies), the festival itself; and Februus, a surname of Lupercus, who presided over it.

fecialis, v. fetialis.

fecundē, adv. fruitfully: Plin.

fecunditas, ātis, f. [fecundus] fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity: aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic.: agrorum, id.: mulieris, id. 2. Fig.: volo se efferrat in adolescente fecunditas, luxuriance of style, Cic.

fecundo, i, v. a. [id.] to make fruit-

ful, to fertilize: viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat arena, Virg.

fecundus (incorrectly foecundus), a, um, adj. fruitful, fertile (of soil, plants, and animals; whereas fertilis, ferax, are properly used only of soil): fessiones agri repastinationesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic.: mons silvae frequens fecundusque, Tac.: domisi gnatus erit fecundave conjux, Hor. 2. Fig.: rich, abundant, abounding in: fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? plentiful, Hor.: fecunda culpa saecula, abounding in crime, id.: fons, copious, Ov.: Aemilium genus fecundum honorum civium, Tac. 3. making fruitful, fertilizing: excipe fecundae patienter verbera dextrae, the blows with a thong of skin given to women by the luperi, which were supposed to promote fruitfulness, Ov. [Fe-cundus, from fe for fee, formed by vowel-extension from root fu (v. sum, and cf. Gr. φέρω, to produce); so fle-o through flex-o from root flu, to flow. Hence fe-tus, femina, fe-nus, and probably fe-liz.]

fel, fellis, n. the gall-bladder, gall, bile: gallinaceum, Cic. 2. any poisonous liquid, poison (poet.): vipersum, Ov.: sagitta armata felle veneni, Virg. II. Fig. (poet.): bitterness, acrimony, animosity: amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. 2. anger, choler, wrath: hic vero Alcidae furis exarserat atro felle dolor, Virg. [Cf. Gr. χόλη-ος, χόλη-η; O. H. G. gallā, Eng. gall. The I. E. root had initial gh; see on letter F.] (Hence It. fiele; Sp. hiel; Fr. fiel.)

feles, is, f. a cat: Cic. II. Fig.: a thief, robber: feles virginallis, girl-thief, Pl. [Prob. from same root as fecundus, 'prolific']

felicitas, ātis, f. [felix] fruitfulness, fertility (in this sense rare): Plin.: good fortune, felicity (cf. felix): Cic.: suam felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Caes. In plur.: incredibiles felicitates, turns of good fortune, Cic.

felicitē, adv. fruitfully, abundantly: hic segetes, illic veniunt felices uvae, Virg. II. auspiciously, favourably: ut ea res bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. In wishes and exclamations: good luck! dictum Felicitē, the congratulation is duly offered, Juv. 2. luckily, happily: omnes sapientes semper feliciter, absolute, fortunate, vivere, Cic. Comp.: Ov. Sup.: bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic.

felix, icis, adj. [v. fecundus] fruit-bearing; fruitful, fertile: nulla felix arbor, fruitbearing, Liv.: rami feliciores, Hor.: feliciter regio, Ov. II. Meton.: of good omen; auspicious, favourable, propitious: quod tibi mihi sit felix, sub imperium tuum redeo, Liv.: o dea, sis felix, nostrumque leves, quae umque, laborem, Virg. 2. lucky, fortunate, successful

(disting. from beatus, which implies real happiness): Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, Cic.: Sulla felicissimus omnium ante civilem victoriam, Sall.: canam recepto Caesare felix, blest in the recovery of Caesar, Hor. With Gen. (Gr. constr.): o, te, Bolane, cerebri felicem (v. cerebrum), id.: felices operum dies, lucky for doing particular things, Virg. With Inf. (poet.): quo non felicior alter unguere tela manu, more successful in poisoning arrows, i. e. more skilful, id.

fēlix, icis, v. fillix.

fēmen, inis, v. femur.

fēmīna, ae, f. [v. fecundus] lit. one who brings forth; hence, a female: of human beings, a woman (with reference to sex, and opp. to vir; disting. from mulier, which has reference to age, and is opp. to virgo and puella): Cic.: Virg. As a term of reproach to effeminate men: Ov. 2. Of animals, usu. as adj.: a female, the: (bestiarum) allae mares, aliae feminae sunt, Cic.: piscis, Ov. 3. Of plants and minerals: Plin.

fēmīnālia, ium, n. plu. [femen, q. v.] coverings for the thighs: Suet.

fēmīnātus, a, um, adj. [femina] womanish, effeminate: sic feminata virtus afflicta occidit, Cic. poet.

fēmīnēus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a woman; womanly, feminine: femineae sortis, of the female sex, Ov.: amor, love for a woman, id.: poena, inflicted on a woman, Virg.: Kalendae, the first of March (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv.

2. womanish, effeminate, unmanly: pectus, Ov.: amor praedae, Virg.

fēmīnīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] in gramm., of the feminine gender: Quint.

fēmur, ōris or inis (the latter from a Nom. femēn, mentioned as existing by Prisc.; Abl. usu. femore, but feminibus in pl.), n. the thigh: frons non percussa, non femur, Cic.: stipites feminis crassitudine, of the thickness of a man's thigh, Caes. [Etym. uncertain.]

fēnōbris (faen., foen.), e, adj. [fenus] pertaining to interest or usury: lex, Liv.

fēnērātio (faen., foen.), ōnis, f. [feneror] a lending on interest, usury: Cic.

fēnērāto (faen., foen.), adv. with interest: illam mecastor fenerato abstulisti, Pl.

fēnērātor (faen., foen.), ōris, m. [feneror] one who lends on interest, a money-lender, usurer, Cic.: Hor.

fēnērōr (faen., foen.), atus, i, v. a. dep. or fenero, avi, atum, i, v. a. [fenus] to lend on interest: binis centesimis feneratus est, at 2 per cent. (per month, 24 per cent. per annum), Cic.

2. to drain by usury: ad fenerandas diripiendasque provincias, id.

II. Fig.: neque beneficium fene-

ramur, trade in benefits, id.: feneratum istuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices, richly repaid, rewarded, Ter.

fenestra, ae, f. an opening in a wall to admit the light, a window (respecting their construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 144, s. v. domus): Cic.: per fenestras in novam viam, through the windows opening on the new road, Liv.: bifores, Ov.: juncta, closed, Hor.: (in turri) fenestras ad tormenta mit-tenda in struendo reliquerunt, loop-holes, Caes.: concludere aliquam in fenestram, the window-recess, Pl.: Ingen-tem lato dedit ore fenestram, a large opening, Virg. Transf.: a hole through the tip of the ear (made for ear-rings): molles in aure fenestras, Juv.

II. Fig.: an opening, opportunity: huius quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! Ter. [This word implies Gr. *φαινόμενα* (from root *φαν*), of which it is the Latinized form.] (Hence Fr. *fenêtre*.)

fenēus (faen., foen.), a, um, adj. [fenum] of hay (rare): homines fe-nēos in medium ad tentandum pericu-lum projectos, figures stuffed with hay, Cic.

fenilia (faen., foen.), lum, n. plu. [id.] hayloft: Virg.

feniseca (faen., foen.), v, fenisex.

fenisex (faen., foen.), ēcis (also fe-niseca, ae, Pers.), m. [fenum seco] a mower: Varr. Poet.: countryman, rustic: Pers.

fenum (faen.), l, n. (same root as fecundus, q. v.) hay: Varr.: fenum alios aiebat esse oportere, ought to eat hay, i. e. were brutes in comparison, Catul. in Cic. Proverb.: fenum habet in cornu, he is a dangerous fellow (from the custom of binding the horns of vicious cattle with hay), Hor. (Hence It. *fieno*; Sp. *heno*; Fr. *foin*.)

fenus (faen.), ōris, n. [v. fecundus] lit. what is produced, or gained from anything; proceeds: esp. interest on money lent: pecunias fenori dabat, on interest, Cic.: dives positus in fenore numis, rich in money laid out at in-terest, Hor.: disserebant (de) gravitate fenoris, usury, Tac. 2. Meton.: capital lent on interest (rare): Pl.

II. In gen.: gain, profit, ad-vantage: terra reddit quod accepit, alias minore, plerumque maiore cum fenore, Cic.

fenusculum (faen.), l, n. dim. [fe-nus] a little interest: Pl.

fera, ae, f. [ferus] a wild animal, wild beast (v. bestia): immani et vastae insidens beluae, Cic.: multa in ea silva (Hercynia) genera ferarum nasci constat, Caes. Of a sea-monster: Ov. Of the constellations of the Great and Little Bear: magna minorque ferae, id.

feraciter, adv. fruitfully: laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.

feralis, e, adj. [etymol. dub.: acc. to Varro from *fero*, though the quan-tity of the *e* is different; in Ovid, how-

ever, the subst. *Feralia*, v. *Infra*, has a short *e*] pertaining to the dead or to corpses: cupressus, funereal, Virg.: tu tamen extincto feralia munera ferto, offerings to the dead, Ov. 2. Subst. *Feralia*, lum, n. plu. the festival of the dead (celebrated annually on the 17th or the 21st of February): Cic.: Liv.: also, feralis dies, Ov. II. Meton.: deadly, fatal, dangerous: dona, id.: annus, Tac.

ferax, ācis [fero] fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile (opp. to sterilis: v. fecundus): agri, Cic. Sardinia, Hor. With Gen.: Iberia, venenorum ferax, id. With Abl.: illa (terra) ferax oleo est, abounding in, Virg. 2. Fig.: nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, no branch of philosophy is more fertile, Cic.

ferculum, l, n. [fero] that on which anything is carried; a frame, stand, etc. for carrying spoils, the images of the gods, etc., in public processions: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo, Liv. 2. a dinner tray; a course or service; also, a single dish: ubi multa de magna superessent fercula cena, Hor.

ferē, adv. nearly, almost, about: quinta fere hora, about the fifth hour, Cic.: semper fere, almost always, id.: tantum fere, little more than, id.: totius fere Galliae, Caes.: eodem fere tempore, Liv.: fere mediam caeli metam, about the zenith, Virg. 2. Hence with negatives to limit or qualify them: nihil fere intelligit, almost nothing, little or nothing, Cic.: neque ullum fere totius hiemis tempus, Caes. Simi-larly with other words: quum circa hanc fere consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, mainly on this point, Liv. II. in general, for the most part, usually (as opp. to sometimes, occasionally, raro, interdum): quod non fere ante autumnum, Caes.: Hor. Pleon. with *plerumque* or *plerique*: hic solebamus fere plerumque eam operiri, Ter.: non sunt vitiosiores, quam fere plerique, qui avari avaros reprehendunt, Cic. [For etym., v. *ferme*.]

ferentarius, li, m. a sort of light-armed soldier, either horse or foot, who fought with missiles: Sall.: Tac.

2. Fig.: one who is active or ready: illum tibi ferentarium esse amicum inventum intelligo, a friend ready to assist, Pl. [Perh. connected with *ferio*.]

ferētrum, l, n. = *φέρετρον*, a litter, bier, etc.: pure Lat. ferculum: bier, Ov.

feriae, arum, f. plu. holidays, fes-tivals: (respecting them v. Smith's Ant. 177): Cic. 2. Transf.: rest, leisure: praestare Hesperiae longas ferias, term of peace, Hor. Comicē: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, keep hunger-holidays, fast, Pl. [Feriae is for *fer-lae*; cf. *festus*. The

root is uncertain.] (Hence It. *feria*; Fr. *foire*.)

feriatus, a, um, Part. [ferior]. II. Adj.: keeping holiday; dis-engaged, at leisure: Deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. Of things (rare): machaera, unem-ployed, idle, Pl.

ferinus, a, um, adj. [ferus] per-taining to wild beasts (mostly poet.): caro, Sall.: vultus, Ov.: lac, Virg.

2. Esp. ferina, ae, f. (sc. caro), the flesh of wild animals, game, veni-son: Virg.

ferio, 4. v. a. to strike, smite, beat; cut, thrust (the forms of the Perf. sup-plied by percutio, q. v.): parietem, Cic.: murum arietibus, Sall.: stricto ferit retinacula ferro, cuts to pieces, Virg.: fores, to knock, Pl. Poet.: sublimi fe iam sidera vertice, i. e. shall reach, Hor. Absol.: cornu ferit ille, ca-veto, butts, Virg. Of things: his spec-tris etiam si oculi possent feriri, Cic.: feriuntque summos fulgura montes, Hor. Poet.: sole fere radiis ferienta cacumina primis, Ov.: ferit aethera clamor, lashes, makes the welkin ring, Virg. 2. Esp. to give a death-blow; to slay, kill: securi, to behead, Cic.: aprum, Ov. Hence of slaughtering for sacrifice: tu illo die, Jupiter, populum Romanum sic ferito, ut ego hunc porcum hic hodie feriam, Liv.: Hor. Whence the phrase, foedus ferire, to make a covenant, to strike a treaty: is, quicum foedus feriri in Capitolio viderat, Cic. II. Fig.: minus multa patent in eorum vita, quae fortuna feriat, fewer exposed parts for fortune to strike (i. e. they are less liable to be affected by fortune), Cic.: balba feris annoso verba palato, make them sound against the palate, utter, Hor. 2. to cozen, cheat, gull (colloq.): ubi illa pendentem ferit, jam amplius orat, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *fiedere*; Sp. *herir*.)

ferior, atus, i. v. n. dep. [feriae] to rest from work, keep holiday (usu. in p. part. q. v.): male feriatos Troas, keeping ill-timed holiday, Hor.

feritas, ātis, f. [ferus] wildness, savageness, roughness: feritas et im-manitas beluae, Cic.: tauri, Ov. 2. Meton. of things: Scythici loci, id.

fermē, adv. nearly, almost, about: duodequadragesimo ferme anno, Liv.: erant ejusmodi ferme situs oppidorum, Caes. 2. With negatives: to limit or qualify them: hoc non ferme sine mag-nis principum vitis evenit, scarcely ever, Cic.: nec ferme res antiqua illa est nobilior, hardly any other, Liv.: haud ferme ulla civitas intacta semi-nibus ejus motus fuit, hardly a city, scarcely one, Tac. Similarly with other words: Jam ferme moriens me vocat, just about dying, Ter. II. generally, usually, for the most part (like *fere*, opp. to raro and interdum): quod ferme evenit, Cic.: ferme in om-nibus proclis, Sall. [Both *fere* and

ferme appear to be cogn. with *firmus*, meaning 'fast by,' 'close by.'

fermento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*fermentum*] to cause to rise or ferment; in pass., to rise, ferment: Plin.

fermentum, i, n. [contr. for *fervimentum*, from *fervo*, *ferveo*] that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast: Plin. 2. perh. a drink made of fermented barley; malt liquor, beer: Virg. (v. Kennedy on G. 3. 380.) II. Fig.: anger, passion, ferment (poet. and rare); (uxor) nunc in fermento tota est, Pl. Also of the cause of anger or vexation: accipe, et istud fermentum tibi habe, Juv.

fero, tolli, lātum, ferre, irreg. v. a. (also redupl. in the perf. tenses: tetuli, etc., Pl. and Ter. passim) [tuli and tetuli are connected with *tollo*, q. v.; lātum is the euphonic form of *tātum*, which is cogn. with Gr. *ταλ*, *τλα* (cf. *τληναι*) and with *tollo*] to bear, carry, bring. Lit.: numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent, Caes. Proverb.: in silvam ligna ferre (indicating folly =), 'to carry coals to Newcastle,' Hor.

2. to bring as an offering, to offer: haec tibi victor Romulus rex regia arma fero, Liv.: Virg. 3. to bear, produce, yield; quem (florem) ferunt terrae solutae, Hor. Phr. ventrem ferre, to be pregnant, Liv.: Varr. II. to carry off, take away by force: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, spoil, Virg. So esp. in phrase, ferre et agere, of taking booty, plundering; where ferre applies to portable things, and agere to men and cattle (v. ago): Liv. 2. to get, receive; acquire, obtain: munus, Ov.: Hor. III. to set in motion; to lead, conduct, drive: caelo supinas si tuleris manus, raise, id.: castra moveri et signa ferri jussit, to be put in motion, Caes.: gradus, Ov.: ferre pedem, to advance, Virg. Absol.: quo ventus ferebat, bore, drove, Caes.

2. With *pron.* reflect., or reflectively in pass. to move or go swiftly, to hasten, rush; and of things, to flow, run down, etc.: cum ipsa paene insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic.: alii aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur, were rushing panic-struck, Caes.

B. Fig.: to bear, carry, bring: ille finis Applo alienae personae ferendae fuit, of bearing an assumed character, Liv.: uti opem ferant fratri, render assistance to, id.: Caes. 2. to move, to bring, to lead; to conduct, drive, raise; cur haec exempla paravi? quo feror? to what am I bringing myself? Ov.: so, animus fert, with *Inf.*: my mind leads me, I design: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, id. 3. to bear, support; put up with, suffer, tolerate, endure; allow, permit: tam deforme spectaculum ferre possent, bear, endure, Liv.: suum culque incommodum ferendum est, each must bear his own misfortune, Cic.: si vestra voluntas feret, if such be your pleasure,

id. 4. to lead in a particular direction; to direct: Ita sui periculi rationes ferre ac postulare: id. 5. to bear, bring forth, produce: id.: aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit nos nequiores, Hor. II. to carry off, take away: omnia fert aetas, animum quoque, Virg. 2. to bear away; to get obtain, receive: palmam, to win, Cic.: eadem ferunt responsa, Caes. III. to present, show; esp. with *adv.* or adverbial phr. denoting publicity: to make public, to disclose: haud clam tulit iram adversus praetorem, made no secret of it, Liv.: laetitiam aperitissime ferre, Cic. So, praese se ferre, to show, make no secret of: cujus rei tantae facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor; secutum me esse praese me fero, id. 2. Of discourse: to report, relate; assert, say: haec omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Caes. Esp. in 3rd per. pl. without expressed subject = Fr. on dit, they say; and pass.: usu. with *Inf.* or *absol.*: fuisse quendam ferunt Demaratum, Cic.: ut ferunt, according to report, as tradition has it, Liv.: non sat idoneus pugnae ferebaris, were generally spoken of as, reckoned, Hor.: hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Caes. IV. Polit. and jurid. t. t.: suffragium or sententiam ferre, to give a vote, to vote: Cic.: legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or *absol.*: to propose a law, etc.: id.: ferre judicem, to offer or propose to the defendant as judge: id. Hence, judicem allicui ferre, to propose a judge to, i. e. to bring a suit against, to sue a person: Liv. 2. Mercant. t. t. to enter in a ledger or account book: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit, quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, set down as paid, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *bhar*; Gr. *φέρω*; Goth. *bair-a* (=fero), Eng. *bear*.]

ferocia, ae, f. [*ferox*] untamed spirit; warlike temper. In good sense: Romana virtus et ferocia, Liv. 2. In bad sense: overbearingness, presumption: quae haec, malum, ferocia est, Pl.: arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia, Cic.

ferocitas, atis, f. [id.] wild or untamed courage; high spirit, fierceness (used in both good and bad sense = ferocia). In good sense: corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris praestare, Cic. 2. In bad sense: presumption: ferocitatem reprimere, id.

ferociter, adv. courageously, bravely: strenue et ferociter facta in bello, Liv. Comp.: Sall. Sup.: Liv. 2. defiantly; presumptuously, haughtily: asper et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic.: respondere, Liv. Comp.: Cic.

ferox, ocis, adj. [*ferus*]. In good sense; high-spirited (disting. from *ferus*, which means naturally wild); daring, warlike: equi, Pl.: Aequorum magna gens et ferox, warlike, Cic.: Tullius ferox, Liv.: adversus singulos ferox, id. Sup.: ex pastoribus duo

ferocissimi delecti ad facinus, most daring, id. II. In bad sense: headstrong, unmanageable, haughty, insolent: patribus ferox esse, defiant towards the senators, Liv. Comp.: victoria civilis ferociore impotentioresque reddit, emboldens, Cic. With *Gen.*: linguae feroces, Tac. With *Inf.*: ferox est viginti minas meas tractare sese, Pl. (Hence Fr. *farouche*.)

ferramentum, i, n. [*ferrum*] an implement or tool made of, or shod with, iron, esp. agricultural: agrestibus ferramentis, Liv.: bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, weapons, Cic.

ferrariae, arum, f. (strictly fem. of foll. adj., with *fodinae* understood), an iron mine, iron works: Caes.: Liv.

ferrarius, a, um, adj. [*ferrum*] pertaining to iron: fabri, blacksmiths, Pl.

ferratilis, e, adj. [*ferratus*] furnished with iron: of slaves who are ironed, or fettered: Pl.

ferratus, a, um, adj. [*ferrum*] furnished, covered, or shod with iron: hasta, Liv.: sudes, Virg.: agmina, clad in armour, Hor.: belli ferratos postes, Enn. ap. Hor. 2. Subst.: ferrati, orum, m. plu. (sc. milites), soldiers in armour: Tac.

ferrus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of iron, iron: Britannii utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis pro numo, Caes. Poet.: ferrea telorum seges, Virg.

II. Fig.: hard, unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel: qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt, Cic.: os ferreum, impudent (as we say, brazen), id.: praecordia, hard as iron, Ov. 2. firm, rigid, unyielding, immovable: (Cato) ferre prope corporis animique, Liv.

ferricrepinus, a, um, adj. [*ferrum* crepo] clanking like irons or fetters: Pl. [The term seems to be -inus, on the common analogy of geographical names.]

ferriterium, ii, n. [*ferrum* tero] a place where irons or fetters gall: comically for ergastulum: Pl.

ferriterus, i, m. [id.] a comic name for a slave who is galled with irons or fetters: Pl.

ferritribax, acis, adj. [vox hybrida, from *ferrum* and *tribax*] iron-galled, i. e. with fetters: comically of slaves: plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, Pl.

ferruginus (also *ferruginus*, Lucr.), a, um, adj. [*ferrugo*] of the colour of iron-rust, rusty, dusky: cymba, Virg.

ferrugo, inis, f. [*ferrum*; like *aerugo* from *aes*] iron-rust: Plin. 2. Meton.: the colour of iron-rust, a dirty red (rubigo) or dusky colour: viridis ferrugine barba, Ov.: sol caput obscura nitidum ferrugine textit, murky gloom, Virg.

ferrum, i, n. iron: Cic.: Caes.: Hor. Fig.: of hard-heartedness, cruelty, etc.: gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov.

II. Meton.: any iron instrument: a plough: ferro scindimus aequor,

Virg.: a spade: ferro mitiget agrum, Hor.: an aze: mordaci velut lecta ferro pinus, id.: a dart: petita ferro belua, id.: the point of an arrow: exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov.: an iron stylus: dextra tenet ferrum, id.: hair-scissors: solitus longos ferro resicare capillos, id.: curling-irons: crines vibratos calido ferro, Virg. Esp. a sword: Cic.: aut ferro aut fame interire, Caes.: intactum ferro corpus, Liv.: audlet cives acuisse ferrum, whetted the sword, Hor. So, ferrum et ignis, like our fire and sword, to denote utter destruction: hostium urbes agrique ferro atque igni vastentur, Liv. So, ferro flammaque: id. 2. battle, war, force of arms: decernere ferro, Cic. (Perh. cogn. with fir-mus.) (Hence It. ferro; Sp. hierro; Fr. fer.)

ferrumēn, inls, n. [ferrum] a kind of cement: Plin.

ferrumino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fer-rumen] to cement, solder, bind: Plin. Fig.: labra labellis ferruminant, they glue their lips together, Pl.

fertilis, e, adj. [fero] bearing fruit, fruitful, fertile (opp. to sterilis): cf. fecundus. Absol.: agri optimi et fertiles, Cic. Comp.: Ov. Sup.: quae fertilissima sunt Germaniae loca circum Hercyniam silvam, Caes. With Gen.: frugum pecorisque, fruitful in, Hor. Fig.: abundant, productive (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fertile pectus habes, Ov. 2. that makes fruitful, fertilizing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dea (i. e. Ceres), id.

fertilitas, atis, f. [fertilis] fruitfulness, fertility; abundance: loci, Caes. Of animals: (Rhea) indoluit fertilitate sua, Ov.

fertus, a, um, adj. [fero] fertile: poet. ap. Cic.

ferula, ae, f. a plant, the pith of which is combustible; whence it is said to have been used by Prometheus when he stole fire from heaven: Plin. 2. Meton.: a stick, rod: Hor.: Juv.: a goad: Ov.

ferus, a, um, adj. wild (of animals and plants), in a wild state (opp. to cibus, tame): varia genera bestiarum vel ciburum vel ferarum, Cic.: fructus, Virg. Meton.: of places: silvae, Hor. 2. Subst. ferus, i, m. a wild animal (poet.): of a horse: Virg.: of a goat: id. II. Fig.: wild, rude, uncivilized; savage, barbarous, cruel: nulla gens est neque tam immansueta neque tam fera, Cic.: fera Numantia, Hor.: ut caneret fera fata, cruel, dire, id.: visam Britannos hospitibus ferus, savage, inhuman, id. (Cf. Gr. θῆρ; A.-S. deor, Eng. deer, O. H. G. tior.) (Hence It. Sp. fiero; Fr. fier.)

ferve-facō, fēci, factum, j. v. a. [ferveo] to make boiling hot, to heat, boil, melt: patinae sese fervefaciunt, Pl. In the part. perf.: plix fervefacta, melted pitch, Caes.

fervens, entis, Part. [ferveo]. II. A. d. j.: boiling hot; glowing, burning:

aqua, Cic.: Caes.: vultumque modesto sanguine ferventem, glowing with modest blood = blushing, Juv.

2. Fig.: hot, heated, inflamed: animus, Cic.: rapido ferventius amni ingenium, impetuous, Hor.

ferventer, adv. hotly, warmly: loqui, Cael. ap. Cic.

fervēo, būl, 2. v. n. (also ferveo, q. v.) to be boiling hot, to boil; to ferment, glow: quaecumque immundis fervent allata popinis, steam, smoke, Hor. 2. to be in a ferment; opere omnis semita fervet, is all alive with the bustle, Virg.

II. Fig.: to be heated or agitated; to rage, rave; usque eo fervet efferturque avaritia, Cic.: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, glows, Hor.: fervet opus, is all alive, Virg.

fervesco, j. v. n. insep. [ferveo] to begin to boil, begin to glow, to grow hot: Pl. Fig.: (animus) fervescit (ira), Lucr.

fervidus, a, um, adj. [id.] boiling hot, glowing, fiery: quarta pars mundi (i. e. ignis) tota natura fervida est, Cic.: sidus, i. e. the dogstar, Hor. Comp.: merum, id. 2. Fig.: fiery, passionate; vehement, impetuous, violent: florente juvenia fervidus, in the heat of the heyday of youth, id.: mortis fraternae fervidus ira, all on fire with rage, Virg.: praepropere ac fervida ingenia, impetuous, Liv.

fervo, servi, j. v. n. (acc. to Quint. an obsolete form of ferveo; yet it occurs in Virg.) to be boiling hot, to boil; to ferment, glow: sol servit, Gell. Poet.: to boil up, foam, rage: omnia tunc pariter vento nimbiisque videbis fervore, Virg. 2. to be in a ferment: Marte fervere, id. II. Fig.: to be heated or agitated; to rage, rave: quum servit maxime, Ter. [Acc. to some, cogn. with Gr. θῆρ-ω, θῆρ-μός, and Lat. formus, warm.]

fervor, ōris, m. [ferveo] violent heat; a raging, boiling, fermenting: mundi ille fervor purior quam hic noster calor, Cic.: caput incensum fervore gerebant, a raging heat, fever heat, Lucr. In plur.: medii fervores, noonday heat, Virg. 2. Fig.: heat, vehemence, ardour, passion: fervor concitatioque animi, Cic.: pectoris, passion, Hor.: maris, an unsafe condition (caused by pirates), Cic.

fescennini, orum, m. plu. [Fescennia, a city of Etruria] fescennine verses, fescennines: nuptiales, Sen. (v. Smith's Ant. 178). Strictly adj.: fescennini versus, Liv.

fessus, a, um, adj. [connected with fatigo, fatisco] wearied, tired, exhausted: de via fessus, Cic.: fessi vomere tauri, Hor. With Gen. (poet.): fessi rerum, weary of adventures, Virg. Of things: fessum vulnere corpus, enfeebled, disabled, Liv.: levat arte fessos corporis artus, diseased, Hor. Fig.: fessas non vincula naves ulla tenent, Virg.

festinans, antis, Part. [festino].

II. A. d. j.: hasty, in haste: Cic.

festinanter, adv. hastily, speedily, quickly: id. Comp.: Tac.

festinatio, ōnis, f. [festino] a hastening; hurrying: quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic.: praematura, Liv. In plur. = occasions of hurry, Cic.

festino, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [festinus]. Neutr.: to hasten, make haste, hurry: quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor.: ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, Cic. II. A. c. t.: to hasten, hurry, accelerate: with Infin.: ille defungi proelio festinat, Liv.: componere lites, Hor. With Acc.: festinare fugam, Virg. Pass.: nec virgines festinantur, are not married too early, Tac.

festinus, a, um, adj. [v. confestim] hasty, hastening, quick, speedy (poet.): cursu festinus anhelo, Ov.: veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque urgebam, Virg.

festivē, adv. joyously, delightfully, gaily: in loco festivo sumus festive accepti, Pl. 2. humorously, facetiously, smartly: festive agere fabellam, Cic. As indicating approval of what is said: quare bene et praeclare quamvis nobis saepe dicatur: belle et festive nimium saepe nolo, id.

festivitas, atis, f. [festivus] festive gaiety, festivity: Pl. As a word of endearment: mi animule, mea vita, mea festivitas, my joy, my delight, id.

2. complaisance, kindness: mei patris festivitas et facilitas, Ter. 3. pleasantry, facetiousness: in illo genere perpetuae festivitatis, flow of humour, Cic.: Gorgias his festivitatis insolentius abutitur, plays upon words, id.

festivus, a, um, adj. [festus] pertaining to a holiday; lively, gay, festive: ludī, Pl. II. Meton. agreeable, pleasing; charming: luculenta atque festiva femina, id.: nonne igitur sunt ista festiva? Cic. 2. Of speech: humorous, pleasant, witty: (Socrati) dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, humorous in conversation, Cic.

festuca, ae, f. a stalk, stem, blade: Plin. 2. a rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission (called also vindicta): Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

festum, i, n. [festus] a holiday, festival; a festal banquet, a feast (poet.): cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalia dicant, quaeritis? Ov. In plur.: Hor.

festus, a, um, adj. [connected with feriae, q. v.] pertaining to holidays (opp. to profesti): solemn, public, festal: (dies) festi atque sollemnes, Cic.: tempus, Hor.: dapes, id.: fronde, Virg. 2. festive, cheerful, joyous (rare): in exclamations: O festus dies hominis, Ter.

feteo, fetidus, etc., v. foeteo, foetidus, etc.

fetiales, lum, m. plu. a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war: Cic.: Liv. Less freq. in sing.: A. Cornelius Arvina fetialis verba fecit, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 178.) [Etym. unknown.]

fetialis, e, adj. pertaining to the fetiales (v. preced. art.): fetiali religione sancire, Cic.: caerimoniae, Liv.

fetura (foet.), ae, f. [v. fecundus] a bringing forth, bearing, breeding: aetas (bovis) feturae habilis, Virg.

2. Meton.: young, offspring, brood: alios dies ad ubertatem lactis feturaeque servanto, Cic.

fetus (foet.), a, m. adj. [v. fecundus] pregnant, breeding: lenta salix fetu pecori, Virg.: vulpes, Hor. 2. Transf.: fruitful, productive: terra feta frugibus, Cic. 3. In gen. filled, full: machina feta armis, teming with, Virg. II. that has brought forth, newly-delivered: feta truculentior ursae, a bear with cubs, Ov.: lupa, Virg.

fetus (foet.), ūs, m. [id.] a bringing forth, breeding: dropping, hatching, etc.: quorum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborem quum cernimus, Cic. 2. Of plants: a bearing, producing: id. II. Meton.: young ones, offspring, progeny, brood: cervae lactens fetus, a fawn, Ov.: Germani quos horrida parvulus fetus, the German brood, Hor. 2. Of plants: fruit, produce: ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic.: arbutus fetus, Ov.

3. Fig.: nec ulla aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, progeny, growth, Cic.

fi, interj. pah! foh! at a bad smell: fi, fi, foetet! Pl.

fibra, ae, f. a fibre, filament, in plants or animals: stirpium, root-fibres, Cic.: perlucens numerare in pectore fibras, Ov. II. lobe or segment, of the lungs or liver: esp. with ref. to the auspices: quid fibra valeat, accipio, Cic. 2. In gen. sense, entrails (poet.): or in Post-Aug. prose: caesorumque boum fibris de more crematis, Ov.: nec fibris requies datur ulla renitis, the ever fresh growing vitals, Virg. [Cogn. with fimbria: the root is uncertain.]

fibula, ae, f. [perh. for fig-vola, from figo] a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace, etc.: fibula vestem coercuerat, Ov.: trabes bluis utrimque fibulis distinebantur, braces, Caes.

ficodula, ae, f. [ficus] the titlark, fig-pecker or becasico: Juv. [The e is long in Martial.]

ficodulenses, lum, m. plu. [ficodula] a comic name for a class of soldiers: Pl.

fiotē, adv. feignedly, fictitiously: fides et simulate, Cic.

fiotilis, e, adj. [fictus, fingo] lit. shapen, fictile: esp. made of clay,

earthen: si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris, Cic. 2. Subst. fictile, is, and more freq. fictilia, lum, n. plu. an earthen vessel: omnia fictilibus (ponuntur), Ov. Also, earthen figures of deities: Liv.

fictio, ōis, f. [fingo] a making, fashioning, forming, formation: Gell.

2. Esp. a feigning, counterfeiting: fictio apparens magis quam confessa, Quint. 3. In rhetoric, and law: an assumed or fictitious case, a supposition: id.

fictor, ōis, m. [id.] one who makes images of clay, wood, wax, etc.: an image-maker, moulder: deos ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic. Fig.: vitae agenda, maker, Pl. 2. a feigner, counterfeiter: fandi fictor Ulixes, a master of deceit, Virg.

fictrix, icis, f. [id.] she that forms or fashions: Cic.

fictura, ae, f. [id.] a forming, fashioning: Pl.

fictus, a, um, Part. [fingo]. II. Adj.: feigned, fictitious, false: in amicitia nihil fictum est, Cic.: gemitus, Ov. Of persons: pro bene sano ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, false, Hor.: ficto pectore, hypocritical, Virg. Subst.: fictum, i, n. deception, fiction (poet.): ficti pravi-quetenax, id.

ficula, ae, f. dim. [ficus] a little fig: Pl.

ficulus (ficulneus), a, um, adj. of the fig-tree: truncus, Hor.: Varr.

ficus, i and ūs, f. (usually of the 2nd declension) a fig-tree: quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. 2. Meton. the fruit of the fig-tree, a fig: ficis victitamus aridis, Pl.: suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem, Hor.: dum ficus prima calor-que, the first ripe fig, i.e. in the beginning of autumn, id. (Hence It. fico; Sp. higo. In low Lat. ficatum, sc. jecur, was properly the liver of a goose fed with figs: cf. pinguis et ficis pastum jecur anseris albae, Hor.: hence the word for liver in the Romance languages; It. fegato; Sp. higado; Fr. foie.)

fidē, adv. faithfully (chiefly, if not solely, in sup.): fidissime atque amantissime, Cic.

fidēi-commisum, i, n. a testamentary disposition, by which a person who gives something to another imposes upon him the obligation of transferring it to a third person: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 179).

fidēlē, adv. = fideliter, faithfully, trustily, etc.: fac fidele sis fidelis, Pl.

fidēlia, ae, f. an earthen vessel, pot: Pl. Proverb.: duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, lit. to white-wash two walls from one pot—to kill two birds with one stone, Cur. ap. Cic. [Cf. Gr. πῖθος (for φῖθος).]

fidēlis, e, adj. [fides] that may be relied upon; trusty, faithful (usu. in

act. sense; showing fidelity: whereas fidus has rather a pass. sense; trusty, to be relied on). Absol.: boni fidelesque socii, Liv.: fidelior, Cic.: fidelissima conjux, id.: desideris lecta fidelibus quaerit patria Caesarem, loyal, sincere, Hor. With Dat.: qui unum delotarum fidelem populo Romano judicavit, Cic. With in and Acc.: quam fideli animo et benigno in illam sui, Ter. With in and Abl.: in amicis fideles, in their dealings with, Sall. As subst.: fidelis, is, m. a trusty person, confidant: si quem tuorum fidelium voles ad me mittas, Cic. 2. Fig.: of things: to be depended upon; sure, safe, strong, durable: lorica, Virg.: portus, Ov. (Hence Sp. fiel; Fr. feal.)

fidēlitas, ātis, f. [fidelis] faithfulness, trustiness, fidelity, loyalty: Cic.: fides fidelitasque amicum erga, Pl.

fidēliter, adv. faithfully, loyally: constanter et fideliter in amicitia alicujus permanere, Liv.: aliquid fideliter curare, Cic.: retinent commissa (aures), Hor. Comp.: fidelis, Ov. Sup.: Plin. 2. securely: per quorum loca fideliter mihi pateret iter, Planc. ap. Cic.

fidens, entis, Part. [fido]. II. Adj.: confident, courageous, resolute: qui fortis est, idem est fidens: Cic. With Gen.: fidens animi, resolved in mind, Virg.

fidenter, adv. confidently, fearlessly, boldly (opp. to timide): Cic. Comp.: paulo vellem fidentius te illi respondisse, id.

fidētia, ae, f. [fidens] self-confidence (a term of Cicero's; opp. to diffidentia): Cic.

fides, ei (Gen. sing. fidēi, Lucr.: also fidē, Hor.: Dat. fidē, id.), f. trust; faith, confidence, reliance; belief: quum jam minor fabulis haberetur fides, Cic.: Caes.: vana fides, ill-grounded confidence, Liv.: fidem dictis corradere nostris, credence, Lucr. With depend. clause: fac fidem, to nihil nisi populi utilitatem et fructum quaerere, prove, Cic. 2. Esp. commercial credit: quum fides tota Italia esset angustior, Caes.: scimus, Romae, solutione in pedita, fidem concidisse, credit collapsed, Cic.: res fidesque, money and credit, Pl. Fig.: segetis certa fides meae, sure return, Hor. II. Meton.: trustworthiness, faithfulness, honesty, etc.: fundamentum justitiae est fides, Cic.: fama fidelis, reputation for fidelity, id.: pro veteris ac perpetua erga populum Romanum fide, loyalty, Caes.: perjura patris fides, perjured faith, dishonesty, Hor. Of things: tabularum, trustworthiness, Cic. 2. In law: good faith, sincerity; hence, ex fide bona or bona fide, in good faith, honestly, conscientiously: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 60).

III. a promise, assurance, engagement, word: Pompeii fides, quam de me Caesari dederat, id.: fregisti fidem?

hast thou broken faith? Att. sp. Cic.: Inter se fidem et iuramentum dare, Caes.: fidem exsolvere, Liv. 2. Esp. a promise of protection or security; hence in gen. protection: fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi, promised him protection in the name of the state, Cic.: fide accepta ab legatis vim abfuturam, Liv.: se suaeque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, trusted themselves to the promised protection and power of, Caes.: di, ois ero vostram fidem! your protection, help, Pl. 3. allegiance (as based on a promise of fidelity): Bellovacos omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse, Caes. [The Latin root *fid* corresponds to Gr. *πίθ* (for *φίθ*) in *πίθω*.] (Hence It. *fede*; Sp. *fe*; Fr. *foi*.)

fides, is, and more freq. in plur. fides, lum, f. a gut-string, string of a musical instrument: Prud. II. Meton.: a stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithara: fidibus canere praecitare, Cic.: fidibus canoris ducere quercus, Hor.: fidibusne Latinis Thebanos aptare modos etudet, i. e. to imitate Pindaric strains in Latin poetry, Id. In sing.: sume fidem et pharetram: fides manifestus Apollo, Ov. 2. a constellation, i. q. Lyra, the Lyre: cedit clara fides Cyllenia, Cic. poet. [Latinized form of Gr. *σφῆρη*.]

fidicen, inis, m. (fidescano) a luteist or lyre-player: Socratem fidibus docuit nobilis fidicen, Cic. Transf.: a lyric poet (poet.): Latinus, Hor.

fidicina, ae, f. (fidicen) a female luteist or lyre-player: Pl.: Ter.

fidicinus, a, um, adj. (fid.) of or for playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing: ludus, Pl.

fidicula, ae, and more freq. fidiculae, arum, f. plu. dim. (fides) a small stringed instrument, a small lute or cithara: Cic.

fido, fides sum, j. v. n. to trust, confide, put confidence in: with Dat. of personal object: qui sibi fidit, Hor.: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic. With Abl. of impersonal object or circumstances (cf. confido): arcu fidi Getae, Ov. With Inf.: fidi manare poetica mella te eolum, Hor. [For *fido*, formed by vowel-extension from *fid*, root of fides, q. v.]

fidōia, ae, f. (fido) trust, confidence, reliance, assurance: spes atque fiducia, Caes.: usu. with depend. gen., of that on which reliance is placed: tyrannorum vita, in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentiae potest esse fiducia, Cic.: hac fiducia virum Tullius Sabinis bellum indicit, confidence, Liv.: mirabundi, unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis ac fugatis, self-confidence, Id. 2. Also absol. for fiducia sui, self-confidence, assurance: quae sit fiducia capto, what his ground of confidence as a captive is, Virg.: alacres et fiduciae pleni ad Alosiam proficiscuntur, Caes. 3.

trustiness (=fid-a II.): only in Pl.

II. In law: property intrusted to another on condition that it should be restored, a deposit: fiduciam committere, accipere, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 179).

fiduciarius, a, um, adj. (fiducia) legal t. t. relating to a thing held in trust, fiduciary: Justin. 2. In gen. intrusted, given, or held in trust: urbem alicui veluti fiduciarium dare, Liv.

fidos, a, um, adj. (fido) trusty, to be depended on, sure (cf. fidellis): amici, Hor.: fidissima atque optima uxor, Cic.: fidora haec genera hominum fore ratus, Liv.: ne quid usquam fidum proditori esse, faith not to be kept with a traitor, Id.: dolores suos quasi ad fidissimum deferre, his most trusty friend, Tac. II. Of things: sure, certain, safe: Romanis pax fida ita cum Porsena fuit, Liv.: familiaritates fidae, firm friendships, Cic.: spes fidissima Teucrum, never-failing, Virg.

figlinus, or uncontr. **figulinus**, a, um, adj. (figulus) pertaining to a potter: Plin.

figo, xi, xum (Part. perf. fecta, Lucr.), j. v. a. to fix, fasten; drive in, attach, affix: mucrones in cive an in hoste, Cic.: arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant, hung up, Id.: spolia Curiaiorum fixa eo loco, Liv.: quam damnatis crucem servis fixeras, hadst fixed in the ground, erected, Cic.: vestigia, plants his steps, Virg.: sedem Cumis, to fix his abode, Juv. 2. to transfix, pierce, hunc intorto figit telo, Virg. Fig.: aliquem maledictis, to sting, Cic. II. Fig.: to fix, fasten: earnestly direct, settle: figit in virgine vultus, Virg.: primo fige loco, fix this in your mind before everything else, Juv. Of abstract things: ego omnia mea studia in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi, concentrated, Cic. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. *σφίγγω*, to bind tight, hold close.]

figlāris, e, adj. (figulus) pertaining to a potter, potter's: rota, Pl.

figulus, i, m. (root *fig* in *figo*) a potter: Plin. Poet. of the builders of the brick walls of Babylon: a figulis munita urbs, Juv.

figura, ae, f. (fid.) a shape, figure, form (v. facies): ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic.: uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes.: navium figura, Id.: figuras retulit antiquas, Ov. 2. Of the Epicurean atoms or ultimate parts of bodies: Lucr. 3. Poet. a shade or phantom of the dead: morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras, Virg.

II. Fig.: quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner: ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii, Cic.: occurrunt animo pereundi mille figurae, modes of death, Ov. 2. In rhetor. a figure of speech: Cic.

figuratūs, a, um, Part. (figuro). II. Adj.: formed, fashioned,

shaped: boum ipsa terga declarant non esse se ad onus accipiendum figurata, Cic. Of speech, figurative: oratio, Quint.

figūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (figura) to form, fashion, shape: mundum, Cic. 2. Fig.: os tenerum pueri balbumque poeta figurat, forms, moulds, Hor. 3. In rhet.: to adorn with rhetorical figures: tam translatis verbis quam propriis figuratur oratio, Quint.

filatim, adv. (filum) thread by thread: distrahere, Lucr.

filia, ae (Dat. and Abl. plur. filabus and filiis) f. (filius) a daughter. In apposition: virginem filiam, Cic. Filla familias, or (as one word) filiafamilias; v. familia. 2. female offspring, offshoot (poet.): Pontica pinus, silvae filia nobilis, Hor.

filicatus, a, um, adj. (filix) adorned with fern: paterae, on which fern-leaves are engraved, Cic.

filioīa, ae, f. dim. (filia) a little daughter: Pl.: Cic.

filioīus, i, m. dim. (filius) a little son: Pl.

filius, ii (voc. fili), m. a son. Filius familias, or filiusfamilias; v. familia.

2. Meton.: terrae filius, a son of mother earth, i. e. an obscure, mean person (opp. to nobilis, etc.): hunc terrae filio nescio cui committere epistolam, Cic.: fortunae filius, a child of fortune, fortune's favourite, Hor. [Acc. to some, from root *fu*; v. sum, and cf. Gr. *φύω*.] (Hence It. *figlio*; Fr. *fils*; Sp. *hijo*.)

filix, icis, f. fern: Virg.: Hor. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *felce*.)

filum, i, n. a thread: Virg.: Ov. Poet. the thread of life spun by the Fates: sororum fila trium, Hor. Proverb.: pendere filo (tenui), to be hanging by a thread, to be in great danger: omnia sunt hominum tenui pendencia filo, Ov. 2. Esp. the fillet of wool round the upper part of a flamen's cap; a priest's or ambassador's fillet: legatus capite velato filo (lanae velamen est), audi Juppiter, inquit, Liv.

II. Meton. a string, cord, filament, fibre: tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, the strings, Ov.: croci, threads used in weaving, Id. 2. outline, contour, form, shape: forma quoque hinc solis debet filumque videri, Lucr.: mulieris, Pl. III. Fig.: of speech, texture, sort, quality: monusculum levidense, crasso filo, of coarse texture, Cic.: tenui deducta poemata filo, fine, elegant style, Hor. [Perh. from *fig-lum*, from root of *fig-o*, to fasten.] (Hence It. Sp. *fila*; Fr. *file*, *défiler*, "to go in a row behind one another," *défilé* "a narrow way.")

fimbriae, arum, f. plu. (connected with *fibra*) the extremity of anything, esp. if separated into shreds and filaments; a border, edge, fringe: mantes cincinnorum fimbriae, the extremities of the curls, Cic.

fimbriatus, a, um, adj. [fimbriae] separated into shreds or filaments, fringed: usus est lato clavo ad manus fimbriato, Suet.

finis, i, m. dung, manure, excrement: Virg. 2. Poet. for lutum, dirt, mire: Id. [Perh. from same root as fu-mus, suf-fi-re, q. v.]

findo, fidi, fissum, 3. v. a. to cleave, split; part, separate, divide: hasta fisso transit praecordia ligno, Virg.: huius sili findit Canis aestifer arva, causes to crack, Id.: patrios findere sarculo agros, to hoe, till, Hor.: cor meum et cerebrum finditur, are bursting, Pl. 2. Fig.: to divide (poet. and rare): qui dies mensem Veneris marinae findit Aprilem, halves, Hor. [The root is fid, cogn. with Skr. bhid, "to cleave;" Eng. bite.] (Hence Fr. fendre.)

figo, finxi, fictum, 3. v. a. to shape, form, fashion, frame, make (v. creo): esse aliquam vim, quae finxerit hominem, Cic. 2. Esp. of the plastic arts: to shape or form in wax, clay, stone, etc.; to mould or model: e cera, Id.: fingendi ars, of making statues, Id.: pocula de humo, Ov.

3. to arrange, adorn, dress, trim (poet.): crinem, Virg.: saepe manus aegras manibus fingeat amicis, gently stroked (v. effingo, fin.), Ov. II. Fig.: in gen. to form, fashion, make: natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic.: hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, to give their countenances the desired expression (control them), Caes.: operosa parvus carmina fingo, make, compose, Hor. 2. With a complement, obj.; to form, make into something: si misserum fortuna Sinoem finxit, has made him miserable, Virg.: tu quoque dignum finge deo, Id.: (illum) spissae nemorum comae fingent Aeolus carmine nobilem, shall render famous, Hor. 3. to form by instruction; to instruct, teach, train: voce paterna fingeris ad rectum, Id.

4. to form mentally or in speech; to represent, imagine, conceive, sketch out: fingite cogitatione imaginem huius conditionis meae, imagine, Cic.: ex sua natura ceteros fingere, to conceive of, Id. With Infin.: finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, suppose, Id. 5. to contrive, devise, invent, feign, esp. what is untrue: crimina in aliquem fingere, Cic. [The root is fig, cogn. with Gr. *figgō*, *figgō*; the rad. idea is to fashion by feeling, handling. The Goth. *deigan* (= *deigan*) and Eng. *dough* come from the same I. E. source.] (Hence It. *ingere*; Sp. *ingir*; Fr. *seindre*.)

finiens, entis, Part. [finio]. II. Adj.: finiens orbis (or, in late Latin, circulus), the horizon: Cic.

finio, fvi or II, Itum, 4. v. a. [finis] to limit, bound, enclose within boundaries: populi Romani imperium

Rhenum finire, Caes.: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. II. Fig.: to set bounds to; restrain, check: an potest cupiditas finiri? Id.

2. For definitio, to prescribe, determine; define, fix, appoint: spatia omnis temporis numero noctium finit, Caes.: hoc autem sphaerae genus in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finiri, could not be defined, marked out, Cic. Pass. imper.: de pecunia finitur, ne major causa ludorum consumeretur, it is decreed, Liv. 3. to put an end to; finish, terminate, complete: in pass. to come to an end, to end: bellum, Caes.: prandia nigris moris, Hor.: vitam mihi ense, Ov.: ut sententiae verbis finiantur, close with verbs, Cic. 4. Absol.: to end, to cease; to finish speaking: finierat Paean, Ov.: to die: sic Tiberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac.

finis, is (Abl. regularly fine; finl, lucr. etc.), m. and f. (masc. more usual and class.) a boundary, limit, border: fere ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae, Liv. In plur.: nec Mamilla lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regemus, Cic. Of the barrier or starting point in a race: Virg. With gen.: fine or finl, up to, as far as=tenuis (rare): de muro pectoris fine prominentes, Caes. 2. Meton. (in plur.): the territory itself, enclosed within boundaries (with the idea of boundary or limit prominent, and thus disting. from ager, which has respect to surface): in fines Romanos incursionem facit, Liv.: Etruscos incoluit fines, Hor. 3. Fig.: a limit, restraint: finem et modum transire, to go beyond all bounds, Cic.: sunt certi denique fines, in moral sense, the bounds of right, Hor. II. Meton. an end: rogat orandi finem faciat, Caes.: vitae finem afferre alculi, Cic.: quem ad finem, till when? how long? Id.: Imperium sine fine dedi, never-ending, Virg.: meorum finis amorum, last of my loves, Hor. 2. Esp. the end of life, death (late): supremo fine, by death, Id.: septem a Neronis finemenses sunt, Tac. 3. extreme limit, ultimate point: licebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere, Cic.: so, finis bonorum, Id. (hence the title of Cicero's treatise de finibus): honorum populi finis est consulatus, i.e. the highest honour, Id. 4. end, purpose, final cause: domus finis est usus, Cic.: quod ad eum finem memoravimus, to this end, Tac. III. In rhetor. i. q. finitio and definitio, a definition, explanation: dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint. (Etym uncertain; perh. the word is from fid in findo, finis instead of fid-nis.) (Hence It. *fine*; Sp. Fr. *fin*.)

finitē, adv. to a certain extent, with restrictions: avarus erit, sed finite, Cic.

finitimus, a, um, adj. [finis] bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring: with Dat.: sumus finitimi Atinatibus, Cic.: Galli Belgis, Caes.: latus Boreae, bordering upon the north, Hor. Absol.: civitates, Liv. 2. Subst. finitimi, orum, m. plu. neighbours: Cic.: Liv. II. Fig.: bordering upon; nearly related, akin to: with Dat.: metus aegritudini, Cic.: poeta oratori, Id. Absol.: illa, quae propinqua videntur et finitima esse, Id.

finitor, ōris, m. [finio] one who determines boundaries, a surveyor: Cic. Comically: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia determinabo: ei rel ego sum factus finitor, Pl.

finitus, a, um, Part. [finio]. II. Adj.: in rhetor., of phrases that terminate well: well rounded, full: Cic. fio, eri, v. facio.

firmamen, tnis, n. [firmo]. Poet. for firmamentum, a prop, support: Ov.

firmamentum, i, n. [Id.] a means of strengthening; support, prop: transversaria tigna, quae firmamento esse possint, Caes. 2. Fig.: a support, prop, stay: ceterorum ordinum, Cic.: dignitatis, Id.: legionem ex subsidis in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, as a support, Liv. 3. In rhetor.: the chief support of an argument, the main point, Cic.

firmator, ōris, m. [Id.] a confirmer, establisher (rare): pacis firmator, Tac.

firmē, adv. firmly, steadily: Cic.

firmitas, ātis, f. [firmus] stability, firmness, durability, strength: age specta, postes cujusmodi: quanta firmitate facti, Pl.: materiae, Caes. 2. Fig.: firmness, endurance, constancy, power: firmitas et constantia, Cic.: animi, Id.

firmiter, adv. strongly, solidly; with steadiness: insistere, Caes.: in suo gradu collocari, Cic. Comp.: firmitus coire, Ov.

firmitudo, tnis, f. [firmus] stability, firmness, durability, strength: tanta in eis (navibus) erat firmitudo, Caes. 2. Fig.: firmness, constancy, strength, stability: firmitudinem gravitatemque animi, Cic.: haec constitutio habet firmitudinem, Id.

firmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [Id.] to make firm or steady; to strengthen, fortify, support: corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic.: corpora cibo, Liv. II. Fig.: to fortify, strengthen, secure; to make lasting, stable, or permanent: locum magnis munitionibus, Caes.: urbem colonis, Cic.: provinciam pace praesidiisque, Id. Absol.: pacem amicitiamque, Liv. 2. to strengthen in resolution; to encourage, animate: cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit, nostrosque firmavit, Caes.: animum, Virg. 3. to confirm, show, prove: fidem, to prove one's good faith, Ter.: omina, to confirm, Virg.: quum intelligat, quam multa firmentur fore jurando, Cic. 4. to assert positively (=affirmo). With

Acc. and Infin.: paratls omnium animis reversuros firmaverunt, Tac.

firmus, a, um, adj. *firm, steadfast, stable, strong, powerful* (opp. to *fragilis*): carina, Ov.: effice ut valeas, et ut ad nos firmus ac valens quam primum venias, Cic.: non Hydra secto corpore firmior crevit in Herculem, with greater vigour, Hor. II. **Fig.**: *firm* (in power, attachment, opinion, etc.): *fast, constant, steadfast, immoveable; powerful, strong*: res publica firma atque robusta, Cic.: ratione stabili firmaque, Id.: spem firmissimam habere, Id.: firmior candidatus, who has a better chance of being elected, Id.: ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos reddere, Id.: exercitus satis firmus ad tantum bellum, adequate, sufficiently strong, Liv. Poet. with *Infin.*: fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, able, capable, Hor. [*Firmus* is cogn. with Skr. *dhav*, "sustinere."] (Hence It. *fermo*; Sp. *firme*; Fr. *ferme*.)

fiscalis, e, adj. [*fiscus*] pertaining to the imperial treasury, fiscal: calumniae, informations, the fines resulting from which were to go into the treasury, Suet.

fiscella, ae, f. dim. [*fiscina*] a small basket woven of slender twigs, rushes, etc.: Virg. (Hence It. *fistella*.)

fiscina, ae, f. [*fiscus*] a small basket of wicker-work: fiscina fisorum, Cic.: Virg. 2. for leaves, etc.: Ov.

fiscus, l, m. a basket of wicker-work used for olives in the oil-press: Col. II. a money-basket, money-bag, purse: fiscos complures cum pecunia, Cic. 2. Esp. the state treasury, public revenues: de fisco quid egerit Sulpio, quæram, Id. 3. Under the Empire; the imperial treasury, emperor's privy purse (but distinct from his private property); opp. to *aerarium*, the public chest or treasury: quantum pecuniae in aerario et fisco et vectigalibus residuis, Suet.: Tac. (In the later period of the empire, identical with the *aerarium*: v. Smith's Ant. 179): Judaeus, the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury, Suet. [Ety. uncertain.]

fissilis, e, adj. [*fissus*] that may be cleft or split (rare): robur, Virg. 2. cleft, split: comically: ad focum si adesces, non fissile haberes caput, you would not have had your head split, Pl.

fissio, ònis, f. [*Id.*] a cleaving, dividing: glebarum, Cc.

fissum, l, n [*Id.*] a cleft, fissure (almost confined to augury, and used there of a divided liver): fissum in extis, Cic.

fissura, ae, f. [*Id.*] a cleft, chink, fissure: Plin.

fissus, a, um, Part. [*findo*]. II. Adj.: cloven: ungula, Lucr.

fistula, ae, f. a rammer, beetle (pavior's tool): Caes.

fistūo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [*fistuca*] to ram down: Plin.

fistula, ae, f. a pipe, tube; a water-pipe (usually of lead): Cic. 2. Meton.: a reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe, said to have been invented by Pan: Virg.: dulcis, Hor.: eburneola, a pitch-pipe, for giving the tone to an orator, Cic. Used, like our 'cat-calls,' to express disapprobation: sine ulla fistula pastore, without a single hiss, Id.

3. a writing reed: Pers. 4. a sort of ulcer, a fistula: Nep. [*For fistula, from fid in findo.*] (Hence It. *fischiare*.)

fistulātor, òris, m. [*fistula*] a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper: Cic.

fistulatus, a, um, adj. [*Id.*] furnished with pipes: tabulae, Suet.

fistulosus, a, um, adj. [*Id.*] full of holes, porous: Plin.

fissus, a, um, Part. [*fido*].

fixus, a, um, Part. [*figo*]. II. Adj.: fixed, fast, immoveable: illud maneat et fixum sit, Cic. 2. **Fig.**: con-illium, Id.: animo fixum immotumque, Virg.

flabellifera, ae, f. [*flabellum fero*] a fan-bearer, a female slave: Pl.

flabellum, l, n. dim. [through *flabrum* from *flo*] a small fan or fly-flap: Ter. **Fig.**: seditionis, i. e. a means of fanning, exciting, Cic.

flabilis, e, adj. [*flo*] airy (rare): Cic.

flabra, orum, n. plu. [*Id.*] blasts, esp. of wind; breezes, winds (poet.): Lucr.

flaccō, 2, v. n. [*flaccus*] to be flabby or flaccid: Lact. 2. **Fig.**: to be faint, languid; to flag, droop: Messala flaccet, flags, loses courage, Cic.

flaccesco (also *flaccisco*), cūi, 3, v. n. insep. [*flaccō*] to wither, dry up: Vitr. 2. **Fig.**: to become faint or feeble; to droop, languish: flaccescebat oratio, Cic.

flaccidus, a, um, adj. [*Id.*] flabby, flaccid: aures, Col. 2. **Fig.**: languid, feeble: flaccidore turbine fertur, Lucr.

flaccus, a, um, adj. flabby: auriculæ, Varr. 2. Of persons: flaccid: Cic. (Prob. cognate with *flocus*.) (Hence It. *fiacco*.)

flagello, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*flagellum*] to whip, scourge, lash: Suet.

2. **Fig.**: puteal, to flog the money-market, i. e. charge an exorbitant rate of interest, Pers.

flagellum, l, n. dim. [*flagrum*] a whip, scourge: Hor. 2. Meton.: a riding-whip: Virg.: the thong of a javelin: Id.: a young branch or shoot, a vine-shoot: Id.: the arm of a polypos: Ov. II. **Fig.**: the lash or sting of conscience (poet.): Lucr.: Juv. 2. the lash of love, Hor. (Hence Fr. *ficau*.)

flagitatio, ònis, f. [*flagito*] an earnest request or demand, importunity (rare): Cic. In plur.: crebrae populi flagitationes, Tac.

flagitator, òris, m. [*Id.*] an importunate asker, demander; a dun (rare): Pl. With Gen.: triumph, Liv.

flagitiōsē, adv. shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously: impure et flagitiose vivere, Cic. Sup.: Id.

flagitiōsus, a, um, adj. [*flagitium*] shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious: civitas, profligate, depraved, Sall.: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, debauched, Cic.: fama flagitiosissima, infamous, Tac.

flagitium, il, n. [from *flag* in *flagro*, and so orig.: burning desire, heat of passion: hence] a shamefully vicious or disgraceful act; a shame, scandal (disting. from *facinus*, a bold daring deed or crime) domesticis stupris flagitiisque, Cic.: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, Tac. 2. In gen.: anything shameful or disgraceful: praeesse agro colendo flagitium putes, Cic.: illa militiae flagitia, those shameful speeches, Tac. II. Meton. shame, disgrace: magnum dedecus et flagitium, disgrace and scandal, Cic.: flagitium imperio demere, Liv. 2. As a term of reproach, like *scelus*: shame, disgrace, i. q. rascal, scoundrel: flagitium illud hominis! Pl.

flagito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [perb. from *flag* in *flagro*] to demand earnestly, or repeatedly, to press, importune, dun: constr. with Acc. of thing; Acc. of pers.; double Acc.; ad and Abl. of pers.; *Sulj.*, or *abiol.*; also with object-clause (poet.): etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen (where observe the climax), Cic.: cause postulat, non flagitat, Id.: quum stipendium ab legionibus flaccitaretur, was being clamorously demanded, Caes.: a te quum tua promissa per litteras flagitabam, urgently claimed, Cic.: quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes.: quae sint ea numina Divum flagitat, insists on being told, Virg. II. to summon before court, to accuse: ut peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac.

flagrans, antls, Part. [*flagro*]. II. Adj.: flaming, blazing, glowing: telum, Virg.: flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae, Hor.: flagrantissimo aestu, Liv. Transf. of colour: glittering, shining: clipeo et caelestibus armis, Virg. 2. **Fig.**: glowing with passion; ardent, enthusiastic, Cic.: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, outrageous, Tac.

flagranter, adv. ardently, vehemently, eagerly (post-Aug.): Tac.

flagrantia, ae, f. [*flagro*] a burning, burning heat, ardour: **Fig.**: oculorum, Cic. 2. Meton. as a term of reproach: flagiti flagrantia, thou burning shame! Pl.

flagritriba, ae, m. [*flagrum tribo*] a whip-wearer, i. e. one who wears out the whip with being flogged: Pl.

flagro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to blaze, flame, be on fire: flagrantia onerariae, Cic.: Virg. II. **Fig.**: to be inflamed

with passion (both in good and in bad sense); to glow, burn; to be violently excited: non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, i.e. how intensely I long for, Cic. 2. to suffer from; to be the victim of, esp. in cases of notoriety: with abl.: invidia et infamia, id.: rumore malo, to have a notoriously bad reputation, Hor. [Flag-ro contains the same root as fulg-ro, flam-ma (flag-ma), also as Gr. φλέγω; Goth. bairh-ts, Eng. bright.]

flāgrum, i, n. a whip, scourge: Pl.: Liv. 2. Meton. and poet.: ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites, by the lash, i. e. to servitude, Juv. As a term of reproach: gymnasium flagri, school for the scourge, i. e. to whom the scourge is often applied, Pl. [Connected by Curtius with fligo and Gr. φλάω, φλίβω, which exist beside θλάω, θλίβω.]

(1) **flāmen**, inis, m. a priest of one particular deity; according to Varro, so called from the fillet (filum) which he wore around his head. There were 15 in all, of whom the flamen of Jupiter, called flamen Dialis, was the highest in rank (v. Smith's Ant. 180): Cic.: Liv. [This word seems to be really for flag-men, from flag in flagro; thus meaning the "kindler" of the sacrifice. Cf. examen for exagmen.]

(2) **flāmen**, inis, n. [flo] a blowing, blast (poet. and usu. in plur.): a gale: ferunt sua flamina classem, Virg. Of wind-music: Berecynthiae flamina tibiae, Hor.

flāminica, ae, f. [flamen] the wife of a flamen, who assisted at the sacrifices: Ov.: Dialis, Tac.

flāminium, ii, n. [id.] the office of flamen: Cic.: Liv.

flamma, ae, f. [for flagma, from flag in flagro] a blazing fire; blaze, flame (disting. from ignis as Eng. flame from fire): flammam concipere, to take fire, Caes.: mox cum somno et flammam abisse, Liv.: ferro flammam, also flamma ferroque, id. Proverb.: flamma fumo est proxima, flame is very near to smoke; i. e. it is dangerous to trifle with temptation, Pl.: e flamma cibum petere, to snatch food from the flames, i. e. to be reduced to sore straits for want of food (from the famished wretches who sacrilegiously snatched the meat offered on a funeral pile), Ter.: prius undis flamma (sc. miscetur), sooner will fire mingle with water (of any thing impossible), Poet. ap. Cic. 2. Meton.: that which produces light: light, a star, etc.: erat is splendidissimo candore inter flammam circulus elucens, among the stars, Cic.: flammam media ipsa tenebat ingentem, a torch, Virg. 3. Of colour: flame colour: rubra suffusus lumina flamma, Ov. II. Fig.: the flame or fire of passion; esp. of love: amoris turpissimi flamma, Cic.: Sall. 2. a devouring flame; used of

any threatening or raging calamity or evil: civilis bellum, Cic.: invidiae, id.: implacatae flamma gulae, raging hunger, Ov. (Hence It. flamma; Sp. llama; Fr. flamme.)

flammēarius, ii, m. [flammeum] a maker of bridal veils: Pl.

flammēolum, i, n. dim. [id.] a small bridal veil: Juv.

flammescere, 3. v. n. insep. [flamma] to become inflamed. Lucr.

flammēum, i, n. [id.] (sc. velum), a (flame-coloured) bridal veil: Plin. Poet.: flammēa conerit, changes husbands repeatedly, Juv.

flammēus, a, um, adj. [id.] flaming, fiery: sunt stellae naturae flammēae, Cic. 2. Meton. of colour: flaming, flame-coloured, fiery-red: lumina, Ov.

flammifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [flamma fero] flame-bearing, i. e. flaming, fiery (poet.): crisis (stellae), Ov.

flammo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [flamma]. Neutr.: to flame, blaze, burn (poet. and perh. only in Pres. Part.): flammantis lumina, Virg.

II. Act.: to inflame, set on fire, burn: in pass. also to burn: ut interirent aut crucibus affixi aut flammam, Tac. 2. Fig.: to inflame the mind or passions: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia vententium a Vitellio militum, had inflamed with anger, incensed, id.: flammato corde, Virg.

flammula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little flame: Cic.

flātus, ūs, m. [flo] a blowing, breathing (mostly poet.): Notus invidio flatu, with unfavourable blast, Hor.: (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, with the snorting, Virg. II. Fig.: of fortune, etc.: quum prospero flatu fortunae utimur, Cic. 2. inflation, haughtiness (mostly plur.): det libertatem sandi flatusque remittat, Virg. (Hence It. fiato.)

flāveo, 2. v. n. [flavus] to be yellow or gold-coloured; esp. in pres. part. (poet.): flaventes cerae, Ov.: culta, Virg.

flāvesco, 3. v. n. insep. [flaveo] to become yellow or gold-coloured, to turn a light yellow: molli paulatim flavescet campus arista, Virg.: ne (ebur) flavescere possit, Ov.

flāvus, a, um, adj. yellow, flaxen, gold-coloured (chiefly poet.): aurum, Virg.: cul flavam religas comam, Hor.: Tiberis, id. [Prob. cogn. with χλωή (χλω-Flg).]

flēbilis, e, adj. [fleo]. Pass.: to be wept over; lamentable: miseram illam et flēbilem speciem, Cic.: Ino, object of compassion, Hor.: flēbiller, more to be lamented, id. II. Act.: that causes to weep (poet. and rare): ultor, Ov. 2. weeping, tearful, piteous, Cic.: elegia, Ov.: modi, plaintive measures, Hor. (Hence It. flevole; Sp. feble; Fr. foible.)

flēbilitate, ade, mournfully, piteous-

ly: Cic.: flēbilitate nomine sponsam mortuum appellat, Liv.

flecto, xi, xum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to bend, curve, turn, turn round: arcus, Ov.: animal omne membra quocumque vult, flectit, Cic.: flectit viam Brutus, turned his course aside (so as to avoid meeting Tarquin), Liv.: flecti fractique motus, contorted, id.: geminas acies huc, Virg. Reflect.: (milvus) flectitur in gyrum, wheels, Ov. 2. Naut. t. t. to double a cape or promontory: in flectendis promontoriis, Cic. II. Fig.: to bend, turn, direct: vocem, Ov.: qui teneros et rudes quum acceperunt, inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic.: scribentis animum non flectere a vero potest, dicere, turn away from, Liv. 2. Esp. to bend (in opinion or in will), to move, persuade, prevail upon; soften: quibus rebus flectebat animo atque frangebat, Cic.: flectere si nequeo Superas, Acheronta movebo, Virg.: si flectitur ira deorum, Ov. B. Neutr.: to turn or direct one's course (post-Aug.): quum procul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt, Virg.: Hasdrubal ad Oceanum flectit, Liv. Fig.: ad providentiam sapientiamque flectere, Tac. [Cf. φάλλω, φάλλω, falco, falx. The f is added to the root, as in pec-t-o, plec-t-o.]

fleo, flēvi, flētum (contr. forms flecti, Ov.: flectunt, Virg.: flesse, Ov.) 2. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to weep (weaker than plorare and lamentari; disting. also from lacrimare, which denotes shedding tears as the outward expression of emotion): ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Pass. impers.: ad sepulcrum venimus: in ignem posita est: fletur, Ter. Of horses: Suet. 2. Of inanimate things: to drop, trickle: uberibus flent omnia guttis, Lucr. II. Act.: to weep for; bewail, lament: nec impubem parentes Troilon flere semper, Hor.: filii necem, Tac. In Part. perf.: multum fletu ad superos, wept, lamented, Virg. [For fleo-o, from root flu; cf. fluo, and Gr. φλέω, φλέω.]

flētus, a, um, Part. [fleo]. **flētus**, ūs, m. [lu.] a weeping: ut urbe tota flētus gemitusque fieret, Cic.: haec magna cum misericordia flētusque pronuntiantur, with piteous demonstrations of grief, Caes.

flexānimus, a, um, adj. [flecto animus] (poet.). Act.: that bends or sways the soul; moving, affecting: dicta est flexanima atque omnium regina rerum oratio, poet. in Cic. 2. Pass.: touched, moved, affected: Pac. in Cic.

flexibilis, e, adj. [flexus] that may be bent; pliant, flexible: arcus, Ov. II. Fig.: pliant, flexible, tractable: of the voice; opp. to durus, Cic. 2. fickle, wavering, inconstant: quid potest esse tam flexibile, quam animus ejus? id.

flexilis, e, a, i, j. [id.] pliant, pliable, supple: cornu, Ov. 2. bent, curved: sinus (comarum), i. e. curled, id.

flexilōquus, a, um, adj. [flexus, loquor] ambiguous, equivocal: Cic.

flexio, ōnis, f. [flecto] a bending, turning: a bend, turn, curve (rare): virili laterum flexione, Cic. 2. Fig.: quae deverticula flexionesque quaesit, turnings, windings, id. 3. Esp. of the voice: a modulation, inflection, change: delictiores in cantu flexiones, id.

flexiōs, pēdis, adj. [flexus] with bent feet; and in gen. twining: hederarum, Ov.

flexuōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of turns or windings, tortuous: iter, an intricate channel, Cic.

flexūra, ae, f. [id.] a bending, winding, turning (rare): laterum, Lucr.: vicorum, Suet.

flexus, a, um, Part. [flecto].

flexus, ūs, m. [id.] a bending, turning, winding: e. g. of the winding passages of the ears, Cic.: in aliquo flexu viae, Liv.: Ov. Fig.: a turning, transition, change (political): itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, revolutions, Cic.

fluctus, ūs, m. [fligo, to strike (Liv. Andron.): v. flagrum] a striking, dashing together, collision (poet.): Virg.

flō, flavi, flatum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to blow: corus ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Caes.: inflexo Boreocynthia tibia cornu flabit, will blow, sound, Ov. 2. Act.: to blow, blow out (poet. and in post-class. prose): Chimaera acriorem flaret de corpore flammam, Lucr.: tibia flatur, is blown, Ov. [Cf. φλάω in ἐκ-φλάω, to bubble forth; O. H. G. blā-an, Eng. blow.]

floccus, i, m. a lock or flock of wool, etc.: Varr. II. Transf.: anything trifling, insignificant, of no account (esp. with negatives, and in the phrase flocci facere, to make no account of): with a negat.: ceterum qui sis, qui non sis, floccum non interdum, I don't care a straw, Pl.: prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen flocci facio, Cic. Without a negat.: tu istos minutos cave deos flocci feceris, Pl. [The rad. notion is prob. that of softness: v. flaccus.] (Hence Sp. *flueco*, *fleco*.)

flōrens, entis, Part. [floreo]. II. Adj.: blooming, florid, splendid, etc.: catervae aere, Virg. 2. Fig.: flourishing, prosperous: in the prime, in repute: fine, excellent: with Abl.: hominem florentem aetate, opibus, honoribus, etc., Cic. Absol.: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. Of inanimate things: florentem atque opulentam urbem reliquit, Liv.: Cic.: florente juvenia, in the hey-day of youth, Hor.

flōreo, ōis, 2. v. n. [flos] to bloom, blossom, flower: haec arbor una (lentiscus) ter floret, Cic.: pampineo gravidus auctumno floret ager, bears its bloom (K.): acc. to others, of the hue of the ripening fruits, Virg. Foot.: si bene floreat annus, Ov. II.

Meton. of wine: to froth, ferment: vina florent, id. 2. to be covered with, to abound with: tum mare velivolis florebat puppibus, Lucr. III. Fig.: to be in a flourishing or prosperous condition: to be in good repute: to be eminent, distinguished, etc.: constr. with Abl. and absol. With Abl.: in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, enjoyed a distinguished position, Cic. Absol.: ergo in Graecia musci floruerunt, were held in high esteem, id.: floret Epicurus, holds sway, is in the ascendant, id.

2. Of inanimate things: with Abl.: familia, quae postea viris fortissimis floruit, id. Absol.: florentis domus amicus, a friend of the family in its prosperity, Tac.: juvenum ritu florent modo nata (verba) vigentque, Hor.

flōresco, 3. v. n. incep. [floreo] to begin to blossom or flower: pulchrum aridum florescere ipso brumali die, Cic.

II. Fig.: to begin to flourish or prosper: to grow into repute: ad summam gloriam eloquentiae florescere, id.

flōreus, a, um, adj. [flos] of flowers, made of flowers (poet.): coronae, wreaths of flowers, Pl.: rura, flowery meads, Virg.

flōridus, a, um, adj. [floreo] blooming, flowery: aerts, festoons, Ov.: prata, Lucr. II. Fig.: blooming, fresh, beautiful: Galatea floridior prae, Ov.: novitas mundi, Lucr. 2. Of discourse: ornate, florid: Demeetrius Phalerensis est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, Cic.

flōrifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [flos fero] bearing flowers, flowery (poet.): Lucr.

flōrilegus, a, um, adj. [flos lego] flower-culling: apes, Ov.

flōs, ōris, m. a blossom, flower: florum omnium varietas, Cic.: flos purpureus rosae, the rose's damask bloom, Hor.: nuper in pratis studiosa florum, eager for flowers, id. II. Meton.: the juice of flowers, nectar: fucosque et floribus oras explent (spoken of bees), Virg. 2. the prime or best kind of anything: vini (Bacchi), Pl.: Plin.

3. the finest or lightest part (of wine, etc.): vini, aroma, 'bouquet,' Lucr.: Pl. 4. By anal.: of the first hairs of the beard: Virg.: the tip of a flame: Lucr. III. Fig.: the flower, crown, ornament of anything: quod floris, quod roboris in juventute fuerat, amiserant, Liv.: vitae, splendour, glory, Cic.: flos aetatis, the prime of life, Lucr. 2. Esp.: with aetatis; youthful innocence (either of boys or of girls), virginity: Liv. 3. Of speech: a flower, embellishment, ornament: quasi verborum sententiarumque flores, Cic. [Cf. Goth. blo-ma, N. H. G. blume, Eng. bloom. The Gr. ἐκ-φλάω and Lat. flo, q. v., are, most prob., cognate.] (Hence It. *fiore*; Sp. *flor*; Fr. *fleur*.)

flosculus, i, m. dim. [flos] a little flower, floweret: ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. II.

Fig.: blossom, pride, ornament: vitae, youth, Juv. 2. Esp. of style; flower, ornament: omnes undique flosculos (orationis) carpere atque delibare, Cic.

fluctifragus, a, um, adj. [fluctus frango] wave-breaking: litus, Lucr.

fluctuatio, ōnis, f. [fluctuo] a floating hither and thither, fluctuation (v. rare): and Transf. in gen.: a tremulous motion, agitation: Sen.

2. Fig. of the mind: wavering, vacillation: Liv.

fluctuō, avi, atum, i. v. n. or (later) **fluctuor**, atus, i. v. dep. [fluctus] to move like the waves; to float hither and thither, to be tossed or driven about: quadriremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic.: fluctuat omnis aere remidenti tellus, undulates with gleaming brass, i. e. like light glancing on the waves, Virg. 2. Fig.: to be restless, uncertain; to waver, hesitate, vacillate: magnoque irarum fluctu aestu, id.: inter spem metumque, Liv.: Cic.: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv.

fluctuor, v. fluctuo. **fluctuōsus**, a, um, adj. [fluctus] full of waves, billowy (rare): mare, Pl.

fluctus, ūs, m. [fluo] a flowing, undulating: Lucr. 2. a wave, billow, surge (freq. in plur.): esp. a wave caused by storms (hence disting. from unda, which is a wave normally produced): fons aquae dulcis, qui fluctu totus operiretur, by the flood-tide, Cic.: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatae, Caes.: Proverb.: fluctus in simpulo, a storm in a puddle ('tempest in a tea-cup'), i. e. much ado about nothing, Cic. 2. Fig.: turbulence, commotion, disturbance: in hac tempestate populi et fluctibus, id.: rerum fluctibus in mediis, Hor. (Hence It. *fiotto*; Fr. *flot*.)

fluens, entis, Part. [fluo]. II. Adj.: lax, debauched, enervated, effeminate: Campani fluentes luxu, Liv. 2. Of style: flowing, fluent: oratio, Cic.: also in bad sense; diffuse: ne aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, id.

fluenter, adv. in a flowing manner (v. rare): Lucr.

fluentum, i, n. [fluo] a flow, flood, running water, a stream (poet.: usu. plur.): Xanthique fluentes, Virg.

fluidus (fluvidus, Lucr.), a, um, adj. [id.] flowing, fluid: liquor, Virg.: cruor, id. II. Meton.: soft, slack, lax: frondes, Lucr.: mollia et fluida Gallorum corpora, not well knit, Liv.

2. Act.: relaxing, enfeebling calor, Ov.

fluito (contr. *fiato*, Lucr.), avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to float, swim, sail: navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, Cic.: fluitans alveus, Liv.

2. to wave, undulate, flap: vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov.: Lucr.

3. In gen., to be unsteady: fluctans labansque miles, waverer, Tac. II. Fig.: to be doubtful or uncertain; to waver, vacillate: neu fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, Hor.

flūmen, *flūis*, n. [Id.] a flowing of water; a flood, stream: rapidus montano flumine torrens, Virg.: Tiberine pater, hunc militem propitio flumine accipias, Liv. In plur.: frigida Scamandri flumina, Hor. 2. Esp. a river (much more freq. than fluvius, which is not used by Caes. at all: disting. from amnis, a broad stream, by the poetical or rhetorical complexion of the latter): flumen Rhodanus, Garumna flumen, Caes. In reference to travelling by water, the phrases secundo flumine and adverso flumine, mean respectively down and up the river; but they are sometimes used in speaking of travelling by land, to indicate the direction of the journey relatively to the course of the river: e.g.: secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, id.: Caesari iter erat longius adverso flumine, id. 3. Transf.: of other things which flow: a stream, flood: sanguinis, Lucr.: largoque humectat flumine vultum, flood of tears, Virg. II. Fig.: of discourse or style: orationis, Cic. (Hence *It. fiume*.)

flūminēus, a, um, adj. [flumen] pertaining to rivers; found in or frequenting rivers (poet.): aqua, Ov.: volucres, id.

flūo, xl, xum (fut. perf. flueris, Lucr.), i. v. n. [akin to fleo and to Gr. φλῡω. In fluxi, fluctus, a guttural is added to the root; cf. struo] to flow (in a stream; whereas manare=to flow drop by drop; to ooze, trickle): Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Caes.: fluxit in terram Remi cruor, was shed, spilt, Hor.: fluit ignibus aurum, becomes fluid, melts, Ov. 2. Transf.: to flow, overflow, run down, drip with any fluid: with Abl. of the thing: fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. Absol.: madidaque fluens in veste Menoetes, Virg. 3. to stream like fluids; to flow, pour: nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, id.: omnisque relictis turba fluit castris, pours forth, id.: ad terramque fluit devexo pondere cervix, sinks powerless (all muscular energy being lost), id. II. Fig.: to move on, proceed: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov.: of the writer himself: alter (Herodotus) quasi sedatus amnis fluit, flows on like a tranquil stream, Cic.: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, proceeding, moving along, id.: res fluit ad interregnum, affairs are moving in the direction of an interregnum, id. 2. to fall away or off; to pass away, to vanish, perish: exident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, id.: buccas fluentes, fallen in, lank, id.:

sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, pass, Hor. 3. Esp. of style: to be diffuse: ne fluat oratio, ne vegetur, Cic.

flūto, v. fluito.

flūviālis, e, adj. [fluvius] pertaining to rivers, river-: undae, Virg.: arundo, id.

flūviātilis, e, adj. [Id.] pertaining to rivers, river-: testudines, Cic.

flūvidus, v. fluidus.

flūvius, il (gen. plur. flūviorum, trisyl. Virg.), m. [fluo] a river (not in Caes.: v. flumen): apud Hypanim fluvium, Cic. (so several times along with the geogr. name): fluvius Taurus, Liv.: se fluvio dea condidit alto, Virg. 2. Transf.: running water, a stream: arbuta sufficere et fluvios praebere recentis, id. (Hence Fr. *fleuve*.)

fluxio, ōis, f. [Id.] a flowing, flow: aquarum fluxiones, deluges, Cic. (dub.).

fluxus, a, um, Adj.: flowing, fluid: sucus, Plin.: of that from which anything flows (cf. fluo, i, 2): fluxum pertusumque vas, leaky, Lucr. 2. Transf.: loose, slack: crinis, Tac.: habena, Liv.: corpora, flabby, weak, Tac. B. Fig.: lax, loose, dissolute, careless: animi molles et aetate fluxi, Sall.: animi fluxioris esse, Suet. 2. fleeting, transient, perishable: res nostrae in secundis fluxae, Cic.: res humanae, fleeting, Sall.: Tac.

fluxus, ūs, m. [Id.] a flowing, flow, flux (post-Aug.): Plin.

focale, is, n. (for faucale from fauces) a neck-cloth, cravat, worn by sick or effeminate persons: Hor.

focillo, avi, atum, i. v. a., and **focilior**, atus, i. v. dep. [focula] to revive or refresh by warmth, to cherish (rare and only fig.): segre focillatus, with difficulty restored to consciousness, Plin. Ep. Fig.: societatem, to revive, patch up an alliance, Suet.

focula, orum, n. pl. [foveo], explained by Non. as = nutrimenta: Comice: jam intus ventris fumant focula, good fare, Pl.

foculus, l, m. dim. [focus] a little hearth; a fire-pan, chafing-dish, brazier: dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo injicit, Liv. 2. Meton.: fire: bucca foculum excitat, Juv.

focus, l, m. [connected by the ancients with foveo; but etym. uncertain] a place or apparatus for heating: a fire-place, hearth: ad focum sedere, to sit by one's fireside, Cic.: Hor. Poet. of a funeral pile: Virg. On the hearths of Roman houses, in little niches, the household gods (Lares) were placed, and for them a fire was kept up: sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum, Hor. 2. Hence, meton.: house or family: Cic.: agellus, quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focis, by five houses, families, Hor. So esp. in phr.: pro

aris et focis, in defence of altars and homes: Liv.: cf. ara. (Hence *It. fuoco*; Sp. *fuego*; Fr. *feu*, and, from low Lat. *focarium*, Fr. *foyer*.)

fōdico, no perf., atum, v. a. [fodio: cf. vellisco, from vello] to dig, to pierce (rare): mercemur servum, laevum qui fodicit latus, to dig or jog us in the side, Hor. Fig.: to keep (any one) in remembrance: Cic.

fōdio, fōdi, fōssum, i. v. n. and a. (imperf. Inf. pass. fodiri, Pl.) to dig, delve, dig up or out (opp. to arare); to prick, pierce, stab: fodit; invenit auri aliquantum, Cic.: arva, Ov.: puteos, Caes.: ego te pend-nem fodiam stimulis, will goad, Pl.: equi armos calcaribus, Virg. [Appy. cogn. with βόσπος (β from orig. bh).] (Hence Fr. *fouir*.)

foecunde, foecundus, etc.: v. fec.

foedē, adv. foully, barely, horribly: pugnatum est, Liv.: Cic.

foederātus, a, um, adj. [foedus] leagued together, confederated, allied: civitates, Cic. Absol.: as subst. (only in pl. masc.): id.

foedifragus, a, um, adj. [foedus frango] league-breaking, perfidious (v. rare): Poeni, Cic.

foeditas, ātis, f. [foedus] foulness, filthiness, hideousness: odoris, Cic.: Alpium, the horrors of (the passage of) the Alps, Liv.: spectaculi, id. 2. Fig., of the mind and character: vile-ness: depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi, Cic.

foedo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [Id.] to make foul, filthy, hideous; to defile, contaminate; disfigure, deform: Harpyiae contactu omnia foedant immundo, Virg.: foedati agri, laid waste, Liv. 2. Fig.: Romani ipsam foedavit adventus tuus, polluted, Cic.: multiplici clade foedatus annus, saddened, blackened, Liv.

foedus, a, um, adj. foul, filthy, disgusting; abominable, horrible, shocking (much stronger than turpis): immanissimum et foedisimum monstrum, Cic.: volucris (sc. bubo), Ov.: victus, Hor. With *lat.*: pestilentia foeda homini, terribly fatal to, Liv. Foll. by 2 sup.: foedumque relatu, Ov.

2. In moral or intellectual sense: partim ita foeda, partim ita flagitiosa, vile and disgraceful, Cic.: foedum inceptu, foedum exitu, Liv.: scriptores carmine fo-do splendida facta linunt, wretched, Hor. [Prob. for *foi-i-dus*, "smoky," from Lat. root *fu* in fumus; v. also *simus* and *foeteo*.]

foedus, ēris, n. a league, treaty, compact: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adiungunt, Caes.: foedus ferire, lēre, pangere, to conclude a treaty (vide the verbs): foedera negligere, violare, rumpere, Cic.: solvere, Virg.

2. In gen. a compact, covenant, agreement: foedus fecerunt cum tribuno plebis palam, Cic.: thalami, marriage contract, marriage, Ov. S. Poet.: of things: a law: si omnes

foedere naturae certo discrimina servant, Lucr. [O. L. *foedus*, from *feid* in *fido* (for *feido*), which is formed by vowel-extension from *fid* in *fidēs*.]

foen, for words so beginning, v. *fen*.

foetéo, 2. v. n. [prob. cogn. with *foe-dus*, q. v.] to have a disagreeable smell, to stink: an foetet anima uxori tuae? Pl. 2. Fig.: illi illi foetet tuus mihi sermo, id.

foetidus, a, um, adj. [foetéo] that has a disagreeable smell; stinking, fetid: isto ore foetido, Cic.

foetor, ōris, m. [id.] an offensive smell, a stench: jacebat in foetore atque vino, Cic. 2. Fig.: foulness, noisomeness: reconditorum verborum foetores, Aug. ap. Suet.

foetus, v. fet.

foliatum, l, n. [folium] (sc. unguentum) an unguent or oil made of the leaves of spikenard, and several other ingredients (hence also called *nardium*); *nard-oil*: Juv.

foliatus, a, um, adj. [id.] leaved, leafy: Plin.

folium, l, n. a leaf: foliis ex arboribus strictis, Caes.: arida folia laureae, Cic. [Cf. Gr. φύλλον and prob. Lat. *folus*.] (Hence It. *foglia*; Sp. *hoja*; Fr. *feuille*.)

folliculus, l, m. dim. [foliis] a small bag or sack: folliculis frumentum vehere, Liv. 2. Esp. a ball to play with, inflated with air, Suet.

II. Transf.: a husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle: Plin. Poet. the shell of an egg: Lucr. (Hence Sp. *holleja*.)

foliis, is, m. (orig. a leathern sack: hence) a pair of bellows: formae, quas vos effici sine foliis et sine incudibus non putatis, Cic. 2. a playing-ball, inflated with air: pugillatorius, Pl. 3. a leathern money-bag: tenso folle, with well-filled purse, Juv. 4. Poet.: puffed cheeks: id. [Cf. θύλαξ (in Hesych.) and θύλακος.]

follitum, adv. by money-bags: ego follitum ductitabo, by the bagful, Pl.

fōnētum, l, n. (contr. from *foventum*, from *foveo*) a warm lotion or poultice, fomentation: assideat, fomenta parat, Hor. 2. Fig.: a mitigation, alleviation: summorum malorum, Cic.: ut haec lugrata ventis dividat fomenta, consolations, Hor. Poet.: nourishment: frigida curarum fomenta, id.

fōmēs, lris, m. [foveo] touchwood, tinder: rapuitque in fomite flammam, Virg.

fons, fontis, m. a spring, fountain (=Gr. πηγή, and disting. from puteus, a dig well; Gr. φηπάρ): locum delegit fontibus abundantem, Cic.: fontium qui celat origines, Nilus, Hor. Poet.: spring-water: alii fontemque ignemque ferbant, Virg. II. Fig.: a fountain-head, source; origin, cause (that from which all flows): scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor.: amicitiae, Cic.: mali hujus Liv. [For *foe-ont-s*, from root *fu*, to pour.]

fontānus, a, um, adj. [fons] of or from a spring, springy: aqua, Cels.: Ov.

fonticulus, l, m. dim. [id.] a little spring or fountain: Hor.

for, fatus, fari, i. v. n. and a. dep. defect. (of pres. only *fatur*, *fantur* in use; fut. *fabor*; Imper. *fare*; ger. *fandi*, *fando*; sup. *fatu*; Part. *fans*, *fantis*, *fantem*; perf. tenses complete), to speak (chiefly poet.): Neut.: flecto pectore fatur, Virg.: sic fatus, with these words, id.: fando, by report, hearsay: ne fando quidem auditum est, Cic.: Virg. II. Act.: (animus) dementit delirare fatur, Lucr.: vix ea fatus eram, Virg. With relative clauses: fare age, quid venias, id.

2. Esp. to foretell, predict: fabor, quando haec te cura remonet, id. [Cf. Gr. φημί (Dor. φα-μι), φα-σκω. The orig. sense of the root was "to show"; cf. φα-ος, φα-ίω.]

forābilis, e, adj. [foro] that may be pierced: Ov.

forāmen, inis, n. [id.] an opening or hole produced by boring, an aperture: inventa sunt in eo (scuto) foramina cccxxx., Caes.: foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, passages, inlets, Cic.

forās, adv. [connected with *foris*, a door: orig. an accus. case of a noun of the first declension like *θύρα*], lit. to the doors; hence, out of doors, out of the house; forth, out: foras perferre, Cic.: (scripta) foras dare, to publish, id.: ambo se foras ejiciunt, Liv. Fig.: si (animus) eminebit foras, Cic. (Hence It. *fuora*, *fuori*; Sp. *fuera*; Fr. *hors*.)

forceps, ciplis, m. and f. a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps: tenax, Virg.: Ov. [The O. L. *formucapes* was = forcipes. The word is, therefore, from *formus*, *hol*, and *capio*.]

fordus, a, um, adj. [fero] with young, pregnant: forda ferens bos est secundaque, Ov.

fore and **forem**, v. sum.

forensis, e, adj. [forum] pertaining to the market or forum, public, forensic: oratio, delivered in the forum, Cic.: Marto forensi florere, in eloquence, Ov.: vestitu forensi, in his walking dress, Liv.: also absol.: forensia, dress of state, Suet.: forensis factio, the market-place party or faction, the rabble, Liv.

fori, orum, v. forus.

foris, is, and more freq. plur. *fores*, um, f. a door, gate; in plur. folding or double doors: ut lictor forem virga percuteret, Liv.: quum forem cubiculi clauserat, Cic. Plur.: extra fores limenque carceris, id.: robustae, Hor.

2. Transf. in gen.: an opening, entrance: aeneus equus, cuius in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Fig.: quasi amicitiae fores aperire, id. [Cf. Gr. θύρα; Goth. *daur*, Eng. *door*, c. H. G. *tor*; O. I. *dorus*.]

foris, adv. [ablat., answering to the accus. *form* *foras*, q. v.] lit. at the

doors; hence not in the house, outside, out of doors, abroad, without (opp. to *intus*, *domi*, etc.): ille relictus intus, expectatus foris, Cic.: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, abroad, id.: haec studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, in public life, id.: egere, foris esse Gabinium, is houseless, id. 2. from without, from abroad (= extrinsecus): foris ad se delata arte tractat, id.

forma, ae, f. form (cf. *facies*); contour, figure, shape, etc.: corporis nostri figura et forma et statura, Cic.: a forma removeatur omnis viro non dignus ornatus, from the person, id.: igneae formae, fiery bodies, id.: forma et situs agri, Hor. Poet.: formae decorum, the forms of the gods, for gods, Ov.: ursi ac formae magnorum luporum, Virg. 2. Esp.: fine form, beauty: Di tibi formam dederunt, Hor.: spretae injuria formae, slighted charms, Virg. 3. a model or mould of any kind: formas pecuniae, coins, Tac.: si scalptra et formas non sutor (emat), lasts, Hor. II. Fig.: outline; general idea (of anything): formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, Cic.: forma rei publicae, a political constitution, id. 2. Esp. in philosoph. lang., like species, a sort, kind: Cic.: Quint. 3. In gram. the quality of a word; also, its form, declension, conjugation, etc.: Varr.: Quint. [Prob. cogn. with *firmus*, the rad. notion being that of fixed, permanent shape.]

formālis, e, adj. [forma] of or for a form or mould: Plin. 2. having a set form like a rescript or circular, formal: Suet.

formāmentum, l, n. [forma] a shape, form (=forma): only in pl.: Lucr.

formātor, ōris, m. [id.] a former, fashioner: Sen.

formātūra, ae, f. [id.] a forming, fashioning: laborum, Lucr.

formica, ae, f. an ant: Cic.: Virg. [The relations of this word are obscure; it seems unconnected with *μύρμηξ*.]

formicinus, a, um, adj. [formica] of or like ants; gradus, creeping, crawling, Pl.

formidābilis, e, adj. [formido] causing fear, formidable: Ov.

formido, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to dread; to be greatly afraid, to be terrified (expressing fear in its strongest and most active form; disting. from *metuo*, which means simply to be apprehensive of evil; from *timeo*, which expresses the emotion arising from such apprehension; from *paveo*, which is the fear of cowardice, panic, or timidity; and from *vereor*, which is the fear of respect or reverential awe): with Acc.: ipse se cruciat omniaque formidat, dreads the worst, Cic.: Hor. Pass.: hic classe formidatus, dreaded for his fleet, id. With *Inf.* (not

class.): el isti formidas credere, Pl. With *ne* and *Subj.*: id. *Absol.*: intus paveo et foris formido, id.

formido, inis, *f.* fearfulness; fear, terror, dread: Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, an abiding state of fear, Cic.: poenae, Hor. In plur.: pericula intenduntur, formidines opponantur, terrors, Cic. 2. religious dread, awe (poet.): (poetae) eligione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis, Virg.

II. Objectively, that which produces fear: caligantem nigra formidine lucum, dark with black horror, id.

2. Of a scarecrow: furum aviumque maxima formido, Hor. [Appy. cogn. with *forma*; the rad. notion being that of being stiffened, held immoveable, by fear.]

formidolōsē, adv. fearfully, dreadfully, terribly: Cic.

formidolōsus, a, um, adj. [formido] full of fear, fearful. Act.: producing fear; dreadful, terrible: fetae, Hor.: dubia et formidolosa tempora, Cic.: id erat formidolissimum hosti, Liv. II. Neutr.: experiencing fear; timid, timorous (rare): Ter.

formo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [forma] to shape, fashion, form: materia, quam fingit et format effectio, Cic.: classem in Ida, Virg. Fig. to shape, form: prepare, compose, etc.: consuetudinem ratione formare, to regulate, Cic.: personam novam, to invent, Hor.: sic me formabat puerum dictis, moulded in character, id.

formōs, adv. beautifully: Quint.

formōsitas, ātis, *f.* [formosus] beauty (v. rare): Cic. (only as philos. t. t.).

formōsus, a, um, adj. [forma] finely formed; beautiful, handsome (denoting beauty of form; disting. from pulcher, which denotes beauty in a more general sense; from speciosus, which denotes the beauty of good looks or showiness; and from venustus, which is the beauty that charms or wins): opp. to deformis, Cic.: muller, well-formed, Hor.: pecus, Virg. In gen. sense, nunc formosissimus annus, in all its beauty, id.: Ov.

formūla, ae, *f.* dim. [id.] a fine form, beauty: Pl. II. Legal t. t. an established mode of expression or procedure; a form, formula in judicial proceedings (the predominant signif.): testamentorum, Cic.: sponsionis, id. Meton.: = causa, a lawsuit, action, process: formula excider., to be cast in a suit, Suet. 2. In gen.: any form or condition of contract: antiqua formula juris ac dicionis, their old status, Liv. 3. a rule, principle: Stoicorum, Cic.

formus, a, um, adj., warm, Fest. s. v. [Cf. Gr. θερμ-, θερμός.]

forñacālis, e, adj. [fornax] pertaining to an oven: dea, i. e. the goddess Fornax, Ov.

forñacūla, ae, *f.* dim. [id.] a little furnace or oven: Juv.

fornax, ācis, *f.* [from fornus = furnus, q. v.], a furnace, oven, kiln: Cic.: recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Virg.: vastae Aetnae fornaces, craters, Lucr.

fornicātus, a, um, adj. [fornix] vaulted, arched: paries, Cic.

fornix, icis, *m.* an arch or vault: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrentum, arched openings from which to make sallies, Liv. 2. Meton.: a brothel: Hor.: Juv.

fornus, i, m. = furnus, q. v.

fōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bore, pierce (rare): Col. Comice: Ita te forabunt patibulum per vias stimulis, Pl. [Cf. Gr. φάρος; A.-S. borian, to bore.]

fors, fortis, *f.* [prob. from fero] chance, hap, luck, hazard (opp. to consilium): ut fors tulerit, Cic.: Liv.: O si urnam argenti fors quae mihi monstret! (good) luck, Hor. II. Adverb. in nom. fors, ellipt. for fors sit; perchance, perhaps, peradventure (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris, Virg. E-p. with et = fortasse etiam, perhaps too: fors et debita jura vicesque superbae te maneat ipsum, Hor.

fors-ān, adv. [ellipt. for fors (sit) an] = forsitan, perhaps, perchance, peradventure: Virg.: Hor.

forsit, adv. [contr. from fors sit] perhaps: Hor.

forsitān, adv. [contr. from fors sit an] perhaps, peradventure: strictly, with *Subj.*: longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulet, Cic. With Indic. (not in Cic.): forsitan ita decuit, Liv.

fortān, adv. [contr. from forte an] perhaps: Cic.

fortassē (also, though rarely, fortassis), adv. perhaps, peradventure, possibly, probably: fortasse inopiam excusare etiam mediocris est animi, Caes.: res fortasse verae, certe graves, Cic.: demens iudicio vulgi, sanus fortasse tuo, Hor. 2. Ellipt. with *Inf.*: fortasse te illum mirari coequum, it may be that, perhaps, Pl. 3. Ironically in replies: perhaps so! very likely! Pl.: Ter. 4. In designating numbers, about: elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus, Cic. [Acc. to Corssen, fortassis = fortan si vis. Fortasse is for fortassis, as image for magis.]

fortē, ade. [prop. abl. of fors] by chance, casually, accidentally: freq. with casu, temere, fortuna: casu fieri aut forte fortuna, Cic.: quum saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter.: erat forte brumae tempus, Liv.: forte ab Alcido Quinctius consul redierat Romam, it so happened that he had returned, id. II. To denote uncertainty; haply, perchance, peradventure. With si: si forte statuis t Aduatucos esse conservandos, Caes.: Cic.: si cameram percussit forte, if perchance, Hor. With nisi: nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit,

Cic. With *ne*: ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Pl. 2. To denote probability: perhaps (= fortasse); not in Cic.: forte quid expediat, what may perhaps be of some use, Hor.

forticūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [fortis] somewhat bold or resolute (v. rare): Cic.

fortis, e, adj. strong, powerful. Physically: equus, powerful, Cic. testudo facta ex fortissimis ligulis, Caes.

II. Mentally: brave, manly, etc. (opp. to ignavus): rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor.: horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes.: omnino fortis animus et magnus, Cic.: cavit, ne unquam infamiae ea res sibi esset, ut virum fortem decet, a man of spirit, of proper self-respect, Ter. In bad sense, foll. by ad: nondum erant tam fortes ad sanguinem civilem, i. e. hardened, Liv. Poet. with *Inf.*: fortis et asperas tractare serpentes, Hor. Proverb.: fortes fortuna adjuvat, fortune favours the brave, Cic. 2. Of inanimate things: fortibus oculis, with eyes sparkling with courage, id.: pectus, Hor.: factum, Caes.: placidis miscentem fortia dictis, Ov. [Etym. uncertain. The old form was fortis.] (Hence It. forte; Sp. fuerte; Fr. fort; and, through a noun fortis, It. forza; Sp. fuerza; Fr. force.)

fortiter, adv. strongly, powerfully, vigorously: astringere, Pl.: fortius attrahere lora, Ov. II. bravely, valiantly, manfully: aliquid fortiter et patenter ferre, Cic.: sustinere impetum hostium, Caes.: perire, Hor.: fortiter occupa portum, resolutely, id. Comp.: pugnare, Caes. Sup.: Dolabella injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, most determinedly, Cic.

fortitudo, inis, *f.* [fortis] strength: Of the body (rare): Phaedr. II. Of the mind: courage, both active and passive; fortitude, resolution, bravery, intrepidity (sometimes restricted to military courage): fortitudo est considerata periculorum susceptio et laborum perpessio, Cic.: fortitudinis exemplum, id.: gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Caes.: malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, Sall. In plur.: sunt igitur domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militibus, displays of fortitude, Cic.

fortuito, adv. by chance, accidentally, fortuitously: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, Cic.: non fortuito aut sine consilio, Caes.

fortuitu, adv. for fortuito: accidentally, casually: Pl.

fortūitus (i long, Hor.: short, Juv.), a, um, adj. [forte; analog. with gratuitus] that takes place by chance or accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous: concursio rerum fortuitarum, Cic.: subita et fortuita oratio, unpremeditated

tated, *id.*: Jacere fortuitos sermones, *casual remarks*, Tac.: *cespes, chance-out turf*, Hor. *Neut. absol.*: nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, *casualties*, Tac.

fortūna, ae, f. [a lengthened form of *fora*] *chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune* (good or ill): plus fortunam quam consilium valere, Cic.: rei publicae fortuna fatalis, *id.*: belli fortuna, Caes. *In plur.*: omnes laudare fortunas meas, Ter. **II.** *Esp.*: without secunda or adversa, either *good luck or ill fortune*, according to the context. For fortuna secunda, *good luck, good fortune, prosperity*: a fortuna deserui, Caes.: Cic.: imperium in tam paucorum virtute atque fortuna positum, Liv.: dum fortuna fuit, Virg.: Hor. Hence, per fortunas, *for heaven's sake*: Cic. **2.** For fortuna adversa, *ill luck, misfortune, adversity* (rare): arte emendare fortunam, Hor. **III.** *state, condition, circumstances, fate, lot*: condicio et fortuna servorum, Cic.: (Lampsaceni) populi Romani condicione socii, fortuna servi, *id.* **2.** *Meton.* (gen. in plur.): *property, possessions, goods, fortune*: bona fortunaeque, *id.*: omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, Caes. *Sing.*: quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? *wealth*, Hor.

fortūnāt, fortunately, prosperously: fortunate vivere, Cic.

fortūnātus, a, um, Part. [fortunatus].

II. A *adj.*: *fortunate*: est hic fortunatus putandus, Cic.: fortunate senex! Virg. *Poet.* with gen. fortunatus laborum (Gr. constr. μακάριον πολεῖν): *happy in his sufferings*, *id.* *Comp.*: Cic. *Sup.*: *id.* **2.** *Esp.* in good circumstances, *well off, wealthy, rich*: apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, *id.*

fortūno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fortuna] *to make prosperous or fortunate; to make happy, to prosper, bless*: tibi patrimonium dei fortunavit, Cic.

forūli, orum, m. plu. dim. [forus] *a book-case*: Suet.: Juv.

forūm, i, n. (by some connected with *foras*, *foris*; but etym. uncertain) *a public place, market-place, as a place for buying and selling: piscarium*, Pl.: boarium, Liv.: hence of places where markets were held, *a market-town, market*: Sall. *Proverb.*: scisti uti foro, *you knew how to make your market, i. e. to act for your own advantage*, Ter. **2.** *the market-place, forum*, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on, etc. In Rome esp. the forum Romanum or *absol.* forum, *an open place between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes (basilicae) and the shops of money-changers (argentariae: v. Smith's Class. Dict. 170)*: in foro turbaque, Cic.: arripere verba de foro, *to pick up in the street*, *id.*: hostes in foro ac locis patentioribus cuneatim

constiterunt, Caes.: loca circa forum, Liv.: in medio foro, Hor. **3.** *Meton.*: of the administration of justice; public affairs, etc.: ut forum et juris dictionem cum ferro et armis conferatis, Cic.: ut primum forum attigerim, engaged in public affairs, *id.*: nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non haberemus, *he would have been a bankrupt long ago*, *id.* **4.** *any centre of legal business* (cf. our 'circuits'): civitates quae in id forum conveniant, *to that court-district*, *id.* *Proverb.*: res vertitur in meo foro, *the matter is pending in my own court, affects me nearly*, Pl.

forus, i, m. *a gangway in a ship*: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*: *a row of seats in the circus*: loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent: *fori* appellati, Liv. **2.** *a cell of bees*: complebuntque foros et floribus horrea textent, Virg. **3.** *a gaming-board, dice-board*: forum aleatorum calfecimus, Aug. in Suet. [Etym. uncertain.]

fossa, ae, f. [fossus, from fodio] *a ditch, trench, fosse*: vallo fossaque munire, Caes.: fodere fossam, Liv.: circumdare moenia vallo atque fossa, Sall.

fossilis, e, adj. [*id.*] *dug out, dug up, fossil*: Plin.

fossio, ōnis, f. [fodio] *a digging* (rare): recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. *In plur.*: fossiones agri, *id.*

fossor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a digger, delver*: Virg. **2.** *In gen.* *a peasant*: gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor ter pede terram, Hor. **3.** *In contemptuous signif.*, *a labouring fellow, a clown*: Pers.

fossura, ae, f. [*id.*] *a digging*: Col. *In plur.*: complanata juga fossuris montium, Suet.

fossus, a, um, Part. [fodio].

fōtus, a, um, Part. [foveo].

fōvea, ae, f. *a small pit*: (cadavera) humo tegere ac foveis abscondere, Virg. **2.** *Esp.* *a pitfall*: in foveam incidere, Cic.: Hor. *Fig.*: *a snare*: ita decipiemus fovea lenonem Lycum, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *foggia*.)

fōveo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. v. a. *to warm, keep warm*: ut et pennis (pulos) foveant, ne frigore laedantur, Cic.: (ignes) sancta foveit ille manu, *keeps up*, Ov.

II. *Meton.*: *to cherish, foster*. *Lit.*: *to foment* (whether with warm or cold applications): corpus refoventque foveatque, *id.*: vulnus lymphæ, Virg. *Poet.* *In gen.*: interdum gremio foveit inscia Dido (puerum), *cherishes, caresses*, *id.* **2.** *Fig.*: *to support, assist*: Cic.: (duo duces) pugnantibus hortabantur et prope certa fovebant spe, *encouraged, animated*, Liv.: ingenia et artes, *patronize*, Suet.: vota animo, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

fractus, a, um, Part. [frango].

II. A *adj.*: *weak, feeble, faint*:

me audis fractiorem esse animo, *more disheartened*, Cic.: fracta voce loquendi libertas, *with effeminate voice*, Juv.

fraeno, fraenum, etc., v. fren.

frāga, orum, n. plu. *strawberries*: Virg.: Ov. (Hence Fr. *fraises*.)

frāgilis, e, adj. [*frag*, root of frango] *easily broken, brittle, fragile* (opp. *firmus*): cadi, Ov.: rami, Virg.: myrtus, Hor. *Poet.*: aquae, ice, Ov. **2.** *In gen.*: *weak, perishable, frail* (physically or mentally): corpus, Cic.: fortuna, *id.*: anni fragiles et inertiores aetas, *the frail years* (of old persons), Ov. (Hence It. *fratile*; Fr. *frêle*.)

frāgilitas, ātis, f. [fragilis] *brittleness, fragility*: Plin. **2.** *Fig.*: *weakness, frailness, frailty*: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic.

fragmen, inis, n. [*frag*, root of frango] *a fracture*: Val. Fl. **2.** *Mostly in plur.*: fragmina, um, *pieces broken off, fragments; ruins, wreck*: silvarum, Lucr.: remorum, Virg. *Absol.* *of bits of wood, chips*: taedas et fragmina poni imperat, Ov. *Sing.*: Illioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis Lucetium sternit, *fragment of a mountain, piece of rock*, Virg.

fragmentum, i, n. [*id.*] *a piece broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment* (mostly in plur.): fragmenta septorum, Cic.: tegularum, Liv. *Sing.*: fragmentum lapidis, Cic.

frāgor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a breaking, breaking to pieces*: Lucr. **2.** *Meton.*: *a crashing; crash, noise*, din: Cic.: fragor tectorum, quae diruebantur, Liv.: pelagi, Virg.

frāgōsus, a, um, adj. [fragor] *apt to be broken, fragile* (poet. or in post-class. prose): Lucr. **2.** *Transf.*: *rugged, uneven*: silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. *Fig.* of style: fragosa atque interrupta oratio, Quint. **II.** *crashing, rushing, roaring* (poet.): torrens, Virg.

frāgro, avi, i. v. n. *to emit a scent, to smell, to reek* (poet. or in post-class. prose; esp. freq. in the imperf. part.). Both of pleasant and of unpleasant smells: Virg.: Mart. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *flairer*.)

framēa, ae, f. [an old Germ. word] *a spear, javelin, used by the ancient Germans*: Tac.: Juv.

frango, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. *to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver* (used when the things broken are hard or brittle; when they are flexible or such as need to be torn, scindere is the word employed): alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic.: compluribus navibus fractis, *wrecked*, Caes.: corpora ad saxum, Virg.: crus, Hor.: si quis impla manu senile guttur fregerit, *strangled*, *id.* **2.** *to break up small; to grind, bruise, crush*: glebam bidentibus Virg.: quam (fortunam) existimo ab animo firmo et gravi tanquam fluc-

tum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic. II. Fig.: to break down, subdue, shatter; to weaken, diminish, violate; to soften, move, touch: proeliis calamitatibusque fracti, Caes.: te ut ulla res frangat? shake thy resolution, affect thee, Cic.: animo fracto, with a broken spirit, id.: dolore, id.: mandata, to break your trust (in double sense), Hor.: imperiumque frangat, shatter, id. [The root is *frag*: cf. Gr. *φραγ* in *φράγνυμι* (orig. *bh* having exceptionally become *f* in the Greek word); Goth. *brik-an*, Eng. *break*.]

frāter, tris, m. a brother: duos fratrum Manibus dedi, Liv.: fratres gemini, twin-brothers, Cic.: fratres gemelli, Ov. II. Transf.: as a term of endearment among friends: 'frater,' 'pater,' adde, Hor. 2. As honorary title given to allies: Aedui, fratres consanguinei a senatu appellati, Caes. 3. Of near relations by blood: frater patruellus, a cousin, Cic.: and absol., Ov.: perh. also for levir (cf. Fr. *beau-frère*), a brother-in-law, sister's husband: prope attonitus ipso congressu Numida, gratias d. fratris filio remisso agit, Liv. 4. Fig.: of things of a like kind: aspices illic positos ex ordine fratres (i.e. libros), Ov. [Cf. Skr. (stem) *bhrātār*; Gr. *φράτηρ*, *φράτρα* (words which have retained only a political signif.); Goth. *brōthar*, Eng. *brother*; O. I. *bráthir*.] (Hence Fr. *frère*).

frāterculus, i, m. dim. [frater] a little brother: Juv. 2. Transf.: a term of endearment for a friend: Cic. **frāternē**, adv. in a brotherly manner: facis tu quidem fraterne, Cic.: tibi persuadeas, to a me fraterne amari, like a brother, id.

frāternitas, ātis, f. [fraternus] brotherhood, fraternity (v. rare): Tac.

frāternus, a, um, adj. [frater] brotherly, fraternal: amor, Caes.: parricidium, murder of a brother, Cic.: invidia, against a brother, Sall. II. In wider and less exact sense: frater erat, fraterna peto, the arms of my cousin (Achilles), Ov. 2. brotherly, like a brother, friendly: propter amorem in nos fraternum, Cic.: Hor. Poet. of animals yoked together: it tristis arator maerentem abjungens fraterna morte juvenum, the death of his companion, Virg.

frātrīcida, ae, m. [frater caedo] the murderer of a brother, a fratricide: Nep.

fraudāto, ōnis, f. [fraudo] a cheating, deceiving, defrauding; deceit, fraud (rare): hinc fides pugnat, illinc fraudatio, Cic.

fraudātor, ōris, m. [id.] a cheat, deceiver, defrauder (rare): creditorum, Cic.

fraudo, avi, atum, i. v. a. (old Perf. Subj. fraudassis, Pl.; and in the depou. form, fraudus siet, id.) [fraus] to cheat, beguile, defraud. Constr. with Acc. of pers. and Abl. of thing:

quum Caecilius a Varro magna pecunia fraudaretur, Cic.: milites praeda, Liv.: fraudans se ipse victu suo, id. With Acc. of pers. only: fidentem, Pl.: creditores, Cic. (ii) With Acc. of thing only: to embezzle, purloin: stipendium equitum, Caes.

fraud lentia, ae, f. [fraudulentus] a disposition to deceive; dishonesty, fraudulence (rare): Pl.

fraudulentus, a, um, adj. [fraus] prone to deceive; dishonest, fraudulent: Carthaginienses fraudulentum et mendaces, Cic.: cum populo et duce fraudulentum, Hor. Sup.: Pl.

fraus, fraudis, f. (Gen. plur. fraudum, Cic.: fraudum, Tac.) cheating; deceit, imposition, fraud (disting. from dolus, which implies artifice or cunning; and from fallacia, which has special reference to trickery by words): sua quemque fraus et suus terror maxime vexat, a man's chief tormentor is his own dishonesty and his evil conscience, Cic.: sese dedere sine fraude constituunt, without deception, honourably, Caes.: fraude ac dolo aggressus est (urbem), Liv.: fraude mala, by an unhappy theft, Hor.: legi fraudem facere, to evade, Pl. In plur.: fraudes atque fallaciae, Cic. Meton.: of persons: a cheater, deceiver, cheat (rare): fur, fugitive, fraus populi, fraudulentus, Pl. 2. In gen. a bad action, offence, crime: fraudem capitalem admittite, Cic.: fraudem committere, Hor. In plur.: fraudes inexplicabiles, Cic.

II. In pass. sense: a being deceived; delusion; error, mistake: in fraudem incidere, id.: fraude loci et noctis, deception as to or arising from, Virg. 2. injury, detriment, damage produced by deception or ignorance: id mihi fraudem tulit, Cic.: esse alicui fraudi aut crimini, to tend to his injury, id. Esp. in phr. sine fraude, without injury, without damage: quod sine fraude mea populi Romani Quiritium fiat, facio, without prejudice to; as far as may be without detriment to, Liv.: ceterae multitudini diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, without fear of punishment, Sall.: nodo coarctas vip-rino Bistonidum sine fraude crines, with impunity, unhurt, Hor. [Cf. *frus-tra*. The prim. meaning appears to be 'detriment, injury.' The word is perh. cogn. with Gr. *φραύω*, the sense of which is preserved in *frustum*. With the form *frau(d)s* cf. *merc-e(d)s*.]

frausus, v. fraudo, ad init.

fraxineus, a, um, adj. [fraxinus] of ash-wood, ashen: sudas, Virg.: hasta, Ov.

fraxinus, i, f. an ash-tree, ash: Virg.: Hor. 2. Meton.: an ashen spear or javelin: Ov. (Hence Fr. *frêne*).

fraxinus, a, um, adj. [fraxinus] of ash-wood, ashen: for fraxineus: Ov.

frēmēbundus, a, um, adj. [fremo]

growling, snorting, muttering, murmuring (poet.): (Achilles) curru fremebundus ab alto desiluit, Ov.

fremitus, ūs, m. [id.] a dull roaring sound; a murmuring, humming; snorting, roaring, growling, etc.: maris, Cic.: marinus, Virg.: clamor fremitusque, Caes.: plausu fremituque virum consonat omne nemus, Virg. In plur.: rapidi fremitus, Lucr.

fremo, ōi, itum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to emit a hollow, roaring sound; to murmur, resound, roar; to growl, snort, howl, etc.: ventri, Ov.: leo, Virg.: fremant omnes licet, mutter, grumble, Cic. 2. Act.: to murmur out something; to grumble, growl, rage at or after. With Acc. of neut. pron. uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg. With Acc. and Infin.: Jam vero Arrins consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *βρυμ* (orig. *φρυμ*; cf. *φρυμ* and *φρυμασσομαι*.] (Hence Fr. *fremir*.)

fremor, ōris, m. [fremo] a low roaring, murmuring (for fremitus): Virg.

frendo, no perf., frēsū and frēsūm (v. no. 11.), i. v. n. Neutr.: to gnash the teeth: frendebat dentibus, Pl.: frendens aper, Ov.: (Hannibal, frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans, Liv. II. Act.: to crush, grind: faba fresa, crushed beans, Col.: faba fressa, Cels. [With *fren-* cf. Gr. *χρεμ* in *χρεμ-ετ-ίζω*, *χρεμ-αδο-ς*.]

freni (fraeni), orum, v. frenum, ad init.

frēno (fraeno), avi, atum, i. v. a. [frenum] to bridle: equos, Virg.: ora cervi capistris, Ov. II. Transf. In gen.: to bridle, curb, restrain, check (Aeolus ventos) imperio premit ac vinculis et carcere frenat, Virg. Fig.: furores alicujus, Cic.: (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, Liv.

frenum (fraen.), i, n. (more freq. in plur. frena, orum; and heterocl. freni, orum, m.), a bridle, curb, bit: equae frena recipere solet, Cic.: Inhibuit frenos, checked, Liv. Sing.: frenumque (equus) recepit, Hor. Proverb.: frenum mordere, to take the bit between one's teeth, to grow stubborn: sed ut mones, frenum momordi, Cic.: alteri sc. calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos, with the one he had to use the spur, with the other, the curb, id. II. Fig.: means of guiding or governing; restraint, etc. (usu. plu.): date frenos impotenti naturae, allow full scope, Liv.: frena licentiae injicere, Hor. Sing.: ni frenum accipere et vici parere fatentur, Virg. [The rad. meaning is that of 'hold-fast'; cf. *fretus* and Gr. *φρησθαι*. *Fir-mus* belongs to the same group of words.] (Hence It. Sp. *freno*; Fr. *frein*.)

frēuens, entis, adj. that often does or experiences something; repeated, frequent, constant (often to be rendered in Eng. by the adv.): erat ille Romae frequens, was a frequent visitor at

Rome, Cic.: frequens Platonis auditor, assiduous, constant, id.: quod filium frequentiore prope cum illis quam secum cernebat, oftener in their society, Liv.: adesse frequens senatui, Tac. 2. Of things: repeated, frequent; pocula, liberal potations, Cic.: frequentior fama, Liv. II. Of an assembly, etc.: full, crowded, numerous: frequentissimo senatu, Cic.: huc quam frequentissimi conveniunt, they assemble in the greatest possible numbers, Caes.: ut armati frequentes adessent, in full numbers, Liv.: populus frequens, thronging, Hor. 2. Of places: filled, full, crowded; populous, frequented, well stocked: constr. absol., with Abl., and in Tac. also with Gen. Absol.: frequentissimum theatrum, Cic.: nulla (prae-fectura) tota Italia frequentior dici possit, more populous, id.: celebre et frequens emporium, much frequented, Liv. With Abl.: loca aedificiis, much built over, id.: terra colubris, abounding in, Ov. With Gen.: quod talis silvae frequens fecundusque erat (mons), Tac. [The word is cogn. with farcio, q. v.]

frēquentātiō, ōnis, f. [frequento] frequency, frequent use; a crowding together: Gell. 2. Esp. in rhetor.: argumentorum, Cic.

frēquentātus, a, um, Part. [frequento]. II. Adj.: frequent; common, much used: pavimenta, Plin. 2. full of, rich or abounding in: genus (orationis) sententiis frequentatum, Cic.

frēquentor, adv. often, frequently: ad aliquem frequenter ventilare, Cic. Comp.: id. II. numerously, by many (rare): Romam inde frequenter migratum est, in great numbers, Liv.

frēquentia, ae, f. [frequens] an assembling in great numbers; a numerous attendance, concourse; and meton.: a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng. With Gen.: summa hominum frequentia, Cic. Absol.: domum reduci cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, id. Of things: magna frequentia sepulcrorum, a large number of tombs together, id.: creber rerum frequentia, fullness of matter (of Thucydides), id.

frēuento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to visit or resort to frequently, to frequent; to do or make use of frequently, to repeat: sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic.: Hymen! clamant, Hymenae! frequentant, Ov.: nec ideo conjugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur, became more frequent, Tac. II. to fill with a great number or multitude; to crowd, people; to bring together in numbers: urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari, be peopled, Cic.: templa frequentari nunc decet, to be crowded, Ov.: quos quum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, had assembled

in great numbers, Cic. 2. Esp. to assemble in great numbers for a festival, etc., to celebrate: sacra, Ov.

fressus and **frēsus**, a, um, Part. [frendo].

frētensis, e, adj. [fretum] pertaining to the straits of Sicily: mare, Cic.

frētum, i, n. (also fretus, ūs, m. q. v.) a strait, sound, channel: Cic.: fretum Sicillense, the Sicilian Straits, the Straits of Messina, id.: also called fretum Sicilliae, Caes.: and sometimes absol. fretum, the Straits; as we say the Channel for the Eng. Channel: quum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, Cic.: fretum nostri maris et Oceani, the Straits of Gibraltar, Sall. II. Poet., esp. in pl.: the sea: in freta dum fluvii current, Virg.: Euxinum, Ov. 2. a raging, swelling; heat, violence: aetatis freta, Lucr. [Fretum, an estuary, seems connected with ferveo, q. v.]

frētus, ūs, m. a strait (archaic form=fretum): angusto fretu, Lucr. In fig. sense, perangusto fretu divisa servitutis ac libertatis iura, Cic. 2. Poet.: the spring, as the period of transition: fretus ipse anni, Lucr.

frētus, a, um, adj. relying or depending upon, trusting to: constr. with Abl., rarely with Dat. With Abl.: virtute et viribus, Pl.: intelligentia vestra, Cic. With Dat. (confined to Livy): multitudo hostium, nulli rei praeterquam numero freta, Liv. [On etym. v. frenum.]

frīco, cul, catum or ctum, i. v. a. [frico] to rub, rub down: lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, Pl.: si prurit frictus ocelli angulus, Juv. (Hence, through low Lat. freq. fricare, It. frotolare: Fr. frotter.)

(1) **frictus**, a, um, Part. [frico].

(2) **frictus**, a, um, Part. [frigo].

frīgē-facto, i. v. a. [frigeo] to make cold, to cool: os, Pl.

frīgēo, 2. v. n. to be cold (opp. to calere): valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis, Cic.: corpusque lavant frigentis et ungunt, i. e. of him cold (in death), Virg. II. Fig.: to be inactive or at a stand-still; to be lifeless, languid, frigid: of things, to flag, droop: quod tibi supra scripsi, Curionem valde frigere, Jam calet, Cael. ap. Cic.: ubi friget (sc. sermo), flags, halts, Ter.

2. to be coldly received, coldly treated; disregarded: friget patronus Antonius, Cic.: prima contio Pompeii frigebat, was coldly received, id. [Cf. Gr. πρύος, πρύω, πρύω, which seem to have lost an orig. init. φ.] (Hence through the barbarous *frigitio*, Fr. *fisson*, *frissonner*.)

frīgesco, frīxi, 3. v. n. incept. [frigeo] to become cold, to be chilled: Lucr.: ubi frigesce pedes manusque intelligit, Tac. II. Fig.: to become inactive, languid, faint: ei Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigesimus, are as flat as can be, Cael. ap.

Cic. 2. to grow cold towards any one: Pers.

frīgida, ae, f. (sc. aqua) [frigidus] cold water (opp. to calida or calda. warm water): frigidam aegro dare, Suet.

frīgīdārīum, ii, n. [id.] the cooling room in a bath: Vitruv.

frīgīdē, adv. inactively, slowly, feebly (v. rare): quae cupiunt, tamen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Cael. ap. Cic. II. flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly: quae sunt dicta frigidius, Quint.

frīgīdē-facto, i. v. a. [frigidus] to make cold, to cool: Pl. (dub.)

frīgīdūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat cold and stiff: puella, Virg. (Hence, through low Lat. *frigidulosus*, Fr. *frileux*.)

frīgīdus, a, um, adj. [frigeo] cold, cool, chill (opp. to calidus): ut calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, Cic.: loca frigidissima, Caes.: frigidus aëra vesper temperat, Virg. Proverb.: aquam frigidam suffundere, to pour cold water over, i. e. to slander, Pl.

2. Esp. of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright: illa (Eurydice) Stygia nabat Jam frigida cymba, Virg.: membra nati, Ov.: frigida mens criminibus, i. e. a guilty conscience making the blood run cold, Juv.: frigidus manat per compita rumor, horrifying, Hor. II. Fig.: without ardour or energy; cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble: nimis lentus in dicendo et paene frigidus, Cic.: accusatoribus frigidissimis utitur, lukewarm, indolent, id.: (Empedocles) ardentem frigidus Aetnam insluit, in cold blood, Hor.: (apes) contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt, not animated by labour, Virg. 2. without force or point; flat, dull, trivial, frigid: cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, Cic.: frigid et accessit joci, dull and far-fetched, Suet. (Hence It. *freddo*, Fr. *froid*.)

frīgo, xi, ctum or xum, 3. v. a. to roast, parch, fry: frictae nuges, Pl.: frictum cicer, Hor. [Cf. Gr. φρύγω.] (Hence It. *friggere*, part. *fritto*, whence Eng. *fritter*; Fr. *frire*.)

frīgus, ōris, n. [on the root, v. frigeo] cold, coldness, coolness (opp. to calor; and disting. from algor, which is cold as felt): ne ipse frigore conficiatur, that he himself may not perish with cold, Cic.: opacum, i. e. the cool shade, Virg.: dissolve frigus, Hor.: frigus amabile, acceptable, grateful coolness, id. In plur. (denoting intensity or prolongation of cold): ut tectis septi frigora caloresque pellamus, Cic.: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, the unusually cold season, Caes. 2. Esp. (poet.): the cold of winter (like calor for summer): lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defuit, Virg. 3. the coldness of death: ast illi solvuntur frigore mem-

bra, id. 4. a cold shudder, produced by fear: *extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra*, id. II. Fig.: coldness in action, inactivity, dulness: *Cael. ap. Cic. (v. frigesco)*. 2. a cold or frigid reception of a person or thing, esp. a discourse; coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavour: *majorum ne quis amicus frigore te feriat, coolness, loss of favour, Hor.*

frigūtio (also *friguttio*), 4. v. n. to stammer, stutter: *quid friguttis?* Pl.

frio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to rub, break, crumble: *glabias terrarum*, Lucr. [Cogn. with Gr. *χρίω*.]

frītilus, i. m. a dice-box: Juv.

frivōlus, a, um, adj. silly, empty, trifling, frivolous; paltry, worthless: *sermo*, Auct. Her.: *auspiciū*, Suet.

2. Subst. *frivola*, orum, n. plu. wretched furniture, paltry things: *inter frivola mea*, Sen. [Acc. to Corssen, from *fri* in *frio*, *frico*, "rubbed down, worn out, shabby."]

frixus, a, um, Part. [*frigo*].

frondātor, ōris, m. [frons] a leaf-stripper, a dresser, pruner of trees, etc.: Virg.: Ov.

frondeo, 2. v. n. [id.] to put forth leaves: *to be in leaf, to become green*: *nunc frondent silvae*, Virg.: *examen ramo frondente pependit*, id.

frondesco, dūl, 3. v. n. incep. [*frondeo*] to become leafy; to put forth leaves, to shoot out: Cic.

frondēus, a, um, adj. [frons] of leaves, covered with leaves, leafy: *nemora*, Virg.: *tecta, leafy coverts, trees in full leaf*, id.: *casa, embowered*, Ov.

frondifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [frons fero] leaf-bearing, leafy (poet.): *nemus*, Lucr.

frondōsus, a, um, adj. [frons] full of leaves, leafy: *vertex collis*, Virg.: *ramus*, Ov.

frons, dis, f. a leafy branch, green bough; foliage: *nigra, sombre foliage*, Hor.: Ov. Plur.: Cic.: *spargit agrestes tibi silva frondes*, Hor. II. Poet. a garland of leaves, leafy chaplet: id. [Etym. unknown.]

frons, frontis, f. the forehead, whether of men or animals: *insignem tenui fronte Lycorida (a small forehead being admired by the ancients)*, Hor. Of animals: *a media fronte unum cornu exsistit*, Caes. 2. the human brow, the countenance (generally), as an index of the mind and feelings: esp. with ref. to care, anxiety, etc.: *solicitam explicare frontem, to smooth an anxious brow*, Hor.: *frontem contrahere, to knit the brows*, Cic.: *ut frontem serias, beat your brow (as a sign of vexation)*, id.: *laeta*, Virg. In plur.: *ei populo grata est tabella, quae frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegit*, Cic.

3. With ref. to modesty or its opposite: *frons urbana, town-bred face*; i. e. assurance, impudence, Hor.: also, *inverecunda*, Quint.: *salva fronte, without blushing*, Juv. 4.

Meton.: *doctarum hederæ præmia frontium, learned (poetic) brows*, Hor.

II. Transf.: the forepart of anything, the front, façade, van, etc. (opp. to *tergum* or *latus*): *copias ante frontem castrorum struit*, Caes.: *aequa fronte ad pugnam procedebat*, Liv.: *dextra fronte prima legio incessit, on the right front*, Tac. Esp. a fronte, adverbially, in front, before (opp. to a *tergo* and a *latere*): *a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus*, Cic.: Caes. 2. the outer end of a book-roll or volume: Ov. 3. In measuring land, breadth or frontage: *mille pedes in fronte, trecentos in agrum*, Hor. III. Fig.: the outside, exterior; external appearance: *utrum fronte an mente, whether only in show or in sincerity*, Cic.: *fronti nulla fides, there is no trusting to outside show*, Juv. [*Fron(t)s*=Gr. *ὀφρὸν*. In *ὀφρὸν* the *o* is prothetic; the rad. part *φρ* is cogn. with Eng. *brow*.] (Hence *lt. fronte*: Fr. *front*, *affronter*.)

frontālia, lum, n. plu. [frons] an ornament for the forehead, frontlet, of horses: Liv.

fronto, ōnis, m. [id.] having a broad forehead: Cic.

fructuārius, a, um, adj. [fructus] pertaining to produce, productive: *agri, for which a portion of the produce is paid*, Cael. ap. Cic.

fructuōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in produce, productive, fruitful; profitable, advantageous: *locus opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus, most productive*, Caes.: *res rustica bene culta et fructuosa*, Cic. 2. Fig.: (vita) *fructuosior hominum generi, a life more productive of good to mankind*, id.

fructus, a, um, Part. [fruo].

fructus, ūs (old Gen. sing. *fructi*, Ter.) [id.] an enjoying, enjoyment: Pl.: *ad animi mei fructum atque lætitiā, for my enjoyment*, Cic.: *fructum oculis ex alicujus casu capere, to feast one's eyes on*, Nep. II. Meton.: the means of enjoyment; proceeds, produce, fruit, profit, income, etc.: *pecuniae, income, interest, profits*, Cic.: *aurum ex fructu metallorum coacervatum, produce, profits*, Liv. 2. Fig.: *fruit, consequence, effect*: *posse liberalitate uti, is est pecuniae fructus maximus*, Cic.: *ex re decerpere fructus*, Hor. (Hence *lt. frutto*; Sp. *fruto*; Fr. *fruit*.)

frūgālis, e, adj. [frux] pertaining to produce: *maturitas*, App. 2. economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal; and in gen. worthy, honest (only in Comp. and Sup.): *colonus parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus*, Cic. (For posit. is used *dat. frugi*, from *frux*; q. v.)

frūgālitās, ātis, f. [frugal] economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality; and in gen. worth, honesty: *ego frugalitatem, id est, modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam iudico*, Cic. Of style: *quadam elo-*

quentiae frugalitate contentos, limited measure, Quint.

frūgāliter, adv. moderately, temperately, thriftily, frugally: *rem sobrie et frugaliter accurare*, Pl.: *parce, frugaliter vivere*, Hor.

fruges, um, v. frux.

frugi, v. frux.

frūgifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [frux fero] fruit-bearing, productive, fertile: Cic.: *nihil frugiferum in agro relictum*, Liv.: *messes*, Ov. 2. Fig.: *hoc illud est præcipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum*, Liv.

frūgiferens, entis, adj. [id.] fruit-bearing, fruitful (for *frugifer*): Lucr.

frūgilēgus, a, um, adj. [frux lego] fruit-gathering: *fornicæ*, Ov.

frūgipārus, a, um, adj. [frux pario] fruit-producing, fruitful: *fetus*, Lucr.

frūltus, a, um, Part. [fruo].

frūmentārius, a, um, adj. [frumentum] pertaining to corn, corn-; in milit. lang. pertaining to provisions: *res, commissariat*, Cic.: *lex, respecting the distribution of grain*, id.: *loca, abounding in corn*, Caes.: *provinciae, id. : navis, a corn ship*, id.

2. Subst.: *frumentarius*, il, m. a corn-dealer: Cic.: Liv.

frūmentātio, ōnis, f. [frumentor] a providing of corn; milit. t. t. a foraging: Caes.: Suet. In plur.: *pabulationes frumentationesque*, Caes.

2. a distribution of corn: Suet.

frūmentātor, ōris, m. [id.] a provider of corn, a forager: Liv.

frūmentor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [frumentum], milit. t. t. to fetch corn, to forage, Liv.

frūmentum, i, n. [contr. from *frugmentum*, from *frug* in *fruges*, cf. *jumentum*]: produce, esp. of the various kinds of cereals; hence, corn, grain: *Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quaerere*, Cic.: *frumenta in agris matura non erant, the crops of grain*, Caes.: *frumentum coemere, to buy up stores of grain*, Liv.: *largitiones frumenti facere instituit, grants of corn*, id. 2. Transf.: *frumenta, the small seeds (properly flowers) of figs*: Plin. (Hence Fr. *froment*.)

fruniscor, frunitus, 3. v. n. dep. [for *frug-ni-scor*, from *frug* in *frux*; v. *fruo*] to enjoy, with Acc. and Abl.: *hinc tu, nisi malum, frunisci nihil potes, ne postules*, Pl.

frunitus, a, um, Part. [fruniscor].

frūor, fructus and frūltus, 3. v. n. dep. lit. to feed oneself with; hence, to enjoy, delight in (disting. from *uti* by carrying in it the idea of pleasure). Constr. with Abl.; less freq. with Acc. or absol. With Abl.: *omnibus in vita commodis una cum his fruuntur*, Caes.: *neque te fruimur et tu nobis cares, enjoy your society*, Cic.: *otio fruor*, id. With Acc.: Ter. Freq. in gerundive: *nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset*, Cic.: *res fruenda*

oculis, Liv. Absol.: di tibi divitias dederunt artemque fruendi, Hor.: Cic.

2. Esp. legal t. t. to have the use and enjoyment of a thing, to have the usufruct: certis fundis patre vivo frui solitum esse, Cic. [For *frugivorus*; cf. *frugivorus*, *fructus*; Goth. *bruk-jan*, mod. Germ. *brauch-en*.]

frustillatim, adv. [*frustillum*] in small pieces: Pl.

frustrā, adv. in a state of deception, in error: jam hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, are deceived, in error, Pl.: frustra habere aliquem, Tac. II. without effect, to no purpose, uselessly, in vain: frustra telum mittere, Caes.: Cic.: postquam alla frustra tentata erant, with no result, Liv.: frustra mortis cupidum, Hor. As exclam.: in vain! id. 2. without reason or cause, groundlessly: frustra ac sine causa, Cic.: ut multi, nec frustra, opinantur, Suet. [On etym., v. *fraus*.]

frustrāmen, inis, n. [*frustror*] deception: Lucr.

frustratio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a deceiving; deception, disappointment, frustration: frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse, a trick for the purpose of setting aside the law, Liv.

frustratus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a deceiving; deception: Pl.

frustror, atus, i. v. dep. (also *Act.* *frustro*, are) [*frustra*] to deceive; disappoint (one's expectations); trick: frustrari quum alios tum etiam me ipsum velim, Cic.: nec Tarquinos spe auxilli frustrabor, disappoint, Liv.: inceptus clamor frustratur blantes, balks their gaping mouths, i.e. the attempt fails them, Virg. Absol.: Cocceus vide ne frustretur, Cic. 2. *Act.*: ego me frustro, Pl.

frustulentus, a, um, adj. [*frustum*] full of small pieces: aqua, i. e. filled with crumbs, Pl.

frustum, i, n. a piece, bit (of food): necesse est ossa objecta cadere frustum ex pulli ore quum pasclitur, Cic.: pars in frusta secant, slices, steaks, Virg. Comicē: frustum pueri, you bit of a boy! Pl. [On etym. v. *fraus*.]

frutex, icis, m. a shrub, bush: frutices inter membra condebant, Lucr.

2. Transf.: as a term of reproach, like caudex, stipes: blockhead: Pl. [Corssen compares Gr. *θρύον*, a rush.]

fruticetum, i, n. [*frutex*] a place full of shrubs or bushes, a thicket: Hor.

fruticor, avi, atum, i. v. n. and *fruticor*, i. v. n. dep. [*id.*] to put forth shoots, to sprout out; to become bushy: excisa est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quam fruticetur, vides, Cic. 2. Poet. of the hair: fruticante pilo, growing bushy, Juv.

fruticōsus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] full of shrubs or bushes, bushy: vimina, Ov.: litora, id.: mare, Plin.

frux, frūgis, and more freq. in the plur. frūges, um, f. [on etym. v. *fruo*] fruits of the earth, produce of the fields; pulse, legumes, and in gen. fruits, produce (but the fruits of trees are usu. designated by *fructus*, and grain by *frumentum*): Cic.: dulcedine frugum maximeque vini voluptate captam, Liv.: flumen opportunum quo ex mediterraneis locis fruges devehantur, id.: simul pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, Hor. Sing.: ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, Cic. II. Fig.: like *fructus*: result, success, value: quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint futurae, id. Poet.: centuriae senlorum agitant expertia frugis, object to what is without good object, Hor.: facere frugem, to act with advantage, Pl. 2. Esp. of moral character: frugi (most prob. a dat. form: lit. for food, fit for food: hence) as an indeclin. adj. useful, fit, proper; worthy, honest; temperate, frugal: frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic.: parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur, Hor. Strengthened with bonae: permodestus ac bonae frugi, Cic. Phr.: ad (bonam) frugem se recipere, to return to virtue, to reform oneself, Cic.

fucatus, a, um, Part. [*fucus*]. II. Adj.: painted, coloured; falsified, counterfeit (opp. to *sincerus*, *verus*, *naturalis*): fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris internoscere, Cic.: naturalis non fucatus nitor, id.

fūco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*fucus*] to colour, paint, dye: alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg.: tabulas colore, Tac. 2. Esp. of cosmetics, to paint, rouge: Ov.

fucosus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] painted, coloured; counterfeit, spurious: merces, fallaces quidem et fucosae, Cic.: ambitiosae fucosaeque amicitiae, showy but insincere, id.

fūcus, i, m. = *φύκος*, sea weed or rock lichen: Plin. II. Meton. red or purple colour: infici vestes scimus admirabili fūco, id.: Hor.: Ov. 2. Esp. rouge: vetulae, quae vitia corporis fūco occultant, Pl. 3. a kind of red glue secreted by bees; bee-glue: i. q. propolis, Virg. III. Fig.: pretence, disguise; deceit, dissimulation: quidam venustatis non fūco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, Cic.: sine fūcis, undisguisedly, Hor.: sine fūco et fallaciis, Cic.

fūcus, i, m. a drone, the male of the honey-bee: Virg.

fue, interj. denoting aversion, foh! fci! Pl.

fūga, ae (old Gen. sing. *fugai*, Lucr.), f. [*v. fugio*] a running away, flight: fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic.: dant sese in fugam milites, take to flight, id.: fugam capere, Caes.: hostes dare in fugam, to put to flight, id.: but, fugam dant nubila caelo, hasten away, Virg.: facere fugam (= *fugare*), to

cause flight, Liv.: but also to take to flight, to flee, Sall.: capessere fugam, Liv. Poet. in plur.: celeres fugae, Hor. 2. Esp. flight from one's native land; expatriation, exile, banishment (v. *exsiliū*): sibi exsiliū et fugam deprecari, Cic.: dura fugae mala, the hardships of exile, Hor. In plur.: quoties fugas et caedes jussit princeps, Tac. 3. In gen. a flying; swift course or motion, speed (poet.): expectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes, a swift voyage, Virg.: fuga temporum, flight, Hor.

II. Fig.: a fleeing from, avoiding; disinclination, aversion: with obj. gen.: laborum et dolorum, Cic.: culpae, Hor.: quorum plis secunda datur fuga, a happy escape from, id.

fūgaciter, adv. in fleeing (only comp. in use): fugacius bellum gerere, (of one whose only strategy is running away), Liv.

fūgax, ācis, adj. [*fugio*] apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet: caprea, Virg.: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor.: equi, id.: Pholoē, coy, id. Comp.: ventis volucrique fugacior aura, Ov. Sup.: ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis, Liv. II. Fig.: fleeting, transitory: haec omnia contemne: brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic.: fugaces labuntur anni, Hor. 2. With Gen.: fleeing from, shunning, avoiding: sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov.

fūgiens, entis, Part. [*id.*] II. Adj.: fleeing; fleeting, vanishing: vinum, growing flat, rapid, Cic. With gen. of obj.: fugiens laboris, averse to labour, indolent, Caes.

fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, i. v. n. and a. to flee or fly, to take flight, run away. Neutr.: ex ipsa caede, to flee, escape: Caes. Proverb.: ita fugias ne praeter casam: v. casa. 2. Transf. to pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away: tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, Virg.: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina, Hor.: fugit retro levis juvenas, flees away, id.

3. Esp. to vanish, disappear; pass away, perish: fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg.: annus, Hor.: memoriane fugerit in annalibus digerendis, Liv.

4. Fig.: to have an aversion to: omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam, Cic. B. Act.: to flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun: concilla conventusque hominum, Caes.: Liv. Esp. to leave one's country; to be exiled from: nos patriam fugimus, Virg.: Hor. 2. Meton.: to succeed in shunning, to escape = *effugio*: insidiatorem, id.: cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, id. II. Fig.: conspectum multitudinis, Caes.: superblam arrogantiamque magno opere fugiamus, eschew with all our might, Cic. In pass.: quod si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda est, must needs be shunned, id. 2. Poet. like Gr. *φύγειν* with *Infin.*: to avoid doing,

forbear, beware: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor.: Virg. 3. Meton. *to escape*: tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, it eludes the sight, is invisible, Cic. Esp. with Acc. of person; *to escape one's notice*; not to be known to, etc.: hominem amentem hoc fugit, id.: quem res nulla fugeret, whom nothing escaped, who observed or knew everything, id. With Infinitive or clause as subject: de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, id. (Cf. Skr. bhug, flectere; Gr. φεύγω, φεύγει; Goth. biugan, mod. Germ. biegen, to bend.) (Hence It. fuggire; Sp. huir; Fr. fuir.)

fugitans, antis, Part. [fugito]. II. Adj.: *fleeing, avoiding*: with Gen.: fugitans litium, Ter.

fugitivus, a, um, adj. [fugio] *fleeing away, fugitive*: canis, Pl. With prep.: a domino, Cic. II. More freq. subst.: a runaway slave: vivebat cum fugitivis, cum facinorosis, cum barbaris, Cic.: ea res per fugitivos nuntiatur, runaway soldiers, deserters, Caes. As a vituperative term: fur, fugitive, fraus populi, Pl.

fugito, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. freq. [id.] *to be in the habit of running away; to flee hastily*. Neutr.: Ter.

II. Act.: *to flee, avoid, shun*: herum, Pl.: quaestionem, Cic. Poet. with Infinitive: to omit or forbear: Ter.: Lucr.

fugitor, oris, m. [id.] *one who flees*: Pl.

fugo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to cause to flee, put to flight, drive or chase away; to rout, discomfit*: homines inermes, Cic.: fugato omni equitatu, Caes.: exercitum fundit fugatque, Liv.: nisi me mea Musa fugasset, sent me into exile, Ov.: Hor.

fulcimen, inis, n. [fulcio] *a prop, support, pillar*: Ov.

fulcio, fulsi, fultum, 4. v. a. *to prop up, to stay, support*: Atlas, caelum qui vertice fulcit, Virg.: illum balbutit Scaurum pravus fultum male talis, supported on; hobbling on, Hor. 2. Meton.: *to make strong or fast; to fasten, secure, support, strengthen*: fultosque emunit obice postes, fastened, guarded, Virg.: apposita janua fulta sera, Ov. II. Fig.: *to support, sustain, uphold*: Imperium, Cic.: qui fulcire putatur porticum Stolorum, to be a main-stay of, id.: his fultis societatis atque amicitias, Liv. [Prob. cogn. with furca, i. taking the place of r.]

fulcrum, i, n. [fulcio] *the post, or foot of a couch, a bed-post*: Virg. 2. Meton.: *a couch, bed*: Juv.

fulgens, entis, Part. [fulgeo]. II. Adj.: *shining, glittering*. Fig.: illustrious: Messala fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell.

fulgeo, fulsi (acc. to the 3rd conj.): fulgit, Lucr.: fulgere, Virg. 2. v. n. *to lighten (to flash, like lightning; disting. from lucere, to emit light; and micare, to gleam or sparkle, like a*

star): si fulserit, si tonuerit, Cic.: fulsere ignes et aether, Virg. 2. Fig.: fulgere, tonare, permiscere Graeciam (of the eloquence of Pericles), Cic.

II. In gen. *to flash, glitter, shine*: unguentis, purpura, id.: micantes fulsere gladii, Liv.: fulgentes Cyclades (on account of their white marble), Hor. 2. Fig.: *to shine, to be distinguished*: honoribus, id.: sacerdotio, Tac. [On etym. v. flagro.]

fulgidus, a, um, adj. [fulgeo] *flash-ing, glittering, shining*: Lucr.

fulgo, v. fulgeo.

fulgor, oris, m. [fulgeo] *lightning* (mostly poet. for fulgur): fulgorem quoque cernimus ante quam tonitruum accipimus, Lucr. In plur.: Cic. II. Transf. *flash, glitter, brightness, splendour*: vestis, Ov.: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem, cogitat, Hor. In plur.: quom stupet insans acies fulgoribus, *glittering utensils, plate*, id. 2. Meton.: *a bright star*: salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, Cic. 3. Fig.: *brightness, splendour; glory, renown*: nominis et famae, Ov.

fulgur, oris, n. [id.] *lightning* (disting. from fulmen, a thunderbolt): de fulgure vi dubitare, Cic.: tonitruum et fulgure terruit orbem, Ov. II. Transf. for fulmen, a thunderbolt: feriunt summos fulgura montes, Hor.

2. Esp. in phr. *condere fulgur, to bury a thing struck by lightning*: aliquis senior qui publica fulgura conlitt, Juv. 3. For fulgor, *brightness, splendour* (poet. and rare): solis, Lucr. (Hence Fr. foudre.)

fulgurālis, e, adj. [fulgur] *relating to lightning*: libri, treating of lightnings (in augural sense), Cic.

fulgurator, oris, m. [id.] *a priest who interprets and propitiates lightning*: Cic.

fulgūrio, i, i, itum, 4. a. [id.] *to strike with lightning* (only in perf. part. pass.): fulguritae arbores, Pl.

fulgūro, i, v. n. [id.] *to lighten*: usu. imperz., it lightens: Sen.: Plin.: in earlier lang. with subj. Jupiter: Jove tonante, fulgurante, comitia populi habere nefas, Cic. 2. Fig.: of oratory: fulgurat vis eloquentiae, Plin.

fulica, ae (also fulix, icis, Cic. poet.), f. *the common coot, a water-fowl*: Plin.: Virg.

fuligo, inis, f. *soot*: Cic.: Juv. 2. Prob. also lampblack, i. e. a soot of oil and grease, used as a paint: Cic.

3. Transf. *black paint* = stibium, Juv. [Perh. connected with the root of fu-mus.]

fulix, icis, v. fulica.

fullo, oris, m. a. *fuller, cloth-fuller*: Pl.: Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 184.) (Hence Sp. hollar; Fr. fauler, "to press," or "tread down.")

fullonica, ae, f. [fullo] (sc. ars) *the fuller's craft; fulling*: si non didicisti fulloniam, Pl.

fulmen, inis, n. [for fulgmen, from

fulgeo] *lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt* (disting. from fulgur, the flash): Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagavit, Cic.: fulmine percussus, id.: caducum, Hor. II. Fig.: *any overwhelming stroke, destructive power, crushing calamity*: fulmina fortunae contemnere, Cic.: duo fulmina meum domum per hos dies perculerunt, Liv. Poet.: fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri, a force like lightning, Ov.: duo fulmina belli Scipiadum, two thunderbolts of war, Virg.

fulmenta, ae, f. [for fulcimenta, from fulcio] *a prop, support of a building*: Cato. 2. *Of the heel of a shoe*: Pl.

fulmineus, a, um, adj. [fulmen] *pertaining to lightning* (poet.): ignis, Lucr.: ictus, Hor. II. Fig.: *destructive, murderous, killing*: fulmineus Mnestheus, Virg.: dentes, tusks that pierce like lightning, Phaedr.

fulmino, i, v. n. [id.] *to lighten; to hurl lightning* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aut Boreae de parte truci quom fulminat, Virg.: fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor. Fig.: Caesar dum magnus ad altum fulminat Euphratem bello, carries the thunder of war, Virg.

fultura, ae, f. [fulcio] *a prop, stay, support*: Col. Fig.: accedit stomacho fultura rienti, Hor.

fultus, a, um, Part. [fulcio].

fulvus, a, um, adj. *deep or reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny*: corpora fulva leonum, Lucr.: tegmen lupae, Virg.: vitulus, Hor. [For fulg-vus, fr. root of fulg-eo; cf. αἰθωρ, αἰθωφ.]

fumens, a, um, adj. [fumus] *full of smoke, smoky, smoking*: lumina taedis, Virg.

fumidus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of smoke, smoky, smoking*: piceum fert fumida lumen taeda, Virg.: altaria, Ov.

fumifer, era, erum, adj. [fumus fero] *producing smoke; smoking, steaming*: ignes, Virg.

fumifico, i, v. n. [fumus facio] *to cause smoke; to burn incense*: Pl.

fumificus, a, um, adj. [id.] *causing smoke; smoking, steaming* (poet.): mugitus (tsurorum), Ov.

fūmo, i, v. n. [fumus] *to smoke, steam, reek, fume*: recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, sends up a steam, Cic.: fumantes pulvere campos, wrapt in a steam or cloud of dust, Virg.: jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, are smoking (with fires for the preparation of food), i. e. evening approaches, id. (Hence Fr. fumer.)

fūmosus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of smoke, smoking, smoky; smoked*: imagines, Cic.: magistri equitum, Juv.: perna, smoke-dried, Hor.

fūmus, i, m. *smoke; steam, vapour*: Cic.: tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, Caes.: fumum et opes strepitumque Romae, Hor. 2. Fig.:

as an image of destruction: ubi omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had reduced to smoke and ashes, i. e. had dissipated, squandered*, id. [*Fumus* is cogn. with Skr. *dhūma-s*, "smoke," from root *dhū* (= Gr. *thū* in *thū-ω*, *thū-vω*). "to agitate itself, move violently," and with Gr. *thū-os*; Goth. *daun-s*, odour, O. H. G. *toum*, vapour, smoke. V. also *suffio*.] (Hence It. *fumo*, Sp. *humo*.)

fūnāle, is, v. *funalis*, no. 11.

fūnālis, e, adj. [*funis*] consisting of or attached to a rope or cord: *equus*, an extra horse, not yoked to a chariot, but attached to it at the side of the others by a rope or trace, a trace-horse, Suet.

II. Subst.: *funale*, is, n. a cord or thong of a sling: *funda media duo funalia imparia habebat*, Liv. 2. a waxed cord; a wax-torch: Cic.: *lucida*, Hor. 3. Transf. a chandelier, *candelabrum*: Ov.

fūnambūlus, i, m. [*funis ambulo*] a rope-dancer: Ter.

functio, ōnis, f. [*fungor*] a performing, executing, discharging; a performance, execution: with both obj. and subj. Gen.: *labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, performance of work on the part of mind or body*, Cic.

functus, a, um, Part. [*fungor*].

funda, ae, f. a sling: Caes.: Liv.

II. Transf.: a casting-net, drag-net: Virg. [*Funda* appears to be radically the same with Gr. *σφενδόνη*.] (Hence It. *fionda*; Sp. *honda*; Fr. *fronde*.)

fundāmen, inis, n. [*fundo*, 2] a foundation (poet. for *fundamentum*, mostly in plur.): *ponere fundamina*, Virg.: *Sticulae terrae*, Ov.

fundāmentum, i, n. [*id.*] a foundation, ground-work, basis (mostly in plur.). Sing.: *quin cum fundamento (aedes) perierint*, Pl. Plur.: *agere fundamenta, to lay the foundations*, Cic.: *prima fundamenta urbi jacere*, Liv.: *aream ad aedem occupat fundamentis, basement-works*, id. II. Fig. Sing.: *pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum*, Cic. Plur.: *libertatis*, id.

fundātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a founder (rare): *urbis*, Virg.

fundīto, i, v. a. freq. [*funda*] to sling at, Pl. 2. Fig.: *appy. as if frequent. of fundo* (1): *tantilla tanta verba fundit, pours forth*, id.

fundītor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a slinger: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 124.)

funditus, adv. [*fundus*] from the very bottom, from the foundations: *monumentum funditus delere*, Cic.: *perire*, Hor. 2. Fig.: *utterly, totally, completely: justitiam funditus tollere, completely to overthrow*, Cic.: *abolitae leges et versae funditus*, Tac. II. at the bottom, below (rare): *subsedit funditus, ut faex*, Lucr.

(1) **fundo**, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour, pour out, spill, shed: *sanguinem*

e patera, Cic.: *vina patera in aras*, Ov.: *lacrimas*, Virg. Reflect.: *ingentibus procellis fusus imber, pouring down*, Liv. 2. Of metals: to melt: *aes*, Plin. Of the work of the metal-founder or artist: *quid fūsum durius esset, inelegantly cast in metal*, Hor.

II. Transf. of things non-fluid: to pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl: *desectam segetem corbibus fudere in Tiberim*, Liv.: *quas (maculas) incuria fudit, has scattered*, Hor. Reflect.: *ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, spread out, run too wild*, Cic. 2. Esp. to bring forth, bear, produce in abundance: *terra, quae (fruges) cum maxima largitate fundit, id.: fudit equum tellus, gave forth*, Virg. 3. to throw or cast to the ground, to prostrate: (*victi hostes*) *de jugis, quae ceperant, funduntur*, Liv.: Virg. Esp. milit. t. f. to overthrow, vanquish, rout: *hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit*, Cic.: Caes.: (*exercitum*) *fusum persequitur*, Liv.

III. Fig. to pour out or forth: to spread out, extend, display: *multo vitam cum sanguine fudit*, Virg.: *tum se latius fundet orator, will give himself more scope, display himself*, Cic. 2. Esp. of speech: to pour forth, utter: *e quibus elici vocem et fundi videmus, id.: quid obseratis auribus fundis preces?* Hor. [The stem is *fud*, an augmentation of the root *fu* (v. *futo*), from orig. *ghu*. Cf. Gr. *χρῆω*, and Goth. *giutan* (mod. Germ. *giessen*).] (Hence Fr. *fondre*.)

(2) **fundo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*fundus*] to lay the bottom, keel, foundation, etc.: to found (disting. from *condo*, by conveying the additional notion of stability or strength): *dum mea puppis erat valida fundata carina*, Ov.: *Erycinio in vertice sedes fundatur Veneri Idaliae, is founded*, Virg. 2. to fasten, secure, make firm: *dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, id.* II. Fig.: to found, establish, particularly in perf. part: *illud vero maxime nostrum fundavit imperium*, Cic.: *qui legibus urbem fundavit*, Virg.: *nitidis fundata pecunia villis, laid out*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *fonder*.)

fundus, i, m., the bottom of any thing: *armarii fundum exseculit, the bottom of the chest*, Cic.: (*Aetna*) *fundo exaestuato imo*, Virg. Proverb.: *largitio fundum non habet, there is no limit to giving*, Cic. 2. Esp. a piece of land, farm, estate: *cul nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire?* id.: *domus et fundus, mansion (in town) and estate*, Hor. II. Fig.: *fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo, from the very foundation*, Virg. 2. Legal t. t.: *that has the principal part in approving, deciding, or sanctioning any thing* = *auctor*: *negat ex foederato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire*, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *πυθ-μην* (for *φυσ-μην*); O. H. G. *bodam*; mod.

Germ. *boden*; Eng. *bottom*. It is not certain that the *fundus* in II. 2. is the same word.] (Hence Fr. *fond*, *fonds*.)

fūnēbris, e, adj. [*funus*] pertaining to a funeral, funereal: *epulum*, Cic.: *cupressi*, Hor. 2. Meton.: *deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel*: *sacra, i. e. human offerings*, Ov.: *bellum*, Hor.

fūnēreus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] pertaining to a funeral, funeral- (poet. for *funēbris*): *faces, funeral torches*, Virg. 2. Meton.: *deadly, destructive, fatal*: *torris*, Ov.

fūnēro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*id.*] to bury with funeral rites, to inter: Suet.: Plin. 2. Meton.: to kill, destroy (in Perf. Part.): *prope funeratus arboris ictu*, Hor.

fūnesto, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*funestus*] to pollute or contaminate with blood; to dishonour: *aras ac templa humanis hostiis*, Cic.: *gentem*, Juv.

fūnestus, a, um, adj. [*funus*]. Act.: *causing death or destruction; deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous*: *ad ejus funestam securim servati*, Cic.: *arma*, Ov.: *taeda*, Virg. Comp.: *funestior dies*, Cic. With Dat.: *o diem illum funestum senatui bonisque omnibus!* id. II. Neutr.: *filled with misfortune or grief; mournful, ominous, etc.*: *familia, in mourning*, Cic.: *annales velut funesti, full of sad events*, Liv.: *utque manus funestas arceat aris, blood-stained*, Ov.

fungīnus, a, um, adj. [*fungus*] of a mushroom: Pl.

fungor, functus, 3. v. dep. to discharge, perform, execute, do, etc.: constr. with Abl., rarely with Acc. or absol. With Abl.: *officio*, Cic.: *quum functus officio sit*, Liv.: *sacris*, Hor.: *laboribus, id.: fungar vice cotis, perform the office of, id.: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), who had enjoyed, lived through, id.: dapibus, to take food*, Ov. With Acc.: in Pl. and Ter. the usual constr. In the gerundive: *muneris fungendi gratia*, Cic.: *spes facta militiae fungendae potioribus ducibus*, Liv. Absol. (v. rare): *facere et fungi sine corpore nulla potest res, to be acted upon*, Lucr.

II. Esp. to contribute, pay: *duplici numero militum, Vell.: quum co sumptu res publica fungatur*, Tac. [Ety. unknown.]

fungōsus, a, um, adj. [*fungus*] full of holes, spongy, fungous: Plin.

fungus, i, m. [Latinized from Gr. *σπόγγος, σπόγγος*] a mushroom, fungus (of which Pliny mentions various kinds): Hor. Transf.: a dolt: Pl.

2. a mushroom-like formation on the wick of a candle or lamp burning: a clot: Virg.

fūnicūlus, i, m. dim. [*funis*] a slender rope, a cord: Cic.

fūnis, is, m. (sem., Lucr.), a rope, line, cord: Caes.: Virg. 2. Proverb.: *funem ducere or sequi, to lead or follow the rope, i. e. to com-*

mand or serve: tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem, Hor.: funem reducere, to pull back the rope, i. e. to change one's mind, Pers. [Ety. uncertain.]

fūnus, ōris, n. a burial, funeral: Cic.: collegae funus, quanto tum potuit apparatu, fecit, Liv.: funus imagines ducant triumphales tuum, head the procession, Hor.: sub ipsum funus, at the very brink of the grave, id. In plur.: tristia, id. II. Meton.: a dead body, corpse (poet.): lacerum, Virg. 2. death, esp. violent death, murder (mostly poet.): extinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Daphnin flebant, id. In plur.: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor.

III. Fig.: destruction, ruin, fall: Cic.: dum regina funus imperio parabat, Hor. Of persons: Gabinium et Pisonem, duo rei publicae portenta ac paene funera, fatal curses, Cic. [Prob. orig. "sacrifice" or "purification;" cf. Gr. θύμα, θύος, sub-fi-o, and v. fumus.]

fuo, v. sum.

fūr, fūris, comm. a thief: Cic.: in wider sense, M. Carbo, fur magnus, e Sicilia, i. e. an extortioner, id. Fem.: fures estis ambae, Pl. As a term of vituperation towards slaves: thief, rascal, rogue, knave: tun' trium literarum homo (i. e. f, u, r) me vituperas? fur, etiam fur trifurcifer, id. [Cf. Gr. φῶρ, from common root of Gr. φέρω and Lat. fero.]

fūrāciter, adv. thievishly (only sup.): Cic.

fūrax, ācis, adj. [fūr] given to stealing, light-fingered, thievish: servus, Cic.

furca, ae, f. a two-pronged fork: bicornis, Virg. Proverb.: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, drive nature out with a pitch-fork, she will keep coming back again, i. e. natural disposition cannot be entirely changed, Hor. II. Transf.: a fork-shaped prop, pole, or stake: for supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv.: for the gable of a house, Ov. 2. an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (V or II), which was placed on a culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends: sub furca vinctus, Liv. Hence poet. to designate the worst condition of slavery: ibi sub furcam prudens, Hor. 3. a narrow pass or defile: Furcae Caudinae (usu. furculae, q. v.), Val. Max.: Lucan. [Prob. cogn. with fur-mus and ful-cio.] (Hence Sp. horca; Fr. fourche; also It. forcone; Sp. hurgon; Fr. fourgon.)

furcifer, ōri, m. [furca fero] bearing the furca; as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, gallows-rogue, hang-dog, rascal: Cic.: Hor. 2. As term of reproach, applied to free persons: id tu tibi, furcifer, sumes, Cic.

furcilla, ae, f. dim. [furca] a little fork: quoniam furcilla extrudimur, Brundisium cogito, Cic.

furcillo, i. v. a. [furcilla] to support. Fig.: tu inventus vero, meam qui furcillas fidem! Pl.

furcula, ae, f. dim. [furca] a forked prop to support a wall when undermined: suspensio furculis ab hostibus muro, Liv. II. Furculae Caudinae, a double fork-shaped defile near Caudium where the Roman army was hemmed in by the Samnites; the Caudine Forks: id.

fūreter, adv. furiously: irasci, Cic.

furfur, ōris, m. bran: qui alunt furfure sues, Pl. In pl. furfures: Pl.: Varr. 2. Transf.: scurf or scales on the skin, head, etc.: foedo cutis furfure, Plin.

furia, ae, v. furiae.

fūriāe, arum (rarely sing.), f. plu. [furo] violent passion, rage, madness, fury (as an appellative, only poet. for furor or rabies): in furias agitantur equae, ardent desire, Ov.: ergo omnis furis surrexit Etruria Iustis, just wrath, Virg. II. Esp. avenging, or tormenting spirits (from the three avenging goddesses, or furies, Allecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone): Plur.: eos ad luendas rei publicae poenas furiae quaedam incitaverunt, Cic.: his muliebribus instinctus furis, urged on by this fury of a woman, Liv. Sing.: illa furia ac pestis patriae, Cic.: hunc juvenem tanquam furiam facemque hujus belli odi ac detestor, Liv.

fūriālis, e, adj. [fur] furious, raging, dreadful, fearful: caput Cerberi, Hor.: arma, i. e. of the Bacchantes, Ov.: furialis illa vox nefaris stupris effeminata, Cic. 2. Act. making mad, infuriating (poet. and rare): haec me irrevitit veste furiali inscium, id. poet.

fūriāliter, adv. furiously, madly, frantically: furialiter odit, Ov.

furibundus, a, um, adj. [furo] raging, mad, furious: homo furibundus ac perditus, Cic.: tum ille furibundus, in a towering passion, Sall.: cum semel accepit solem furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor. II. filled with prophetic enthusiasm; inspired: praedictiones, Cic.

fūrinus, a, um, adj. [fur] pertaining to thieves: Pl.

fūrio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [furiae] to madden, enrage, infuriate (poet.): furiosa mens, Virg.: Hor.

fūriōsē, adv. furiously, madly: facere, Cic.

fūriōsus, a, um, adj. [fur] full of madness or rage; mad, raging, furious (v. demens): non est scriptum: si insanus, sed: si furiosus escit, Cic.: mulier jam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, id. Of things: tibia, inciting to frenzy, maddening, Ov.: vota, id. Comp.: quanto hoc furiosius atque majus peccatum est, more insane, Hor. Sup.: contiones furiosissimae Publii, Cic.

furnaria, ae, f. [furnus] the trade of a baker: furnariam exercere, Suet.

furnus (fornus), i, m. an oven: in furnum calidum condito, Pl.: Hor. [For-nus is from the same root with formus, q. v.]

fūro, ōi, j. v. n. to rage, rave; to be out of one's mind, distracted, mad, furious: quo genere Orestem furere dicimus, Cic.: primum inquiram, quid sit furere, Hor.: cum magno blateras clamore furisque, storm, rage, id. With Acc. and Infin.: (Clodius) furebat, se contumaciter vexatum, stormed and said that . . . , Cic. With cogn. Acc. (poet.): hunc sine me furere ante furorem, Virg. II. Of things (poet.): furit mugitibus aether concussus, id.: flamma in Aetna, Hor.: furit ardor edendi, Ov. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. πορ-φύρ-ω and φέρω.]

fūrōr, atus, i. v. a. dep. (supin. furatum, Pl.) [fur] to steal, purloin, pilfer: aliquid, Cic. Absol.: ad furandum venire, Pl. Poet.: pone caput fessosque oculos furare labori, steal thine eyes from toil, Virg.

fūrōr, ōris, m. [furo] a raging, raving; rage, madness, fury (passionate rage: disting. from ira, which denotes anger in most gen. sense; from rabies, which is rage in its highest intensity and vehemence; and from saevitia, which is savage, cruel rage; ferocity): furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes.: aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caeca bacchantis, Cic.: of excitement respecting public affairs: Liv.: of the fierce passion of love: Virg.: also in plur.: Hor. Of the inspired frenzy of prophets and poets (= Gr. μανία): ea (praesagitia) si exarsit acrius, furor appellatur, Cic.: negat sine furore Democritus quemquam poetam magnum esse posse, id. In plur.: fatidicos concepit mente furores, Ov. With Infin.: quis furor est, census corpore ferre suo? what folly, id.

furti lēus, a, um, adj. [furtum facio] that commits theft, thievish: Pl.

furtim, adv. [fūr] by stealth, secretly, clandestinely, privily: Cic.: Hor.: furtim magis quam bello, by stealthy incursions, Tac.

furtivē, adv. stealthily, secretly, furtively (rare): clam furtive aliquid accipere, Pl.: data munera, Ov.

furtivus, a, um, adj. [furtum] stolen, purloined, pilfered: virgines, kidnapped, Pl.: lana, Hor. 2. In gen. secret, hidden, concealed, furtive: iter, Cic.: amor, Virg.: nox, favourable to secrecy, Ov.

furtum, i, n. [fur] theft, robbery (sometimes opp. to rapina, which is robbery with violence): Cic.: in furto comprehensus, Caes.: Hor. II. Meton.: in pl. only; stolen goods, quae (furta) sine portorio Syracusis erant exportata, Cic. 2. a secret action; crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem: haud furto mellor, sed fortibus armis, Virg. In plur.: id.: furtis incautum decipit hostem, Ov.

3. Esp. *stolen or secret love, intrigue*: Martis dolos et dulcia furta, Virg.: Ov.

fūrucūlus, i. m. dim. [id.] a petty thief, pilferer: olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax, Cic.

fūrvus, a, um, adj. dark, dusky, gloomy, swarthy, black: ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris, Ov.: furvae regna Proserpinae, Hor. [Cogn. with Skr. *ba-bhru-s*, red-brown; Gr. *φου-ρη* (a toad, so called from its colour; cf. *rubeta*); and O. H. G. *brūn*, Eng. *brown*.]

fūscina, ae, f. a three pronged spear, a trident. Cic.: as an attribute of Neptune: Suet.

fusco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fuscus] to make dark, swarthy, dusky; to blacken, darken (poet.): fuscentur corpora campo, Ov.

fūsus, a, um, adj. dark, swarthy, dusky; purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic.: Andromede, Ov.: Hydaspes, Hor.

2. Transf.: of the voice: indistinct, husky, hoarse (opp. to candidus): vocis genera permulta: candidum (al. canorum), fuscum; leve, asperum; grave, acutum, Cic. [Appy. for *furscus*, from root of *furvus*; *r* is similarly lost before *s* in *susum* for *sursum*.]

fūsō, adv. spread out, extended: Quint. 2. copiously; at length, diffusely (opp. to breviter): quae fūse olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatum distincteque dicuntur, Cic. Comp.: haec uberius disputantur et fūsius, id.

fūsilis, e, adj. [fundo] molten, fluid, liquid (rare): ferventes fusilli ex argilla glanles, bullets of softened clay, Caes.: aurum, Ov.

fūsio, ōnis, f. [id.] a pouring out (rare): (Chrysippus) ipsum mundum deum dicit esse et ejus animi fusionem universam, diffusionem, Cic. (Hence Fr. *fusion*.)

fustis, is (Abl. regularly *fusti*; fuste, Hor.), m. a knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff (cf. *baculum*): severae matris ad arbitrium recisos fustes, sticks, faggots, Hor.: unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, id. Esp. for *cudgelling*: male mulcati clavis ac fustibus, Cic. And for *beating to death* as a military punishment: decimum quemque fusti necat, Tac. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. dim. *fuscello*; Fr. *fût*.)

fustitūdinus, a, um, adj. [fustis tundo] cudgel-banging, a comic word: apud fustitudinas insulas, i. e. ergastula, Pl.

fustūarium, ii, n. [fustis] a cudgelling to death, a military punishment: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 191).

fūsus, a, um, Part. [fundo]. II. Adj.: spread out, extended; broad, large; copious, diffuse: aer tum fūsus et extenuatus, expanded, Cic.: toga fūsa (opp. to restricta), wide, full, Suet.: Gallorum fūsa et candida cor-

pora, full, fleshy, Liv. 2. Fig.: copious, diffuse; free: genus sermonis non liquidum, non fūsum ac profluens, Cic.: Quint.

fūsus, i, m. a spindle: Virg.: Ov. [For *fund-tus*, related to Gr. *σφόνδ-υλος* as *funda* to *σφενδόνη*.]

fūtātum, adv. [futo] abundantly, frequently: Pl.

fūtīle (prob. better, *futlle*), adv. in vain, idly, uselessly: Pl.

fūtīlis (prob. better, *futllis*), e, adj. that easily pours out: hence in gen. that cannot contain (rare): canes, Phaedr.: glacies, brittle, Virg. 2. Fig.: that cannot be depended upon; vain, worthless, futile: irrideamus haruspices: vanos, futiles esse dicamus, Cic. [If *futl-*, for *fud-tilis*, from root of *fundo*; if *fut-*, from the unaugmented root *fu*, v. *fundo*, and cf. *futo*.]

fūtīlitas (futll-), ātis, f. [futllis] worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility: Cic.

futo, i. v. a. = arguo, Fest. s. v. Hence *confuto*. [The rad. notion is that of pouring, cf. *fundo*, to rout, and *confundo*. For etym. v. *fundo*.]

fūtūrus, a, um, Part. [sum].

fūvi, v. sum, ad init.

G, indecl. n., or, *litera subaud.*, f. the seventh letter of the Roman alphabet. C, not G, at first represented the guttural media in Latin (vide C); the pronunciation of C subsequently underwent a change by which it became identical with that of K; and the new symbol G was introduced. The earliest inscription in which it is found is the epitaph of Scipio Barbatus, which is not later than v.c. 520.

2. As an initial, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into consonantal combination with *l* and *r* only; hence in roots which originally began with *gn*, the *g* was dropped in the classical period; thus *gnascor*, *gnatus*, *gnosco*, *gnomen*, became *nascor*, *natus*, *nosco*, *nomen*; but in compounds the *g* often reappears, as in *cognatus*, *ignosco*, *agnomen*.

3. With *s*, *g* combines to form *x*: e. g. the stem *reg-* has *nom. sing. rex*; *sogreg-*, *grex*, etc. Similarly in the perfect tenses of verbs, as *rego*, *rexi*. But sometimes the *g* disappears between two consonants, as in *mulgeo*, *mulsi*.

II. Latin *g* usually corresponds to orig. Indo-European *g*, and therefore to Greek *γ*, as in Lat. *genus*, Gr. *γένος*; Lat. *ager*, Gr. *ἀγρός*. Orig. *gh* (Gr. *χ*) is also represented in Latin by *g* when not initial, as in Lat. *anguis*, Gr. *ἐχίς*; Lat. *unguis*, Gr. *ὄνυχ-*; Lat. *ligurio*, Gr. *λεῖχ-ω*. Initial *g* from *gh* appears not to be found in Latin except where the *g* is followed by *r*, as in *grando*, Gr. *χάλαξα*; *gratus*, Gr. *χαίρω*. In a

few words Latin *g* has arisen by weakening from orig. *k*; as in *digitus*, Gr. *δάκτυλος*; *viginti*, Gr. *ἑκατὶ* (Att. *εἰκοσι*). III. According to Grimm's law, Latin *g*, from Indo-European *g*, corresponds to *k* in Gothic and to *ch* in Old High German; thus we have Lat. *genus* beside Goth. *kuni*, Eng. *kin*, O. H. G. *chind*. But Lat. *g*, from orig. *gh*, corresponds to Goth. *g* and O. H. G. *k*; thus Goth. *gairan*, to desire, and O. H. G. *kiri*, desire, are cogn. with *gratus*.

IV. *G* before *a*, *o*, *u*, remains unchanged in French; before *e* and *i* it sometimes becomes *s* or *c*; thus Lat. *fragea* (from *fragum*) Fr. *fraise*; Lat. *gingiva*, Fr. *gencive*. It becomes *j* in *jaune* from Lat. *galbinus*, and *jumeau* from Lat. *gemellus*. It is sometimes omitted in French between vowels, as in *nier* from Lat. *negare*; *trente* from Lat. *triginta*; *aout* from Lat. *augustus*. In Spanish, initial *g* sometimes becomes *h*, as in *hermano* from Lat. *germanus*; *helar* from Lat. *gelare*.

gaesum, i, n. [an Iberian word] a long heavy javelin of the Gauls, Gr. *γαῖσος* or *γαῖσων*: Caes.: Liv.: Virg.

galba, ae, f. [a Gallic word] a small worm, the ash-borer, or the larva of the ash-spinner: Suet. II. In Gallic = *praepinguis*, fat paunch, big belly: id.

galbanēus, a, um, adj. [galbanum] of galbanum: odores, Virg.

galbanum, i, n. [χαλβανή] galbanum, the resinous sap of a Syrian plant: Plin.: Suet.

galbanus (or *galbinus*), a, um, adj. [galbus] greenish-yellow, yellowish, Juv. II. Transf.: effeminate: mores, Mart.: n. pl. as subs. *galbana* (sc. *vestimenta*), pale-green clothing (as mark of effeminacy), Juv. (Hence Fr. *jaune*.)

galbēum, i, n. or *galbēus* (anciently written *calbeus*), i, m. a kind of arm-band, fillet (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes): Suet.

galbinus, a, um, v. *galbanus*.

galbus, a, um, adj. = *χλωρός*, Gloss. [Cf. Lat. *gil-vus*; A.-S. (but without usual letter-change) *geolo*, Eng. *yellow*.]

gālēa, ae, f. a helmet (usually of leather), morion (the cassis was made of metal): vix uni alterive cassis aut galeae, Tac.: ad galeas induendas tempus defuit, Caes. Also, of a brazen helmet: galeae aeneae, Cic.: aerea, Virg.

II. *venatoria*, a hunting-cap, Nep. [Etym. uncertain.]

gālēo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [galea] to cover with a helmet (v. rare, except in *p. part.*): galeatae Minervae, Cic. Subst. *galeatus*, i, m. a helmed warrior: Juv.

gālērīcūlum, i, n. dim. [galerum] a small covering for the head, a cap: Mart.: a kind of wig: Suet.

gālērītus, a, um, adj. [id.] wearing a cap or bonnet, i. e. as a peasant:

Prop. II. Transf.: *galerita avis*, the crested lark, Plin.

gālērūm, i, n. (also **gālērūs**, i, m. Virg.) [galea] a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed leather; a cap, bonnet, hat: *lupi de pelle galeros*, Virg. II. Transf.: a kind of wig: Suet.: Juv.

Galli, ōrum, m., the priests of Cybele, Ov.: Hor.: and in sing., Gallus, i, m., Juv.

gālīcūs, a, um, adj. [Gallus] belonging to Gaul or the people of Gaul: Caes.: canis, a greyhound, Ov. As subst., gallica, ae (sc. solea), a Gallic shoe, a slipper, Cic. II. belonging to the priests of Cybele; hence transf. to the priests of Isis, Gallic: turma, the troop of the priests of Isis, Ov.

gallīna, ae, f. [gallus] a hen: Cic.: Hor. As a term of endearment: Pl. Phr.: gallina scripsit (of a scrawler), i. e. hen-tracks, id. Proverb.: gallinae albæ filius, fortune's favourite, Juv.

gallīnācēus (or **-āciūs**), a, um, adj. [gallina, gallus] pertaining to domestic fowls or poultry: gallus, a poultry-cock, dunghill-cock, Cic. Proverb.: lactis gallinacæ haustus, hen's milk, i. e. something very rare, Plin.

gallīnāriūs, a, um, adj. [id.] belonging to poultry: scala, hen-roost, Cels. Subst.: gallinarius, ii, m. one who has the care of poultry: Cic.

Gallus, i, m. a (male) native of Gaul: Caes.: Liv. Fem. Galla, ae, a female Gaul: Liv. (v. Galli.)

gallus, i, m. a cock, dunghill-cock: Cic.: Hor. Proverb.: gallus in sterquilino suo plurimum potest, cock of his own dunghill, Sen. [For *garlus*, from the root of *γάρ-ω* and *garrio*.] (Hence It. Sp. *gallo*.)

gānēa, ae, f., and **gānēum**, i, n. an eating-house, cook-shop (esp. of a low kind): Pl.: and meton.: a debauched, luxurious way of life: in illo ganeum tuarum nidore, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

gānēo, ōnis, m. [ganea] a glutton, debauchee: Cic.: occultus, a glutton in secret, Juv.

gānēum, v. ganea.

gangaba, ae, m. [a Persian word] a porter: Curt.

gannō, 4 v. n. to yelp, bark: of dogs: Non. II. Transf. of persons: to snarl, chine, grumble (poet.): quid ille gannit? quid vult? Ter.: gannit et obloquitur, she is snappish and reproachful, Cat.

gannītus, ūs, m. [gannio] a yelping or barking of dogs: Lucr. II. Transf. of persons: a snarling, grumbling: gannitibus lacessere, Mart.: Nereids morientis, moaning, Plin.

garriō, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. a. to chatter, prate, talk: nugas, Pl.: aniles fabellas, to tattle old wives' tales, Hor. Absol.: in his (gymnasii) philosophi

garrire coeperunt, Cic. II. Transf. of frogs: to croak, Mart. [Cogn. with Gr. γάρριος.]

garrūlitās, ātis, f. [garrulus] talkativeness, chattering, prating, garrulity: garrulitas studiumque loquendi, Ov.: (pueri) facie et garrulitate amabiles, prattle, Suet.

garrūlus, a, um, adj. [garrio] chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous: percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est, he is given to blab, Hor.: lingua, Ov.: hora, time for chatting, Prop. II. Transf. of animals or inanimate things: cornix, Ov.: hirundo, twittering, Virg.: cicada, chirping, id.: rivus, babbling, murmuring, Ov. III. Of subjects of talk: garrula narrare pericula nautae, i. e. food for endless yarns, Juv.

gārūm or **gāron**, i, n. = γάρων, a fish-sauce: Hor.

gaudens, entis, Part. [gaudeo].

II. A dj.: cheerful, joyful (rare): gaudenti animo, Cic.

gaudēo, gāvisus sum, 2. v. n. to rejoice, be glad, take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in. Constr. with Acc. and Inf., or quod; or with Abl.: quae perfecta esse gaudeo, Cic.: quos sibi Caesar oblatos gāvisus, well-pleased at their putting themselves into his power, Caes. With Inf. alone: motus doceri gaudet Iones, Hor. With quod: sane gaudeo, quod te interpellavi, Cic. With Abl.: equis, Hor. Absol.: hilaris sit servus, si (heri) gaudeant, Pl. 2. Esp. in phrase, in sinu or in se gaudere, to rejoice within oneself, to feel a quiet joy: ut in sinu gaudeant, Cic. 3. Like the Gr. χαίρειν, as a salutation (pure Lat. salvere): Celso gaudere refer, take my greetings to Celso, Hor. II. Fig.: of inanim. and abstr. subjects: like Gr. χαίρειν τινι: to rejoice in, delight in: Phoebo gaudet Parnasia rupes, Virg.: gaudetia brachia loris, rejoicing in the thongs (of the boxing-gloves), Prop.: laudes, quibus gaudet militum animi, Liv. [For *gar-id-eo*; cf. Gr. γάρ-ω, γαίω (= γαί-ω), γάρ-ωμαι = γαί-ωμαι.] (Hence It. *godere*, *gloire*; Fr. *jouir*.)

gaudium, ii, n. [gaudeo] joy, gladness: esp. the feeling of joy: (laetitia, happiness with outward show): gaudium atque laetitiam agitare, Sall.: triumphare gaudio, Cic.: missa legatio quae gaudio fungeretur, express their joy, Tac. With Gen. object: gaudium periculosi saltus superati, joy at having surmounted, Liv. Plur.: quibus gaudiis exultatis? Cic. 2. Esp. sensual enjoyment (rare; usually in plur.): dediti corporis gaudia, Sall. In sing.: S. Tarquinius pestiferum hinc abstulit gaudium, a fatal gratification, Liv. II. Meton.: the object which produces joy: fugiunt tua gaudia, Ov. (Hence It. *gioja*; Sp. *joya*; Fr. *joie*.)

gaulus, i, m. = γανλός, a bucket: Pl.

gausāpa, ae, f. or **gausāpes**, is, m., also **gausāpe**, is, and **gausāpūm**, i, n. = γανσαπης, a shaggy woollen cloth, frieze, felt, used for clothing, etc.: a garment or cover of frieze: gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. Plur.: gausapa sumere, to put on, wear frieze, Ov. II. Transf. a shaggy beard: tu quum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, Pers. [Borrowed by the Romans from the Greek, but orig. a Persian word.]

gāvisus, a, um, Part. [gaudeo].

gāza, ae, f. [a Pers. word; Gr. γάζα] the royal treasure, in Persia: pecunia regia, quam gazam Persae vocant, Curt.

2. In gen.: treasure, riches, wealth: Trola gaza, Virg. In plur.: Lucr.

gelidē, adv. in an icy manner, coldly, frigidly: Hor.

gelidus, a, um, adj. [gelu] icy-cold, very cold, icy, frosty (stronger than frigidus): loca gelida propinquitate Tauri montis, Liv. Fem. as subst., gelida, ae (sc. aqua), cold water (poet. = frigida): foribusque repulsum perfundit gelida, drenches with ice-cold water, Hor.: Juv. II. cold, stiff, numbed with death, old age, or fright (poet.): (Niobe) corporibus gelidis incumbit, Ov.: gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet, chilled with enfeebling age, Virg. Meton.: mors, Hor.: metus, Ov.

gēlo, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [id.] Act.: to cause to freeze, to congeal: fluvius, qui ferrum gelat, Mart. Pass., esp. in p. part.: to be frozen, to freeze: amnes gelati lacusque, Plin. 2. Esp. fig.: to freeze, chill, stiffen with fright, horror: pass. to be frozen, chilled: timent pavidoque gelantur pectore, Juv. II. Neutr. to freeze, become frozen: as impers. verb: it freezes, Plin. (Hence It. *gelare*; Sp. *helar*; Fr. *geler*.)

gēlu, ūs, n. (gelum, i, n. Lucr.) icy coldness, frost, cold: geluque flumina constiterint acuto, just fettered by the piercing frost, Hor.: rura gelu tum claudit hians, Virg. II. Esp. coldness, chill produced by death, old age, fright, etc. (poet.): sed mihi tarda gelu saeculisque effeta senectus, id. [Cf. Goth. *kul-d-s*, Eng. *cold*, mod. Germ. *kalt*.]

gēmēbundus, a, um, adj. [gemo] deeply or often groaning or sighing: Ov.

gēmellipāra, ae, f. [gemellus pario] twin-bearing: dea (i. e. Latona), Ov.

gemellus, a, um, adj. dim. [geminus] born with another and of the same mother, twin (mostly poet.): fratres gemelli, Ov.: proles, id. 2. Subst. gemelli, orum, m. twins: Virg.: Ov. Fig.: cetera paene gemelli fraternis animis, Hor. Less freq. in sing., Cat. II. Transf.: 249

paired, double: poma cohaerentia et gemella, Plin.: legio, formed out of two legions, Caes. 2. resembling each other, or alike, as twins: par nobile fratrum, nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, perfect twins, Hor. (Hence Fr. jumeau.)

gēm.nātio, ōnis, f. [gemino] a doubled g: verborum, Cic.

gēmīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [geminus]. Act.: to double: decem frater geminaverat annos, i. e. had completed his twentieth year, Ov. In Part. perf.: sole geminato, Cic.: victoria, Liv.: consulatus, repeated, Tac. 2. Transf. to pair, join, or unite: ut geminentur tigris agni, cf. "the lion lie down with the lamb," Hor.: geminant Corybantes aera, clash again, id. In Part. perf.: prope geminata cacumina montium, nearly of the same height, Liv. II. Neutr.: to be double: Lucr.

gēmīnus, a, um, adj. born with another and of the same mother, twin: fratres, twin brothers, Cic.: sorores, Ov. 2. Subst.: gemini, orum, m. plu. twins: mater geminos internoscit, Cic. 3. As name of a constellation: Gemini: Plin. II. Transf.: paired, double, two-fold, both, two: nuptias, Ter.: Somni portae, Virg.: geminae oculos, both eyes, id.: Chiron, double-formed (half man, half horse), Ov.

2. resembling, similar, like, as twins: geminum in scelere par, a twin-pair, Cic.: illud geminum consilium Catullinae, like, similar, id. (Etym. uncertain.)

gēmītus, ūs (old Gen. sing. gemiti, Pl.), m. [gemo] a sighing, sigh, groan: ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic. In plur.: extremosque ciet gemitus, Virg. II. Poet. of inanimate subjects: a groaning, roaring, roar: gemitum dedere cavernae, rebellowed, id. In plur.: plaga facit gemitus, Ov.

gemma, ae, f. a bud, eye, or gem on a plant, Cic. II. a precious stone, esp. one already cut, a jewel, gem: (otium) non gemmis venale, peace which gems will not buy, Hor. III. Meton.: of things made of precious stones. (i) a goblet: ut gemmā bibat, Virg. (ii) a seal-ring, signet: impressa gemma signato, Ov. (iii) a pearl (poet.): Prop. IV. Fig.: of things resembling gems: e. g. the eyes of the peacock's tail: gemmis caudam stellantibus implet, Ov. 2. In literary sense, like gem in English: ornament, beauty: in carmine gemmas invenies, Mart. [Perh. from same root with Gr. γένω, to be full, from the notion of "swelling fulness."]

gemma, a, um, adj. [gemma] composed of, set, or adorned with precious stones: trulla, jewelled, Cic.

II. Transf.: adorned with what look like jewels: cauda (of a peacock), Phaedr. 2. glittering, sparkling: euripus, Plin.: rumor, brilliant, Mart.

gemma, ēra, ērum, adj. [gemma]

fero] bearing or containing gems: mare (i. e. Erythraeum), Prop.

gemmo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [gemma]. Neutr.: to put forth buds, to bud or gem: gemmare vites rustici dicunt, Cic. 2. to be adorned, or to sparkle with gems (only in Imperf. Part.): gemmantia sceptrā, Ov.

3. Transf.: to be adorned with what look like jewels: gemmantem explicat alas (pavo), Mart.: herbae gemmantem rore, sparkling (cf. "strewed the earth with orient pearl," Milt.), Lucr. II. Act.: to set or adorn with jewels: only in Part. perf.: gemmati anuli, Liv.

gēmo, ōis, itum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to sigh, groan: pro me hos gemere videbam, Cic. Of animals: (leones) gementes, roaring, Lucr.: turtur ab ulmo, coos, Virg. 2. Poet. of inanimate subjects, to moan, groan, creak: visam gementis litora Bospori, Hor.: malus antennaeque gemant, id.: gemuit sub pondere cymba, Virg.: gemens rota, id. II. Act.: to sigh over, bemoan, bewail. With Acc.: haec gemebant boni, Cic.: flebiliter Ityn, Hor.: ignominiam, Virg. In pass.: status qui voce omnium gemitur, Cic. With Inf. (poet.): paucis ostendi gemis, Hor. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. γένω, to be full, from the notion of a full, swelling heart; cf. the relation of στενω to στενός.] (Hence Fr. geindre.)

gēmōniae scalae, or (more freq.) absol. **gemoniae**, arum, f. plu. steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, down which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged with hooks to be thrown into the Tiber: in Gemonias abjectus uncoque tractus, Suet.: Gemoniae scalae, Val. Max.

gēna, ae, f. the upper part of the cheek, under the eye: in gen. the cheek: more freq. in plu. genae, arum, f.: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, Hor.: ille (Cupido) pulchris excubabat in genis, keeps vigil on her beautiful cheeks, id.: confusa pudore sensi me totis erubuisse genis, blushed all over my cheeks, Ov. 2. the eyelid: in plu.: pandite genas, Enn. II. Hence, transf. the eye, or eyes (poet.): cornicum eruit ungue genas, Prop.: exustaeque tuae mox, Polypheme, genae, id.: restiterim fixis in tua membra genis, with my gaze rivetted, Ov. 2. the sockets of the eyes: expoliaturque genas oculis, Ov. [Skr. hanu-s, "the jaw;" Gr. γένυς, γνάθος; Goth. kinnu-s; Eng. chin. Apparently gena must orig. have signified the lower part of the face.] (Hence It. ganascia; and, from it, Fr. ganache, "the lower jaw of a horse.")

gēnēalōgus, i, m. = γενεαλόγος, a genealogist: Cic.

gēner, ēri, m. [root gen in gigno] a son-in-law: Cic. Also, a daughter's bridegroom, or suitor, Hor.: Virg.

2. In less exact sense; the husband of a grand-daughter or great-

grand-daughter, for progenitor: Tac. (ii) a brother-in-law: Just.: Nep. (iii) Jestingly: a daughter's paramour: Villius in Fausta Sullae gener, Hor. (Hence It. genero; Sp. yerno; Fr. gendre.)

gēnērālis, e, adj. [genus] belonging to a kind or species, generic (rare): maculae generales, distinctive marks of their species (of birds), Lucr. II. relating to all, general, universal (opp. to singuli and speciales): generale quoddam decorum, Cic.

gēnērālīter, adv. in general, generally: Cic.

gēnērasco, 3. v. n. incep. [genero] to be generated, produced: Lucr.

gēnērātīm, adv. [genus] by kinds, species, classes, or nations: copias generatim constituerunt, by nations, Caes.: proprios generatim discite cultus, according to the several kinds, Virg. II. generally, in general (opp. to specialiter, in particular): singillatim potius quam generatim loquar, Cic.

gēnērātor, ōris, m. [genero] an engenderer, generator, producer (rare): equorum (of a district), breeder, Virg.

gēnēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [genus] to beget, procreate, engender, produce, create; in pass. to be descended from: hominem generavit deus, Cic.: Troes est generatus ab illo, begotten, Ov.: Troja generatus Acestes, of Trojan lineage, Virg.: generandi gloria mellis, of producing, id. II. Fig.: virtutes, Quint. Esp. of intellectual productions: to bring forth, produce: quae (aetates) nihil dum ipsae ex se generare queunt, id.

gēnērōsē, adv. nobly: Hor. **gēnērōsus**, a, um, adj. [genus] of good or noble birth, noble, of high rank: generosa ac nobilis virgo, opp. to mulier ignota, Cic.: Maecenas, nemo generosior est te, Hor.: generosos vestis honores, i. e. the dress of honour (as a mother of three children), Prop.

2. Transf. of animals, plants, etc.: well-bred, of a good kind, superior, excellent: pecus, thorough-bred, Virg.: generosum et lena (vinum), full-bodied, generous, Hor. II. Fig.: noble-minded, magnanimous, generous: certamen cum rege generoso (Pyrrho), chivalrous, Cic.

gēnesis, is, f. = γένεσις, generation, birth, creation: Plin. II. Transf. the constellation in the ascendant at one's birth: horoscope: Juv.: Suet.

genesta, v. genita. **gēnēthiācus**, a, um, adj. pertaining to one's natal hour: and as subst.: genethiacus, i, m. a calculator of nativities: Gell.

gēnētīvus, v. genitivus. **gēnētrix** (less correctly genitrix, but the m. is genitor), icis, f. [root gen in gigno] she that has borne any one, or produced any thing, a mother: Aeneadam genetrix, i. e. Venus, ancestress of the Romans, Lucr.: magni

deum genetrix, i. e. *Cybele* (also called *Magna Mater*), Virg. II. Fig.: patria, o mea genetrix, that gave me birth, Cat.: frugum, i. e. *Ceres*, Ov.: of a city, mother-city = μητρό-πολις, Plin.

gēnialis, e, adj. [genus] pertaining to generation or birth, nuptial: lectus genialis, the bridal bed (see Smith's Class. Dict., "Genus"), Cic.: poet. transf.: ducuntur raptae, genialis praeda, puellae, buxom, Ov. II. pertaining to enjoyment, jovial, festive: festum, id.: blems, Virg.: rus, Ov.

gēnialiter, adv., jovially, merrily: festum genialiter egit, Ov.

gēniculatus, a, um, adj. [geniculum] with knee-joints. Transf.: having knots, jointed, culmus, Cic.

gēniculum, l, n. dim. [genu] a little knee, a knee: Varr. 2, a joint in a plant: Plin.

gēnista (also *genesta*), ac, f. the broom-plant, broom: Virg. (Hence It. *ginestra*; Sp. *hiniesta*.)

gēnitābilis, e, adj. [root *gen* in *gigno*] pertaining to generation or birth, productive, generative: Lucr.

gēnitālis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to generation or birth, fruitful, generative: genitalia materialia corpora, generative principles, elements, Lucr.: aura, birth-producing, id.: ros, fertilizing, Plin.: dies, birth-day (usually dies natalis), Tac.

gēnitāliter, adv. in a generative, or fertilizing manner: Lucr.

gēnitivus (more correctly **gēnētivus**), a, um, adj. [root *gen* in *gigno*] belonging to generation or birth: imago, native, original, Ov.: nomina, i. e. belonging to a family or gens, id.

II. Esp. in gram.: genitivus casus, the genitive case: Suet.: also absol. genitivus, l, m. the genitive: Quint.

gēnitor, ōris, m. [id.] a begetter, parent, father, creator: quo nihil ab optimo genitore melius procreatum, Cic.: dubio genitore creatus, Ov. II. Fig.: ascescet nova, quae genitor produxerit usus, parent of novelties, Hor.

gēnitrix, v. genetrix.

gēnitura, ac, f. [root *gen* in *gigno*] a begetting, bearing, birth, generation: Plin. II. Meton.: in astrology, natal star or constellation, nativity: Suet.

gēnitus, a, um, Part. [gigno].

gēnius, l, m. [root *gen* in *gigno*] the guardian deity or genius of a person, place, etc. (v. Smith's Class. Dict. 176): Liv.: Hor. II. Meton.: the spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination: isti qui cum genilis suis belligerant, parci promi, Pl.: indulge genio, enjoy yourself, Pers.: suum defraudans genium, pinching himself, Ter. 2. Used by parasites for entertainer, patron: equis est, qui mihi commonstret Phaedrum genium meum? Pl. III. wit, talent, genius (rare): nemo mathematicus genium indemnatus habebit, Juv.

gēno, v. gigno.

gens, gentis, f. [root *gen* in *gigno*] orig. a number of persons or families descended (or supposed to be descended) from a common ancestor; a race or clan consisting of families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites: L. Tarquinius patriciae gentis, Liv.: gens Tarquiniorum, Cic.: sine gente, of no family, of vulgar birth, Hor. (Respecting the Roman gentes, v. Smith's Ant. 193.)

2. Transf. of the gods, etc.: majorum gentium dii qui habentur, the superior deities, Cic.: Cleanthes, qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoicus, i. e. one of the great authorities of the Stoics, id. 3. Poet. like genus and stirps: descendant, offspring: vigilasne, deum gens, Aeneas? Virg. 4. In contemptuous sense, like our tribe, brood: gens ista Clodiana, Cic. II. In more extended sense: a nation, people (sometimes comprising more than natio and populus, and sometimes equivalent to them): nationis nomen, non gentis evaluasse paulatim, the name of the tribe, not of the nation, Tac.: homines, civitates, nationes, gentes, Cic.: omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, id.: Nerviorum, Caes. Also for civitas, the inhabitants of a city or town: Caesar Gomphos pervenit, quae gens... id. Hence, gentes, opp. to Romani: foreign nations, foreigners (rare): Tac. 2. Of beasts: a race, herd, brood, swarm: in spem gentis, for the purpose of keeping up the breed, Virg. 3. Meton.: a region, country (rare): quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. 4. As a partitive genitive, gentium, like terrarum with an adv. for the sake of emphasis: in the world, on earth: ubicumque gentium, wherever, Cic.: ubi vis gentium, Ter.: tu autem abes longe gentium, at the other end of the world, Cic. (Hence It. *gente*; Fr. *gent*, *gens*.)

gentiana, ac, f. *gentian*, Plin.

gentilis, a, um, adj. [gens] pertaining to a nation, national: Tac.

gentilius, a, um, adj. [gentilis] pertaining to a particular clan (gens): gentilia sacra, Liv.: tumulus, a family sepulchre, Vell.

gentilis, e, adj. [gens] of or belonging to the same clan (gens), stock, or race: nomen, Suet.: monumentum Domitiorum, id.: odia, family feuds, Sil.: capillo erat pone occipitium summiore, quod gentile in illo videbatur, peculiar to the family, hereditary, Suet. II. Transf.: in a more extended sense: pertaining to the same people or nation, national: imperium, Tac.: religio, id. Subst. gentilis, is, e. a person belonging to the same gens, a relative bearing the same name, sordidatus cum gentilibus clientibusque, Liv.: homines deorum immortalium quasi gentiles, Cic.

gentilitas, ātis, f. [gentilis] the relationship of those who belong to the

same gens: gentilitatum, agnationum jura, Cic. II. Meton.: relatives bearing the same name, kin: ne quam reditiois per gentilitatem spem haberent, Varr.

gēnu, ūs, n. (in the neutr. Nom. and Acc. sing. genus, Cic.: plur. gēna, as a dissyllable, Virg.) the knee: per aquam ferme genus tenuis altam, Liv.: genium junctura, knee-joint, Ov.: corde et genibus tremit, Hor.: genibus minor, kneeling, id. II. Transf. of plants, a knot, joint, usually called *geniculum*: a genibus (ferulae) exeuntia folia, Plin. [Skr. *glānu*; Gr. *γόνυ*; Goth. *kniu*, Eng. *knee*.]

gēnūalia, ium, n. plu. [genu] garters: Ov.

(1) **gēnūinus**, a, um, adj. [root *gen* in *gigno*] innate, native, natural (rare): genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic. II. Transf. genuine: comedia Plauti, Gell.

(2) **gēnūinus**, a, um, adj. [genae, which originally meant jaw] belonging to the jaw: dentes, jaw-teeth, Cic.: ss subs.: genuini, orum, m. plu.: Virg.: and Sing. genuinus, l, m.: quae genuinum agitent, fit to loosen a grinder (of crusts), Juv. Proverb.: genuinum frangere in aliquo, to break one's back-teeth upon anyone; to criticize, back-bite, Pers.

gēnus, ōris, n. [root *gen* in *gigno*] birth, descent, origin: il, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic.: amplissimo genere natus, of very illustrious family, Caes. 2. Esp. birth, for high or noble birth: et genus et virtus, birth and worth, Hor. II. Meton.: race, stock: in famam generis ac familiae, Quint.: fortuna non mutat genus, luck does not change the breed, Hor. 2. a descendant, child; and collect. offspring, race (poet.): credo equidem genus esse deorum, Virg.: audax Iapeti genus, i. e. his son *Prometheus*, Hor.: sive neglectum genus et nepotis respicis, thy progeny, i. e. the Romans, id.

3. Of a number of persons or things having the same origin, or some common quality: a race, class, sort, species, kind. Of men: ex infinita societate generis humani, of the human race, Cic.: so of nations, peoples, tribes: implacitum genus (Genauni), Hor.: stabiles (amici), cujus generis est magna penuria, a sort hard to find, Cic.: genus irritabile vatum, touchy tribe, Hor. In plur.: eorum hominum genera sunt duo, orders, Caes. (ii) Of other animals: piscium, Hor.: silvestre, Lucr. In plur.: varia genera bestiarum, Cic. (iii) Of things: naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes.: potestas annua (consulum) genere ipso ac jure regia, character, Cic. In plur.: genera munitionis, Caes.: genus pugnae, mode, id. The Acc. sing. is sometimes used adverbially, instead of the Gen. of Quality: aliquid id genus, something of that sort, Cic.

4. In a still more general sign.

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= res, aliquid: in omni genere, in all respects, in everything, id.: qui in aliquo genere inconcinuus est, in any respect whatever, id. 5. Esp. in philos. (opp. to species or partes, and comprising them): a general term, logical genus: id. 6. In gram.: gender: in nominibus tria genera, Quint. (Hence Ital. *genere*; Fr. *genre*.)

gēnus, ūs, the knee: v. *genu*.

gēōgrāphīa, ae, f. = *γεωγραφία*, geography: Cic.

gēōmētres, ae (geometrēs, as trisyll. Juv.), m. = *γεωμέτρης* (lit. earth-measurer), a geometer, a mathematician: Cic.: Juv.

gēōmētrīa, ae, f. = *γεωμετρία*, geometry: Cic.

gēōmētrīcus, a, um, adj. = *γεωμετρικός*, belonging to geometry, geometrical: Cic. II. Subst. geometrical: i, m. a geometer, geometrician: reprehensī a geometricis sunt historici, Quint. 2. geometrica, orum, n. plu. geometry: geometrica discere, Cic.

gēorgīcus, a, um, adj. = *γεωργικός*, belonging to husbandry, agricultural: carmen, the Georgics, the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil, Col.

II. As subst.: georgica, orum, n. plu.: the Georgics (of Virg.), Gell.: Gen. pl. Georgicōn (Gr.): id.

gērens, entis, Part. [gero]. II. Adj.: (rare) with Gen.: managing, rel. Pl., negotiū, Cic.

germānē, adv. like a brother, sincerely: Cic.

germānīclānus, a, um [Germania] adj. stationed or serving in Germany: exercitus, Suet. Also absol. Germaniclanī, orum, m. plu.: id.

germānīcus, a, um, adj. [id.] belonging to the Germans, Germanic, German: saltus, Liv.: mare, Plin.: bellum, Caes.: Kalendae, i.e. the 1st of September (so named on acc. of the victory gained over the Germans on that day): Suet.: persona, a clay or plaster mask or figure of a German, Mart. II. Subst.: germanicus, i, m. (sc. numus) a gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian: Juv.

germānitas, ātis, f. [germanus] relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood: Cic.

II. Transf.: the relationship of the various colonists from one mother-city: Liv. 2. Of things: union, resemblance, similarity: Plin.

germānus, a, um, adj. of children of the same parents, or at least the same father: fratres germanos, una matre natos et patre uno, Pl.: Cic.

2. As subst. germanus, i, m., and germana, ae, f.: full brother, full sister: Ter.: Ov. 3. Meton.: belonging to brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly (rare): in germanum modum, Pl. 4. genuine, real, actual, true: germani Campani,

true, Cic.: germano nomine, real, Pl.: asinus (facete), a regular donkey, Cic. Sup.: germanissimus Stoicus, a Stoic indeed, Cic. [For *gerb-manus*; from same root with *ger-men*, q. v.] (Hence Sp. *hermano*.)

germen, īns, n. sprig, offshoot: ex arbore germen, an eye, graft, scion, Virg. 2. Transf.: an unborn babe: Ov. II. Fig.: a germ (e.g. of passion, frenzy): Lucr. [Ger-men for *gerb-men*. The I. E. root is *grabh*, garbh, to conceive, whence Skr. *garbh-a-s*, fetus; v. *gremium*.] (Hence Fr. *germe*.)

germinatio, ōnis, f. and *germinatus*, ūs, m. [germino] a sprouting forth, budding: Plin.: palmitis, Col. II. Meton.: a sprout, shoot: Plin.

germino, avi, atum, i. v. n. [germen] to sprout forth, bud: asparagus altissime germinat, Plin. II. Act. to put forth (wings, hair): id.

gēro, gessi, gestum, i. v. a. to wear, bear, carry about (as a part of one's dress, arms, &c.): vestem, Ov.: coronam, Suet.: spolia ductis caesi, Liv. (ii) of parts of the body, features, etc.: to have, display (poet.): centum oculos [of Argus], Ov.: virginis os habitumque gerens, Virg.: also with additional idea of producing or yielding: violam, Ov.: arbores, id.: frondes, id.: malos, Virg.: distentius uber, Hor.

2. to bear, carry, bring to a place (rare): saxa in muros, Liv. Proverb.: imbrem in cribrum gerere, Pl.: v. cribrum. 3. With *prae* so: to display, exhibit, manifest (= *prae* so ferre): *prae* so gerere conjecturam, to present grounds for drawing a conclusion, Cic.: utilitatem, to appear to offer advantage, id. II. Fig.: to bear, have, keep up, preserve: fortem animum, Sall.: personam, to support a character, play a part, Cic.: to cherish, entertain: inimicitias cum Caesare, Caes.: in Romanos odium, Liv.

2. Esp. with *pron.* reflect., and with an adv. or Abl.: to bear, deport, behave, or conduct oneself, to act: se valde honeste, Cic.: se turpiter, Plin.: uti sese victus gereret, exploratum misit, Sall. (ii) So with Acc. of person: to conduct oneself as so and so, to play the part of: (cf. ago, no. viii.): nec heredem regni sed regem gerebat, Just. (iii) Two constructions combined: ut seque et exercitum more majorum gereret, conducted himself and [managed] his army, Sall. 3. Of public or private affairs, war, etc.: to have charge of, to administer, manage, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform; and in the pass. to take place, be done: rem publicam, Cic.: magistratum, id.: a rebus gendis senectus abstrahit, public business, political life, id.: res gestas, public events or occurrences, id.: in sing. res gesta, an exploit, deed, id.: pacem an bellum gerens, in peace

or in war, Sall.: bello gesto, Liv. Absol. (v. rare): prospere gessit, Vell.

4. gerere morem alicui, to comply with, gratify, humour: mater gessit morem mihi, humoured me, Pl. In pass.: ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur, complied with, Cic. 5. Of time (rare): to pass, spend: pubertatis ac primae adolescentiae tempus, Suet. [For *ges-o*; cf. *ges-to*. Etym. unknown.]

gēro, ōnis, m. [gero] a carrier, porter: Pl.

gerae, arum, f. plu. = *γέρρα*, wicker-work; hence, trifles, Pl. As interj.: gerrae! stuff! nonsense! id.

gerres, is, m. a coarse salted fish: Plin.

gerro, ōnis, m. [gerae] a trifler, idle fellow: Ter.

gerulifigulus, i, m. [gero figo] a helper, abettor: flagiti, Pl.

gerulus, i, m. [gero] a bearer, carrier: Pl.: Hor.

gerula, ae, f. a working bee, Plin.

gestamen, īns, n. [gesto] that which is carried or worn, a burden, load; ornaments, accoutrements, etc.: clipeus, gestamen Abantis, wielded by, Virg.: Priami=insignia, i.e. sceptre, turban, robes, id. In plur.: clipeum laevae gestamina, Ov. II. that with or in which any thing is carried, a litter, sedan-chair: lecticae gestamine, Tac.

gestatio, ōnis, f. [id.] Act. a bearing, carrying: Lact. II. Pass.: a being carried or conveyed about (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.): a riding, driving, or sailing for pleasure: Suet. 2. Meton.: a place where one is carried or rides to take the air, a promenade, etc.: Plin.

gestator, ōris, m. [id.] a bearer, carrier: Plin. II. one who rides out to take the air: Mart.

gestatorius, a, um, adj. [id.] that serves for carrying: sella, a sedan-chair, Suet.

gesticulatio, ōnis, f. [gesticulator] pantomimic action, gesticulation: Suet.

gesticulor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [gestus] to make mimic gestures, to gesticulate: Suet.

gestio, ōnis, f. [gero] a doing, performing (rare): Cic.

gestio, ivi or ih, itum, 4. v. n. [gestus] to use excited gestures, to throw oneself about (esp. for joy), to exult, to be joyful, cheerful. With Abl.: laetitia, to leap for joy, Cic.: (cynos) studio videas gestire lavandi, indulge in gambols, Virg.: gestientes otio, impatient from being (so long) inactive, Liv. Absol.: quid est, quod sic gestis? what are you so excited about? Ter. 2. Fig.: of rhetoric: to enlarge at will, to expatiate: Quint.

II. Meton.: to desire eagerly, to long for: constr. usually with the Inf., rarely with the Abl. or absol. With Inf.: gestio scire ista, Cic.: divi-

tum partes linquere gestio, Hor. Absol.: gestunt pugni mihi, my fists itch to be at you, Pl.

gestito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [gesto] to carry often or much, to be wont to carry or bear: mea haec gestitavit filia, Pl.: anulum, id.

gesto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and (rarely) n. freq. [gero]. Act.: to bear about, to carry, to have: cuneos manu gestans, Hor.: obtusa gestamus pectora, Virg.: caput gestari jussit in pello, Cic.: arma humeris, Liv. 2. Esp. in Pass.: to be carried about (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.), to take the air, to ride, drive, sail, etc., for pleasure: Sen. Fig.: gestandus in sinu, to be dearly loved, Ter. 3. to carry about, blab, tell: crimina, Pl.

II. Neutr.: to be carried out, to ride, drive, etc.=gestor, supr. 2 (rare, and never as finite verb): gestanti, as he was riding, Suet.: ad gestandum, id.

gestor, oris, m. [id.] a tale-bearer, tattler: Pl.

gestus, a, um, Part. [gero].

gestus, us, m. [id.] the carriage of the body, posture, motion, gesture: gestus vultusque, Ter.: gestum imitari, Lucr. In plur.: nec flecti cervix nec brachia reddere gestus, Ov. 2. Esp. the artificial gesture of an actor or orator, gesticulation: Cic. In plur.: histrionum gestus, id.

gēticus, a, um, adj. belonging to the Getae; Ov.: Juv.: volucres, swallows, Stat.

gibba, ae, f. a hump on the back, hunch: Suet.

gibber, ēra, ērum, adj. [cogn. with gibbus] crook-backed, hunch-backed, hump-backed: Plin.: Suet.

gibbus, a, um, adj. hunched, humped, gibbous: Cels. II. Subst. gibbus, i, m.=gibba, a hunch, hump: Juv. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. gobbo.)

gigantēus, a, um, adj. [gigas], belonging to the Giants: triumphus, over the Giants, Hor.: Ov.

gigas, ntis, m. = γίγας, a giant: usu. pl. Gigantes, the sons of Terra, who sought to scale Olympus: Ov.: Hor.

gigno, gēnūi, gēnītum (old form of the pres. gēno, ēre: genitur, Auct. ap. Cic.: genuntur, and Inf. pass. genī, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to beget, bear, bring forth, produce: (Hercules) quem Jupiter genuit, Cic.: deus vos hunc urbi genuisse videatur, id.: deus animum ex sua mente genuit, id. In pass.: with Abl. pellice genitus, born of, Liv.: also with de, ex: de quo Remulusque feroxque Acrota sunt geniti, sprung, Ov.: e terra genita, id. Absol.: ut in gignendo appareat, Cic. 2. gignētia, imperf. Part. n. pl. as subs. things that produce, as plants; vegetation (v. rare), Sall. II. Fig.: virtus amictiā gignit, Cic.: ludus genuit trepidum certamen, was father to, resulted in, Hor. [Gi-gn-o is redupl.

present for gi-gen-o (so also Gr. γί-γνομαι for γι-γεν-ομαι) from Lat. root gen (I. E. gan), whence also genus. Cf. Germ. kind, a child, and Eng. kin, kind.]

gilvus (not gilbus), a, um, adj. pale yellow: equi, perh. dun, Virg. [On etym. v. galbus.]

gingiva, ae, f. a gum (of the mouth): inter dentem et gingivam, Cels.: Juv. (Hence Fr. gencive.)

glāber, bra, trum, adj. without hair, smooth, bald: si quem glabrum facere velis, Varr. Comp.: Pl. Masc. as subst. glaber, a young (beardless) slave, a page: Phadr. [Cf. γλαφ-υρός, γλαφ-ω; v. scalpo.]

glaciālis, e, adj. [glacies] icy, frozen, full of ice: hiems, Virg.: frigus, Ov.: Scythia, id.

glācies, ēi, f. ice: sol glaciem dissolvit, Lucr.: Hor. In plur.: Virg.

II. Transf.: hardness: aeris, Lucr. [Gla in gla-cies is perh. the same with gel in gel-u.]

glācio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [glacies] to make or turn into ice; to freeze: posita ut glaciem nives Jupiter, Hor.

gladiātor, ōris, m. [gladius] a swordsman, fighter in the public games, a gladiator: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 194 seqq.). As term of reproach: applied to M. Antonius, id. 2. Meton.: in plur.: a combat of gladiators, gladiatorial exhibition: gladiatores dare, Ter.: locum gladiatoribus dare, Cic.: gladiatoribus (Abl. of time), at a show of gladiators, id.

gladiātōrius, a, um, adj. [gladiator] belonging to gladiators: ludus, Cic.: familia, a school of gladiators, id.: consessus, spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows, id.: locus, a place for gladiatorial combats, id. 2. Neutr. as subst. gladiatōrium (sc. praemium, auctoramentum), the hire or pay of gladiators: gladiatorio accepto decem talentis, Liv.

gladiātūra, ae, f. [gladius, gladiator] a gladiatorial combat; also the profession of a gladiator (rare): e servitilis gladiaturae destinati, Tac.

gladiōlus, i, m. dim. [gladius] a small sword: Gell. II. the sword-lily, Plin. (Hence Fr. glaieul.)

glādīus, ii, m. a sword: gladio communis rem gerit Varenus, engages at the sword's point, Caes.: gladios strinxerunt, drew swords, id. Proverb.: suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, beat him at his own weapons, Ter.: cf. "hoist with his own petard." Phr.: plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri, a sword of lead would kill him, Cic.: ignem gladio scrutari, i. e. to go from bad to worse, Hor.: gladium alicui dare, etc., to help a man to ruin, Pl.

II. Meton. murder, death: gladiolorum impunitas, Cic. 2. a gladiatorial combat: dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultum, Sen. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. glaive.)

glæba (less correctly gleba), ae,

f. a lump of earth, a clod: terrarum Lucr.: Hor.: used as missiles: glæbis aut saxis aut fustibus, Cic. II. Meton.: land, soil: terra potens ubere glæbae, Virg. 2. Of other things: a piece, lump: sevi ac picis glæbae, balls, Caes.

glæbūla (gleb.), ae, f. dim. [glæba] a small clod or lump of earth: Col. II. Meton.: a little farm, small piece of land: Juv. 2. Of other things: a small piece, little lump: ex metallo, Plin.

glandifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [glans fero] acorn-bearing (rare): Cic.

glandiōnīda, ae, f. [glandium] a savoury, glandulous morsel: Pl.

glandium, ii, n. [glans] a delicate kernel or glandule in meat, esp. in pork: Pl.

glans, glandis, f. mast, the nut-like fruit of forest-trees: an acorn, beech-nut, chestnut, etc.: Cic.: Virg. II. Transf. an acorn-shaped ball of lead or clay which was slung at the enemy: a bullet: Caes.: Liv. [Cogn. with Gr. βάλανος, in which β, as in βαίω, βίος, etc., replaces an orig. g; v. venio and vivo.]

glārēa, ae, f. gravel: Cic.: Liv.

glārēōsus, a, um, adj. [glarea] full of gravel, gravelly: Liv.

glaucomā, ātis, n. (also ae, f.: Pl.) = γλαυκωμα, a clouding or opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, cataract: Plin. Comically: alicui glaucomam ob oculos objicere, to throw dust into his eyes, Pl.

glaucus, a, um, adj. = γλαυκός, bluish gray: undae, Lucr.: amictus (Nymphae), Virg.

glēba, glēbūla, v. glæba, glæbūla.

glēsūm (also glessum and glaesum), i, n. amber: Tac.

glīs, gliris, m. a dormouse: Plin.: Mart. (Hence It. ghio; Fr. loir; also Sp. and Fr. liron.)

glisco, 3. v. n. to swell up, spread, blaze up, burst out: ignis Alexandri sub pectore gliscens, kindling, Lucr. II. Fig.: to swell, grow, increase, spread: gliscit, ut ignis oleo, Cic.: rabies, Pl.: seditio, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

glōbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [globus] to make into a ball, to make round or spherical: Plin. II. Transf.: to form into a body or crowd, to crowd together: id.

glōbōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] round as a ball, spherical: saxum, Liv.

glōbus, i, m. a round, solid body, ball, sphere, globe: globus, quae terra dicitur, Cic.: terrae, id.: stellarum, id.

II. Fig.: a globular mass, ball; globe of things collected together: flammarum globos, balls or masses of flame, Virg.: sanguinis, Ov. 2. Esp. a troop, crowd, body, or mass of people, soldiers, etc.: globus increpabat dictatorem, Liv.: ex illo globo nobilitatis, sarcastically, clique, Sall.

[Etym. uncertain.]

glōmērāmen, *inis*, *n.* [glomerō] a round body, ball: lunae, Lucr.

glōmēro, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [glomus] to form into a ball, gather into a round heap, to gather up: lanam in orbes, Ov.: gressus glomerare superbos, "to gather up his proud paces," Virg. 2. *Transf.*: to gather into a round heap or knot, to collect, press, crowd, assemble together: agmina cervi glomerant, id.: legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac.: glomerantur aves, fly in flocks, pack, Virg.: apes, id. II. *Fig.*: glomerans annus, revolving, Cic. poet.

glōmus, *ōris*, *n.* a ball or clue of yarn, thread, etc. (rare): lanae: Hor. [For *glob-mus*; cogn. with *globus*.]

glōria, *ae*, *f.* glory, fame, renown. *Absol.*: gloria clariores, Cic.: militavi non sine gloria, not ingloriously, Hor. With *subj. Gen.*: armentum gloria, taurus, i. e. ornament, pride, Ov.: frontis, of the (lofty) horns of cattle, Tac. In *plur.*: veteres Gallorum glorias, glorious deeds, id. With *Gen. obj.*: gloria belli, reputation, Caes.: legum et publicae disciplinae, Cic. II. *Transf.*: thirst for glory, ambition: vain-glory; pride, boasting. *Absol.*: quae tua gloria est, id.: quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, ambition, Hor. With *Gen. obj.*: generandi mellis, pride in producing, Virg. [For *cloros-ia* (c being softened to g), in which *cloros* = Gr. κλέος. The root is *clu* in *clu-eo*, in *clu-tus*.]

glōriātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [glorior] a glorying, boasting, vaunting: Cic.

glōriōla, *ae*, *f. dim.* [gloria] a small glory, a little glory: Cic.

glōrior, *atus*, *i. v. a.* and *n. dep.* [id.] to glory, boast, vaunt, brag, pride oneself: constr. usu. with *Abl.*, with or without *prep.*; also with *Acc.* and *Inf.* or *depend. clause*. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: se alterum fore Sullam, inter suos gloriatur, Caes. With *depend. clause*: gloriatus est quantum egisset, Suet. With *Acc.* of *neut. pron.* or *Nom.* with *pass.* (in *gerundive*): haec gloriari, to make these boasts, Liv.: beata vita glorianda est, Cic. With *Abl.*: nominibus veterum gloriatur, id. With *de*: de misera vita gloriari, id. With *in*: non pudet philosophum in eo gloriari, id. With *adversus*: to denote a vaunt uttered against anyone, gloriandi tempus adversus unum, Liv.: sed ne adversus te quidem de me gloriabor, id. *Absol.*: licet mihi Marce fili, apud te gloriari, Cic.

glōriōsē, *adv.* gloriously: triumphare, Cic. *Comp.*: reliqua gloriosius retinebat, Sall. *Sup.*: gloriosissime coniecerunt, Cic. II. *boastfully, vauntingly, pompously*: exorsus es non gloriose, id.

glōriōsus, *a, um, adj.* [gloria] full of glory, famous, renowned: de clarorum hominum factis gloriosis, Cic.: dies gloriosissimus, Tac. II. *vain-glorious, boasting, ostentatious*: glo-

riosa ostentatio civitatis, Cic.: (vir) mendax et gloriosus, braggart, Pl.: esse gloriosi animi, eager for glory, Suet.

glossārium, *il*, *n.* [γλῶσσα] a vocabulary or glossary of antiquated or foreign words: Gell.

glossēma, *atis*, *n.* = γλῶσσημα, an antiquated or foreign word needing explanation: Quint.

glūbo, *i. v. a.* to deprive of bark, to bark, peel: salictum glubito arteque alligato, Cato: ramos, Varr. [Cf. Gr. γλῦφω, and *v. sculpto*.]

glūten, *inis*, *n.* glue: collectum gluten, of bees, Virg. [Cf. Gr. γλοιός, "clammy"; γλία, "glue."]

glūtīnātor, *ōris*, *m.* [glutino] a gluer together of books, a bookbinder: Cic.

glūtīno, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [gluten] to glue, glue together: chartas, Plin.

II. *Transf.* in *medic.* to close up a wound: glutinantia medicamenta, stanching, styptic, Cels.

glūtio (also **gluttio**), *ivi* or *il*, *itum*, *4. v. a.* to swallow or gulp down: epulas, Juv. 2. *Transf.* of sound, to utter interruptedly as if swallowing: quum glutunt vocem velut strangulati, Plin. [Cf. *gul-a*, in *gluties*, and *gur-gul-io*. Gluttio (of sound) is perh. different from glutio, and may be for *gloc-tio*; cf. *gloclo*, "to cluck like a hen." (Hence It. *inghiottire*; Fr. *engloutir*.)]

glūto (also **glutto**), *ōnis*, *m.* [glutio] a glutton, gourmandizer: Pers. (Hence It. *ghiottoni*; Sp. *gloton*; Fr. *glouton*; and, from It, Eng. *glutton*.)

gnārus, *a, um* (also **gnarūris**, *e*, *Pl.* Another form is *narus*, like *navus*, *notus*, acc. to Cic.), *adj.* knowing or acquainted with a thing; skilful, practised, expert: constr. usu. with *Gen.*: rei publicae, Cic. With *depend. clause*: nemine gnaro aut opinante, quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: Hasdrubal satis gnarus, Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum, Liv. With *Acc.* alone (rare): simul gnarures vos volo esse hanc rem mecum, Pl. II. *Pass.*: known (rare, perh. only in Tac.): in paludem gnaram vincentibus, well-known to the victors, Tac. [From I. E. root *gna*, to know. The orig. a becomes o in Gr. γινώσκω and Lat. *no-sco* (for *gnosco*), *i-gno-ro*.]

gnātus, *a, um, v. natus*.

gnave, **gnavitas**, **gnaviter**, **gnavus**, *v. under nav*.

gnōbilis, *e, v. nobilis*.

gnōmon, *ōnis*, *m.* = γνώμων, the pin or gnomon of a sun-dial: Plin. (Hence Sp. *nemon*.)

gnōmōnica, *ae*, and **gnōmōnicē**, *ēs*, *f.* = γνώμωνική, the art of making or judging of sun-dials: Gell.: Vitruvius: Plin.

gnosco, *v. nosco, ad init.*

gnōsis (Gnos.), *idis*, *f. adj.* pertaining to the Gnosian, i. e. Ariadne:

corona, the constellation of Ariadne's Crown, Ov.

gnōtus, *a, um, v. nosco, ad init*
gōbius (also *cob.*), *il*, and **gōbio**, *ōnis*, *m.* = κωβίος, a fish of small value, prob. the gudgeon, Ov.: Juv. (Hence Fr. *goujon*; Eng. *gudgeon*.)

grācilis, *e* (Nom. fem. plur. *gracilae* virgines, Ter.), *adj.* thin, slender; meagre, lean: in gracill macies crimen habere potest, Ov.: gracilis puer, slim, Hor.: capella, Ov.: arbores graciles, Plin. *Comp.*: glans gracillior, less bulky, id. *Sup.*: fuit (Nero) gracillimis cruribus, spindle-legged, Suet.

2. *Transf.*: meagre, scanty, poor: ager, Plin. II. *Fig.* of style: simple, plain, unadorned: materise gracill sufficit ingenium, Ov. Of the speaker: non possumus esse tam graciles, simus fortiores, Quint. [The init. *g* has arisen from an earlier *c*; cf. Lat. *crac-ens*, "slender" (Enn.), and Gr. κολεκ-άρος.] (Hence Fr. *grêle*.)

grācilitas, *ātis*, *f.* [gracilis] slenderness, thinness, leanness, meagreness: gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, Cic.

II. *Fig.* of style: simplicity, plainness, absence of ornament: quid Periclea? similemne credimus Lysiacae gracilitati? Quint.

grācūlus (gracc.), *i, m.* [from its note *gra gra*, acc. to Quint.]: a jackdaw: Phaedr.: Plin. (Hence It. *gracchia*; Sp. *grajo*; old Fr. *graille*.)

grādātum, *adv.* step by step, by degrees, gradually: Cic.

grādātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [gradus] that which goes up or down by successive levels and regular intervals, like the steps of a staircase: Vitruvius. II. *Fig.* in rhetoric, a gradation or climax, Cic.

grādior, *gressus*, *3. v. n. dep.* to take steps, to step, walk: nantes, volucres, serpentes, gradientes (of different creatures), Cic.: gradientem et dira frementem, striding along, Virg.

II. *Poet.* of things: foras gradientis clamor, passing forth (from the throat), Lucr. [Etym. uncertain.]

grādus, *ūs*, *m.* [gradior] a step, pace: suspenso gradu, on tiptoe, Ter.: presso gradu = βαδην, slow march, Liv.: citato gradu in hostem ducere, quick march, id.: pleno gradu, i. e. "at the double," = δρόμῳ, Liv.: addere, to quicken, id.: celerare, to hasten, Virg.: sistere, to stop, id.: revocare, to turn back, id. 2. *Fig.*: gradum mei reditus esse, a step towards my return, Cic.: notitiam primosque gradus vicina fecit, stages, Ov. II. *Meton.*: station, position, ground taken by a combatant: obniscos vos (velim) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. *Fig.*: a firm position or stand: fortis et constantis est, non de gradu dejici, to be disconcerted, lose presence of mind, Cic. 2. that on which one steps, a stair (usu. plur.): haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos nituntur gradibus, by the rounds or rungs (of the ladders),

Virg.: gradus templorum, Cic. 3. Of things resembling steps: (i) a braid of hair: coma in gradus formata, Suet. (ii) a degree of a circle, Manil. III. Fig. of abstract things: a step, degree: rank: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo, degrees removed, Ov.: per omnes bonorum gradus, Cic. In sing.: summum gradum tenere dignitatis, id. (Hence It. Sp. grado; and, from de-gradus, Fr. degré.)

graecānīcus, a, um, adj. of Greek origin, in the Greek manner or fashion, Grecian, Greek: toga, i. e. pallium, Suet.

graecē, adv. in the Greek language, in Greek: quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic.

graecisso, i. v. n. = γραικίζω, to imitate the Greeks: Pl.

graecor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [grae-cus] to imitate the Greeks: Hor.

Graecūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] Grecian, Greek (mostly in a depreciatory, contemptuous sense): ineptum sane negotium et Graeculum, thoroughly Greek, Cic. Subst. Graeculus, i. m. a paltry Greek: Juv. and Graecula, ae, f. id.

Graecus, a, um, adj. = γραικός, belonging to the Greeks, Grecian: litterae, Cic.: epistola Graecis conscripta literis, in Greek characters, Caes.: ludī, founded on Greek subjects, Cic.: Graeca fide mercari, i. e. without credit, with ready money, Pl.: via, perh. to Magna Graecia, Cic. Proverb.: ad Kalendas Graecas, i. e. never (the Greeks having no Kalends), August. In Suet.

Grājūgēna, e, m. [Gralus and gen in gigno] a Grecian by birth, a Greek (poet.): Gen. pl. Grajugenūm, Virg.

grallae, arum, f. [gradior] stilts: Varr. ap. Non.

grallator, oris, m. [grallae] a walker on stilts, Pl.

grāmen, inis, n. grass: Hor.: graminis herba, a blade of grass, Virg. Plur.: gramina, Lucr. II. Transf. any plant or herb: non illa feris incognita capris gramina (i. e. dittany), Virg.: mala gramina, noxious herbs, id.: Arabum de gramine odores, perfumes from plant of Araby, Prop. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. γράω, "to eat"; γραιός, "fodder."]

grāmīneus, a, um, adj. [gramen] of grass, covered with grass, grassy: campus, Virg.: corona obsidionalis, a grass crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer; among the Romans the highest mark of military honour, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 118). II. In partic.: of Indian reed, cane: hasta (Minervae), Cic.

grammāticus, a, um, adj. = γραμματικός, belonging to grammar, grammatical: ars, Auct. Her.: grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita, the tribes

(schools) of the grammarians, Hor.

II. Subst.: grammaticus, i. m. a grammarian in the more extended sense of the word, a philologist: grammatici poetarum explanatores sunt, Cic.

III. Also as subst. grammatica, ae, f. [sc. ars]; and grammaticē, es, f. = γραμματική; the first form in Cic. and Suet., the second in Quint.; also grammatica, orum, n. pl. = τὰ γραμματικά, grammar, philology: Cic.

grammātista, ae, m. = γραμματιστής, a teacher of grammar or language: Suet.

grānāria, orum, n. plu. [granum] a place where corn is kept, a granary: Cic.: Hor. (Hence Fr. grenier.)

grandaevus, a, um, adj. [grandis aevum] of great age, old, aged: Nereus, Virg.: apes, id.: pater, Ov.: senes, Tac.

grandē, neut. adj. used as adv. greatly: sonare, to make a great noise, Juv.

grandesco, 3. v. n. incep. [grandis] to become great, to grow: Lucr.

grandicūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] rather large: globi, Pl.

grandiloquus, i. m. [grandis loquor] speaking grandly or loftily: Cic.: in a bad sense, grandiloquent: isti grandiloqui (i. e. Stoici), boasters, id.

grandinat, i. v. impers. [grando] it hails: Sen.

grandio, 4. v. a. and n. [grandis]. Act.: to make great, increase, enlarge: Pl. II. Neutr.: to become great, to grow: fruges grandire sinas, Cato.

grandis, e, adj. full-grown, large: fetus grandiores edere, more abundant crops, Cic.: frumenta, Virg.: guttae, id. Of things that have not grown: large-sized: verbosa et grandis epistola, long, Juv.: saxa, Caes. 2. Of the stature and age of persons: grown up, tall; also, advanced in years, aged, old; often with natu or aevo: grandis natu, Cic.: grandis aevo, Tac. Absol.: grandis iam puer, Cic.: virginem tam grandem, Ter.: aevum, advanced age, Lucr. 3. Of the voice: loud, strong: subsellia grandiore vocem desiderant, Cic. II. Fig.: great, important, strong, powerful: grande decus rerum, Hor.: ingenium, Ov.: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, high and low alike, Hor. 2. Esp. of style: great, grand, lofty, sublime: genus dicendi grandius, Cic. Of the speaker: caudicibus amplius atque grandis, id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. Sp. grande; Fr. grand.)

granditas, ātis, f. [grandis] greatness: Sisenn. II. Fig. of style: grandeur, sublimity: verborum, Cic.

granditer [grandis], adv. greatly, strongly, very: Ov.

grandiūscūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [grandis] pretty well grown up: Ter.

grando, ōis, f. hail, a hail-storm: Pl.: Cic.: Liv.: Hor. In plur.: ter-

rere animos grandinibus, Cic. [Cogn. with χαλαζα (for χαλαδ-γμ) in which the first α is an auxiliary vowel. For the n, cf. Lat. hirundo with Gr. χελιδών.] (Hence It. grandine.)

grānifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [granum fero] grain-bearing, a poet. epithet of ants: agmen, Ov.

grānum, i, n. a grain, seed, small kernel: tritici, Pl.: uvae, Ov.: fici, Cic. [Cf. Goth. kaur-n, Eng. corn.] (Hence It. Sp. grano; Fr. grain.)

grāphīarius, a, um, adj. [graphium] pertaining to writing-styles: theca, a style-case, Suet.

grāphicē, adv. finely, beautifully, nicely, exactly: crepidula ut graphice decet! Pl.

grāphicus, a, um, adj. = γραφικός, lit. belonging to painting or drawing: but found only in fig. sign.: picturesque; of persons, exquisite, skilful (rare): graphicum mortalem Antiphonem! Pl.: nugator, id.

grāphium, ū, n. = γραφεῖον, a writing style: Ov.: Suet. (Hence Fr. greffe.)

grassator, ōris, m. [grassor] a vagabond, idler: Cato. II. a way-layer, street-robber, foot-pad, assassin: Cic.: Suet.

grassātūra, ae, f. [id.] a way-laying: Suet.

grassor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. freq. [gradior] to be in the habit of walking about: hunc pati grassari lenonem in me, put up with this pimp coming about me, Pl. Of things: per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante, travelling, spreading, Just. 2. to go loitering about: hence of parasites, to pay one's court to, to flatter, fawn upon: Liv. 3. to go about with thievish designs, to prowl about: said of robbers: also of animals, silurus grassatur, omne animal appetens, Plin. II. Fig.: to advance, proceed; to act: animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall.: ait, se jure grassari, that he was proceeding, Liv. 2. Esp. to attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage against: with adversus or in with Acc.: ut in te hac via grassaremur, id.: Suet.: absol. placuit veneno grassari, to proceed by, assail with, Tac.

grātē, adv. with pleasure, willingly: meminisse, Cic. II. thankfully, gratefully: aut fecerit aut tulerit, id.

grātēs (usually only in Nom. and Acc.: in Abl. gratibus, Tac.), f. plu. [gratus] thanks, thanksgiving (esp. to the gods; gratias more usu. to human beings), usu. with ago: ut Dianae laudes gratesque agam, may give thanks, Pl.: diis laudes gratesque agunt, Liv.: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, Cic.: o decus Italiae, virgo, quas dicere grates quasve referre parem? Virg.

grātia, ae, f. [id.] favour ex-

perceived by oneself, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship: gratia atque hospitibus florens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic.: allicuius gratiam sequi, to court the favour of, Caes.: quantum eo facto ad plebem inferat gratiam, Liv.: inter vos sic haec potius cum bona ut componantur gratia quam cum mala, pleasantly rather than unpleasantly, Ter.: cum gratia, with a good grace, Id.: in hac summa tua gratia ac potentia, credit, influence, Cic.: summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, popularity, Caes. In plur.: L. Murenæ provincia multas bonas gratias attulit, tokens of favour, Cic.

2. *Moton.*: (objectively) = χάρις, agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace: gratia formae, Ov.: corporis, Suet. II. a favour shown towards another, kindness, service, obligation, pardon: petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, as a favour, Cic.: juris iurandi volo gratiam facias, excuse, Pl.: allicui delicti gratiam facere, to grant a pardon, Sall.: professi se pugnatos in gratiam ducis, for the sake of, Liv. 2. Esp. thanks, thankfulness, gratitude: acknowledgment, return, requital (with ager, to give or return thanks, only in plur.: otherwise mostly in sing.): Lentulo egi gratias, Cic.: pro beneficio gratiam repetere, Liv.: est dis gratia, I thank the gods, Ter. Bene vocas: tam gratia est, No! I thank you = Je vous remercie [negative implied], Pl. III. In Abl. sing.: in favour of, for the sake of, on account of. With Gen. (and usu. placed after it): negotii gratia properare, Sall.: dolores suscipiantur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, Cic.: exempli gratia, Quint. With pronom. adj.: mea gratia, for my sake, Pl.: abire istac gratia, on that account, Id. 2. In Abl. plur.: gratiis, and contr. gratis, out of kindness, without recompense or reward, for nothing, gratuitously, gratis: honoris causa gratiis dabo, Id.: gratis rei publicae servire, Cic.: gratis praetor factus est, Id. IV. Personalified, usu. pl.: Gratiae, arum (= Gr. Χάριτες), the Graces, three in number: Hor. Also rarely sing.: non Gratia (adest) lecto, not one of the Graces, Ov.

gratificatio, ōnis, f. [gratificor] a showing kindness, obligingness, complaisance (rare): Cic.

gratificor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [gratus facio] to do a favour, gratify; also to do something as a favour, to make a present of, gratificatur mihi gestu accusator, obliges, Cic.: quod Pompelo se gratificari putant, they think to gratify him, Id.: potentiae paucorum decus atque libertatem suam gratificari, to sacrifice, Sall.: ne quid pars altera gratificari pro Romanis posset, make some surrender or sacrifice in favour of the Romans, Liv.

grātis, adv. v. gratia, III. 2.

grātiosus, a, um, adj. [gratia], usu. in pass. sense: enjoying favour, in favour: foll. by prep.: apud omnes ordines, having great influence with all classes, Cic.: in sua tribu, Id.: gratiosissimus in provincia, most influential, Id. Absol.: homines potentes, gratiosi, Id.: liberta aulica gratiosa, in favour at court, Suet. Of things: missio, a discharge obtained by favour, Liv.: causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam vultus, have more favour with you, Cic. II. In act. sense: that shows favour, obliging, complaisant (rare): gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Id.

grātis, adv. v. gratia, III. 2.

grātor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [gratus] to wish joy, to rejoice with, to congratulate: usu. with Dat.: invenit, germana, viam: gratare sorori, Virg.: invicem inter se gratantes, Liv.: nescia, gratentur consolenturne parentem, Ov.

grātūto [for quantity of penult. v. gratuitus], adv. without pay or profit: Cic.

grātūtus, a, um (also *grātūitus*), adj. [gratia] done for favour or friendship, without pay or profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous: si sine praemio (liberalitas) benigna est, gratuita: si cum mercede, conducta, Cic.: comitia, i. e. without purchased votes, Id.: furor, spontaneous, Liv.: parricidia, fruitless, unprofitable, Id.: pecunia, with no interest charged, Plin.: odium, unprovoked, Sen.

grātulābundus, a, um, adj. [gratulator], full of congratulations: quo se omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Liv.

grātulātiō, ōnis, f. [Id.] a manifestation of joy; a wishing joy, congratulation: a rejoicing, joy: Cic.: inter gratulationes amicorum, Suet.

II. a religious festival of joy and thanksgiving: gratulatio, quam ad deorum templa fecimus, Cic.

grātulātor, ōris, m. [Id.] a congratulator: Cic.

grātūlor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [gratus] to manifest one's joy, to wish a person joy, to congratulate, to rejoice: constr.: with Dat. of the pers., with or without Abl. of the thing with de (more rarely with in, pro, or simple Abl.): also with Acc. of the thing, with quod, Acc. and Infin., or absol.: nescio, gratulor tibi, an timeam, Cic.: de iudicio, Id.: de victoria, Liv.: tibi in hoc, Cic.: allicui victoriam gratulari, to congratulate him upon it, Id.: tibi gratulor quod te summa laus prosecuta est, Id.: ingenium non latuisse, Ov.: ad me venerunt gratulatum, Cic. II. to give thanks: deos gratulando obtundere, returning thanks, Ter.

grātus, a, um, adj. Object. causing joy; hence, kind, beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable

(in this sign. in Cic. and Caes., only of things): often connected with iucundus or optatus: amor, Cic.: veritas, Id.: officia, Id.: hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov.: dapibus supremi grata testudo Jovis, welcome, Hor.: feceris nobis gratum omnibus, will do us all a favour, Cic. (ii) Of persons: with Dat.: superis deorum gratus (Mercurius) et Imis, dear to, Hor.: o mihi de fratris longe gratissime natis, Ov. Absol.: conviva, Hor.: donec gratus eram, beloved, Id. Subst.: gratus, i, m. a favourite, darling: quam (classem) non amicorum sed gratorum appellabat, Suet. II. Subject. feeling joy; hence, thankful, grateful; also deserving or procuring thanks: si quod adest gratum juvat, Hor.: gratissimis animis, Cic.: quum gratum mihi esse potuit, might have been thankworthy (meritorious) on my part, Ter. [Cogn. with Gr. χαίρω (= χαρ-γω), χαρ-ις; Goth. (in comp.). gair-n-s, Eng. yearn.] (Hence It. grado, mal grado; Fr. gré, malgré, etc.).

grāvanter, adv. reluctantly: Liv. *grāvastellus*, i, m. dim. a gray-headed fellow: Pl. [Dim. of an obsolete word *gravaster*, from *gravis*, which has become *ravus*, initial *g* (from *gh*) being dropped in that word, whilst it has been preserved in *gravastellus*, as well as in Germ. *grau*: Eng. *gray*.]

grāvātē, adv. with difficulty or reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly: respondere, Cic.

grāvātīm, adv. with difficulty, unwillingly (rare for *gravate*): Liv.

grāvēd nōsus, a, um, adj. [grave-do] subject to colds or catarrhs: Cic.

grāvēdo, inis, f. [gravis] heaviness of the limbs, cold in the head, catarrh: Cic.

grāvēolens (also separately, *graveolens*), entis, adj. [gravis oleo] strong-smelling: graveolentia centaurea, Virg.

II. noisome, rank: fauces graveolentis Avernii, Id.

grāvesco, 3. v. n. incep. [gravis] to become burdened or heavy: fetu nemus omne gravescit, becomes loaded, filled, Virg. II. Fig.: to become grievous or bad, to grow worse: aerumna gravescit, becomes aggravated, Lucr.: valetudo Augusti, Tac.

grāvīdītas, ātis, f. [gravidus] pregnancy (v. rare): Cic.

grāvīdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [Id.] to burden, load: Caecil. II. Esp. to impregnate: Aurel. Vict. Transf.: (terra) gravidata seminibus, Cic.

grāvīdus, a, um, adj. [gravis] lit. loaded: hence esp. pregnant, with child, with young: uxor, Cic.: pecus, Virg. 2. Subst.: grāvīda, ae, f. a pregnant woman: Pl. II. Transf.: laden, filled, full (mostly poet.): tempestas fulminibus atque procellis, big with, Lucr.: bellis, Virg. Absol.: ne gravidus procumbat culmus

aristis, loaded, full, Virg.: olivae, Ov. With Abl.: ubera gravida vitali rore, Cic.: pharetra sagittis, Hor.

gravis, e, adj. heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome; or pass.: loaded, laden, burdened (opp. to levis, light); in most of its significations corresp. to the Gr. βαρύς: corpora, Lucr.: tellus, Ov.: aureum amiculum, Cic.: navigia, Caes.: naves hostilibus spoliis, heavily laden, Liv. 2. With respect to value or number, heavy, great: aes grave, heavy money, money of the oldest standard, in which an as weighed a full pound, id.: quod pecunias graviore fenore collocasset, at a higher rate, Suet. 3. For gravidus, with young, pregnant: regina sacerdos Marte gravis, Virg. II. Transf. of sound: deep, grave, low, bass (opp. to acutus, treble): vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, Cic. 2. Of smell or flavour: strong, unpleasant, offensive: hircus, rank, Hor. 3. Of things affecting the body: gross, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, severe: and of the person affected, sick: negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, Cic.: umbra gravis cantantibus, injurious, Virg.: gravis autumnus in Apulia, malarious, Caes.: gravior vulnus, id. Of persons: gravis vulnere, disabled, Liv.: aetate et viribus gravior, less active, id. Without Abl.: ablit in somnum gravis, heavy, drowsy, Lucr. III. Fig.: in bad sense: heavy, burdensome, oppressive, painful, hard, harsh, disagreeable, unpleasant: miserior graviorque fortuna, more grievous, bitter, Caes.: velim, si tibi grave non erit, me certior facias, if it will not give you trouble, Cic.: verbum gravior, harsher, id.: ne quid gravior in fratrem statueret, too severe, Caes.: gravior hostis, more formidable, Liv.: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, ne sint illi odiosi et graves, too much of a restraint upon them, Cic. 2. In good sense: weighty, important: with respect to character, influential, venerable, great: id.: gravior erit tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea, will carry more weight, Pl.: auctoritate graviores, Cic.: gravis testis, id.: pietate gravem ac meritis virum, venerable, Virg.: gravem civitatem cepit, an important city, Liv. [Gravis is for garv-is; the I. E. stem was garu (Skr. guru), whence Gr. βαρύς. For change of orig. g to β, v. glans, venio, and vivo.] (Hence It. Sp. grave; Fr. grave, grief.)

grāvitas, ātis, f. [gravis] weight, heaviness: tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, Cic.: armorum, Caes. 2. Esp. dearness, i.e. pressure of price, annonae, Tac. 3. pregnancy, and poet. of the foetus: tendebat gravitas uterum mihi, my burden, Ov. II. Transf. of smell: rankness, offensiveness, fetidness: quorundam

odorum suavitati gravitas inest, sickliness, faintness, Plin. 2. Of the body and things affecting it: severity, vehemence, unwholesomeness; faintness, sickness: caeli aquarumque, Liv.: morbi, Cic.: membrorum, id. III. Fig.: in bad sense: severity: fessi diuturnitate et gravitate belli, Liv. 2. In good sense: dignity, influence, gravity: civitatis, importance, power, Caes.: sententiarum, importance, weight, Cic.: personae gravitatem influentes, id.: majestas quam vultus gravitasque oris prae se ferebat, stern, set features, Liv.

grāviter, adv. weightily, heavily, ponderously (rare): aera per purum graviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr.

2. Transf. of sounds: deeply: ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic.: tuba mugit, in deep tones, Lucr. 3. In gen.: vehemently, strongly, violently: gravissime afflictas naves, very severely, Caes.: crepuerunt fores, Ter.: ferire aliquem, Virg.: spirantibus flabris, id. II. Fig.: vehemently, violently, deeply, severely; unpleasantly, disagreeably: aegrotare, seriously, Cic.: tibi edepol iratus sum, Ter.: cives gravissime dissentientes, Cic.: ferre aliquid, with chagrin, vexation, id.: gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur, very severe and harsh sentences were passed, Caes. 2. in an impressive or dignified manner, gravely: utrumque egit graviter, with dignity, Cic.: gravissime judicare de aliquo, in a manner the most honourable towards, Caes.

grāvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [gravis] to load, burden, weigh down, oppress: praefectum castrorum sarcinis gravant, Tac.: poma gravantia ramos, Ov. 2. Fig.: to burden, incommode: nil motor officium, quod me gravat, a kindness which is a burden to me, Hor.: militia gravari, to be burdened, wearied by it, Liv. 3. to make more severe, aggravate: fortunam parce gravare meam, to make more wretched, Ov.: quo gravaret invidiam matris, might aggravate the ill feeling against her, Tac.: injusto fenore gravatum aes alienum, made more burdensome by exorbitant interest, Liv. II. In pass. with refl. sense; as v. dep.: to feel anything burdensome, to feel vexed, wearied, or annoyed at anything: constr. absol. with Inf., dep. clause with quod, and Acc. alone (poet.): nec gravatus senex dicitur locutus esse, making light of the burden of years, Liv.: non gravabor, I shall not distress myself, Pl.: ne gravare, Ter. With Inf.: rogo, ut ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituisti, not refuse, Cic. With quod: primo gravari coepit, quod, to make objections on the ground that . . . id. With Acc.: Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophonem, brooking not, disdaining to bear,

Hor.: spem ac metum juxta gravatus, chafing under, Tac.

grēgālis, -is, adj. [grex] of or belonging to a herd or flock: equi, Varr.

II. In gen.: belonging to or forming part of the same body. Subst.: gregales, ium, m. plu. comrades, companions: Cic. 2. of the common sort, common: sagulum, a common soldier's cloak, Liv.: poma, Sen.

grēgārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a flock or herd: Col.

II. In gen.: of the common sort, common: milites, common soldiers, privates, Cic.: less freq. in sing.: miles, Tac.

grēgātīm, adv. [id.] in flocks, herds, or swarms: si gregatim pecora laborant, i.e. in the case of distemper spreading, Col. II. Transf. of men: in troops or crowds: cives Romanos gregatim coniectos in lautumias, Cic.

grēmīum, ii, n. the lap, bosom: Fortunae in gremio sedens, Cic. II. Transf.: Aetolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, i.e. in the heart, centre, id.: abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae, id. Esp. with the notion of tender care and indulgence, Tac. [Prob. for greb-mium, from the same root with germen, q.v. For omission of b before m, cf. glomus.] (Hence It. grembo; Sp. gremio.)

gressus, a, um, Part. [gradior].

gressus, ūs, m. [id.] a stepping, going, step, course, way (poet.): tendere gressum ad moenia, Virg. Poet. transf. of the course of a vessel: huc dirige gressum, id.

grex, grēgis, m. (fem. Lucr.) a flock, herd, drove, swarm: of cattle, birds, etc.: Cic.: lanigeri greges, Virg.: avium, Hor. Opp. to armenta, of small cattle: non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesve observo, Ov.

II. Transf. of persons: a company, society, troop, band, crowd: amicorum, Cic.: grege facto, in a body, Sall.: Liv.: scribe tui gregis hunc, enrol him as one of your set, Hor.: philosophorum, Cic. 2. Esp. of players or chariot-eers: a company, troop, band: Ter.

3. Of things (very rare and only comic): virgarum, a bundle of rods, Pl. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. gregge.)

gruis, v. grus.

grunnio (not grundio), iui or ii, itum, 4. v. n. to grunt, of swine: grunnit tepido lacte satur, Varr.: Juv. (Hence It. grugnire; Sp. gruñir; Fr. grogner.)

grunnitus, ūs, m. [grunnio] a grunting of swine: grunnitum, quum jugulatur, suis, squealing, Cic.

grūs, grūis (nom. sing. grūs, Phaedr.), f. and m. a crane: Cic.: regarded by the Romans as a delicacy: Hor. [Gru-s seems to contain the same root as Gr. γέρ-αυος.] (Hence It. gru; Sp. grulla, through a form grucula.)

gryllus (grillus), *i. m.* a cricket or grasshopper: Plin. II. Transf. in painting: a comic figure, caricature: Id. (Hence It. Sp. *grillo*; Fr. *grillon*.)

gryps, *gryphis*, *m.* = γρύψ, a fabulous animal, having the body and feet of a lion, with the head and wings of an eagle, a griffin: Plin. Proverb.: (of what is unlikely), *jungentur jam grypes equis*, Virg.

grypus, *i. m.* = γρυπός, hook-nosed: cul propter nasi magnitudinem cognomen Grypo fuit, Just.

gubernaculum (poet. contr. gubernaculum, Lucr.: Virg.), *i. n.* [gubern] a helm, rudder: Cic.: ipse gubernaculo rector subit, Virg. II. Fig.: guidance, direction (esp. of the state), government (regularly plur. in this sense): gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic.: in same sense, ad gubernacula reip. sedere, Id. In sing.: Vell. (Hence It. *governaglio*; Fr. *gouvernail*.)

gubernatio, *ōis*, *f.* [Id.] a steering, piloting of a ship: Cic. II. Fig.: direction, management, government: civitatis, Id. Also with defining Gen.: cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, by the guidance of counsel, Id.

gubernator, *ōis*, *m.* [Id.] a steersman, pilot: gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi, Cic. II. Fig.: a director, ruler, governor: civitatis, Id.

gubernatrix, *icis*, *f.* [Id.] a conductress, directress: an fortunam collaudem, quae gubernatrix fuit? Ter.: Cic.

gubernare, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* = κυβερνᾶν, to steer or pilot a ship: ut si nautae certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Proverb.: gubernare e terra, to steer from the shore, i. e. to direct others without sharing their risks, Liv. II. Fig.: to direct, manage, conduct, govern: gubernari et regi civitates, Cic.: sed haec fortuna viderit, quoniam ratio non gubernat, Id. Absol.: ex sermone hoc gubernabunt doctus, behave, Pl. [The Latin word was borrowed from the Greek.] (Hence It. *governare*; Sp. *gobernar*; Fr. *gouverner*.)

gubernum, *i. n.* [gubern] a helm, rudder (for gubernaculum): Lucr.

gula, *ae*, *f.* the gullet, throat: quem obtorta gula de convivio in vincula abripit jussit, Cic.: laqueo (his) gulam fregere, strangled them, Sall.

II. Meton.: the palate, i. e. gluttony, gormandizing: o gulam insulsam, appetite, taste, Cic.: nil servile gulae parens habet? a belly-god, Hor.: intempestivae ac sordidae gulae homo, Suet. [On etym. v. glutio and voro.] (Hence It. Sp. *gola*.)

gulosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [gula] gluttonous, luxurious, dainty: oculis quoque gulosi vult, gluttons with their very eyes, Sen.: flectile, i. e. containing dainty food, Juv. II. Transf.:

lector, voracious, or perh. fastidious, Mart.

gūmīa, *ae*, *com.* a glutton, gourmand: Lucil. in Cic. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. γίμω, from the notion of fulness.]

gummi, *indecl. n.*, or **gummis**, *is*, *f.* = κόμμι, gum (of plants), Plin.: Col.

gurdus, *i. m.* [a Spanish word] a dolt, numskull: Quint. (Hence Sp. *gordo*; Fr. *gourd*, *engourdir*.)

gurgēs, *Itis*, *m.* an abyss, gulf: Cic.: multaque trahens sub gurgite arenam Voltumnus, Ov.: (Acherontis) turbidus hic coeno vastaue voragine gurgēs aestuat, flood, Virg. II. Meton. in gen.: waters, stream, sea (poet.): Eubolcus, Ov.: Carpathius, Virg. III. Fig.: an abyss of prodigality; and of persons, a spendthrift, prodigal: gurgēs vitiorum turpitudinumque, Cic. [The rad. notion is that of "swallowing up"; v. voro, and cf. Gr. γορ-γορ-εω, Lat. *gur-gul-io*. *Gur-g-e(t)s* is formed by reduplication, on the same principle as *vol-v-o*, Gr. πόρ-π-η, etc.] (Hence Fr. *gorge*.)

(1) **gurgūlio**, *ōis*, *m.* [v. glutio and gurgēs] the gullet, weasand, wind-pipe: Cic.

(2) **gurgūlio**, *v.* curcullo.

gurgustium, *īl*, *n.* [prob. cogn. with gurgēs, the notion being that of a "hole"] a small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut: Cic.

gustatorium, *īl*, *n.* [gusto] a first course, collation, whet; also, the trays or vessels in which it is served: Plin.

gustatus, *ūs*, *m.* [Id.] the sense of taste: Cic. Fig.: verae laudis gustatus non habent, have no appetite for, Id. II. the taste or flavour of anything: uva primo est peracerba gustatu, very sour in taste, Id.

gusto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [gustus] to taste, to take a little of any thing: ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic.: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. Proverb.: primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare physiologiam, to study superficially, Cic.

2. Esp. to take a slight meal, luncheon, or whet; to eat a little: post solem lavabatur, deinde gustabat, bathed and afterwards took a little food, Plin. Ep.: Cic. II. Fig. to taste, partake of, enjoy: partem ullam liquidae voluptatis, Id.: praecepta, to imbibe, receive into one's mind, Id.: lucellum, to taste a little of the gains, Hor.

gustus, *ūs*, *m.* a tasting, a partaking slightly or eating a little of: epulas explorare gustu, Tac. 2. Esp. a light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, a whet, relish: Mart.: Juv. II. Meton.: taste, flavour: Cels.: Plin. III. Fig. a foretaste, specimen: gustum tibi dare volui, Sen.

2. taste: Quint. [Gustus, from an obsolete verb *gus-o* (there was an O. L. verb *degunere* for *de-gus-nere*).

Cf. Gr. γεύω (for γεύω-ω); Goth. *kiusan*, "to try," *kaus-jan*, "to taste," Eng. *choose*.] (Hence It. Sp. *gusto*; Fr. *gout*.)

gutta, *ae*, *f.* a drop: Cic.: gutta per attonitas ibat oborta genas, tears, Ov.: sanguinis in facie, i. e. a blush, Juv. 2. Meton.: guttae, natural spots, specks on animals, stones, etc.: (apium) paribus lita corpora guttis, Virg. III. Fig.: a little bit, a little (rare): gutta dulcedinis, Lucr. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. *gota*; Sp. *gota*; Fr. *goutte*.)

guttatim, *adv.* drop by drop: Pl.

guttula, *ae*, *f.* dim. [gutta] a little drop: Pl.

guttur, *ōis*, *n.* (also *m.*: Acc. sing. *gutturē*, Pl.) the gullet, throat: quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? i. e. goitre (common in the Alps), Juv.: parentis si quis guttur fregerit, strangled his father, Hor. In plur. (poet.): fodere guttura cultro, to cut the throat (of a victim), Ov. II. Meton.: gluttony: vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic. (Hence Fr. *goitre*.)

guttus (more correctly *gūtus*), *i. m.* [gutta] a narrow-necked vessel, cruse (for oil, etc.): cum patera gutus, Hor.: Plin.: Juv. (Hence It. *gotto*; Fr. *godet*, dim. of O. F. *got*.)

gymnasiarchus, *i. m.* = γυμνασιάρχος, the master of a gymnasium: Cic.

gymnāsium, *īl*, *n.* = γυμνάσιον, a Greek public school for gymnastic exercises, a gymnasium: Cic. Com. l. c.: gymnasium flagri, a whipping-post, a term of reproach for one who is often flogged, Pl. II. Transf.: a public school among the Greeks, a high school, college: omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic.

gymnasticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = γυμναστικός, pertaining to bodily exercise, gymnastic: pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico hoc habemus, Pl.

gymnicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = γυμνικός, of or for bodily exercise, gymnastic: ludī qui gymnici nominantur, Cic.

gymnosophistae, *ārum*, *m.* = γυμνoφισται (lit. naked philosophers), gymnosophists, Indian ascetics: Plin.

gynaecium or **gynaecium**, *i. n.* = γυναικειον, among the Greeks, the inner part of the house where the women dwell, the women's apartments: Pl.: Ter.

gynaecōnitis, *īdis*, *f.* = γυναικωνίτις, i. q. gynaecium, the women's apartments in a Grecian house: Nep.

gypsatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [gypso]. II. Adj.: covered or coated with gypsum: Cic. Poet.: gypsatus pes, the foot of a slave marked with gypsum, to show that he was for sale, Tib.: Ov.

gypsum, *i. n.* = γύψος, plaster of Paris, gypsum: Plin. II. Meton.: a plaster image: Juv. (Hence It. *gesso*.)

gyrus, i. m. = γῦρος, a circle, esp. that described by a horse: nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docetur, Tac. 2. Meton.: a place where horses are trained, a course (poet.): gyrum pulsant equi, Prop.

II. Fig.: a circle, circuit, career, course: seu bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, interior orbit, i. e. shorter period, Hor.: simili gyro venient aliorum vices, circuit, course, Phaedr.: oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, compass, Cic. (Hence It. Sp. giro.)

H, h, the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, has the place and form of the Greek Eta, which originally stood for the rough breathing. The Latin H, however, was quite different in phonetic character from the Greek spiritalis asper, to which it never (except in borrowed words) corresponds, and which arises from the spirants s, v, and y, while Lat. h has its origin regularly from initial gh (Gr. χ), as in Lat. holus, Gr. χῶλον; Lat. heri (for hesi), Gr. χῆρι; Lat. hortus, Gr. χῶρος; and sometimes from bh (Gr. φ), as in Lat. herba, compared with Gr. φῶβη. There was some fluctuation in the use of initial H in Latin; for hanter, holus, herus, in the Augustan age anser, olus, erus came to be written, and on the other hand h was used where there was no etymological ground for it, as in humerus for umerus, humor for umor. Catullus (84, 2) notices as a Roman cockneyism the pronunciation hinsidia for insidia. Alongside of words beginning with h are often found forms with f; thus we have both hordeum and fordeum, hostis and fostis, hariolus and fariolus; in these cases the h and f arise from orig. gh. Harena was originally fasena, and this f may have arisen, as Corssen thinks, from bh. Medial h in mihi is for b from bh. In traho, veho, h (from gh) occurs at the end of a root; it must have had a strong guttural sound, or it would not have given c in traxi, vezī, tractus, vectus. The combinations th, ph, ch, to represent θ, φ, χ, in words borrowed from the Greek, were of comparatively late introduction in Latin; they rarely appear in inscriptions before u.c. 660; in earlier periods the Greek aspirates were represented by the corresponding tenues t, c, p; thus in the time of Plautus, tesaurus, dracuma (δραχμή), and even Pilipus (for Φίλιππος) were written; sometimes also φ was represented by b, as in Bruges (Enn.) from Φρύγες. II. The letter in the Germanic languages corresponding to Lat. h depends on the Indo-European source

of the latter in any word; and as this is most commonly gh, the Gothic correlative is usually g, and the High-German k (or g); thus to Lat. hesternus correspond Goth. gistra(-dagis), O. H. G. kestre; to Lat. hortus, Goth. gards, O. H. G. karto; to Lat. homo, Goth. guma, Germ. (brauti-)gam. III. In the Romance languages initial h is often dropped; thus from Lat. habere we have It. avere, Fr. avoir; from Lat. hora, It. ora, Fr. or (adv.); from Lat. homo, Fr. on; from Lat. hordeum, Fr. orge; from Lat. haus-tare, Fr. ôter. IV. As an abbreviation HH. stands for heredes.

2. In HS. for sestertius, H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II crossed, v. sestertius.

ha! interj. an exclamation of warning, checking, hold!: ha, Hegio, nunquam istuc dixi! Pl. II. ha, ha, he! an exclamation of laughter or derision! Ha! ha! ha!: Chr. Ha, ha, he! Me. Quid risisti? Ter.

hābēna, ae. f. [habeo; lit. that by which a thing is held; hence] a thong, strap: e. g. of a javelin, Lucan.: of a sling, id.: galeae, chin-straps, Val. Fl.: shoe-strings, Gell. Absol., of a whip: pendens habenas, uplifted lash, Hor. 2. Esp. a rein (usu. in pl.): exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque excutit habenas, Ov.: habenis flectit equos, Virg. 3. Meton.: a rudder: vincitur ars vento, nec jam moderator habenis utitur, Ov. II. Fig.: reins; control, management: fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas, give the reins to, id.: habere profundi habenas, to hold the reins of the deep, Lucr.: classi immittit habenas, puts the ships before the wind, Virg.: amicitiae, Cic.: rerum habenas, reins of government, Virg.: irarum effundit habenas, gives the reins (i. e. full scope) to his fury, id. 2. Of the growth of trees, &c.: crescendi immixtis certamen habenis, with unchecked powers, Lucr.: palmas laxis immixtus habenis, allowed to grow freely, Virg.

hābēntia, ae. f. [id.] possessions, property, substance: Pl.

hābēo, ōi, itum (perf. Subj. habes-sit, Cic.), 2. v. a. and n. to have, to hold, keep, possess, cherish, etc.: servos, Hor.: fundum, Cic.: ex Helvetiis uxorem, Caes.: fenum habet in cornu (Proverb.), Hor.: hostis habet muros, Virg. In partic.: to have or possess property (mostly absol.): miserum istuc verbum et pessimum est, habuisse, et nihil habere, to have been rich, and to be penniless, Pl.: habet idem in numis, habet idem in urbanis praediis, has wealth, Cic.: in Brutiis, to have possessions, id.: amor habendi, desire of possession, Virg.: Hor. 2. With abstract objects: quem usum belli haberent, Caes.: invidiam, Cic.: vitae neque potestatem, id.: neque modum neque modestiam habere, observe no bounds,

Sall. So with Infin. as well as Acc.: de republica nihil habeo ad te scribere, I have nothing to write to you about politics, Cic. With a relat. clause: nil habeo quod agam, I have nothing to do, I am quite at leisure, Hor.: qui, quo se recipere, non haberent, had no available place of refuge, Caes.

3. With gerundive: to have or be obliged (to do what is expressed by the ger.): si nunc primum statuendum haberemus, Tac. 4. Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: locus ille nihil habet religionis, Cic.: animalia somnus habebat, Virg.: me habuit thalamus, held, id. II. With Inf. or relat. clause: to have means, ability, or knowledge, i. e. to be in a condition, to be able, to know how:

with Infin.: illud affirmare pro certo habeo, I can declare positively, Liv. With a relat. or depend. clause (usually with a negative): de pueris quid agam, non habeo, Cic.: nec quid speraret habebat, knew not what to hope, Virg. III. to have in use, make use of, use (rare): magnae opes innocenter paratae et modeste habitae, Tac.: vestis bona quaerit haberi, wants using, Ov. 2. to wield, handle: nec barbarorum hastas inter truncos arborum perinde haberi quam pila, could be plied, Tac. IV. to have, hold, or keep in any condition, etc.: aliquem in obsidione, Caes.: aliquem in liberis custodiis, Sall.: quum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem, Cic.: reliquas civitates stipendiarias, Caes. 2. to treat, use: a quo tot annos adeo essent male habiti, Nep.: sine imperio et modestia (exercitus) habitus, handled, Sall.: exercitum luxuriose nimisque liberaliter habuerat, had treated, id.

3. Esp. with Part. perf. with the sign. of an act. perf. tense, to express a past action whose effects continue: me segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum, have kept him away, aloof, Ter.: inclusum in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic.: equitatum quem coactum habebat, praemittit, Caes.: compertum ego habeo, milites, verba virtutem non addere, I have it as a matter of which I am convinced, have come to the conclusion, Sall.: consueta habeam, am accustomed to, id. V. With pron. reflect. and sometimes reflect. or neutr.: to be in a certain condition of circumstances, health, etc.: to be situated, find oneself, be (almost equivalent to sum). (i) With pron. reflect.: videbatur se non graviter habere, not to be very ill, Cic.: ut meae res sese habent, however bad my own affairs are, Ter. (ii) Reflect.: virtus clara aeternaque habetur, maintains itself, Sall.: sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, as for the most part happens in human affairs, id. (iii) Neutr.: ut bene haberem filiae nuptiis, I might enjoy myself, Pl.: bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defen-

slonls, it is well, Cic.: atqui sic habet (= οὕτως ἔχει), *strange! but it is a fact*, Hor.

VI. to hold or regard in any light, to account, esteem, consider; to think or believe so and so: Considius rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, Caes.: parentem Asiae et diem et haberi, Cic.: id obliviscendum, pro non dicto habendum, *be considered unspoken*, Liv.: aliquem in hostium numero, Caes.: nec tamen est habendum religioni, nocentem aliquando defendere, *nor need one scruple*, Cic.: ludibrio, Ter. Hence sic habeto or sic habeas, with Acc., or Acc. and Inf.: *be convinced, be persuaded, believe, know*: Cic. Also without sic: Id.

VII. to have possession of, to inhabit; and neut. to dwell, live (for habito): quae Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn. in Cic.: ubi nunc adolescens habet? Pl. **VIII.** to have in one's mind, to know, be acquainted with (gen. in second person): siquidem istius regis (Ancl) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic.: habes consilia nostra; nunc cognosce de Bruto, *there you have* (i.e. made plain to you), Id.

IX. to have as a habit, peculiarity, or characteristic: habebat hoc omnino Caesar, Id. **X.** to hold, make, deliver, produce, cause, etc.: allum quarebam, iter hac habui, *I was passing this way*, Ter.: concilia, Caes.: contionem, to deliver, Cic.: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, *bandied backwards and forwards*, Id.: latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, involte, Caes.

XI. habere in animo: with Inf.: to intend, to be disposed, inclined: istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic.

XII. With Acc. and pron. reflect. in Dat. or with cum: to keep to oneself: clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Id. **2.** To keep secret: haec tu tecum habeto, you must keep your own counsel about, Id. So in the formula of divorce: valeas, res tuas tibi habeas, take that thine is (and go thy way), Pl.

XIII. Of a sweetheart, to have, to possess, enjoy: postquam nos Amariyllis habet, Galatea reliquit, Virg.

XIV. Gladiatorial f. t. of a wounded combatant, hoc habet or habet, he has it, he is hit: desuper altus equo graviter ferit atque ita fatur: hoc habet, he has his death-wound, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 195).

2. Fig.: hoc habet: repperi, qui senem ducerem, Pl. [The I. E. root appears to be *kap*. Initial *k* is indicated by Goth. *hab-an*. Latin *h* from *k* is anomalous, and I. E. *p* would be regularly represented by Goth. *f*, not *b*; O. N. has *haf-a*. The root is kept unaltered in *cap-io*.] (Hence It. *avere*; Sp. *haber*; Fr. *avoir*.)

hābilis, e, adj. [habeo] that may be easily handled or managed, manageable, fit, proper: of things: (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, fitting well, Cic.: brevitato gladii, handy, Liv.:

arcus, Virg.: currus, Ov.: vigor, *supple, active*, Virg.: pinguibus hae (vites) terris habiles, levioribus illae, *suitable, fit, adapted*, Id. **II.** Of persons or abstract things: apt, expert, skilful, capable, etc.: rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis tantum habilem, Liv.: in aliqua re, Cic.: vicina seni non habilis Lyco, *not suited* (on account of age), Hor. (Hence Fr. *habile*; Eng. *able*.)

hābilitas, ātis, f. [habilis] aptitude, ability: Cic.

hābitābilis, e, adj. [habito] habitable: regiones, Cic.: oras (= οἰκουμένη, i.e. the Roman world), Hor.

hābitatio, ōnis, f. [Id.] a dwelling, inhabiting: hence, transf., a place to dwell in, habitation: impia habitatio, Pl.: in plur.: mercedes habitationum annuae, house-rent, Caes. **II.** Meton.: house-rent: Suet.

hābitator, ōris, m. [Id.] a dweller, tenant, inhabitant: Cic.: Liv.: Juv.

hābito, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. freq. [habeo] to have frequently, to be wont to have: Varr. **II.** Esp. to have possession of, to inhabit; and neut. to dwell, abide, reside, live.

A et.: centum urbes habitant magnas, Virg. In pass.: colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, is very densely peopled, Cic.: (agellus) habitatus quinque focis, occupied by five families, Hor. Neutr.: in via, to have a house on the high-road, Cic. Absol.: rus habitatum abli, Ter.: habitandi causa, Caes. Pass. imper.: vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, populous villages, Liv.

III. Fig.: to remain, have place anywhere: qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic.: animus habitat in oculis, Plin.

2. to stay, remain, or keep in any place: to keep to, dwell upon a thing: cum illis, qui in foro habitant, de dignitate contendas? who have made the forum their home (i.e. have devoted themselves to law and politics), Cic.: in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis, to dwell upon, Id.: tecum habito, abide with (i.e. examine) thyself, Pers.

hābitudo, inis, f. [habitus] condition, plight, habit, figure of the body (for habitus): qui color, nitor, vestitus, quae habitudo est corporis! in what good case, Ter.

hābitūrio, 4. v. a. desid. [habeo] to desire to have, to long for: Pl.

hābitus, a, um, Part. [habeo]. Adj. in a certain condition or state. Fig.: ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, diu etiam duras (iltes) dabit, as far as I know your father's temper, Ter. Esp. of the body: well kept, well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent: si qua (virgo) est habitior paulo, if a girl is in tolerably good condition, Id.

hābitus, ūs, m. [Id.] the condition or state of the body, plight, habit, deportment, appearance: Cic.: habitus oris et vultus, mien and expression,

Id.: habitu corporis brevis fult (Horatius), Suet.: virginalis habitus atque vestitus, maidenly bearing, Cic. **2.** Of things, esp. of places: (praediscere) patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, aptitudes, Virg.: armorum, Liv.

3. Esp. dress, attire: Romanus, Hor.: pastorum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: quality, nature, character, etc.: habitus animi, Cic.: ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis, suoque potius habitu vitam degere, condition, Phaedr. **2.** Esp. a state of feeling, disposition: civitatis habitus, Vell.: quae mens exercituum, quis habitus provinciarum, how the provinces are affected, disposed, Tac.

3. In philos. a completed and fixed state or condition acquired by custom or practice; habit, either of mind or body: Cic. (Hence It. *abito*; Fr. *habit*.)

hāo [hic], adv. by, on, or along this way or side: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque illac perfluo, I am all leaks (of a gossip), Ter.: hac quidem adire si placet, per ripam et umbram, Cic.: videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum hac fugerent Graeci, hac Phryges, in this, in that scene, Virg.

hāo-tēnus (sometimes separated by tmesis: v. *infr.*), adv. lit. as far as this (of place or time). Of space: to this place, thus far: hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, so far and no farther, Virg.: hactenus in occidentem Germaniam novimus, i.e. this is the limit of our knowledge, Tac. **2.** Esp. to indicate the limit of a discourse, of an extract, etc.: thus far: hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic. Frequently ellipt.: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus: thus far for to-day, Id.: hactenus arvorum cultus (sc. cecini), i.e. here ends that subject, Virg.: hactenus haec, so much for this, Hor. **II.** Of time: up to this time, till now, hitherto: hactenus quietae utrimque stationes fuere, Liv.

III. In gen.: so much, only so much. Absol. (rare): Burrum sciscitanti hactenus respondisse: 'ego me bene habeo,' this, and nothing more, Tac.

2. With the correlatives quatenus, quoad, quod: hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior ab homine amicissimo fieres his de rebus, Cic.

3. Foll. by si, ut, or ne: Sen.: Cic.: Hor.

haedillus (hoed.), i. m. dim. [haedus] a little kid, kidling, as a term of endearment: Pl.

haedinus (hoed.), a, um, adj. [Id.] of a kid, kid's: pellicula, Cic.

haedulēa (hoed.), ae, f. dim. [Id.] (dub., perh. Haedilla, ae, f. the name of a place): a little kid: Hor.

haedulus (hoed.), i. m. dim. [Id.] a little kid: pinguisimus, Juv.

haedus (not hoedus; anciently aedus or edus; in the Sabine tongue, fedus, like fircus=hircus), i. m. a young

goat, a kid: Cic.: Hor. II. Transf. Haedi, a pair of stars in the hand of the Waggoner (Auriga): pluviales Haedi, Virg.: in sing.: purus et Orion, purus et Haedus erit, Prop. [The initial *f* of *fedus* corresponds to an orig. *gh*; cf. Goth. *gait-s*, Eng. *goat*, O. H. G. *geiz*.]

Haemonis, idis, *f.* [Haemōnia] a Thessalian woman: Haemonis Haemonio Laodamia viro, Ov.

haemonius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] Thessalian: haemonius arcus, the constellation Sagittarius (because orig. the Thessalian centaur Chiron), Ov.

haereditas, etc. *v.* hereditas, etc.

haerēo, haesi, haesum (sometimes without the aspirate, aesi, Lucr.), 2. *v. n.* to stick, cling, cleave, adhere, be fixed, remain close (esp. in met. sense): constr. usu. with *in* and *Abl.*, *Abl.*, or *absol.*: less freq. with *Dat.*, or with *ad*, *in* and *Acc.*, *apud*, *sub*, etc.: pugnis continuo in mala haereat, plant your fist on his jaw, Ter.: male latus in pede calcens haeret, is down at heel (of a sloven), Hor.: haesitque in corpore ferrum, was buried deep, Virg.: haerere in equo, to stick on, keep a firm seat, Cic.: tergo volucres haesere sagittae, Virg.: haerentes adverso litore naves, hugging, Hor.: ubi demisi retem atque hamum, quicquid haesit, extraho, Pl.: haerentem capiti cum multa laude coronam, Hor.: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, attached to, Cic.: foliisque sub omnibus haerent, Virg. 2. Fig. (of a speaker): haeret in salebra, sticks in a rut (i. e. comes to a standstill), Cic.: tali ut in luto haeream, to stick in a mess like this, Pl.: aqua haeret, the water (clock) stops (of one at a loss for a word), Cic. II. Fig.: to hold fast to, remain attached, to keep firm, adhere to: hi in oculis haerebunt, will be ever present, id.: in te omnis haeret culpa, attaches to you, Ter.: haesit in poenis, was caught, Cic.: haerent infixi pectore vultus, abide imprinted, Virg.: potest hoc homini hunc haerere peccatum? Cic. 2. In partic.: to keep near, or close to a person: qui missus ab Argis, haeserat Evandro, had cleaved to, Virg.: ut haeream apud Thaidem, dance attendance upon, Ter.: in amorem haerere apud Iudicem, to be entangled with, Pl. Hence milit., tergis, in tergis, or in terga, to pursue closely, hang on the rear of an enemy, Curt.: Tac.: Liv.

3. With idea of duration of time: to remain fixed, to abide or continue anywhere, to keep at, stick to anything: metui, ne haereret hic (Athenis), I was afraid he was for taking up his quarters here, Ter.: voltare in foro, haerere in jure ac praetorum tribunalibus, to go loitering or dangling about, Cic.: equidem in libris haereo, id.: haesuram maculam, lasting, indelible, Juv. 4. With idea of hindrance: to stick fast, be

brought to a stand still, to hesitate, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to be suspended or retarded: Hectoris manu victoria Graium haesit, was retarded by, Virg.: sed estne haec Thais quam video? Est ipsa. Haereo. She it is! This is awkward for me! Ter.: haeret haec res, this business is intricate, Pl. [Etym. unknown.]

haeres, *v.* heres.

haeresco, 3. *v. n. inep.* [haereo] to stay behind, stick, adhere: Lucr.

haerēsis, is and eos, *f.* αἰρεσις, a philosophical sect: Cic.

haesitantia, ae, *f.* [haesito] a stammering: haesitantia linguae, Cic.

haesitatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a hesitating (rare). Of speech: a stammering: quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! Cic. II. indecision, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation: si facile inveneris quid dicas, noli ignoscere haesitationi meae, id.

haesitator, ōris, *m.* [id.] one who hesitates, is undecided: Plin.

haesito, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [haereo] to stick fast, remain fixed in a place: ut, si eam paludem Romani percurrere conarentur, haesitantes premerent ex loco superiore, hampered, Caes.: sub terris jubar haesitat ignis, is retarded, Lucr. Proverb.: haesitas in eodem luto, you are as deep in the mud as ever, Ter. II. Fig. of speech: to hesitate, stammer: lingua haesitantes, Cic. 2. Of the mind: to be uncertain, undecided, to be at a loss, to hesitate: dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, id. Impers. pass.: de mutando rei publicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet.

halans, Part. [halo]. II. Adj.: breathing fragrance, balmy: crocei halantes floribus horti, Virg.

haleo and halex, *v.* alic.

haliaeētos, i, *m.* = αλαιοετός, the sea-eagle, or sea-osprey: Ov.

halica, *v.* alica.

halicula, *v.* alicula.

halitus, ūs, *m.* [halo] breath, exhalation, steam, vapour: Nemeaeus leo frendens efflaviter graviter extremum halitum, his last breath, Cic. poet.

hallex, *v.* alic.

hallucinor, etc.: *v.* alluc.

halo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *n.* (poet.): to breathe, breathe out. Neutr.: et, quae de gelidis halabant vallibus, auras, Ov. II. Act.: nardi florem, nectar qui naribushalat, gives forth to the nostrils a scent like nectar, Lucr.

halophanta, ae, *m.* = αλοφάντης (a word formed after the analogy of sycophanta, συκοφάντης), a salt-informer, i. q. a rascal, scoundrel: Pl.

halucinatio, halucinor, *v.* aluc.

hama (also ama), ae, *f.* = ἀμα, a water-bucket: Pl.: esp. for extinguishing fires: Juv.

hamatilis, e, *adj.* [hamatus] performed by or furnished with hooks: piscatus: Pl.

hamatus, a, um, *adj.* [hamus] furnished with a hook, hooked: unguēs, Ov. 2. Meton.: shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked: Cic.

hamaxagoga, ae, *m.* = ἀμαξαγωγός, one who carries off anything in a waggon: bonorum, Pl.

hamaxo, i, *v. a.* [ἀμαξα, a waggon] to yoke to a waggon: Pl.

hamiota, ae, *m.* [hamus] an angler: conchitae atque hamiotae, Pl.

hamulus, i, *m. dim.* [hamus] a small hook: piscarius, Pl.

hamus, i, *m.* [cf. χαμός, "bent"] a hook: taleae pedem longae, ferreis hamis infixis, Caes.: loriceam consertam hamis, links (i. e. a coat of mail), Virg.

2. Esp. a fishhook: occulum decurrere ad hamum, Hor. Fig.: mens hic est: hamum vorat, Pl. II. Meton. of hooked or crooked things: the talons of a hawk: Ov.: thorns: id.

hara, ae, *f.* a pen or coop for animals: anserum, a goose-pen, Varr.: fig. of the sensual school of Epicurus, Cic.: as abusive term, hara suis, hogsty, Pl. ["Enclosure" is the prim. sense; cf. Gr. χορ-ός, χορ-τός; Lat. hor-tus, co-hor(t)-s.]

harena, *v.* arena.

hariola, *v.* hariolus.

hariolatio (ar.), ōnis, *f.* [hariolor] a soothsaying, prophesying: Att. in Cic.

hariolor (ar.), i, *v. n. dep.* [hariolus] to foretell, prophesy, divine: quaestus causa hariolari, Cic. II. Transf. in a bad sense (like vaticinor): to speak foolishly, to talk nonsense: Pl.: sed ego hoc hariolor, but I am dreaming, Ter.

hariolus (ar.), i, *m.* a soothsayer, prophet: Ter.: Pl.: Cic. 2. Fem.: Pl. [From haru in haruspex, q. v.]

harmonia, ae, *f.* = ἀρμονία, an agreement of sounds, in succession rather than consonance: melody: pure Lat. concentus: velut in cantu et fidibus, quae harmonia dicitur, Cic. II. Transf. concord, harmony, in gen.: neque harmoniam corpus retinere solere, Lucr.

harpago, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ἁρπάγω] to rob, plunder: Pl.

harpago, ōnis, *m.* [ἁρπάγη] a grappling-hook, grapple, drag: Caes. II. Fig.: a rapacious person: Pl.

harpē, es, *f.* = ἁρπή, a sickle-shaped sword, falchion, scimitar: Ov.: Lucan.

II. a bird of prey, perh. of vulture kind, Gypaetus barbatus, Cuvier: Plin.

Harpysia (usu. trisyll.), ae, *f.* = ἁρπυσία, a Harpy: usu. pl., Virg.

harundo, *v.* arundo.

harus, ex (better than aruspex), icis, *m.* a soothsayer, diviner (among the Etruscans) who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims (v. Smith's Ant. 199): Etrusci haruspices, Cic.: C. Mario per hostias dis supplicanti magna atque mirabilia portendi haruspex dixerat, Sall. II. Poet.: a prophet in gen.: utinam patriae sim vanus haruspex,

mistaken in my forebodings, Prop. [From *haru* (v. *hira*), and *spec* in *specio*.]

hāruspica (ar.), ae, f. [haruspex] a female inspector of entrails, female haruspex: Pl.

hāruspicinus (ar.), a, um, adj. [id.] of or relating to the inspection of victims: Cic. II. Subst. *haruspicina*, ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of divining by the inspecting of victims: id.

hāruspicium (ar.), il, n. [id.] inspection of victims, divination: Cat.

hasta, ae, f. a spear, lance, pike, javelin: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic.: contendere, to hurl, Virg. Fig.: jacet, disidit, abiecit hastas, i.e. has lost his courage, Cic. 2. a spear stuck in the ground at public auctions or where the tribunals of the centumviri were held (orig. as a sign of booty gained in battle or of magisterial authority): hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci subicere praecons, id.: comitibus eorum sub hasta venditis, Liv. 3. a little spear with which a bride's hair was parted into locks, a bodkin: Ov. 4. a spear, as a gymnastic weapon: Pl. [Ety. uncertain; perh. for *had-la* from root of *preche(n)do*, q. v.]

hastatus, a, um, adj. [hasta] armed with a spear; prima utcumque acies hastata: ceteris praecusta aut brevita tela, Tac. II. Subst.: *hastati*, orum, m. plu. the first line of a Roman army drawn up in order of battle (v. Smith's Ant. 165 sqq.): Liv.: Ov. 2. With ord. num. in agreement with *ordo*; or more freq. without *ordo*, to designate the companies of *hastati*: mihi T. Quintus decimus ordinem hastatum assignavit, made me captain of the tenth company, Liv.: signifer primi hastati, Cic. 3. Absol. *hastatus*, i, m. the captain of the first company: Flor.

hastile, is, n. [id.] the shaft of a spear or javelin: hastili nixus, Cic.

II. Meton. the spear itself, javelin (poet.): torquere hastilla lenta, Ov. 2. a piece of wood in the form of a shaft: a branch: Virg.: a pole, prop (for vines): id.

hau (also written *au*), interj. An exclamation of pain or grief, *oh! ah!*: hau mihi, Pl.: Ter.

haud or **haut**, sometimes **han** before consonants, adv. An emphatic neg. particle: *not at all, by no means*: most freq. with adv.: *haud sane diu est, it is but a very little while ago*, Pl.: *haud sane intelligo*, Cic.: *haud temere est visum*, Virg.: *haud stulte sapio*, Ter. 2. With adj.: *haud mediocris vir*, Cic.: *bene dicere haud absurdum est*, Sall.: *haud ignotae belli artes*, Liv. 3. With pron.: *haud quisquam quaeret, qui eum, not a single person*, Pl.: *hic se ipsus fallit, haud ego*, Ter. 4. With verbs (less freq.): *tum ille haud dubitavit*, Cic. For the phrase *haud scio*

an, see *an*, II. 2: *idque adeo haud scio, mirandumne sit*, Caes. Pleon. with another neg.: *neque ego haud committam ut, si peccatum siet*, Pl. 5. *Haud dum*, or, *haudum*, an emphatic *nondum, not at all as yet, not just yet*: *quum fratris Agrippae favor haud dum exolevisset*, Liv. 6. *Haudquaquam*, or, *haudquaquam*, *by no means whatever, not at all*: *haudquaquam id est difficile* Crasso, Cic.: *haudquaquam certamine ambiguo*, Liv.

haudum and **haudquaquam**, v. *haud*, nos. 5 and 6.

haurio, hauri, haustum (old past imperf. *hauribant*, Lucr.: part. fut. *hausurus*, Virg.), 4. v. a. to draw, to draw up or out water, etc.: *quum vidisset haustam aquam de jugi puteo, terrae motum dixit instare*, Cic.: *limo turbatam haurit aquam*, Hor.: *palms hausta duabus aqua*, Ov.: *alveus haurit aquas, becomes water-logged*, id. Absol.: *num igitur, si potare velit, de dolio sibi hauriendum putet?* Cic. Proverb.: *de facie haurire, to draw from the dregs, i.e. to choose the worst*: *tu quidem de facie hauris, speak of the worst orators*, id. 2. to inhale, breathe, drink in, etc.; freq. fig.: *animam recipere auramque communem haurire*, Quint.: *caelum*, Virg.: *suspiratus, to draw deep sighs*, Ov.: *primae lucem pecudes hausere, saw the light, were born*, Virg.: *hauriat oculis ignem, describ.*, id.: *vocemque his auribus hauri, drank in*, id. 3. Meton.: *to drain, empty, drink up; spill, shed*: *quae (pocula) simul arenti sitientes haustum ore, emptied, drank off*, Ov.: *spumantem pateram*, Virg.: *sanguinem*, Liv.: *cruorem*, Ov.: *(quos) hauserit ensis, have drunk (their blood)*, Virg.

II. In gen.: *to tear up, pluck out, draw out, take to oneself, take; consume, exhaust*: *(ventus) arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis*, Lucr.: *Actoridae magni rostro femur hausit adunco, tore open*, Ov.: *latus haurit apertum, stabs*, Virg.: *lumen, tear out the eye*, Ov.: *sumptum haurit ex aerario, draws, takes*, Cic.: *sua haurire, squander*, Tac.: *aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, devoured*, Liv.: *puppis hausta perit, swallowed up by the sea*, Ov.: Plin.: *medium Sol orbem hauserat, had completed*, Virg. III. Fig.: *to draw, borrow, take, drink in, derive*: *reconditis atque abditiis e fontibus haurire*, Cic.: *quas (artes) quum domo haurire non posses, accessivisti ex urbe ea (i.e. Athenis)*, id.: *voluptates undique haurire*, id.: *supplicia, to drink the cup of punishment, suffer*, Virg. [For *haus-io*; etym. uncertain.] (Hence through low Lat. *haustare*, Fr. *ôter*.)

haustum, i, n. [haurio] a machine for drawing water: Lucr.

haustus, a, um, Part. [haurio].

haustus, ūs, m. [id.] a drawing: *aquae ductus, haustus, the right of drawing*, Cic. II. Meton.: *a drink-*

ing, swallowing; a drink, draught (mostly plur.): *exiguus haustibus bibi, in small draughts*, Ov.: *haustus aquae mihi nectar erit, id.: peregrinae haustus arenae, a handful*, id.: *esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus aetherios, heavenly breath, essence*, Virg. III. Fig.: *Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, feared not to drink from, to imitate*, Hor.

haut, v. *haud*.

have and **haveo**, v. *aveo*.

hēautontimōrūmēnos (hautont.), i, m. = *ἐαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος*, a self-tormentor: the title of a comedy of Terence, rendered by Cicero, *Ipse se puniens*.

hebdōmas, ādis, f. = *ἑβδομάς*, the number seven, seven days: *libri, qui inscribuntur Hebdomades*, Gell. Of the critical seventh day in diseases, Cic.

hēbēnus, v. *eoenus*.

hēbēo, 2. v. n. [hebes] to be blunt or dull: *ferrum nunc hebet?* Liv. II. Fig.: *to be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively*: *gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet*, Virg.: *ipsi hebet mira diversitate naturae, pass their time doing nothing*, Tac.

hēbēs, ētis, adj. *blunt, dull*: *ponite jam gladios hebetes, pugnetur acutis*, Ov.: *machaera*, Pl.: *ictus, which does not pierce*, Ov. II. Transf. of sight, hearing, smell, taste: *dull, dim, faint*: *postea quam sensi populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos autem esse acres atque acutos*, Cic.: *os hebes est, posteaque movent fastidia mensae, lacks appetite*, Ov. III. Fig.: *dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid*: *sensus, perceptions*, Cic.: *me hebetem molestiae reddiderunt, have blunted me*, id.: *exercitus hebes infirmusque, raw, undisciplined*, Sall.: *hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles, sluggish*, Tac.: *hebetiora hominum ingenia*, Cic. [Ety. unknown.]

hēbesco, 3. v. n. insep. [hebeo] to grow blunt, dull, dim, or faint: *hebescent sensus, membra torpent*, Plin.: *hebescebant (oculi)*, Suet. II. Fig.: *sic mentis acies se ipsam intuens nonnunquam hebescit*, Cic.: *illi per fastidium et contumaciam hebescent, are growing callous, indifferent*, Tac.

hēbēto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [hebes] to make blunt or dull, to blunt, dull, dim, deaden, weaken: *hastas*, Liv.: *visus alicui*, Virg.: *dies hebetarat sidera, had dimmed*, Ov.: *vos mihi taurorum flammās hebetastis, quenched the fiery breath*, id. II. Fig.: *animo simul et corpore hebetato*, Suet.

hēcātombē, ēs, f. = *ἑκατομβή*, a hecatomb; a sacrifice on a large scale: Juv.

hēcōra, ae, f. = *ἐκρά*, a mother-in-law, the title of one of Terence's comedies.

hēdēra (not *edera*), ae, f. ivy: sacred to Bacchus, and hence wound round the thyrsus; also made into garlands with which poets were crowned: Virg.:

Ov.: Hor. In plur.: Virg. [*hed* in *hedera* ("the grasper")=Gr. χαδ in χαδάρω; *hed* is nasalized in *pre-hend-o*.] (Hence It. *ellera*; Sp. *hiedra*; Fr. *lierre*, once *l'ierre*.)

hēdērāceus or **-ius**, a, um, adj. [*hedera*] of ivy, ivy-: Cato.

hēdēriger, ēra, ērum, adj. [id.] ivy-bearing: Maenades, Cat.

hēdērōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of ivy: antrum, Prop.

hēdyochrum, i, n. = ἡδυόχρον, a fragrant ointment used for beautifying the skin: Cic.

hei, interj. An exclamation of grief or fear, ah! woe! freq. joined with mihi, ah me! woe is me!: hei, perii miser! Pl.: hei mihi, Virg.

hēia, interj. v. eja.

hēlicē, ēs, f. = ἡλική: a kind of slender, flexible willow: Plin. II. a constellation; the Great Bear: Cic.: Ov.

hellēbōrōsus (ell.), a, um, adj. [*helleborus*] that needs much hellebore, is out of his senses: Pl.

hellēbōrus (ell.), i, m. and **hellēbōrum** (ell.), i, n. = ἡλλέβορος, hellebore, a name applied to different plants, all poisonous, but used as remedies in mental diseases: Plin.: Virg.: Hor.

helluātio (not hel.), ōnis, f. [*helluo*] a gormandizing, gluttony: Cic.

helluo (not hel.), ōnis, m. a gormandizer, glutton, squanderer: fraus, helluo, ganeo! Ter.: ille gurgis atque helluo, natus abdomini suo, Cic.

helluor (not hel.), atus, i, v. n. and a. dep. [*helluo*]. Neutr.: to be a glutton: Cic. Fig.: helluari libris, to be a glutton over books; to be a voracious reader, id. II. Act.: to squander, lavish: ille gurgis helluatus tecum simul rei publicae sanguinem, id.

hēlops (also ēlops and ellops), ōpis, m. = ἑλωψ, a very savoury fish, the sterlet; or in gen. sturgeon: Ov.: Plin.

hēluo, **hēluor**, and **hēluatio**, v. helluo, etc.

helus, v. olus.

helvella, ae, f. dim. [from helus = olus] some savoury potherb: Cic.

hem, interj. An expression of surprise, pleasure, or pain: oh! indeed! well! well to be sure! hah! alas! alack!: Pl.: Cic.

hēmērōdrōmus, i, m. = ἡμεροδρόμος (one who runs all day), a courier: speculator (*hemorodromos* vocant Graeci) ingens die uno cursu emetiens spatium, Liv.

hēmīcillus, i, m. = ἡμικύλλος, half an ass (as a term of reproach): Cic.

hēmīcylum, ii, n. = ἡμικύκλιον, a half-circle, semicircle: Vitruv. II. a semicircular row of seats: Cic. 2. a semicircular public place furnished with rows of seats for learned discussions: Snet. 3. a semicircular kind of sun-dial: Vitruv.

hēmīna, ae, f. = ἡμίνα, a measure, the half of a sextarius: for liquids:

Sen.: as a measure, in gen.: Pers. (Hence Fr. *mine*, six bushels.)

hēmīnāria, orum, n. plu. [*hemina*] presents of the measure of a hemina: Quint.

hendēcāsylābi, orum, m. plu. = ἑνδεκάσλλαβοι, verses of eleven syllables: Cat.: Plin.

hēpātārius, a, um, adj. [Gr. ἥπαρ, -ατος] pertaining to the liver: morbus, the liver-complaint (comically for love), Pl.

heptēris, is, f. = ἑπτήρης (ναῦς), a galley with seven banks of oars: Liv.

hēra, ae, f. [*herus*] the mistress of a house, lady: servus dat (puellam) herae suae, Pl. So, *hera* major and *hera* minor, the old and young mistress, the lady of the house and her daughter, id.

II. Transf. in gen.: a mistress, female ruler or governor: Fortuna, *hera*, id. Of sweethearts: Cat.: Ov.

herba, ae, f. grass, green stalks or blades, green crops, herbage, an herb: in *herba* recumbere, Cic.: fallax *herba* veneni, a poisonous plant, Virg.: ut sulcis frumenti quaereret *herbam*, young crop, id.: primis segetes moriuntur in herbis, in the young blades, Ov.: prodit seminis *herba*, the blade (of corn from the seed), id. II. Transf. *herbae*, weeds, Virg. [For *fer-ba*; the root is *fer* in *fer-o*, with sense "sustentare," cf. φέρω; the term of *her-ba* is similar to those of *mor-bu-s*, *ple-be-s*.]

herbesco, 3. v. n. incept. [*herba*] to grow into green stalks or blades: herbescentem viriditatem, Cic.

herbēus, a, um, adj. [id.] grass-coloured, grass-green: oculi, Pl.

herbīdus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of grass or herbs, grassy: Liv.: Epiros, Ov.

herbīfer, ēra, ērum, adj. [*herba fero*] producing grass or herbs: colles, Ov.

herbīgrādus, a, um, adj. [*herba gradior*] that [walks or] moves in the grass: Cic. poet.

herbōsus, a, um, adj. [*herba*] full of grass or herbs: campus, Hor.: flumen, Virg.

herbūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little herb: Cic.

hercēus, i, m. = ἑρκείος (belonging to the court-yard), an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure (pure Lat. *penetralis*): ara hercel Jovis, Ov.

hercisco (*ercisco*), 3. v. a. in law: to divide an inheritance: arbitrum familiae herciscundae postulavit, Cic.

herctum (*erctum*), i, n. in law: an inheritance, estate, patrimony: only used in connection with *clere*: to divide an inheritance: qui, quibus verbis herctum *cleri* oporteat, nesciat, Cic. [Cogn. with *herc-i-sco*.]

hercūles, voc., also *herculē* and *herclē*, the last freq. in Pl. and Ter., an oath or asseveration: by Hercules! et hercules hae quidem exstant, Cic.: cognoscere me hercule, inquit, id.: hercle vero serio, Ter. All the three

forms of asseveration, hercle, hercule, and hercules, are found with *me* prefixed; the first, however, very rarely.

hērē, adv. v. heri.

hērēditārius, a, um, adj. [*hereditas*] relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary: auctio, Cic.: imperium, Curt.

hērēditas, ātis, f. [*heres*] heirship, an inheriting: aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas, Cic. II. Meton.: the thing inherited, an inheritance: hereditates mihi negasti venire, id.: capere hereditatem ab aliquo, id. Proverb.: hereditas sine sacris, i.e. a great advantage without trouble or expense (because the maintaining of the sacred family rites was expensive), Pl.

III. Fig.: of traits of character, etc.: cupiditatum, Cic.

hērēdium, i, n. [id.] an hereditary estate: Nep.

hērēs, ēdis, m. and f. an heir, heiress: me nemo nisi amicus fecit heredem, Cic.: mulier testamento fecit heredem filiam, id.: ex asse heres, sole heir, Quint.: heres secundus, the second heir, next heir, when the first dies: qui me secundum heredem instituerit, Cic.: possessio heredum secundorum, a reversionary estate, id. II. Transf.: owner, possessor, master: Pl. 2. after-growth (of plants), successor: Plin.: of the heads of the Hydra, Ov.

III. Fig.: illa vetus Academia atque ejus heres Aristus, Cic. [On etym. v. *herus*.]

hērī or **hērē**, adv. yesterday: Form *heri* (the usu. one): hoc heri effecit: hodie autem, in aerarium transire constituit, Cic. Form *here*: res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, Juv. [For *hes-i*, the *i* being locative suffix; the form of the root is seen in *hes-ternus*. Cf. Skr. *hyas* (for *ghyas*); Germ. *gestern*, Eng. *yesterday*.] (Hence It. *ieri*; Sp. *ayer*; Fr. *hier*.)

hērīfuga (er), ae, m. [*herus fugio*] who runs away from his master: Cat.

hērīlis (er), e, adj. [*herus*] of the master or mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's (poet.): herum fefelli, in nuptias conieci herilem filium, Ter.: nomen herile tenet, Ov.: peccat conscia (ancilla) herilis, Hor.

hermāphrōdītus, i, m. = ἑρμαφρόδιτος, an hermaphrodite, a person who has the characteristics of both sexes (so called after the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who grew together with Salmacis into one person): Ov.

Hermāthēna, ae, f. [Ἑρμῆς-Ἀθηνᾶ] a double bust of Hermes and Athena: Cic.

Hermēracles, is, m. [Ἑρμῆς-Ἡρακλῆς] a double bust of Hermes and Hercules: Cic.

hērōicus, a, um, adj. = ἡρωϊκός, of or relating to heroes, heroic: ab herocis temporibus, Cic.: sublimitas herocis carminis, of the heroic poem, Quint.

hērōīna, ae, f. = ἡρωίη, a demigoddess heroine: Prop.

hērōis, *Idis, f. dat. plur. heroisin*, Suet. = *ἡρώϊς*, a demi-goddess, heroine: Suet.

hērōs, *ōis, m. = ἡρώς*, a demi-god, hero: heroum veteres casus imitari, Cic.: Laertius heros, i.e. *Ulysses*, Ov.

II. Transf. of illustrious men: heros ille noster Cato, Cic. 2. as *adj.*, heros sensus, Pers.

hērōus, *a, um, adj. = ἡρώος*, of or relating to a hero, heroic: versus, heroic or epic verse, Cic.: also as *subst.*: apte jungitur herous cum breviori modo, Ov.

hērus (more correctly *erus*), *i, m.* the master of a house or family, the master in respect to the servants: Cic.: heri tetigit captiva cubile, Virg.: *Le. Ubi nam est herus?* *Li.* Major apud forum est, minor hic est intus, our old master is at the forum, our young one at home, Pl. **II. Transf. in gen. a master, lord, owner, proprietor** (poet.): propriae telluris herus, Hor. Of the gods: caelestes heros, Cat.: quae tuo veniunt hero, quanta gaudia! wedded lord, husband, id. [This word (as also, notwithstanding the diff. of quantity, *hērēs*) is from an I.E. root *ghar*, Skr. *har*, "to take." For sense, cf. *manclium*, and *praedium* = *prae-hendium*.]

hēspēris, *Idis, f.* [*Hesperus*] of evening or the west, western: corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum (*Tibris*), i.e. *Italian*, Virg.

hēspērius, *a, um, adj.* [*Id.*] of or situated towards the west, western: hesperium fretum, the western sea, Ov.: ad ortus solis ab hesperio cubili, Hor.: undae, id.: terram Hesperiam venies, to the land of the west, i.e. *Italy*, Virg.

hēspērus or **-os**, *i, m. = Ἑσπερος* (the evening; pure Lat. with orig. initial *v*, vesper), the evening star, *Hesperus*: Cic.: Virg.

hesternus, *a, um, adj.* [*v. heri*] of yesterday, yesterday's: disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, Cic.: reliquiae, of yesterday, Pl.: coma, i.e. not yet arranged, Ov.: sneeringly, of freedmen: hesterni Quirites, Romans of yesterday, mushroom citizens, Pers.

heu! *interj.* An exclamation of grief or pain, *oh! ah! alas!* heu me, per urbem fabula quanta fuit Hor. Sed palam captis gravis, heu nefas! heu, id. **II.** In Plautus a few times to show admiration or surprise, *Oh!*

heurētes, *ae, m. = εὐρητές*, an inventor, inventive person: Pl.

heus! *interj.* used to call attention: *ho! ho there! hark! halloo!* Syre, Syre inquam, heus, heus Syre, Ter.

hexāmēter, *tri, m. = ἑξαμέτρος* (of six measures), with or without versus, a verse consisting of six feet, an hexameter: hexametrorum instar versuum, Cic.

hexēris, *is, f. = ἑξήρης* (vaŭs), a vessel with six banks of oars: Liv.

hiātus, *ūs, m.* [*hio*] lit. a gaping; hence) an opening, aperture, cleft: oris, Cic.: terrarum, id.: caeli, ez-

panse, Lucr. Poet.: quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? lit. of such a widely opened mouth, i. e. of such a pompous beginning, Hor. **II.** Fig.: an eager desire, longing: praemiorum, Tac. 2. Esp. in gram. an hiatus, i. e. two or more vowels coming together, but sounded separately: e. g.: ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam, Virg.

hiberna, *orum, n. plu. (sc. castra)* winter-quarters: tres (legiones) ex hibernis educit, Caes.: hiberna aedificare, Liv.

hibernaculum, *i, n.* [*hiberno*] a winter-residence, winter-apartment: Vitr. **II.** Esp. plu. milit. t. t. tents or huts for winter-quarters: hibernacula Carthaginiensium lignea ferme tota erant, Liv.

hiberno, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* [*hibernus*] to pass the winter, to winter: furellas reducit hibernatum in tecta, Varr. **II.** Esp. milit. t. t. to keep in winter-quarters: quemadmodum milites hibernent, Cic. 2. Poet. transf. to rest, repose: Pers.

hibernus, *a, um, adj.* [*v. hiems*] of or belonging to winter, wintry: hiberno tempore, Lucr.: annus, winter-time, Hor.: navigatio, Cic.: Alpes, wintry, cold, Hor.: pulvis, i. e. a dry winter, Virg.: legiones, lying in winter-quarters, Suet.: Borysthenidae, dwelling in a bleak land, Prop. (Hence *It. inverno*, *verno*; *Sp. invierno*; *Fr. hiver*.)

hibiscum (*ibiscum*), *i, n. = ἰβίσκος* (*Althaea officinalis*) the marsh-mallow; Fr. *guimauve*: haedorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco, Virg.: gracili fuscillam textit hibisco, id.

hibrida (also written *hybrida* and *lbrida*), *ae, comm.* of animals produced from two different species, a mongrel, hybrid, Plin. **II.** Transf. of persons, one born of a Roman father and a foreign mother, or of a freeman and a slave: hybrida Persius, Hor. (Etym. unknown.)

hic, *haec*, *hōc*, *pron. demonstr.* refers to what is either actually, or is conceived of as being near to, or closely connected with the speaker: *this*: (i) with substantives: hic homo sanus non est, Pl.: haec deorum regna, Cic. (ii) *Abstr.*: hi domum me ad se auferent, Pl.: audebat haec dicere, Cic. 2. Strengthened with *ce*: hicce, haecce, hocce (apocopated in the *Nom. plur. fem.* haec for haecce, and in the *Gen. plur.* horunc, harunc, for horunce, harunce: and, with the interrog. particle, hiccine, haeccine, hoccine): hocce haud dubium est, Ter.: hujusce rei, Cic.: apud hasce aedes, Pl. With the Interrog. particle: hiccin' Achilles est? id.: huncine hominem! hancine impudentiam! iudices, hanc audaciam! Cic. 3. With other pronouns: hoc idem fit in reliquis civitatibus, this very same thing, Caes.: hoc ipsum civile jus, Cic. 4. Opp.

to ille, iste, less freq. to alter, alius, etc. of what is, or is regarded as nearer to the speaker's mind, though not always the nearer noun in the sentence: in his undis et tempestatibus maluit jactari, quam in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id. Sometimes *hic* is used in both the contrasted clauses: Hic versus Plauti non est, hic est, id. (ii) referring to the remoter noun: melior est certa pax quam sperata victoria: haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, the former is in your own power, the latter in the hands of the gods, Liv.: nihil est nisi pontus et aer; fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax, Ov. 5. In the *neutr. sing. absol.* with *Gen.*: quid hoc sit hominis? what manner of man is this? Pl.: hoc commodi, Cic. 6. Hoc with verbs *impert.* pleonast. as a subject: luciscit hoc jam, it is just daybreak, Ter. 7. Emphatic, most freq. of the speaker himself: hic homo, i. e. ego, Pl.: hunc hominem, i. e. me, Hor.: si Pergama dextra defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent, by this right hand of mine, Virg.

8. Of time, now present, actual, living: hac annona, in the present scarcity, Pl.: hujus nostri Catonis, Cic. **II.** Referring to something that follows, esp. in a rel. sentence which serves to define it (the clause containing *hic*, however, is often placed second). (i) With rel. sentence: quis hic est homo, quem ante aedes video hoc noctis? this, that, etc., Pl.: quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exerceat, Cic. (ii) With *Acc.* and *Infin.* (in *oratio obliqua*), or *Indic.* (in *oratio recta*): unum hoc definitio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, id.: sic hoc proloquar: principio, ut illo advenimus, continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, Pl. (iii) With clause beginning with *quod* or *quia*: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod, the more easily that . . . , Caes.: hoc sese excruciat animi, quia . . . , Pl. (iv) With clause beginning with *ut* or *ne*: hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut aetas nostra in adolescentia tua conulescat, Cic.: in hoc scilicet, ne suspectus his foret, Vell. 2. Hoc est, points an explanation: that is, that is to say, namely: quadriennium, hoc est, ex quo tempore fundus venit, Cic. 3. Hoc est or erat, quod; indignant or reproachful: is or was it for this that, etc.: hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes eripis? Virg. [The stem is *ho-*, fem. *ha-*; the demonstr. suffix *ce* is added; *hoc*=*ho-d-ce*.]

hio (with the demonstr. suffix *ce* and the Interrog. *ne*, *hiccine*), *adv.* [*hic*] in this place, here. Of space: hic tui omnes valent, Cic.: non modo hic, sed ubicumque, id.: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg. With *Gen.*: hic viciniae, in this neighbourhood, Ter. With enclitic *ne*: hiccine libertatem alunt esse aequam omnibus,

to ille, iste, less freq. to alter, alius, etc. of what is, or is regarded as nearer to the speaker's mind, though not always the nearer noun in the sentence: in his undis et tempestatibus maluit jactari, quam in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id. Sometimes *hic* is used in both the contrasted clauses: Hic versus Plauti non est, hic est, id. (ii) referring to the remoter noun: melior est certa pax quam sperata victoria: haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, the former is in your own power, the latter in the hands of the gods, Liv.: nihil est nisi pontus et aer; fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax, Ov. 5. In the *neutr. sing. absol.* with *Gen.*: quid hoc sit hominis? what manner of man is this? Pl.: hoc commodi, Cic. 6. Hoc with verbs *impert.* pleonast. as a subject: luciscit hoc jam, it is just daybreak, Ter. 7. Emphatic, most freq. of the speaker himself: hic homo, i. e. ego, Pl.: hunc hominem, i. e. me, Hor.: si Pergama dextra defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent, by this right hand of mine, Virg.

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is this the country where... id.

II. in this affair, in this particular, herein, here: hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit, cognosci potuit, Caes.: hic tu tabellas desideras publicas, Cic. 2. To mark the beginning of a speech, hereupon: hic Laelius (inquit), id. 3. Referring to the remoter noun (cf. hic, pron. I. 4): alterius ducis causa melior videbatur, alterius erat firmior: hic omnia speciosa, illic valentia, on the one side... on the other, Vell. III. Of time: hereupon, here (rare): hic regina poposcit implevitque mero pateram, Virg. [Hi-c is locative from stem ho-, with suffix ce.]

hicce, haecce, hocce, hiccine, haecine, hoccine, v. hic.

hiccine, adv. v. hic.

hiemalis, e, adj. [hiems] belonging to winter, like winter, wintry: hiemali tempore, Cic.: hiemalibus aquis, by the rains of winter, Sall.: navigatio, stormy, Cic.

hiemo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [id.] Neut. of persons, to pass the winter, to winter; of soldiers, to keep in winter-quarters: ubi piratae quotannis hiemare soleant, Cic.: legionem hiemandi causa collocare, Caes. 2. Of things: to be wintry, frozen, cold, stormy: hiemat mare, rages, Hor.

hiems (also hiemps), emis, f. winter, winter-time, rainy season: solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris, Hor.: hanc vim frigorum hiememque, quam nos vix hujus urbis tectis sustinemus, excipere, Cic.: hiems summa, the depth of winter, id.: gravissima hieme, in a very severe winter, Caes.: ante exactam hiemem, before the end of the winter, id. In plur.: plus tepeant hiemes, are milder, Hor. 2. Meton.: rainy, stormy weather, a storm, tempest, cold, etc.: imber noctem hiememque ferens, Virg.: sic letalis hiems paulatim in pectora venit, a deadly chill, Ov. Fig. of the cooling of affection: pessima mutati coepli amoris hiems, id. [Cf. Skr. hima-s, "snow," as adj. "cold"; Gr. χειμών, χειμα, χειμῶν.]

hiéronica, ae, m. = ἱερωνίκης, a conqueror in the sacred games: Suet.

hiérōphanta or -tes, ae, m. = ἱεροφάντης, a teacher of religious rites and ceremonies, a high-priest: Nep.

hiēto, i. v. a. [hio] to gape, yawn repeatedly: ego dum hiēto, Pl.

hilare, adv. cheerfully, gaily, joyfully, merrily: hilare vivere, Cic.

hilaris, e, and hilarus, a, um, adj. cheerful, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial: (i) form hilaris: oderunt hilarem tristes tristemque jocosi, Hor.: aliquem hilari ingenio et lepide accipere, Pl. (ii) Form hilarus: fac te hilarum, be cheerful, Ter. Comp.: fac nos hilares hilariores, Pl. Sup.: homo lepidissime atque hilarissime! id. [Cf. Gr. ἰλαρός. Prob. the orig. initial was gh, which was exceptionally repre-

sented in the Greek word by the spir. asp.]

hilaritas, atis, f. [hilaris] cheerfulness, gaiety, good-humour, joyousness, merriment: hilaritate et lascivia, Cic.: hilaritatis plenum iudicium ac laetitiae fuit, id.

hilaritudo, inis, f. [id.] cheerfulness, merriment: Pl.

hilāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make cheerful, to cheer, gladden (rare): Periclis suavitate maxime hilaratae sunt Athenae, Cic.

hilārulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] cheerful: of a child; (puella), a good-tempered little girl, Cic.

hilārus, a, um, v. hilaris.

hillae, arum, f. plu. dim. [hira] the smaller intestines of animals (other than men and sheep), Plin. II. Transf. a kind of smoked sausage: Hor.

hilum, i, n. [whence nihilum (i. e. ne-hilum) and nihil; etym. unknown] a little thing, a trifle: usu. with neg., not in the least, nothing at all: Sisyphu' versat saxum neque proficit hilum, is no whit nearer the end of his task, Poet. ap. Cic.: nec deficit ponderis hilum, a little of weight, Lucr.

hinc, adv. [hic] from this place, hence. Of space: ablit hinc in exercitum, Pl.: in ea via, quae est hinc in Indiam, Cic. In partic. from this point onward, in a book, etc.: majora jam hinc bella dicentur, Liv. 2. Transf.: from this side, on this side, here: pudor est qui suadeat illinc: hinc dissuadet amor, Ov.: multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, on both sides, Liv. Hinc is sometimes repeated in a contrasted clause, and has the sign. of illinc: hinc atque hinc vastae rupes, Virg. II. Of time: from this time forth, after this: amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios, henceforth, id. 2. For abhinc, ago, since (rare): me nemo magis respiciet, quam si hinc ducentos annos fuero mortuus, Pl. III. Denoting orig. or cause: from this source or cause, hence: hinc illae lacrimae! Ter.

hinnio, 4. v. n. to neigh: Lucr.

hinnitus, ūs, m. [hinnio] a neighing: Cic.: Virg. In plur.: Ov.

hinnulēus, i, m. [hinnulus, which sometimes = a fawn] a young stag or roebuck: Hor.

hinnulus, i, m. dim. [hinnus] a young mule: hinnulo strigosior, Maecen. ap. Suet.

hinnus, i, m. = ἵννος, a mule (from a horse and a she-ass: opp. to mulus, from a he-ass and a mare): Plin.: Col.

hio, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to open, be open, to gape: (calor) venas astringit hiantes, Virg.: hiantia lilia, Ov. 2. Esp. of persons: to open the mouth, to gape: Virg. II. Fig.: of speech, to be badly connected, to leave an hiatus: hiantia loqui, Cic. 2. to gape, with longing; to be eager, to long for, and

(poet.) to be amazed: avaritia hians, open-mouthed rapacity, id.: domus, id.: corvum deludet hiantem, i. e. the legacy-hunter, Hor.: emptor hians, id.

B. Act. to utter, sing (poet.): carmen lyra, Prop. [Cogn. with χάος, χαίω (the i in hio is from a through e, cf. χε-ιά; hisco is for he-sco); O. H. G. gi-n-on, "to gape," Eng. yawn.]

hippāgōgi, orum, f. plu. = ἵππαγῶγοι, vessels for transporting horses, cavalry-transport: Liv.

hippocentaurus, i, m. = ἵπποκένταυρος, a fabulous creature, half horse, half man: Cic.

hippōmānēs, is, n. = ἵππομανές (horse-heat, horse-rage): a slimy humour that flows from a mare when in heat: Virg. II. a small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal, used in making love-potions: Plin.: Juv.

hippōnactēs, i, m. (sc. versus) [Hipponax] the sort of iambic verse invented by Hipponax: Cic.

hippotoxotae, arum, m. plu. = ἵπποτοξοται, mounted archers: Caes.

hippūrus, i, m. = ἵππουρος, a fish, perh. golden carp, gold-fish: Ov.

hir (ir), indecl. n. [cogn. with χεῖρ] a hand: Lucil. in Cic.

hira, ae, f. the empty gut: called, also, intestinum jejunum: Pl. [Cogn. with Skr. hira; Gr. χορδή, χορδή, χορδῆς; Lat. haru in haru-spec; O. N. garnir, "entrails."]

hircinus (also hircinus), a, um, adj. [hircus] of a goat, goat's: barba, Pl.: folles, goat-skin, Hor.

hircōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] that smells like a goat, goatish: senex, Pl.

hirculus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little goat: Cat.

hircus (Sab. fircus), i, m. a he-goat: Virg.: Hor. II. Transf.: like caper, a goatish smell, the rank smell of the arm-pits: pastillos Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum, id. 2. Of a filthy person: Pl. Of voluptuous persons, id.

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χελιδών] a *succow*: Virg.: Hor. As a term of endearment: Pl. Proverb.: quid contendat hirundo cunis? Lucr. (Hence It. *rondine*, *rondinella*; Fr. *aronde*, *hirondelle*.)

hisco, 3. v. n. and a. *insep.* [hio]. Neutr.: to open slightly, to gape: venae tabularum hiscant, open in cracks, Lucr.: tellus, ait, hisce, Ov.

2. Esp. to open the mouth: respondebisne ad haec? aut omnino hiscere audebis? Cic. II. Act.: to utter: nec hiscere quidquam ausit, Ov.

hispidus, a, um, adj. *rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly*: facies, Hor.: agri, overgrown with brambles, id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence, through *hispidosus*, Fr. *hideux*.)

hister, v. *histris*.

historia, ae, f. = *ιστορία*, a narrative of past events, *history*: historia annalium confectio, Cic.: apud Herodotum, patrem *historiae*, id. Proverb.: historiam scribere, to inform oneself accurately; cf. "have a thing down in black and white"; quid nos hinc domum redimus, nisi si historiam scripturi sumus? Pl. II. Meton.: any narrative, account, tale, story: si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, worth telling, Cic.: amarae, nauseosae stories, Hor. (Hence It. *storia*; Fr. *histoire*; Eng. *story*.)

historicus, a, um, adj. = *ιστορικός*, belonging to history: historiam non tam historico quam oratorio genere perscripsit, Cic. II. Subst.: *historicus*, i, m. one versed in or one who studies history; a writer of history, *historian*: oratores et philosophi et poetae et historici, id.

histricus, a, um, adj. [*hister*, *histris*] belonging to stage-players: imperator, stage-manager, Pl.

histris, ōnis, m. [Etrusc. prim. form *hister*, Liv., whence *histris*] a stage-player, actor either of tragedy or comedy: Cic.: Pl. (v. Smith's Ant. 205.)

histrionalis, e, adj. [*histris*] belonging to a stage-player, like an actor: studium, Tac.

histrionia, ae, f. [id.] the art of acting, dramatic art: Pl.

hiulcē, adv. Of speech: in a mouthing, bawling manner: Cic.

hiulco, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [*hiulcus*] to cause to gape or split open: Cat.

hiulcus, a, um, adj. [hio] gaping, split, cleft, opened, open: siti arva, Virg. II. Fig.: of speech: gaping, not well connected: neve asper concursus (verborum) neve hiulcus, Cic. 2.

hiulca, longin (cf. hio, II. 2): hiulca gens, Pl.

ho! interj. an expression of astonishment: ho! tunc is eras? Ter.

hodie, adv. [contr. from hoc die, on this day] to-day: Cic.: Hor. II. In gen.: at the present day, at this time, now: qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est

haec urbs, incolebant, Cic.: hodieque for hodie quoque, etiam nunc, to this day, still: Tac.: Suet. 2. now, at once: hodie itura, just going out, Ter. (Hence It. *oggi*; Sp. *hoy*; Fr. *aujourd'hui*.)

hodiernus, a, um, adj. [hodie] of this day, to-day's: quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potestis, Cic.: quiscit an adjiciant hodiernae crastinae summae tempora di superi? the total as it stands to-day, Hor. II. of the present time, present, actual (rare): ad hodiernum diem, Cic.

hoedus, and deriv.: v. haed.

holus, v. olus.

homerōnides, ae, m. an imitator of Homer: Pl.

homicida, ae, comm. [homo caedo] a manslayer, a murderer, murderess: Cic. II. In eulogistic sense, as transl. of the Homer. *ἀνδροφόνος*, an epithet of Hector, slayer of men: Hor.

homicidium, ii, n. [homicida] manslaughter, murder: Tac.

homo, inls, comm. a human being, man, woman, or child: animal, quem vocamus hominem, Cic.: homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. In addresses: tu homo adigis me ad insaniam, id. In apposition: oculi hominis histrionis, Cic.: nemo homo, Pl. Of females: eam nemo hominem appellare possit, a rational being, Cic.: quae (Io) bos ex homine est, Ov. Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, every one has his own opinion, Ter. (ii) ut homines sunt, ita morem geras, take every man in his humour, Pl. (iii) homo nulli coloris, a man one cannot make out, id. 2. In a pregnant sense, either good or bad: in a good sense: a man, as a reasonable or moral being: si homo esset, eum potius legeret, Cic.: Nero dicebat se quasi hominem tandem habitare coepisse, like a human being, Suet. (ii) In a bad sense: a man, as a weak being, subject to error, etc.: te ut hortarer rogaremque, ut et hominem te et virum esse meminisses, i. e. that, as a human being, you are liable to misfortune, and that, as a man, you should bear it with fortitude, Cic. (iii) Of low condition: homo P. Quinti, his man (i. e. servant), id. 3. a man, as opp. to a woman (rare): mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Pl.

4. In milit. lang.: homines, opp. to equites, foot-soldiers, infantry: capti homines equitesque producebantur, Caes. 5. Particular phrases: paucorum hominum esse, to keep select company, Hor. (ii) inter homines esse (agere), to be alive, Cic. II. Transf.: the man, the fellow, for the pron. he, his, him: ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, Ter.: ei medico imperasti, ut venas hominis incideret, Cic. [Initial h represents orig. gh. Cf. with homo, Goth. *guma*, O. H. G. *gomo*, N. H. G. *gam* in *bräutigam*. The primary sense is "of the

earth"; cf. *humus* and Gr. *χαμαί*.] (Hence It. *uomo*; Sp. *hombre*; Fr. *homme*, on.)

homullus, i, m. dim. [homo], also **homuncio**, ōnis, m.; and **homunculus**, i, m. a little man, manikin: brevis hic est fructus homullis, poor, petty men, Lucr.: in same sense, homunculi, Sulp. in Cic.: homuncio lepidissimus, a very pretty little fellow, Aug. in Suet.

honestamentum, i, n. [honesto] an ornament, grace (rare): Sen. In plur.: Sall.

honestas, ātis, f. [honestus] honourableness, honourable consideration (which one receives), reputation, character, respectability, credit, opp. to turpitude: fuga turpitudinis, appetentia honestatis? Cic.: honestatis gratia, on account of their high character, id. In plur.: honestatibus aliquem privare, id. 2. Meton. in pl.: respectable persons, the respectabilities: omnes honestates civitatis, respectable persons, id. II. honourableness of character, honourable feeling, sense of honour, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue: ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? id.: honestatem propter se expetere, virtue, id. 2. Transf. of things: beauty, grace (rare): testudinis, id.

honestē, adv. honourably, nobly: honeste natus, of noble birth, Suet.

II. decently, becomingly, properly, creditably: unde mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, Hor.: (Caesar) sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, with more dignity, Suet.: valde se honeste gerunt, Cic.: iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, fairly, properly, Hor. III. In moral sense, honourably, virtuously: honeste vivere, to live a virtuous life, Ter.: facere ac dicere (opp. to turpiter), Quint.

honesto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [honestus] to honour, dignify, adorn, grace, embellish: aliquem honore, Sall.: laude, Cic.: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, id.

honestus, a, um, adj. [honus] regarded with honour, enjoying respect or consideration, honoured, honourable, noble: satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv.: honestus homo et nobilis, Cic.: parentes honestos fascibus et sellis, ennobled, Hor.: also absol. honestus, the gentleman (opp. to turpis), id.: honesto loco natus, in a respectable station, Cic.: milites honestissimi sui generis, most distinguished of the privates, Caes.: omnium honestarum rerum egens, not able to live suitably to his rank, Sall.

II. deserving of honour, honourable, respectable, creditable, worthy, virtuous, decent, proper, becoming: vita, Cic.: in convivio moderato atque honesto, id.: soror, virtuous, chaste, Hor.: vita honestissima, Cic. (ii) Subst. honestum, i, n. = honestas,

no. II. 1: forma ipsa et tanquam facies honesti, Cic.: so perh. qui turpi secernis honestum, *the good from the vile*, etc., Hor. (cf. *supr.* I.). 2. Transf. of things, esp. of personal appearance: noble, fine, handsome: ille erat honesta facie et liberali, Ter.: equi, good in quality, Virg.

honor or **honos**, *ōris*, *m.* (in Cic. generally honos) public honour, official dignity, office, post, preferment: the high offices of the Roman state were called honores (v. Smith's Ant. 206): quaestura primus gradus honoris, Cic.: habet honorem quem petimus, i. e. the aedileship, id.: tribuniciū honorem, Caes. In plur.: qui (populus) stultus honores saepe dat indignis, Hor. 2. honour, repute, esteem: gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Caes.: honoribus et praemiis decorari, Cic.: rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, honour, praise, Virg.: exsiliū honor, i. e. honourable exile, Tac. Of things: *honour, esteem, value*: physicae tributus est honos, Cic.: quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, current, in fashion, Hor.

3. Particular phrases: honoris causa, out of respect, Cic. (ii) praefari or dicere honorem, to make an excuse for using any phrase=*by your leave, or saving your presence*: si dicimus: ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur. Sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, id. II. Meton.: any thing given as a mark of honour, a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee; a sacrifice, funeral rites, a legacy, etc.: pugnae, prize, Virg.: nec Telamon sine honore recessit Hesioneque data potitur, Ov.: arae sacrificiis fument, honore, donis cumulentur, Liv.

2. an ornament, grace, charm, beauty (poet.): silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, their leafy crown, Virg. In plur.: laetos oculis affilarat honores, joyous glories, "the majesty of joy" (K.), id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. onore; Fr. honneur.)

honorabilis, *e*, *adj.* [honoro] that procures honour or esteem, honourable (rare): Cic.

honorarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [honos] belonging to honour, given or done for the sake of conferring honour: frumentum, Cic.: tumulus, a cenotaph, Suet.: arbiter, one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves (opp. to one chosen by the judge), Cic.: docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permovere necessarium, is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily, id.

honoratē, *adv.* with honour, honourably: quod filium honorate custodierant, Tac.

honoratus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [honoro]. II. *Adj.* honoured, respected; honourable, respectable, distinguished: qui honorem sententis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, Cic.: honoratus et

nobilis Thucydides, id.: amici, i. e. courtiers, Liv.: rus, granted as a mark of honour, Ov. Comp.: spes honoratoris militiae, Liv. Sup.: genus pollens atque honoratissimum, Pl. 2. Esp. honoured by a public office, filling a post of honour, honourable, respectable: honoratus praetor, Ov.: consul honoratus vir, id. 3. conferring honour (v. rare): honoratissimo decreto, Liv.

honorificē, *adv.* in an honourable or respectful manner: aliquid de aliquo honorifice praedicare, Cic. Comp.: honorificentius tractari, id. Sup.: litterae honorificentissime scriptae, id.

honorificus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [honor facio] that does or confers honour, honourable: mentio, Cic.: Caes. Comp.: honorificentior, Nep.

honorō, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [honor] to honour, respect; to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate: mortem luctu publico, Cic.: virtutem, id.

honorus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [honor; cf. decorus from decor] worthy of honour, honourable: quae in Drusum honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, marks of honour which he had conferred on him, Tac.

honos, *v. honor.*

honos and **honustus**, *v. onus.*

hoplomachus, *i. m.* = ὁπλομαχος, a heavy-armed combatant, a sort of gladiator: Suet.

hora, *ae* (old *gen. sing.* horai, Lucr.), *f.* = ὥρα (for the etymological affinities of the Greek word, v. hornus), an hour (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, from sunrise to sunset being reckoned as 12 hours): hora hiberna, i. e. short, Pl.: ternas epistolas in hora dare, Cic.: quatuor horarum spatio antecedens, Caes.: hora quota est? what o'clock is it? Hor.: horam de legitimis horis remittere, of the hours allowed to an orator, Cic.: hora partus, the hour of one's birth, Suet.: clavum mutaret in horas, every hour, hourly, Hor.: ad horam, punctually, Sen. 2. Proverb.: in horam vivere, to care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth: Cic. (ii) omnium horarum homo (amicus, etc.), ready, active, well disposed at all times: Suet.

3. Meton. in plur.: a dial, clock; mittens ad horas, sending to see the time, Cic. II. Poet. in *gen.*: time, time of year, season: quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Hor. [The Latin word is borrowed from the Greek.] (Hence It. ora; Fr. heure, and from it, Eng. hour.)

hōraeum, *i. n.* = ὥραιον (sc. τάρικος), a pickle made of young fishes: Pl.

hordēacēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [hordeum] belonging to or made of barley: Plin.

hordēarius (ordearius and hordarius), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] of or relating to barley: pira, barley-pears, i. e. pears that are ripe at barley-harvest,

Plin.: rhetor (contemptuously), windy, Suet.

hordēius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] of or relating to barley; loligiunculae, Pl.

hordēum (not ordeum), *i. n.* barley. Plin.: Liv. In plur.: Virg. [Perh. cogn. with κριθή (for χριθή), and O. H. G. gers-ta, "barley."] (Hence It. orzo; Fr. orge.)

hōria (also oria), *ae*, *f.* a small vessel, a fishing-smack: Pl.

hōriola, *ae*, *f.* dim. [horia] a skiff, fishing-boat: Pl.

horno, *adv.* during this year: Pl.

hornotinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [hornus] of this year, this year's: trumentum, Cic.

hornus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of this year, this year's: fruge, Hor. [Perh. for hornus, where horn = Gr. ὥρα, Goth. jēr, Eng. year.]

hōrōlōgion, *ii*, *n.* = ὥρολόγιον, a clock, either a sun-dial, or a water-clock: Cic. (Hence It. oriuolo; Sp. reloj; Fr. horloge.)

hōrosōpous, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ὥροσκοπος, that shows the hour: vasa, Plin. II.

Subst. horoscopus, *i. m.* a nativity, horoscope: Pers.

horrendus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [horreo].

Adj. dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible: monstrum, Virg.: silva invia atque horrenda, Liv. Neut. as *adv.*: horrendum stridens, horribly hissing (of the Hydra), Virg.: arma sonuere, id. II. In a good sense: wonderful, awful (poet.): horrenda virgo (Camilla), dread, id.

horrens, *entis*, *Part.* [horreo]. II.

Adj.: rough, prickly, shaggy, etc.: rubi, Virg.: Arcadius sus, bristled, Lucr. 2. terrible, horrid (poet. and rare): arma, Virg.: horrentique natus imminet umbra, gloomy, id.

horreo, *2. v. n.* and *a.* to stand on end, stand erect, to bristle: setae densis similes hastilibus horrent, Ov.: horret capillis ut marinus asperis echinus, Hor. II. Meton.: to shake, tremble (rare): corpus ut impulsae segetes Aquilonibus horret, Ov. 2. Esp. to shake or shiver with cold (poet. and rare): horrenti tunicam non reddere servo, Juv. 3. to tremble, shudder, quake with fright: and more freq. act.: to be frightened at. Absol.: totus tremo horreoque, shudder all over, Ter. With Acc.: horrent dolorem, dread, Cic.: Ariovisti crudelitatem, Caes.: pauperiem, shrink from, Hor.

With *Inf.* or *relative clause*: ego vestris armis armatus non horrei in hunc locum progredi, was not afraid, Cic.: quemadmodum accepturi sitis horreo, id. With *Subj.*: eo plus horreo, ne illae magis res nos ceperint quam nos illas, Liv. 4. to shudder with amazement, to be astonished, amazed (very rare): quae mehercule ego, Crasse, quum tractantur in causis, horrere soleo, Cic. 5. to look rough or frightful, to be terrible, dreadful, horrid (rare): possetne uno tempore florere deinde vicissim horrere terra, id.

Fig.: horrebant saevis omnia verba minis, Ov. [Horreo is for hors-eo; hirs-utus is cognate.]

horresco, horrūl, 3. v. n. and a. insep. [horreo] to rise on end, stand erect, to bristle up, grow rough: retulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, Ov.: mare, to become rough, Cic. II. Meton. to begin to shake or tremble: (puella) horruit, ut steriles agitat quas ventus aristae, Ov. 2. Esp. to begin to shake, shudder, or tremble for fear, to become frightened, terrified. Absol.: horresco misera, mentio quoties sit partitionis, Pl.: horresco referens, Virg. With Acc.: dum procellas cautas horrescis, shrink from, avoid, Hor.

horreum, l. n. a storehouse: esp. for preserving grain, a barn, granary, magazine: illi Capuam cellam atque horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic.: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Virg. Poet. of a beehive: id.: of ant-burrows: Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

horribilis, e, adj. [horreo] terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible: rei publicae pestis, Cic.: species, Caes.: tempestas, Cic. II. In colloquial lang.: astonishing, amazing, tremendous: sed hoc répas (i.e. Caesar) horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est, id.

horridē, adv. roughly, savagely, severely, sternly: vixit semper inculte atque horride, Cic.: alloqui mitius aut horridius, Tac.

horridulus, a, um, adj. dim. [horridus] standing up, projecting forth, protuberant; rough, rugged, rude: papillae, Pl.: comitem, shabby, poor, Pers. II. Fig.: tua illa horridula mihi atque incompta visa sunt, somewhat rugged, Cic.

horridus, a, um, adj. [horreo] standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly: barbula, Cic.: caesaries, Ov.: sus, Virg. With Abl. of manner: horrida brachia juvenis (i.e. gigantes), with their forest of arms, Hor.: densis bastilibus myrtus, growing up thick with a host of shoots, Virg. II. Transf. rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid: pecudis jecur horridum et exille, Cic.: pastor, Ov.: silva fuit, late dumis atque illice nigra horrida, Virg.: tempestas, Hor. Poet.: si premere ventos horridus Alpes, shuddering, Ov. III. Fig.: rough in character or manners, rude, blunt, stern, uncouth: ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic.: gens, Virg.: numerus Saturnius, unpolished, Hor.: ita de horridis rebus nitida est oratio tua, Cic. 2. causing horror, terrible, horrid (for horribilis): horridiore aspectu esse, frightful, Caes.: acies, Virg.: virga (mortis), Hor.

horrifer, era, erum (old gen. plur. horriferum, Pac. in Cic.), adj. [horror fero] that brings shuddering, trembling or terror, terrible, dreadful, horrible,

horrific (poet.): Boreas, Ov.: aestus (Tartari), Lucr.

horrificē, adv., in a manner to cause dread, with affright: Lucr.

horrifico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [horrificus] to make rough or terrible; to cause terror: mare Zephyrus, rustling, Cat. Absol.: vatum praedicta monitu horrificant, cause horror, Virg.

horrificus, a, um, adj. [horror facio] that causes shuddering or terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful: bustum, Lucr.: letum, Virg.: lapsus, frightful swoop (of the Harpies), id.

horrisōnus, a, um, adj. [horreo sonus] sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound (poet.): fragor, Lucr.: fremitus, Virg.

horror, ōris, m. [horreo] a standing on end, standing erect, bristling (in this sense poet. and rare): comarum, Lucan. 2. Fig. of speech, roughness, rudeness: Quint. II. Transf. a trembling: ramos horrore moveri, with a quivering, Ov. 2. Esp. a shaking, chill, cold-fit, ague-fit: Cic.: mihi frigidus horror membra quatit, shiver, Virg. 3. a shaking, quaking, trembling with fright; dread, terror, horror: ea res me horrore afficit, makes me shudder, Pl.: di immortales, qui me horror perfudit! Cic. 4. dread, veneration, religious awe: his ibi me rebus quaedam divina voluptas percipit atque horror, Lucr.: animos imbueret, inspire with reverence, Liv. 5. that which causes dread or aversion (poet.): serrae stridentis, rasping, grating, Lucr.: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, the terror, id.

horsum, adv. [contr. from ho-vor-sum; ho- is stem of hic] hitherwards, hither, this way: horsum pergunt, Ter.

hortāmen, inis, n. [hortor] an incitement, exhortation: non est hortamine longo nunc, ait, utendum, Ov. In plur.: cibos et hortamina pugnantis gestant, encouragement, Tac.

hortāmentum, i, n. [id.] an incitement, encouragement: ea cuncta Romanis hortamento erant, Sall. In plur.: magna hortamenta animi, Liv.

hortatio, ōnis, f. [id.] encouragement, counsel, Cic.: clamor (oppidanorum) permixtus hortatione, Sall.: hortationes ad philosophiam, the title of a treatise by Augustus, Suet.

hortativus, a, um, adj. [id.] that serves for encouragement or exhortation: genus (dicendi), Quint.

hortator, ōris, m. [id.] an inciter, encourager: studiū, Cic.: scelerum, promotor, Virg.: animorum hortator Epopeus, Ov.

hortatus, ūs, m. [id.] incitement, encouragement: Cic.: suorum omnium hortatu, advice, Caes.

hortor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. to urge strongly, to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort: con str. with Acc. either alone or followed by Acc. denoting the purpose with or without ad or in: with

simple Acc. of person: with Acc. of person and Abl. of the object with de: with Subj.: with Inf.: or absol. With Acc. only: haec eo spectant, ut te hortor, Cic.: vitulos, Virg. With ad or in and Acc.: ad laudem milites hortari, Cic.: in amicitiam jungendam, Liv. With de: aliquem de concilianda pace, Caes. With Subj.: magno opere te hortor, ut meas orationes studiose legas, Cic.: hortatur eos, ne animo deficiant, Caes.: quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor? Liv. With simple Acc. of object: equidem pacem hortari non desino, Cic. With Inf.: (Daedalus) ante volat, hortaturque sequi, Ov. Absol.: Sigambri, hortantibus his quos apud se habebant, finibus suis exacerant, Caes. 2. Of inanimate or abstract subjects: pol benefacta tua me hortantur, tuo ut imperio paream, Pl.: multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes. 3. Proverb.: hortari currentem, to spur a willing horse, Cic. 4. Esp. to address soldiers before a battle; issue "general orders," inspire: Sabinus suos hortatus, cupientibus signum dat, Caes. [Freq. of horior, to urge, incite, found in Enn. Etym. uncertain.]

hortulus, i, m. dim. [hortus] a little garden: Juv. In plur.: hortuli, garden-grounds, Cic. II. Fig.: cujus (Democriti) fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, watered his flower-gardens from the springs of D. (i.e. borrowed from him), id.

hortus, i, m. an enclosed place for plants, hence, a garden, a pleasure-garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard: Cic.: in pl.: pleasure-grounds: hortū Epicuri, in which Epicurus taught, id. 2. For olera, garden-stuff, vegetables, greens: Hor. [Cf. ὄρε-ος and co-hor(t)-s; Goth. gard-s, Eng. garth. V. bara.]

hospēs, itis, m. (fem. hospita: cf. antistita from antistes, sospita from sospes, etc.), he who treats another as his guest, a host: alterum ad cauponem (one who receives payment, an innkeeper) devertisse, ad hospitem (one who entertains as a friend) alterum, Cic. In partic.: one on whom soldiers are billeted, Liv. Hence used at once of host and guest: per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Delotaro, hospes hospitū, porrexisti, Cic. Fem.: hospita Helene, Hor. Also hospes occurs as fem., hospes amica, Ov.

II. Transf.: a visitor, guest, friend: non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae, Cic.: id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat, Caes. Fem.: meamne hic in via hospitam, tractatam et ludificatam, ingenuam et liberam, Pl. 2. Opp. to a native, a stranger, foreigner: nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo, Cic. So in addressing a foreigner, stranger: id. 3. Of things; adjectively, hospitable; strange, foreign: (i) form hospes (only in post-Aug.

poets): hospes cymba, Stat. (ii) form hospita (in fem. sing. and n. plur.): hospita navis, Ov.: quo tutior hospita lustris aequora, Virg.: flumina, Stat. [Acc. to Corssen, "host" is the primary sense, and the word=*hosti-pet-s*, where the second member corresponds to Skr. *pāti-s* (cf. Gr. *πόσις*), protector. *Hospes* thus="protector of strangers." (Hence It. *oste*; Sp. *huesped*; Fr. *hôte*.)

hospita, v. hospes.

hospitālis, e, adj. [hospes] of or relating to a guest or host, *hospitable*: sedes, Cic.: deversorium, Liv.: cubiculum, *guest-chamber*, id.: tessera, a keepsake or token of recognition on or after separation of guest and host, Pl.: Jupiter, the patron of hospitality, Cic.: caedes, the murder of a guest, Liv. II. Transf. of things: nihil hospitalius mari, Flor. (Hence It. *ospitale*, *spedale*; Fr. *hôtel*.)

hospitālitās, ātis, f. [hospitālis] hospitality: Cic.

hospitāliter, adv. hospitably, as a guest: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv.

hospitium, ii, n. [hospes] hospitality: qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat, Caes.: Jungimus hospitio dextras, *guest-friendship*, Virg. 2. Meton.: an ally (poet.): antiquum Trojae, allied of old by mutual hospitality, id. II. a hospitable reception; or, meton. a place where strangers are entertained, a lodging, chambers for guests, an inn: te hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic.: publicum, Liv.: hospitium singulorum adire, Suet.: hospitio prohibemur arenae, from landing, Virg. Transf. of animals: itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis hospitibus, houses of shelter, id. (Hence It. *ospizio*; Fr. *hospice*.)

hospitor, atus, i, v. n. dep. [id.] to be a guest, to put up, lodge, sojourn: Plin.

hostia (also *hostia*), ae, f. [hostio, to strike, acc. to Fest.] an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice: quibus hostiis immolandum, cuique deo, Cic.: partim majoribus hostiis partim lactentibus, i.e. animals partly full-grown, partly sucklings, Liv.: mactata hostia, Hor.: hostiis humanis litare, Tac.

hostiātus, a, um, adj. [hostia] provided with victims: Pl.

hosticus, a, um, adj. [hostis] of an enemy, hostile: ager, Liv.: moenia, Hor. Subst.: hosticum, i, n. the enemy's territory: castra in hostico posita, Liv.

2. foreign, strange: domicilium, Pl.

hostilis, e, adj. [id.] of an enemy, hostile: terra, Cic.: naves, Hor.: metus, of (i.e. about) the enemy, Sall. II. like an enemy, hostile: hostilem in modum, Cic.: ne quid ab se hostile timeret, Sall.

hostiliter, adv. like an enemy, in a hostile manner: Cic.: Liv.

hostimentum, i, n. [hostio] a recompense, requital: Pl.

(1) **hostio**, 4, v. a. to return like for like, to recompense, requite: quin promitto hostire contra, ut merueris, Pl.

(2) **hostio**, 4, v. a. to strike, Fest.

hostis (also *hostis*), is, comm. orig. a stranger, foreigner; afterwards transf. an enemy: hostis apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, Cic. II. a foreign enemy in arms or of one's country (disting. from inimicus, a private enemy): omnes nos statuit ille quidem non inimicos sed hostes, id.: hostem rapinis prohibere, the foe, Caes.: vetus hostis, Hor.: fas est et ab hoste doceri, Ov.: hostes suas copias instruxerant, Caes.

In fem.: hostis est uxor, invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, Pl.: certa hostis, Ov. 2. Transf. of animals or things: in ovilia demisit hostem vividus impetus, i.e. a bird of prey, Hor.: of a piece in some game, e.g. of draughts: unus cum gemino calculus hoste perit, Ov. [Cf. Goth. *gast-s*, Eng. *guest*.]

hūc (hōc, Virg.: Pl.), adv. [hic] to this place, hither: animus huc vel illuc impellitur, is swayed to this side or that, Ter.: quin huc ad vos venire propero? Cic.: locus erat castrorum editus; huc magno cursu contenderant, Caes. With part. Gen.: mulier ex Andro commigravit huc viciniae, into this neighbourhood, Ter. 2. Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, etc.; also, huc et huc, hither and thither: ne cursem huc illuc via deterrima, Cic.: tum huc, tum illuc volant alites, id.: huc et huc euntium, Hor. II. Transf.: hither, to this, to these, to this point, so far: accedebat huc quod Dumnorix dixerat, to this was added, that... Caes.: huc natus adjice septem, Ov.: huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, to such lengths, Cic. With part. Gen.: huc arrogantiae venerat, to such a pitch, Tac. 2. With the demonstrative *ce*, and the interrog. part. *ne*, hucine: hitherto? to this? so far? hucine tandem omnia reciderunt? have things come to this? Cic. With Gen.: hucine rerum venimus? to this pass, Pers.

hucine, adv. v. huc.

hui! interj. An exclamation of astonishment or admiration, ha! ho! oh! hui, babae! basilice te intulisti et facete, Pl.: videbam sermones: Hui! fratrem reliquit! Cic.

hūjuscēmōdi, **hūjuscēmōdi**, Gen. of hūc or hūc and modus.

hūmānē, adv. agreeably to human nature, humanly: vix humane patitur, hardly as a man should, Ter.: intervalla vides humane commoda, ironically, a pretty fair step, you see, Hor.

II. kindly, courteously, politely: humanissime loqui, Cic.

hūmānitās, ātis, f. [humanus] human nature, the condition of being a man; the qualities proper to mankind: magna est vis humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, Cic.: com-

munis humanitatis jus, id.: humanitatis non parum habere, plenty of natural feeling, id. II. Esp. humane conduct, gentleness, kindness, politeness: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id.: singularis humanitas suavissimique mores, id. III. mental cultivation, liberal education, good breeding, elegance of language: summa virtute et humanitate adolescens, most brave and accomplished, Caes.: in omni recto studio atque humanitate versari, Cic.: ea quae multum ab humanitate discrepant, are a breach of good manners, id.: (epistolae) humanitatis sparsae sale, courtesy, refinement, id.

hūmāniter, adv. agreeably to human nature: sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, as a man should; with resignation, Cic. II. with refinement, courteously, politely, like a gentleman: docebo quid sit humaniter vivere, id.

hūmānitus, adv. [humanus: cf. divinitus from divinus] coming from human nature: after the manner of men: si quid mihi humanitus accideret, i.e. if I should die, Cic. II. = humane and humaniter, humanely, kindly, tenderly: Ter.

hūmānus, a, um, adj. [homo] belonging to man, human: esse aliquem humana specie et figura, Cic.: caput, Hor.: hostiae, human sacrifices, Cic.: scelus, committed against men, Liv. Absol.: humani, i.e. men, mortals, Lucr.: pulcher, et humano major, of more than mortal stature, Ov.: homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. II. Esp. humane, obliging, polite (disting. from facilis, good-natured; and from comis, affable, condescending): homo facillimus atque humanissimus, Cic.: humani ingeni officia, kindly disposition, Ter. III. well educated, well informed, learned, polite, refined: homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, cultivated, accomplished, Cic.: humanissimus sermo, id.

hūmātio, ōnis, f. [humo] a burying (v. rare): Cic.

hūmecto (umecto), avi, atum, i, v. a. [humectus] to moisten, wet: qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galesus, Virg.: lacrimis humectant ora genasque, Lucr.

hūmectus (umectus), a, um, adj. [humectus] moist, damp, wet (for humidus): Cato.

hūmens (umens), ntis, part. [humectus] II. Adj.: moist, damp: frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov.: humentem Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, dank, Virg.

hūmēo (more correctly umeo), 2, v. n. to be moist, damp, wet: locus humet aqua, Ov. [On etym. v. humor.]

hūmērus (more properly, umerus: v. inf. fin.), i, m. the upper bone of the arm: Cels. II. Meton. the upper part of the arm (poet. for lacertus): innixus dextro plena trahens humero,

Prop. 2. *the shoulder* (of a man; opp. to *armus*, of a quadruped): sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic.: cum Milo humeris sustineret bovem vivum, id.: os humerosque Deo similis, in face and bust, Virg. *Humerus* is sometimes used of animals (as *armus* is of men; v. *armus*): of oxen: Cic. Fig.: rem publicam humeris sustinere, id.: versate diu, quid ferre recusat, quid valeant humeri, are broad enough to bear, Hor. [*Umerus* is for *omerus*; cf. Skr. *am-sa-s*; Gr. ὄμος; (for ὄμ-σο-ς); Goth. *am-sa*.] (Hence, Sp. *hombro*.)

hūmesco (umesco), 3. v. n. incept. [hūmeo] to grow moist or wet: (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, Virg.

hūmi, adv. [prop. locative case of *humus*; cf. *domi*] on, to, or in the ground: jacere hūmi, Cic.: hūmi requiescere, Sall.: quousque hūmi delixa tua mens erit? fixed on the ground, Cic.: te mater condet hūmi, in the ground, Virg.: under ground, locus in carcere duodecim pedes hūmi depressus, sunk below the level of the floor, Sall.

hūmidē (umide), adv. moistly, wetly: haec tigna hūmide putrent, Pl.

hūmidulus (umidulus), a, um, adj. dim. [humidus] rather damp, dampish, wetish: (poet. and rare): Ov.

hūmidus (more correctly *umidus*), a, um, adj. [hūmeo] moist, humid, damp, dank, wet: tellus, Lucr.: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere, Cic.: (naves) factae subito ex humida materia, unseasoned, Caes.: nox, Virg. *Neut. absol.*: pontes et aggeres hūmido paludum imponere, the wet part, Tac.

hūmifer (umifer), ēra, ērum, adj. [humor fero] containing moisture, moist: succus, Cic. poet.

hūmilis, e, adj. [humus; lit. on the ground] low, small, slight: arbores et vites et ea quae sunt humilliora neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic.: arbusta, humilesque myricae, Virg.: turrim humilem parvunque fecerant, Caes.: humill corpusculo, a pygmy, Sen.: casa, lowly, Virg.: Forontium, low-lying, situated in the plain, Hor.: Cleonae, little, petty, Ov.: fossa, slight, shallow, Virg.: humilis volat aequora juxta, skims the waves, of a bird, id. II. Fig.: with regard to condition in life, etc.: low, base, poor, needy, insignificant, weak: ut si parentibus nati sint humilibus, of humble birth, Cic.: humillimus homo de plebe, Liv.: civitas ignobilis atque humilis, feeble, Caes.: humilis atque obsoletus vestitus, mean, Nep. Of low, mean language or style: sermo, Hor.: oratio, Cic. *Absol.*, as subst. ex humill potens, Hor.: ex humill extollit Fortuna, Juv. 2. With regard to mind or character, low, mean, base, abject: ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! Cic.: humillimus assen-

tator, Vell.: pavor, Virg. (Hence It. *umile*; Fr. *humble*.)

hūmilitas, ātis, f. [humilis] lowness as opp. to height: navium, low freeboard, Caes.: arborum, Sall. II. Fig.: of condition in life: lowness, meanness, insignificance; Cic.: propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, id.

2. *littleness of mind, meanness, abjectness*: humilitatem habet metus, id.: summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, degrade himself to the level, Liv.

hūmilitē, adv. low, deeply: Plin.

II. Fig.: basely, meanly, abjectly: sentire, Cic.

hūmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [humus] to cover with earth, to inter, bury: Cic.: corpus, Virg. 2. In gen. to perform funeral rites: militari honestoque funere, to bury with military honours, Nep.

hūmor (more correctly *umor*; old form *humos*, Lucr.), ōris, m. a liquid, fluid, moisture: humor aquaī, Lucr.: pluvius, rain, id.: roscidus, dew, Cat.: in genas labitur, of tears, Hor.: circumfluus, the ocean, Ov.: Massicus Bacchi, wine, Virg. [*Umor* is for *ugmor*; cf. Gr. ὕγ-ρος.] (Hence Fr. *humour*.)

hūmus, i, f. the earth, the ground, the soil: subacta atque pura, broken up and cleared of weeds, Cic.: moriens semel ore momordit, bit the ground in death, Virg. Poet. of what is low, mean, common: ne dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet, Hor. II. Meton.: land, country, region: Punica nec Teucris pressa fuisset humus, Ov. [Cf. Gr. χαμαί, a locative form implying a noun χαμα, "the ground."]

hŷacinthinus, a, um, adj. = ὑακίνθινος, of the hyacinth: flos, i. e. the hyacinth, Cat.

hŷacinthus or -os, i, m. the hyacinth: not our kind; perh. corn-flag, or blue iris: Plin.: Virg. II. a precious stone of the colour of a hyacinth: perh. a sapphire or amethyst, or the modern hyacinth or jacinth: Plin.

hŷades, um, f. = Ὑάδες (the rainers), the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, called in pure Lat., by a mistranslation, *suculae* (q. v.): Cic.: Ov.

hŷaena, ae, f. = ὕαινα, the striped hyaena: Plin.: Ov.

hŷalus, i, m. = ὕαλος, glass: vellera hŷali fucata colore, with glass-green colour, Virg.

hybrida, v. hybrida.

hŷdra, ae, f. = Ὑδρα, the Hydra: a seven-headed dragon killed by Hercules: Hor.: Virg. 2. the constellation Water-snake, also called Anguis: Cic. 3. a hydra in the infernal regions: Virg.

hŷdraula, ae, or *hydraules*, ae, m. = ὕδραυλης, one who plays on the water-organ: Suet.

hŷdraulicus, a, um, adj. = ὕδραυλικός, of the water-organ, hydraulic: Suet.

hŷdraulus, i, m. = ὕδραυλος, a water-organ, Cic.

hŷdria, ae, f. = ὕδρία (a water-pot; hence, in gen.), a jug, ewer, urn; argenteae, Cic.

hŷdrōchōus, i, m. = Ὑδροχόος (water-pourer), the constellation Aquarius: Cat.

hŷdrōpīcus, a, um, adj. = ὕδρωπικός, dropsical, suffering from dropsy: Hor.

hŷdrops, ōpis, m. = ὕδρωψ, the dropsy: Hor.

hŷdrus, or -os, i, m. = ὕδρος, a water-serpent (the poisonous water-serpent of Virg. seems to be a viper): Plin.: Virg.

hyemalis, hyems, v. hiemalis, etc.

hŷmen, ēnis, and **hŷmēnaeus** or -os, i, m. = Ὑμην, Ὑμεναίος, the god of marriage, Hymen: Ov.: Cat. 2. nuptials, a wedding: hic hymenaeus erit, Virg. In pl.: id. Of animals: pairing, id. II. a nuptial song: et subito nostras hymen cantatus ad aures venit, Ov.

hŷpallagē, ēs, f. = ὑπαλλαγή, gram. fig. in which the natural order of things is reversed ("cart before the horse"), (as dare classibus austros for classes austris, Virg.): Serv.

hŷperbāton, i, n. = ὑπερβατον, a rhetorical fig.: transposition of words: pure Lat., transgressio: Quint.

hŷperbōlē, ēs, f. = ὑπερβολή, a rhetorical fig.: exaggeration, hyperbole: pure Lat., superlatio and superjectio: Quint.: Sen.

hŷpercātālectus or **hŷpercātālecticus** = ὑπερκατάληκτος or ὑπερκαταληκτικός, in prosody: (a verse) that has at the end a syllable or a foot too much; hypercatalectic: versus, Serv.: Prisc.

hŷpōcaustum or -on, i, n. = ὑπόκαυστον, a bathing-room heated from below, a sweating chamber: pure Lat., vaporarium: Vitruv.: Plin. Ep.

hŷpōcrita or -es, ae, m. = ὑποκριτής, a mime who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures: Suet.

hŷpōdidascālus, i, m. = ὑποδιδάσκαλος, an under-teacher: Cic.

hŷpomnēma, ātis, n. = ὑπόμνημα, a written remark, memorandum, note: Cic. fil. in Cic.

I i, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the third vowel; but in the order of decreasing strength it comes last, and represents the point to which all the others naturally tend to sink; there are indeed cases in which

i has become *e*, especially in final syllables, but they are to be explained by special phonetic influences. On the substitution of *i* for *a* and *e*, vide those letters. *I* takes the place of *o* in oblique cases from noun-stems in *on*, as *cardo(n)*, *cardinis*, and *hominis*, *marginis*, *ordinis*; in derivatives from stems in *o*, as *multi-tudo* and *publicus*, indeed invariably before the suffix *-co*; at the end of the first stem in compounds like *multi-sonus*; and in a few special instances, as in *agnitus*, *cognitus*, *illico* (from *loco*), and *ille* from *ollus*, *olle*. It is substituted for *u* in the dat. and abl. pl. of noun-stems in *u*, as *fructi-bus*, *geni-bus*; at the end of the first stem in compounds like *arci-tenens*, *aesti-fer*; in superlatives, as well as in positive adjs. of similar form, as *optimus* (from *optumus*), *finitimus*. Long *i* has in some Latin words arisen from the diphthong *ai*, e.g. in the compounds of *caedo*, *quaero*, as *occido*, *inquiro*, and in *iniquus* from *aequus*; also from *ei*, as in *dico*, *divus*, *liber*. On the relations of *i* with *j* and *v* vide those letters.

II. In the Romance languages:

1. accented *i* long is usu. unchanged; e.g. Lat. *amicus*, It. *amico*, Sp. *amigo*, Fr. *ami*; Lat. *spina*, It. *spina*, Sp. *espiná*, Fr. *épine*. 2. accented *i* short usu. changes to *e* in Italian and Spanish, but in French to *oi*; e.g. Lat. *niger*, It. *nero*, Sp. *negro*, Fr. *noir*; Lat. *minus*, It. *meno*, Sp. *menos*, Fr. *moins*; Lat. *pilus*, It. *Sp. pelo*, Fr. *poil*; Lat. *bibere*, It. *bevere*, Sp. *beber*, Fr. *boire*. 3. accented *i* long by position commonly becomes *e*; e.g. Lat. *siccus*, It. *secco*, Sp. *seco*, Fr. *sec*; Lat. *crista*, It. *Sp. cresta*, Fr. *crête*; Lat. *mittere*, It. *mettere*, Sp. *meter*, Fr. *mettre*. But *i* followed by *ng* or *gn* generally becomes *e*, and sometimes *a*, in French; e.g. Lat. *pingere*, *cingere*, *lingua*; Fr. *peindre*, *ceindre*, *langue*. Unaccented *i* is most commonly unchanged; it sometimes becomes *oi*. When a short vowel in Latin immediately precedes the accented syllable, it is lost in French; *i* is often in this position, and disappears accordingly; e.g. Lat. *sanitatem*, *positura*, *septimana*; Fr. *santé*, *posture*, *semaine*.

Iacchus, *i*, *m.* = *ἰακχος*, a poetic appellation of *Bacchus*: Ov.: Virg. Meton.: like *Bacchus*, wine: (Silenus) inflatus hesterno iaccho, Virg.

Iambēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ἰαμβεῖος*, *iambic*: trimetri, Hor.

Iambus, *i*, *m.* = *ἰαμβος*, an *iambic* foot, an *iambus*, ~ ~: Hor.: Cic. II. Meton.: an *iambic* poem, *iambic* poetry: Hor. In plur.: *id.*

Ianthinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, violet-coloured: color, vestis, Plin. Subst. *ianthina*, *orum*, violet-coloured garments, Mart.

Iāpyx, *fgis*, *m.* [Ἰάπυξ, a son of *Daedalus*, who reigned in Southern

Italy] a wind that blows in the S. of Italy, the W. N. W. wind of the Greeks: Hor.: Virg.

Ias-is, *idis*, *f.* = *ἰασίς*, a green- or yellow-coloured precious stone, *jasper*: Plin.: fulva, Virg. (Hence It. *diaspro*; Sp. *diaspero*; Fr. *jaspe*.)

Ibi, *adv.* [orig. the instrumental sing., with locative sense, of the pron. *i* (*is*): the suffix *bi*, which in *tibi*, *sibi*, has a dative force, is the same as the Gr. *φί*] in that place, there: referring, like *is*, to the immediate context. Of space: in Italian contendit, duasque *ibi* legiones conscribit, Caes. Rarely of persons: *ibi* animum parem tantae potestati esse, in him (L. Quinctus), Liv.: duxi uxorem: quam *ibi* miseriam vidi, in her, Ter. With corresp. rel. adv., *ubi*, *unde*, etc.: in eam partem ituros, atque *ibi* futuros Helvetios *ubi* Caesar constitisset, Caes.: nemo est, quin *ubivis* quam *ibi*, *ubi* est, esse malit, Cic. With Gen.: *ibi* loci, Plin.

II. Of time: then, thereupon: ter conatus *ibi* collo dare brachia circum, Virg.: (Jam in ipsis nuptiis) *ibi* demum aegre tulit, then for the first time, Ter. III. Of other relations: there, in that matter, on that occasion: *ibi* ira est suppressa, Liv.: *ibi* fortunae veniam damus, in his case, Juv.: si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, *ibi* nos quoque paratiores reperiet, on that issue, at those weapons, Cic.: *ibique* juventutem suam exercuit, in these (caedes, rapinae, etc.), Sall.: subsensi illos *ibi* esse et *id* agere inter se clanculum, to be at it, busy about it, Ter.: *ibi* imperium fore, unde victoria fuerit, would rest with the winners, Liv. (Hence Fr. *y*.)

Ibidem, *adv.* [*ibi*, with demonstr. suff. *dem*, as in *idem*, *tandem*, *tantundem*, etc.] in the same place, in that very place, just there. Of space: cenati discubuerunt *ibidem*, Cic.: avem volucres ex proximo nemore persecutae, *ibidem* discerpserunt, on the spot, Suet. With corresp. *ubi*: *ubi* amici, *ibidem* opes, Pl. With Gen.: *ibidem* loci, *id.* With verb of motion: uxore *ibidem* ducta, Suet. II. Of other relations: in the same matter: laesit in eo *Caeciliam*, sublevavit *ibidem*, Cic.

Ibis, *is* and *idis*, *f.* = *ἰβίς*, a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, which lived on water-animals, the *ibis*: Cic.: Plin.

ibiscum, *i*, *v.* *hibiscum*.

ibus, *v.* *is*, *ad init.*

Icarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Ikārus*] of *Icarus*, *Icarian*: *Icarii* stella canis, the constellation *Canis Major* (the dog of *Icarus* named *Maera*, who was translated to the sky), Ov.: fluctus, *i*, *e.* of the sea (in gen.), Hor.

icircō or **ideircō**, *adv.* [*id circā*] on that account, for that reason, therefore: *icircō* moneo vos ego haec, Pl.

II. Referring to a clause which states cause or reason, with *conj.* *quod*, *quia*, or *si*: *icircō* arcessor, nuptias

quod mihi apparari sensit, Ter.: quia natura mutari non potest, *icircō* verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic.: non, si *Opimium* defendisti, *icircō* te isti bonum civem putabunt, *id.* 2. The *correl. conj.* is sometimes (si very rarely) omitted: ille *Cliniae* servus tardiusculus est: *icircō* huic nostro tradita'st provincia, Ter. III. Referring to a clause which states purpose: *icircō* nemo superiorum attigit, ut ipse tolleretur, simply that he (*Verres*) might, Cic.: sese *icircō* ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret, Caes.

ichneumon, *ōnis*, *m.* = *ἰχνημόων*, an animal which tracks the crocodile and breaks and devours its eggs, the Egyptian rat or *ichneumon*: Plin.: Cic.

Ico, *icl*, *ictum*, *3. v. a.* to strike, hit, smite, sting (strictly, to hit from a distance; disting. from *ferio*, to strike with a staff, sword, etc.): telo venenato ictus, Cic.: lapide ictus, Caes.: *ibi* in turba ictus *Remus* cecidit, Liv. In partic., of lightning: fulmine laurus sola non ictur, Plin. With cogn. obj.: *icere* colaphum, to box on the ear, Pl.

2. Transf., with ref. to striking the victim sacrificed in making a covenant: *icere* foedus (cf. *ferire*), to make a covenant or league, Cic. II. Fig. of emotion: nova re consules icti, startled, Liv.: desiderii icta, smitten, tormented, Hor.: domestico vulnere, smitten by family affliction, Tac.

Poet.: ut semel icto accessit fervor capiti numerosque lucernis, tipsy, Hor. [Cf. ἰκ-τομαι, to hurt. Lat. *c* here corresponds to Gr. *π*, as in *jecur* beside ἵπαρ, *oculus* beside ὄπ-ωπ-α.]

Icon, *ōnis*, *f.* = *εἰκών*, an image, figure: fictae cera icones, Plin.

icōnicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *εἰκονικός*, of an image, copied from life: duces, of the size of life, Plin.

ictēricus, *i*, *m.* = *ικτερίκος*, jaundiced: Juv.

ictis, *idis*, *f.* = *ἰκτίς*, the common weasel: Plin.

ictus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*ico*].

ictus, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] a blow, stroke, thrust, bite, sting: a bestis ictus, morsus, impetus, Cic.: pilorum, Caes.: scorpionis, *id.*: caecis, blind strokes (cf. "drew a bow at a venture"), Liv. Poet. of the piercing rays of the sun, etc.: ramis laurea fervidos excludet ictus, Hor.: solis, Ov.: fulminis, Cic.

2. Esp. in prosody or music, a beating time, a beat: pollicis, Hor.: et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint. II. Fig.: calamitatis, stroke, Cic.: singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, by separate attacks, Tac.

icuncula, *ae*, *f.* dim. [*icon*] a small image or figure: puellaris, Suet.

ideircō, *adv.* *v.* *icircō*.

Idēa, *ae*, *f.* = *ἰδέα*, α' (*Platonic*) idea; a mental image, a conception: Sen.

Idem, *ēādem*, *idem*, *pron.* [from

the pronom. root *i* (*is*) and the demonstr. suff. *dem*: hence, being an emphatic form of *is*, its lit. meaning is *this very, exactly this*; but it may usu. be rendered] *the same*: *idem iste* Mithridates, *that very same*, Cic. 2. To emphasize a second noun-predicate of same kind: *at the same time, likewise*: cum Academico et eodem rhetore congregi, *with an Academic, who was also a rhetorician*, *id.*: musici qui erant quondam *idem* poetae, *who were likewise*, *id.* III. In comparisons, with various conj. and pron., which may all be translated by *as*; or poet. with the *Dat.* (Gr. constr.): si quaeratur, *idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, the same as*, *id.*: *idem* abeunt, *qui venerant*, *id.*: invitum qui servat *idem* facit occidenti, *equivalent to slaying him*, Hor. N. u. t. with part. Gen.: si *idem* nos juris haberemus quod ceteri, *the same right*, Cic. III. Adverbially *eādem* (sc. *viā*): *by the same way or road*: ut ventum est in trivium, *eādem qua ceteri, fugere noluit*, *id.*

Identidem, adv. [related to *idem* as *idem* to *is*] repeatedly, several times, often, ever and anon: ne te uxor sequatur, *respectas identidem, now and then*, Pl.: quum se illi *identidem* in silvas ad suos reciperent, *from time to time*, Caes.

Idēo, adv. [*id eo*, lit. *this for this*] for that reason, on that account, therefore. Referring to a clause which states cause or reason, with conj. quod, quia, quoniam: Pl.: Cic.: Sen. 2. Non (nec, neque) *ideo*; referring to a clause stating an assumed cause or reason, with conj. si: non, si causa *justa est, ideo* . . ., *it does not follow, because* . . ., Cic. With Abl. absol.: talibus recitatis, non *ideo* Thrasea decessit sententia, *for all that he did not abandon his opinion*, Tac. 3. With conj. omitted: Pl.: nihil laboras: *ideo*, quum opus est, nihil habes, *so when you need, you lack*, Phaedr. II. Referring to a clause which states purpose: Cic.: nec *ideo* Ithenum insedimus, ut Italiam tueremur, sed . . ., *not for the purpose of defending Italy but* . . ., Tac.

Idiōta, ac, m. = *ιδιώτης*, an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person: Cic.

Idiōtismus, i, m. = *ιδιωτισμός*, the common or vulgar manner of speaking: Sen.

Idōlum or **-on**, i, n. = *εἰδωλον*, an image, form, esp. a spectre, apparition: Plin.

Idōnēē, adv. *fitly, suitably, properly, duly* (rare): Cic.

Idōnēus, a, um, adj. *fit, meet, proper, suitable, capable, convenient, sufficient* (of persons and things): constr. with *ad*, a relative, *Dat.*, or *absol.*; sometimes with *in* and *Acc.*, *Abl.*, or *Inf.* With *ad*: *ad ullam causam*, Cic. With *rel.*: hominem idoneum, quem ludos facias, *one to make a butt of*, Pl. With *Dat.*: castris locus, Caes.: puellis, a

'*lady-killer*,' Hor. *Absol.*: cuius (Cethegi) eloquentiae est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, a sufficient voucher, Cic. *Subst.*: cum idoneis collocutus, *with fitting accomplices*, Liv.: nullo idoneo respondente, Suet.: apud idonea provinciarum, *at proper stations in*, Tac. With *in* and *Acc.*: infirmi et in nullam spem idonei, Sen. With *Inf.* (poet.): fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, *worthy*, i.e. large enough, Hor. [Etym. uncertain; perh. for *idoneus*, from *ideo*.]

Idus, uum, f. plu. [acc. to Macrobius, from the Etrusc. *iduo*, to divide: hence, the middle of the month], the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth of the other months; the *ides*: haec *idibus* mane scripsi, Cic. Interest was paid on the *ides*: fenerator Alphius redegit *idibus* pecuniam, *called his money in on the ides*, Hor. Also school-fees: (pueri) ibant octonis referentes *idibus* aera, *id.*

Igitur, adv. [etym. uncertain] then, thereupon, thereafter: mox magis, quum otium mihi et tibi erit, *igitur* tecum loquar, Pl. II. Esp. in drawing a logical conclusion: therefore, accordingly, consequently: res caelestes ab homine confici non possunt. Est *igitur* *id*, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius, *it follows therefore that* . . ., Cic. 2. In questions that follow logically: then: in quo *igitur* loco est? *then where is it?* *id.* In ironical or sarcastic questions: *igitur* hocine est amare? *so this is being in love, eh?* Pl. 3. Taking up the thread of interrupted thought, or discourse; or summing up: *I say then, then, in short*: Cic.: Tac. Esp. after parentheses: scripsi etiam (nam etiam ab orationibus dijungo me fere)—scripsi *igitur* Aristoteli more, *as I was saying*, Cic.

Ignārus, a, um, adj. [in gnarus] ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced, unaware: constr. usu. with *Gen.*; rar. with depend. clause, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *absol.* With *Gen.*: non *ignara* mali, *having known misfortune myself*, Virg.: Pisonis, *not acquainted with his person*, Tac.: puella mariti, a maiden, Hor. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: qui gurgis aut quae flumina lugubris *ignara* belli, *are strangers to*, *id.* With *dep. clause*: *ignari*, quid gravitas, quid integritas, quid denique virtus valeret, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *ignarus*, non omnes esse rogandos, Ov. *Absol.*: si quis laudat Arelle *ignarus* opes, *stranger, novice*, Hor.: ubi imperium ad *ignaros* pervenit, *those who have never known it*, Sall. II. In pass. sense: not known: mare magnum et *ignara* lingua, *unknown*, *id.* With *Dat.*: jamque aderat Theseus, proles *ignara* parenti, *unrecognised by*, Ov.

Ignāvē, adv. *sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit*: ne quid *ignave* faciamus, Cic.: dicere multa, *flatly, tamely,*

carelessly, Hor. *Comp.*: carpere *ignavius* herbas, *listlessly*, Virg.

Ignāvia, ae, f. [ignavus] inactivity, laziness, indolence, sloth, cowardice: contraria fortitudinis *ignavia*, Cic.: socordiae sese atque *ignaviae* tradere, Sall.: quae tanta animis *ignavia* venit? *craven fear*, Virg.

Ignāviter, adv. *lazily, sluggishly, tardily*: Hirt. in Cic.

Ignāvus, a, um, adj. [in gnavus] inactive, lazy, slothful, indolent, sluggish, listless, spiritless, cowardly, dastardly: si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, me esse dicito *ignavissimum*, Pl.: homo inertior, *ignavior*, magis vir inter mulieres proferri non potest, Cic.: feroces et inquieti inter socios, *ignavi* et imbelles inter hostes, Liv.: canis *ignavus* adversum lupos, *that will not face*, Hor.: *ignavum*, fucos, pecus, *the lazy herd of drones*, Virg.: *ignavo* stupuerunt verba palato, *that refused its office*, Ov. With *Gen.*: legiones operum et laboris *ignavae*, *shunning, shirking*, Tac. II. Of things: nemora *ignava*, *unfruitful*, Virg.: anni, *spent in idleness*, Ov.: septima lux, the Jewish Sabbath, Juv. 2. Meton.: producing inactivity or indolence: frigus, Ov.

Ignesco, i, v. n. inep. [ignis] to take fire, to become inflamed, to burn, kindle: ut ad extremum omnis mundus *ignesceret*, Cic. II. Fig.: to burn with passion, to glow (poet.): Rutulo muros et castra tuenti *ignescunt* irae, *his wrath kindles*, Virg.

Ignēus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, burning-hot: sidera tota esse *ignea*, Cic.: sol, Virg.: *ignea* vis caeli, aether, Ov.: *ignea* vis, fire, as the primary creative element, acc. to Heraclitus, Cic.: arces, the sky, Hor. 2. Transf. of colour: fiery, flaming, resplendent: gemmae *igneo* colore fulgentes, *glowing*, Plin. II. Fig.: fiery, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement (poet.): furor, Ov.: vigor, Virg.

Igniārīum, li, n. [*id.*] an implement for producing fire, Plin.

Ignicōlor or **-ōrus**, a, um, adj. [ignis color] flame-coloured: Juvenc.

Ignicūlus, i, m. dim. [ignis] a small fire, a little flame, a spark: Juv. 2. Transf. of colour, a glittering, a sparkle: onyx Indica *igniculos* habet, Plin. II. Fig.: desiderii, vehemence, Cic.: viriles, *id.*

Ignifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [ignis fero] fire-bearing, fiery (poet.): aether, Lucr.: axis, Ov.

Ignigēna, ae, m. [ignis and *gen* in gigno] fire-born, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

Ignipēs, pēdis, adj. [ignis pes] fiery-footed (poet.): equi, Ov.

Ignipōtens, entis, adj. [ignis potens] ruler of fire, an epithet of Vulcan: deus, Virg. Also, *absol.* *ignipotens*, *id.*

Ignis, is, m. fire, both as an element, and as matter in combustion: in former

sense usu. sing.: lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic.: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, *bivouac-fires*, Caes.: ignem accendere, Virg.: ignem comprehendere, to catch fire, Caes.: ignis auditur, the crackling of fire, Virg. Poet.: fulsere ignes et conscius aether, lightnings, Id. 2. Esp.: (i) sacer ignis, a disease, St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas: id. (ii) aqua et ignis, to signify the most important necessities of life: v. aqua, 1 no. 5. (iii) the heavenly bodies: velut inter ignes luna minores, Hor. II. Transf. brightness, splendour, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness: fronte curvatos imitatus ignes (Lunae), id.: ignis oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob os offusus, redness, blush, Cic. III. Fig.: the fire or glow of passion, in either a good or a bad sense: esp. of love: exarsere ignes animo, wrath, rage, Virg.: caeco carpitur igni, hidden flame (of love), id.: lentis macerari ignibus, Hor.: socii ignes, nuptials, Ov. 2. Meton.: a beloved object, a flame (poet.): meus ignis, Amyntas, Virg. 3. Of that which brings destruction, fire, flame: ne parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet, this little spark, Liv. [Cf. Skr. ag-ni-s: perh. Gr. αἶγλη is = αἶγλη, and comes from same root.]

ignobilis, e, adj. [in and nobilis, the original form of nobilis, q. v.] unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure: quod inglorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem perventurus, Cic.: ignobilis aevum exigere, (cf. "they kept the noiseless tenor of their way"), Virg.: civitas ignobilis atque humilis Eburonum, obscure and insignificant, Caes. II. of low birth, base-born, ignoble: ex aliqua familia non ignobilis, Cic.: virgo, Ter.

ignobilitas, ātis, f. [ignobilis] want of fame, obscurity: virorum, Ov. II. low birth: multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis objiceretur, mean origin, Cic.

ignobiliter, adv. meanly: Eutr. **ignominia**, ae, f. [in and gnomen, the orig. form of nomen, q. v.: hence lit. a deprivation of one's good name, of one's character as a citizen] public disgrace, dishonour, infamy. As legal or military term: signiferos ignominia notavit ac loco movit, Caes.: qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent, Cic. II. In gen.: expetunt laudem optimi et decus, ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Id. In plur.: iudicis ignominisque concisus, Id. With Gen.: ignominia senatus, a disgrace inflicted by the Senate, Id.

ignominiose, adv. disgracefully: Eutr.

ignominiosus, a, um, adj. [ignominia] disgraceful, shameful. Of persons: exsul eras ignominiosus, branded with public disgrace, Quint.: nec con-

cilium inire ignominioso fas, to a disgraced man, Tac. II. Of things: ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio, Cic.

ignorabilis, e, adj. [ignoro] unknown (rare): separare, quod levius, facilius, non ignorabile fuerit, Cic.

ignorans, antis, Part. [ignoro]. II. Adj. not knowing, unaware, ignorant of (rare): Caes.

ignorantia, ae, f. [ignorans] want of knowledge or information, ignorance. With Gen. obj.: loci, Caes.: recti, Tac. With dep. clause: ignorantia, quid sit illud, Id.

ignoratio, ōnis, f. [ignoro] want of knowledge or acquaintance with anything; ignorance: with Gen. obj.: locorum, Cic.: virtutis, Id. With de: de aliquo, Id.

ignoro, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [v. gnarus] not to know, to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of. With Acc.: siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic.: erras si id credis et me ignoras, Clinia, do not know me, quite mistake me, Ter. In pass.: ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, unobserved, Sall. With Acc. and Infin.: quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse foedus? Cic. With a dep. clause: non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putetis, I am well aware, Id.: qua ferar ignoro, Ov. With de: ignorat etiam de filio, Cic. With quin: Id. Absol.: an vero vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini? Id.

ignoscens, entis, Part. [ignosco]. II. Adj.: forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable: Ter.

ignosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3, v. a. [in and gnosco, orig. form of nosco, lit. not to learn or ascertain, not to search into; hence, with esp. reference to a fault or crime] to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook. Constr. the person forgiven in Dat.: the offence in Acc. or dep. clause: sometimes in Dat.: ut eis delicta ignoscas, Pl.: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, pardon my writing, Cic.: vitis, Hor. Pass. imper.: deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum, for whom I was no pardon, Cic.: Ter.: with double Dat. peccato mihi ignosci, to have my fault overlooked, Ter. With Acc. only, denoting the offence (rare): equidem istuc factum ignoscam, Id. In pass. with word denoting the offence in Nom. and absol.: (dementia) ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes, pardonable indeed, if the infernal deities knew forgiveness, Virg.

(1) **ignotus**, a, um, Part. [ignosco]. (2) **ignotus**, a, um, adj. [in and gnosis, orig. form of notus]. Pass.: unknown: homo, Cic. longinqua eoque ignotior gens, Liv.: omne ignotum pro magnifico est, Tac. 2. For ignobilis, of low birth or condition, low-born, base, vulgar (poet.): quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus,

Hor.: Achivi, the ignoble Greeks, Ov.

II. A ct. unacquainted with, ignorant of (rare for ignarus): ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, folk that do not know him, Phaedr.

ilex, icis, f. a kind of oak, the holm-oak or evergreen-oak. Pliny speaks of two kinds; prob. the kermes oak and the holm oak: Virg.: Hor. (Ety. uncertain.) (Hence It. *elce*; Fr. *yeuse*.)

illa, tum, n. plu. the flank: Ov.: Virg.: ducere illa, to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded, Hor.: rumpere illa, to burst, Virg. II. Transf.: the entrails of animals: Hor. (Ety. uncertain.)

illicet, ade. [i in in- and licet; cf. scilicet and videlicet; hence] anciently, a form of dismissing an assembly: you may go, it is over; hence, transf.: let us go, let us be gone: illicet: quid hic conerimus operam frustra? Ter.

2. all is over or lost: actum est, illicet, me infelicem et scelestam, Pl.: actum est, illicet, peristi, you may take yourself off: you are done for, Ter.

II. i. q. illico, immediately, instantly, forthwith (poet.): fugit illicet oclor Euro, Virg.

iligneus, a, um = ilignus (q. v.): Cato: Col.

ilignus, a, um, adj. [ilex] of holm-oak, oaken: pedibus, Ter. (al. ilignis): canalibus, Virg.

illā, adv. by that way, in that direction (rare): Tac.

il-lābēfactus (Inl.), a, um, adj. unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired (poet.): vincula, Ov.

il-lābor (Inl.), psus, 3, v. n. dep. to slip, slide, glide, fall, or flow into; to fall down, sink down: Cic.: si fractus illabatur orbis, should fall upon (him), Hor. II. Fig.: da, pater, augurium atque animis illabere nostris, enter into, Virg.

il-lābōrātus (Inl.), a, um, adj. not laboured, uncultivated, spontaneous: terra, Sen.: fractus, Quint.

il-lābōro (Inl.), i, v. n. to work upon, labour at: Tac.

illāc, adv. = illa, with suffix c = ce: by that way, in that direction, on that side: angiporro illac per hortum circuit clam, Pl.: illac facere, to stand on that side, belong to that party, Cic.

il-lācessitus (Inl.), a, um, adj. unprovoked, unattacked: Tac.

il-lācrimātūis (Inl.), e, adj. unwept, unlamented: omnes illacrimabiles urgentur, Hor. II. that is not or cannot be moved by tears, pitiless, inexorable: Pluto, tearless, Id.

il-lācrīmo (Inl.), avi, atum, i, v. n. and **illācrīmor** (Inl.), atus, i, v. dep. to weep at or over, to bewail, lament. With Dat.: mortis, Cic.: erroris, Id. Absol.: qui (Milo) aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimare, que dixisse, shedding tears at the sight, Cic.: si paulum potes, illacrimare, squeeze out a tear over him, Hor. II. Poet. of things: to weep, i. e. to drip, distil:

et maestum illacrimat templis ebur
aerique sudant, Virg.

ill-laesus (Inl.), a, um, adj. unhurt,
unharmful, uninjured, unimpaired:
illaeso corpore, Ov.: valetudo, Suet.

ill-laetabilis (Inl.), e, adj. cheerless,
joyless, gloomy, sad (poet.): ora, Virg.:
murmur, Id.

illapsus (Inl.), a, um, Part. (il-
labor).

ill-laqueo (Inl.), avi, atum, i. v. a.
to ensnare, entrap, entangle: volucres,
Prud. II. Fig.: munera navium
saevos illaqueant duces, corrupt, se-
duce, Hor.

illatus (Inl.), a, um, Part. (in-
fero).

ill-laudatus (Inl.), a, um, adj. un-
praised, without fame, obscure: Plin.

II. Poet. for illaudabilis, un-
worthy of praise, blameable, detestable:
Busiris, Virg.

illautus, v. illotus.

ille, a, ud (anciently olle and ollus,
a, um), (Nom. pl. m. and Dat. sing.
olli, Virg.) dem. pron. of 3rd pers.,
meaning what is, or is regarded as, more
remote; opp. to hic, iste (non antiquo
illo more, sed hoc nostro fuit eruditus,
not in that ancient fashion, but in this
later one of ours, Cic.); that, yonder;
he, she, it. With subst., sol me ille
admonuit, yonder sun, Id.: in illa
tranquillitate vivere, Id. 2. Of time;
either what was once, or what will be
[hence the locative form olim means
either once upon a time, or hereafter]:
illam veterem vim, Id.: sapiens non
pendet ex futuris, sed exspectat illa,
fruitur praesentibus, looks forward to
the future, while enjoying the present,
Id. 3. When hic and ille refer to two
things, ille means what is, or is re-
garded as farther from the speaker's
mind: v. hic, 4. II. Absol., as true
pron.: tum ille, non sum, inquit, ne-
scius, Id.: nati et qui nascentur ab
illis, Virg.: referring emphatically to
a preced. noun: multum ille et terris
lactatus et alto, Id. 2. With another
pron.: quum primum audivi, ego ille
ipso factus sum, fancied myself the
very man, Cic. 3. In neut. with
Part. Gen.: illud aetatis, of that age,
Suet.: illud horae, Id. III. Strongly
emphatic (ille of celebrity): illa Me-
dea, the famous, Cic.: tunc ille Aeneas,
art thou that (great) Aeneas? Virg.
Absol.: ne illi sanguinem nostrum lar-
gantur, so long as those men do not,
Sall. IV. Particular phrases: (i)
hic... ille, this... that; the one...
the other, of single objects opp. to the
whole: non dicam illinc hoc signum
ablatum esse et illud, not merely this or
that particular statue, Cic. (ii) ille
aut (or et) ille, this or that, such and
such, Id. (iii) ille quidem, sed (autem,
etc.), though he be to be sure, certainly
... yet still: philosophi quidam, minime
mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti,
i. e. I would not disparage them...
but all the same, Id. (iv) ex illo, from

that time, poet. and rare: ex illo fluere
spes Danaum, Virg.

ill-ecēbra (Inl.), ae, f. [illicio] lit. a
drawing gently on; hence an entice-
ment, inducement, charm, allurements,
bait, lure. With Gen.: peccandi,
temptation to, Cic. In plur.: volup-
tatis, Id. With Dat.: munditia ille-
cebra animo est amantum, Pl. Absol.:
ad quam illecebram quum commo-
veretur nemo, seemed to rise to the
bait, Liv. In plur.: Jocus tentavit,
eo quod illecebris erat morandus spec-
tator, needed to be retained by some at-
traction, Hor. II. Meton.: of an
alluring, seductive person, an enticer,
a decoy-bird: Pl.

ill-ecēbrōse, adv. alluringly, en-
ticingly: Pl.

ill-ecēbrōsus (Inl.), a, um, adj.
[illecebra] full of allurements, enticing,
seductive: Istoc illecebrōsus fieri nihil
potest, no "metal more attractive,"
Pl.

illeotus (Inl.), a, um, Part. [illicio].

illectus (Inl.), ūs, m. [id.] an al-
lurement, enticement: Pl.

il-lectus (Inl.), a, um, adj. [lēgo]
not read, unread (rare): Ov.

il-lēpīdō (Inl.), adv. impolitely,
rudely, inelegantly: Pl.: Hor.

il-lēpīdus (Inl.), a, um, adj. im-
polite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant,
disagreeable: parens avarus, illepidus,
in liberos difficilis, churlish, Cic.: de-
liciae, Cat.

(1) **il-lex** (Inl.), ēgis, adj. without
law, contrary to law, lawless: Pl.

(2) **illex** (Inl.), icis, adj. [illicio] al-
luring, enticing: App. II. Subst.
a decoy, lure: Pl. 2. a seducer, a
seductress: malae rei tantae fuimus
illices, Id.

illi, adv. v. illic, adv. init.

illibatus (Inl.), a, um, adj. [libo]
undiminished, unimpaired, unin-
jured, unharmed: divitiae, Cic.: vires,
Liv.

il-libērālis (Inl.), e, adj. unworthy
of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous,
sordid, mean, disoblighing: Cic.: fa-
cinus, Ter.: non te in me illiberalem
putabit, disoblighing, Cic.

il-libērālitas (Inl.), ātis, f. [il-libe-
ralis] conduct unworthy of a freeman,
meanness (rare): Cic.

il-libērālīter (Inl.), adv. ignobly,
ungenerously, meanly: factum a vobis,
Ter.: aliquid aestimare valde il-libe-
raliter, meanly, stingily, Cic.

illic, illaec, illuc, or illoc, pron.
[ille and ce] he, she, or it yonder, that:
sed Amphitruonis illic est servus Sosia,
a portu illic nunc cum lanterna advenit,
Pl.: illic est sapere, now, that is discre-
tion! Ter. II. With suffixed ce and
the interrogative part. ne; is that he? Pl.

illic, illi, adv. [illi, loc. case, with
ce] in that place, there, yonder (most
freq. ante-class.): haec illic est pug-
nata pugna, Pl.: clives Romanī, qui
illic negotiantur, Caes.: non isto vi-

vitur illic, quo tu rere, modo, there;
i. e. in the house of Maecenas, Hor.

2. in that matter, therein: Liv.:
ego illi maximam partem feram, in
that case, Ter.

illicine, v. illic, pron. no. II.

il-līcīo (Inl.), lexi, lectum (Inf. perf.
sync. illexe, poet. ap. Cic.) 3 v. a.
[lacio] lit. to draw gently in or on; to
allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle,
decoy (usu. in bad sense; whereas al-
licere gen. has a good sense): is me ad
illam illexit, Pl.: quos ad bellum spes
rapinarum illexerat, Sall.: Gallorum
fraude illectus, Tac.: ab eisdem illecti
sumus, misled, led astray, Cic.: ca-
vereque, ne illiciaris, not to be drawn
into the toils, Lucr.

illicītator (Inl.), ōris, m. [illicio]
one who bids at an auction to make
others bid higher, a sham bidder: Cic.

il-līcītus (Inl.), a, um, adj. not
allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal,
illicit: amor, Tac.: exactiones, Id.

il-līco (Inl.), adv. [in loco] in that
very place, on the spot, there: otiose
nunc jam illico hic consistite, Ter. II.
Transf. instantly, immediately, di-
rectly: Cic.

il-līdo (Inl.), si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo]
to strike or dash against, beat against
or upon (poet.): libavit caestus effrac-
toque illisit in ossa cerebro, sent them
crashing into his skull, Virg.: den-
tem fragill (corpore), to bring one's tooth
down on, to bite on, Hor.

il-līgo (Inl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to
bind or tie on, to fasten: emblemata
scite in aureis poculis illigabat, at-
tached them, Cic.: litterae in jaculo illi-
gatae, wrapped upon, Caes.: tigna, to
brace firmly, Id. 2. to fetter, en-
tangle, impede: inutilis inque ligatus
cedebat, clipeoque inimicum hastile
trahebat, encumbered, Virg.: illigatus
praeda, hampered, Tac.: aliquem lento
veneno, to drug, i. e. to incapacitate,
Id. II. Fig.: to attach, connect,
combine: (paeon) quam commodis-
sime putatur in solutam orationem
illigari, Cic. 2. Esp.: to bind, to
oblige, to hold bound: to fetter, en-
cumber, entangle, impede: magnis et
multis pignoribus M. Lepidum res
publica illigatum tenet, Cic.: familiari
amicitia illigati Philippo erant, Liv.:
non his condicionibus illigabitur pax,
hampered by, Liv.

illim, adv. = illinc, from that place,
thence, Cic.
illimis (Inl.), e, adj. [limus] without
mud or slime: fons, pure, Ov.
illinc, adv. [illim with ce; cf.
hinc] from that or yonder place,
thence: Cic.: imperator utrimque hinc
et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, from their
respective sides, Pl. II. Transf.:
from that person or thing, from that
quarter, from that side: si illinc bene-
ficio non sit, Cic.

il-līno (Inl.), lēvi, litum, 3. v. a. to
smear over, spread or lay on: collyria
oculis, Hor.: aurum vestibibus illitum,

inwoven or embroidered on, id. *Poet.*: quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, *spreads*, id.: quodcumque semel chartis illevertit, *has written*, id. 2. *Fig.*: fuco illitus color, *daubed over with paint, rouged, i.e. superficial*, Cic. II. *Transf.*: to besmear, bedaub, anoint: texta Nesseo veneno, Ov.: faces taedamque et malleolos picco, Liv.

ill-liquefactus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* melted, liquefied, liquid. *Fig.*: tanquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic.

illiusus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illido].

ill-litteratus (inl.), and illiteratus, a, um, *adj.* unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned: vir, Cic. Of things: litterae, unpolished, Plin.

illitus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illino].

illix=illex (2), q. v.

illō, *adv.* to that place, thither: neque temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, Caes.: illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic. II. *Transf.*: to that point: haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, to that same point, Caes.

illo, *neutr. pron.* v. *pron.* illic.

illōo, *adv.*=illuc, thither: post illo venit quam advenit, Pl. [From illo, *adv.*, with *ce*.]

il-lōtus (inl.; also illautus, Pl.), a, um, *adj.* unwashed, uncleaned, unclean, dirty: illotis manibus aliquid tractare, Pl.: toralla, Hor.

illuo, *neut. pron.* v. *illuc*, *pron.*

illūo, *adv.* [illo with *ce*; cf. huc] to that place yonder, thither: paulo momento huc illuc impelli, to this side or that, Ter.: (corpora) huc illuc agitare, first in one direction, then in another, Sall. II. *Transf.*: to that person or thing, thereto (rare): quo res haec pertinet?—illuc, to that point, i.e. result, Hor.

il-lūcō (inl.), 2. v. n. to shine in or on, to light up, illuminate (v. rare): atra pax tuo capiti illuceat, make a torch of your head, Pl.

il-lūcesco or **illucisco** (inl.), luxi, 3. v. n. and a. *insep.* Neutr. of the day or sun, to grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn: illucescet ille aliquando dies, Cic.: ea nocte, cui illuxit dies caedis, on which arose the day, Suet. 2. *Impers.* illuxit, it grew light, day dawned (rare): ubi illuxit, Romanus productus in aciem, Liv. II. *Fig.*: quum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit, afforded light in darkness, Cic. B. Act. to shine upon, illumine: ut mortales illucescas luce clara et candida, Pl.

il-lūdo (inl.), sl, sum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to play upon, at or with: to sport with, amuse oneself with: with Dat.: illudo chartis, I trifle with paper, amuse myself with writing, Hor. 2. *Esp.* to make sport or game of, to jest, mock, or jeer at, to ridicule. With Dat.: dignitati, Cic.

With in and Acc. or Abl.: ut ne impune in nos illuseris, play tricks on, Ter.: in aliquo, id. Absol.: illuseras inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversiam esse, Cic. 3. to sport or fool away, to destroy in sport; to abuse. With Dat.: cui (frondi) silvestres uri assidue capreaeque sequaces illudant, do mischief to, Virg. II. Act.: to play at or with (poet. and rare): illusas auro vestes, fancifully embroidered, id. 2. *Esp.* to scoff or mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to ridicule: pergisne eam, Laeli, artem illudere, in qua primum excello ipse? to flout, Cic.: voces Neronis, quoties caneret, Tac. 3. to destroy, ruin, violate, abuse (rare): vitam filiae, Ter.: corpus alicujus, Tac.

illūminātē, *adv.* clearly, luminously: dicere, Cic.

il-lūmīno (inl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to light up, make light, illuminate: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. 2. *Transf.*: to make splendid, embellish: purpura omnem vestem illuminat, Plin. II. *Fig.*: to set in a clear light, to set off: orationem, Cic.: horum fidem Mytilenaeorum perfidia illuminavit, made conspicuous by contrast, Vell.

illūsio (inl.), ōnis, f. [illudo] a mocking, jeering: also irony, as a figure of speech: Cic.

illustris (inl.), e, *adj.* [for il-luc-stris, from luc (lux) augmented with s] lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous: illustri et claro quodam loco, Cic.: stella, id. Comp.: solis candor illustrior est quam ullus ignis, id. II. *Fig.*: clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus, id.: factum illustre notumque omnibus, id. 2. distinguished, famous, honourable, illustrious: illustribus in personis temporibusque, id.: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes.: feminae, noble, Suet.: major atque illustrior res, more remarkable, Caes.

illustrius, *comp. adv.* more clearly, distinctly, perspicuously (rare): Cic.

il-lustro (inl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to light up, make light, illuminate: sol cuncta sua luce illustrat, Cic.: qua sol habitabiles illustrat oras, Hor. II. *Fig.*: to make clear, to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain: ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur, be made manifest, Cic.: philosophiam veterem Latinis litteris illustrare, id. 2. to render famous, renowned, illustrious, familliam, Suet.: illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, will but be a foil to, Cic.

illūsus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illudo].

illūtibilis (inl.), e, *adj.* [luo] that cannot be washed out: odor, Pl.

illuvies (inl.), ēl, f. [in luo] dirt, filth: illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac.: illuvie deformis, id.: (viri) dira illuvies, immisissaeque barba, Virg. II.

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an overflowing, inundation: aquarum, Just.: placida, i. e. the water that has overflowed, Tac. [In the first sense the in seems negative; in the second sense the word is formed as from a compound verb il-luo, as alluvies from al-luo.]

im, i. q. eum, v. is.

imāginārius, a, um, *adj.* [imago] of images: Edict. Diocl. II. that exists only in imagination, seeming, fancied, imaginary: fasces, Liv.: militia, Suet.

imāginatio, ōnis, f. [imagino] a mental image, fancy, imagination: Aegyptum secretis imaginationibus agitans, Tac.

imāginor, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* [imago] to picture to oneself, to fancy, imagine: pavorem, Tac. Of dreams: Calpurnia uxor imaginata est collabi fastigium domus, Suet.

imāgo, inis, f. an imitation, copy: an image, likeness (i. e. a picture, statue, mask, apparition, etc.): Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse, Cic.: cereae, Hor.: epistola atque imago me certum fecit, the signet, image on the seal, Pl.: quid natum toties falsis ludis imaginibus? phantoms, Virg. 2. *Esp.*: images, the images of distinguished ancestors among the noble Romans, viz. of such as had been aediles, praetors, or consuls, usually made of wax. They were placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions (v. Smith's Ant. 270): Cic.: quia imagines non habeo et quia mihi nova nobilitas est (cf. "family portraits"), Sall.: senatoriae imagines, images of ancestors who had been senators, Suet. 3. *Transf.*: a reverberation of sound, an echo (mostly poet.): vocis offensa resultat imago, Virg.: cujus recinet jocosa nomen imago, Hor. II. *Fig.*: an image or likeness of a thing formed in the mind, a conception, thought, imagination, idea: Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere, Cic.: expressam imaginem vitae quotidianae videre, id.: tantae pietatis, Virg. 2. In rhetoric: a figure of speech, similitude, comparison: imago est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, which suggests a picture, Cic. 3. a mere image, appearance: (justitiae) umbra et imaginibus utimur, mere shadow and semblance, id.: imago liciorum, only the appearance of courts, id. [Cogn. with im-itor; etym. uncertain.]

imāgunōla, ae, f. dim. [imago] a little image: aerea, Suet.

imbēcillē, *adv.* weakly, feebly, faintly (rare; perh. only in Comp.): iis, quae videntur, imbecillius assentiuntur, give but a languid assent, Cic.

imbēcillitas (inb.), ātis, f. [imbecillus] weakness, feebleness of the body, etc.: corporis, Cic.: materiae,

an overflowing, inundation: aquarum, Just.: placida, i. e. the water that has overflowed, Tac. [In the first sense the in seems negative; in the second sense the word is formed as from a compound verb il-luo, as alluvies from al-luo.]

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Caes. II. *powerlessness, impotence, helplessness, imbecility*: Cic.: animi, cowardice, Caes.: consilii, Cic.

imbēcillus (imb.), a, um, adj. *weak, feeble*. Of the body: *quam fuit imbecillus, what a weakly person he was (having very poor health)*, Cic. In pl.: *imbecilli, the weakly*, opp. to *firmi, the healthy*, id. 2. Of other things: *aetas, i. e. old age*, Hor.: *natura (generis humani), frail humanity*, Sall.: *medicina, Cic.: regnum vobis trado firmum, si boni eritis: si mali, imbecillum*, Sall. Of food: *innutritious*, Cels.: also, *light of digestion*, id. 3. Of abstract things or mental qualities: *qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anili putent*, Cic.: *suspiciones*, Tac. Subst.: *ignavi et imbecilli*, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

imbellis (imb.), e, adj. [bellum] *unwarlike, unfit for war; peaceful, fond of peace*: Cic.: *Liv.: turba, non-combatants*, id.: *juventa*, Hor.: *cervi*, Virg.: *columba*, Hor.: *dii, i. e. Venus and Amor*, Ov. II. Of things: *itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, at unwarlike, cowardly conduct*, Cic.: *sic fatus senior, telumque imbellis sine lectu coniecit, powerless*, Virg.: *Asia, Liv.: annos, of peace, untroubled*, id.

imber, bris, m. *rain, a shower of rain, heavy or pouring rain* (disting. from *pluvia*, which is rain in gen., whether *light or heavy*): Cic.: *iter factum corruptius imbri*, Hor.: *lapideus aut sanguineus imber*, Cic.: *grandinis, hail-storm*, Lucr. Proverb.: (i) *imbrem in cribrum gerere, to put water in a sieve (denoting a futile attempt)*, Pl. (ii) *tam hoc tibi in proclivi est quam imber est quando pluit, down-hill work, like rain falling, i. e. exceedingly easy*, id. II. Meton.: *caeruleus supra caput astitit imber, a rain-cloud*, Virg. 2. *rain-water* (in pl.): *cisternae servandis imbribus*, Tac. 3. *water or liquid in gen. (poet.)*: (naves) *accipiunt inimicum imbrem, admit the fatal sea-water*, Virg.: *imbre per indignas usque cadento genas, showers of tears*, Ov.

4. *Like the Eng. shower, of things that fall fast like rain*: *ferreus ingrult imber, i. e. of javelins (cf. "and showered his blows like wintry rain," and "iron sleet of arrowy shower")*, Virg. [Cf. Gr. ὀμβρος.]

imberbis (imb.), e, adj. [barba] *without a beard, beardless*: *juvenis*, Hor.

im-bibo (imb.), bi, 3. v. a. *to drink in, imbibe*: Plin. II. Fig.: *to imbibe mentally, to conceive*: *de aliquo malam opinionem animo imbibere, form*, Cic.: *certamen animis, to have the mind imbued with the spirit of contest*, Liv. 2. Esp. *to determine, resolve steadfastly (usually with Inf.)*: Cic.: *ut poenas petere imbibat, resolve to exact*, Lucr.

im-bito (imb.), 3. v. a. *to go into, enter; domum*, Pl.

imbrex, icis, f. [imber] *a hollow tile, gutter-tile, pan-tile*: *meas confregisti imbrices et tegulas*, Pl.: Virg.

II. Meton.: *a mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero*: Suet.

imbricus, a, um, adj. [id.] *rainy*: *Auster, rain-bringing*, Pl.

imbrifer, era, erum, adj. [imber fero] *rain-bringing, rainy*: *Austri*, Ov.: *ver*, Virg.

im-būo (imb.), ūl, ūtum, 3. v. a. [a sort of causative of imbibere: v. bibo] *to wet, soak, steep, saturate*: *imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, wet or rather soaked with blood*, Cic.: *sanguis novus imbutit arma, has stained*, Virg.: *oscula, quae Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbutit, has sweetened*, Hor. With Acc.: *alium imbuta colorem, having drunk in, dyed with*, Lucr. II. Fig.: *to fill, steep, stain, taint, infect, imbue*: *gladium scelere*, Cic. Esp. in Part. perf.: *imbutus admiratione, Liv.: hac ille crudelitate imbutus, Cic. 2. to inspire or impress with; to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue*: *animum tenerum opinionibus, id.: liberalliter educatos servilibus vitiis imbuisset, had infected*, Liv. Poet.: *bellum sanguine, give a beginning to, shed the first blood*, Virg.: *terras vomere, to plough first*, Ov. In the Part. perf.: *nos ita a majoribus instituti atque imbuti sumus, trained*, Cic.: *imbutum jam a juvena certaminibus plebeis*, Liv.

imbutus, a, um, Part. [imbuo].

imitabilis, e, adj. [imitor] *that may be imitated*: *orationis subtilitas*, Cic.: *non imitabile fulmen, not to be counterfeited*, Virg.

imitamen, inis, n. [id.] *imitation, and Meton. a resemblance, likeness, image*: Ov.

imitamentum, i, n. [id.] *imitation, simulation, pretence*: *peractis tristitiae imitamentis, mimicry of grief*, Tac.

imitatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *imitation*: *virtutis*, Cic. 2. *simulation, pretence*: *nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre*, id.

imitator, ōris, m. [id.] *an imitator*. With Gen.: *principum*, Cic. Absol.: *nec desilies imitator in artum, a mere copyist*, Hor.

imitatrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that imitates*: *boni (voluptas)*, Cic.

imito, 1. v. a. (for imitor) *to imitate, etc.*: In class. use only in perf. pass.: *imitata et efficta simulacra*, Cic.: *nec abest imitata voluptas*, Ov.

imitor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. [v. imago] *to imitate, represent, express, hit off, copy, portray*: *molles imitabitur aere capillos*, Hor.: *populi speciem et nomen*, Cic.: *heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, depict, sketch*, id. Poet.: *putre solum imitamur arando, make loose or friable*, Virg.: *robore duro*

ferrum, supply the place of, id. 2. *to simulate, feign, pretend*: *maestitiam*, Tac. II. *to imitate in conduct, etc., to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeit*: *imitabor nepam*, Pl.: *imitabor ergo Aratum*, Cic.: *mutata juvenem figura imitatis, wear the disguise of*, Hor.

im-mādesco (only in perf.), dāi 3. v. n. insep. *to become wet or moist*: *lacrimis immaduisse genas*, Ov.

immānē, adv. *frightfully, fiercely*: *leo hians*, Virg.

immānis (inm.), e, adj. *huge, vast, enormous, immense, monstrous*: *corporum magnitudo*, Caes.: *ingens immanisque praeda*, Cic.: *immani pondere caestus*, Virg.: *avaritia*, Sall.: *vittium*, Hor. Neut. absol.: *immane quantum*, like Gk. θαυμαστόν ὄσον, *prodigiously*, Hor.: Tac. II. Fig.: *monstrous in character, frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild*: *hostis*, Cic.: *janitor aulae, i. e. Cerberus*, Hor.: *coeptis immanibus effera Dido, horrible, hideous*, Virg. Comp.: *scelere ante alios immanior omnes*, id. Sup.: *voluptatem immanissimus quisque acerrime sequitur, of coarsest, grossest nature*, Cic. [The I. E. root is mā, Skr. mā, to measure (cf. μέτρον), whence also manus, adj. 'good,' mane, and manes, q. v.]

immānitas, ātis, f. [immanis] *monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess*: *vittorum*, Cic. II. Of character, etc.: *enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty*: *feritas quaedam atque agrestis immanitas*, id.: *morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas*, id.: *parricidii*, Quint.

im-mansuētus (inm.), a, um, adj. *untamed, wild, savage*: Ov.: *tu (Borea), de rapidis immansuetissime ventis*, id.

immātūritas (inm.), ātis, f. [immaturus] *unripeness, immaturity*: *sponsarum*, Suet. II. *untimely haste, over-eagerness*: *quid haec immaturitas tanta significat?* Cic.

im-mātūrus (inm.), a, um, adj. *unripe, immature, untimely, before the season*: of plants and fruits: *pira*, Cels.: *frons*, Quint. II. Transf. of other things: *vomica*, Pl.: *infans immaturus est editus*, Suet.: *mors, untimely, premature*, Cic.: *consilium*, Liv.

im-mēdicābilis (inm.), e, adj. *incurable (poet.)*: *vulnus*, Ov.: *telum, the wound inflicted with which is incurable*, Virg.

im-mēmōr (inm.), ōris, adj. *unmindful, not thinking, forgetful, regardless*: constr. usually with the Gen.: *less freq. absol. or with a clause*. With Gen.: *rerum gestarum*, Cic.: *te nerae conjugis, heedless of*, Hor. Absol.: *magna haec immemoris ingenii signa*, Cic. With clause: *suum qui officium facere immemor est*, Pl.

im-mēmōrābilis (inm.), e, adj. Pass.: *unworthy of mention*, Pl.

2. *indescribable; immense: spatium, Lucr.* II. *Act.: that will not tell, speechless, silent: Pl.*

im-mēmōrātus (imm.), a, um, adj. *unmentioned, not related: juvat immemorata ferentem legi, things not hitherto related, new, Hor.*

immensitas (imm.), ātis, f. [immensus] *immeasurableness, immensity: latitudinum, longitudinum, Cic.*

im-mensus (imm.), a, um, adj. *lit. not measured: hence immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense: magnitudinem regionum, Cic.: in mari immenso vehi, id.: jacuitque per antrum immensus, of immense size, Virg.: immensus ruit profundo Pin-darus ore, unfathomable, Hor. Neut. as adv. without end, exceedingly, immensely: creverat immensum, Ov.: immensum attolli, Tac.* II. *Neut. as subst.: immensum, l. n. boundless extent, immense size, boundlessness, immensity: loci, Liv.: per immensum ventis actus, through space, Ov.: proruta per immensum aedificia, over a vast extent, Tac.*

im-mērens (imm.), entis, adj. *undeserving, not meriting, innocent: Hor.*

im-mergo (imm.), si, sum (perf. sync. immersti, Pl.), 3. v. a. *to dip or plunge into: to immerse: immersus in flumen, Cic.: nautas pelago, Ov.* 2. *Transf. with pron. reflect.: to throw or plunge oneself into, to betake oneself: immersit aliquo sese credo in ganeum, Pl. Fig.: se in alicujus consuetudinem, to get very deep into intimacy with him, Cic.*

im-mērto, adv. *undeservedly, unjustly, without cause: Cic.: ut eos non immerito probaverit, with perfect justice, Quint.*

im-mērītus (imm.), a, um, adj. *Act.: undeserving, guiltless, innocent: delicta majorum immeritus lues, Romane, Hor.: gens, Virg. With Inf. virtus recludens immeritis mori caelum, unworthy to die, Hor. Subst.: immerito meo, for no fault of mine, Pl.* II. *Pass.: undeserved, unmerited: laus, Liv.*

im-mersābilis (imm.), e, adj. [merso] *that cannot be sunk: fig.: unconquerable: (Ulixes) adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor.*

immersus, a, um, Part. [immergo].
im-mētātus (imm.), a, um, adj. [mēto] *unmeasured: jugera, Hor.*

im-mīgro (imm.), avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to go or remove into: et in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic.*

II. *Fig.: nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam serae avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv.*

im-mīnēo (imm.), 2. v. n. *to project over or towards, to bend or lean towards, to overhang. With Dat. or absol.: collis urbi imminet, Virg.: imminens prope ipsis moenibus tumultus, Liv.: chorus ducit Venus im-*

minente luna, with the moon high overhead, Hor.

II. *Transf.: to be near to, to touch on, border upon: imminet hic, sequiturque parem, similisque tenenti non tenet, presses closely, Ov.: career imminens foro, adjoining, Liv.*

2. *Fig.: to be near at hand, to impend: sunt qui ea, quae quotidie imminet, non videant, Cic.*

III. *(like impendere and instare) to threaten by nearness, to menace: nimis imminet propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeo, id.: Parthi Latio, Hor.: instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminet, Caes.*

2. *Fig.: periculum, Suet.: insidiae, id. Hence, 3. to be intent upon, to be eager for: hujus mendicitas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminet, kept clutching at, Cic.: exitio conjugis, Ov.: Verres avaritia semper hians atque imminenti fuit, grasping, Cic.*

im-mīnūo (imm.), ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to lessen, diminish: copias, Cic.*

2. *to weaken, impair: corpus otio, animum libidinibus, Tac.* II. *Fig.: to lessen, diminish, abate: aestivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, had shortened, contracted, Sall.: verbum imminutum, contracted, Cic.*

2. *Esp. to encroach upon, to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy: quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, id.: libertatem, id.: pacem Bocchi, disturb, Sall.: Agrippa dissidio domum imminuerat, had impaired the honour of, Tac.*

im-mīnūtio (imm.), ōnis, f. [imminuo] *a lessening, diminution: a weakening, impairing, injuring: corporis, mutilation, Cic.* II. *Fig.: dignitatis, id.*

im-miscēo (imm.), scūl, xtum or stum, 2. v. a. *to mix in, intermix, intermingle, blend: manus manibus, to spar, Virg.: summis ima, Ov.: immixti turbae militum togati, Liv.* II. *Fig.: non fugienda petendis immiscere, Hor.: ne affinitatibus, ne propinquitatibus immisceamur cavent, become involved with them, Liv.*

im-misērābilis (imm.), e, adj. *unpitied: Hor.*

im-misēricordīter, adv. *unmercifully: Ter.*

im-misēricors (imm.), ordis, adj. *pitiless, merciless (rare): Cic.*

im-missio (imm.), ōnis, f. [immitto] *a letting in, admission (rare): Ulp.*

2. *sarmentorum, a letting grow, Cic.*

im-missus (imm.), a, um, Part. [immitto].

im-mītis (imm.), e, adj. *not soft or mellow, harsh, rough, sour. Of fruits: uva, unripe, Hor.* II. *Fig.: rough, rude, harsh, severe, stern, fierce, inexorable: natura et moribus immitis ferusque, Liv.: Achilles, Virg.: insulam Gyarum immitem et sine cultu hominum esse, wild and uncultivated, Tac. Comp.: calcato immitior hydro, more savage, Ov. Sup.: serpentes*

immitissimum animalium genus, Plin.

im-mitto (imm.), mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to let or send into, to introduce, admit, to send or despatch against, to let loose at, discharge at, to cast or throw into: servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic.: scilicet tu Praetor in mea bona, quos voles, immittes? will put into possession of my property, id.: corpus in undas, Ov.: pila in hostes, to let fly, Caes.: naves in classem immissit, let (the fire-ships) drive (before the wind) against, id.: coronam immisit caelo, he placed it in the sky (as the constellation called Ariadne's Crown), Ov.: in medios se immisit hostes, threw himself, plunged, Cic.: tigna in flumen, to sink, or force down piles, Caes.: plantas, to insert or ingraft scions, Virg.* 2. *Esp.: to send against (secretly or hostilely), to set on, incite, instigate, suborn: alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall.: immissis qui monerent, Tac.*

3. *to let grow unrestrained or wild: pro densitate arborum immisorumque aliorum in alios ramorum, grown together, interwoven, Liv.: barba immissa, for promissa, allowed to grow, unshorn, Virg.* 4. *to slacken: frena, id.* II. *Fig.: aliquid in aures, to listen to, Pl.: nefariam injuriam in aliquem, to intend, aim, design, Cic.: immisitque fugam Tencris atrumque timorem, instilled, Virg.*

immixtus (imm.), a, um, Part. [immisceo].

immo (imo), adv. (usu. placed at the beginning of a sentence, but sometimes after one or two words), used in answers. To introduce a contradiction of what precedes; or a partial assent with an important qualification: hence, after positive sentences, to be rendered by, *no indeed, by no means*; after sentences containing or implying a neg. by, *yes indeed, by all means*; or in gen. by, *on the contrary* (often strengthened by edepol, hercle, vero, potius, etc., and freq. ellip.): *Tr. Etiam fatetur de hospite? Th. Immo pernegat, quite the reverse! he denies flatly, Pl.: Th. Visne adessee me una? La. Immo vero abi, No! certainly not; go away, Ter.: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expediat? Immo intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, yes, let him do what is advantageous and expedient, but let him understand, etc., Cic.: quid tu? Nullane habes vitia? Immo alia et fortasse minora, yes, I have faults, but they are different and perhaps less serious, Hor.*

2. To retort a question: *Me. Quid apud hasce aedes negoti est tibi? So. Immo quid tibi est? "what business have I?" nay rather, if it comes to that, what business have you? Pl.*

3. After questions implying doubt or uncertainty, to introduce an emphatic affirmation contradictory of

the doubt: not only . . . but even: (7. *Ecquidnam meministi Mnesilochi? Pis. Rogas? Immo unico unum plurimi pendit, she not only remembers him, but, etc., id.* So also where a speaker corrects and amplifies a preceding assertion: *senatus haec intelligit, consul videt, hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Immo vero etiam in senatum venit, lives (did I say)? he not only lives, but, etc., Cic.* And similarly in the middle of a sentence, for the more usu. vel potius: *nay rather, nay, I should rather say: simulacra deum, deos Immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatis esse, Liv.* 4. Colloq. phr. *Immo si scias, or si audias, ah, but if you only knew, or had only heard, Pl.*

II. In some instances it seems to contain no idea of contrariety, but to convey a direct confirmation of what precedes, so that it may be rendered by *yes, yes truly, so be it*: though it will usu. be found to have more or less of a contradictory meaning: *Immo ita sit, Cephalus, crescat tua civibus optores, ait, may it be so (for it is not so now), Ov.* [Etym. uncertain.]

im-mobilis (Inm.), e, adj. *immoveable*: terra, Cic. II. *unshaken, unalterable*: ardet inexcelsa Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Virg.: *immobilem se precibus ostendit, Tac.*

immobilitas (Inm.), ātis, f. [*immobilis*] *immoveableness*: Just.

immōdērātē, adv. *without measure or rules* Cic. 2. Fig.: *immoderately, extravagantly*: *jactari, to become rampant, id.* Comp.: *immoderatus ferre casum, to feel too keenly, id.*

im-mōdērātio (Inm.), ōnis, f. *want of moderation, excess*: Cic.

im-mōdērātus (Inm.), a, um, adj. *without measure, measureless, immeasurable* (lit. only poet.): poet. ap. Cic.: *Lucr.* II. Fig. *unrestrained, excessive, immoderate*: *cupiditates, unbridled passions, Cic.: luxuria, Suet.* Of natural phenomena: *tempestates, Cic.*

immōdestē, adv. *immoderately, extravagantly, impudently*: *amare, Pl.: gloriari, Liv.*

im-mōdestia (Inm.), ae, f. *intemperate conduct* (rare): *heri, tyrannical conduct, Pl.: publicanorum, avarice, extortion, Tac.*

im-mōdestus (Inm.), a, um, adj. *unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate* (rare): *in vino, Ter.: genus jocandi, carried to excess, Cic.*

immōdiōē, adv. *beyond measure, excessively, immoderately*: Plin.

im-mōdicus (Inm.), a, um, adj. *unbounded, unmeasured, excessive, immoderate*: *rostrum, enormous (of the hoopoe), Ov.: tempestates, Suet.* II. Fig.: *Immodicus in numero augendo esse solet, given to exaggerate numbers, Liv.: tum verbis tum rebus immodicus, extravagant in words and deeds, Suet.: fastus, Ov.* With Gen.: *laetitia et mæroris, Tac.*

im-mōdūlātus (Inm.), a, um, adj. *unrhythmic, inharmonious*: Hor.

immōlātiō (Inm.), ōnis, f. [*immolo*] *a sacrificing, sacrifice* (rare): Cic. In plur.: *nefandae, Tac.*

immōlātor (Inm.), ōris, m. [*id.*] *one who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer* (rare): Cic.

immōlitus (Inm.), a, um, adj. [*mollior*] *built up, erected* (rare): Liv.

immōlo (Inm.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [*mola*] orig. *to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal* (*mola salsa*): hence, transf.: *to offer, sacrifice, immolate*: *Musis bovem, Cic.: Liv. Absol.: quum Sulla immolaret ante praetorium, was offering sacrifice, Cic. Pass. impers.: quum pluribus diis immolatur, id.* And with Abl. of the offering: *quibus hostis immolandum cuique deo, sacrifice must be offered, id.* Poet. In more gen. sense, *to immolate, slay*: *Pallas te hoc vulnere immolat, Virg.*

im-mordēo (Inm.), di, sum, 2. v. a. *to bite into* (poet. and rare): *hastam (of one in the agonies of death), Stat.*

2. Fig. (v. rare): (*stomachus*) *immorsus, stimulated, i.e. with highly seasoned morsels, Hor.*

im-mōrior (Inm.), mortuus, 3. v. n. dep. *to die in or upon*: *illa sorori immoritur, Ov.* II. Fig.: *immoritur studiis, he works himself to death, Hor.*

im-mōror (Inm.), atus, i. v. n. dep. *to stay in, upon, or at; to linger near*: Fig. *to dwell upon*: *ne terrenis immorer, Quint.*

immorsus, a, um, Part. [*immordeo*].

im-mortālis (Inm.), e, adj. *not subject to death, immortal*: *si nullum corpus immortale sit, Cic.* II. Meton.: *imperishable, eternal*: *memoria, id.: opera, i.e. achievements of imperishable fame, Liv.: immortalia ne speres, monet annus, Hor.* 2. *supremely happy*: Prop.

immortālitās (Inm.), ātis, f. [*immortalis*] *exemption from death, immortality*: *animorum, Cic.* II. Meton.: *imperishableness, immortality*: *non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur, imperishable renown, id.: aliquid immortalitati commendare, id.* 2. *blessedness, the height of happiness*: *mihī immortalitas parva est, Ter.*

immortālīter (Inm.), adv. *infinitely*: Cic.

immortuus (Inm.), Part. [*immorior*].

im-mōtus (Inm.), a, um, adj. *unmoved, immoveable, motionless*: (*illa arbor*) *immota manet, Virg.: aquae, frozen, Ov.: dies, calm, Tac.* II. Fig.: *unmoved, unshaken, steadfast, undisturbed*: *mens, Virg.: immotas praebet mugitibus aures, turns a deaf ear to, Ov.* In the neut.: *si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, were it not my unalterably fixed purpose, Virg.*

im-mūgio (Inm.), i, or ii, 4. v. n.

to bellow, roar, resound in or at (poet.): *curvisque Immuglit Aetna cavernis, rebellowed, Virg.*

im-mulgēo (Inm.), 2. v. a. *to milk into*: with Acc. and Dat. *teneris ubera labris, Virg.*

immunditia (Inm.), ae, f. [*immundus*] *uncleanliness, impurity, filth*: Pl.

im-mundus (Inm.), a, um, adj. *unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul*: *humus, Cic.: homo, Pl.: canis, Hor.: Virg.*

II. Fig.: *aut immunda crepent ignominiosa dicta, coarse, id.: pauperies, sordid, id.*

im-mūnio (Inm.), i, 4. v. a. *to fortify*: *praesidium, Tac.*

immūnis (Inm.), e, adj. [*munus*] lit. *without office or duty; free or exempt from a public service, untaxed*: *melius hi quam nos, qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus, Cic.: militia, exempt from military service, Liv.: agros, free from taxation, Cic.* With Gen.: *portiorum, Liv.* 2. Transf. In gen.: *free or exempt from, that does or gives nothing*: *virtus, inactive, Cic.: fucus, idle, uncontributing, Virg.: quem scis immunem Cynarae placuisse rapaci, without making presents to her, Hor.: meis immunem tingere poculis, without bringing your share, id.* With Gen.: *operum, released from labour, Ov.*

II. Fig.: *not sharing or partaking in, free from, destitute of*: constr. with Gen., Abl., ab, or absol. With Gen.: *urbem immunem tanti belli, Virg.: aequoris (Arctos), not sinking beneath, Ov.: caedis manus, unstained by, id.* With Abl.: *animum tristitia, Sen.* With ab: *ab omnibus arbitris esse, Vell.* III. *Free from guilt*: *immunis aram si tetigit manus, stainless, pure, Hor.*

immūnitas (Inm.), ātis, f. [*immunis*] *freedom or exemption from public services or taxes, privilege*: (*Druides*) *militiae vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem, have no liability to any military or civil duties, Caes.* In plur.: Cic. II. Fig. In gen.: *freedom, exemption, immunity*: *qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris, id.*

im-mūnitus (Inm.), a, um, adj. *unfortified, undefended* (rare): *oppida castellaque, Liv.: Sparte, Ov.* 2. *From munire (viam), to pave; unpaved*: *viam, impassable, Cic.*

im-murmūro (Inm.), i. v. n. *to murmur in, on, at, or against*: with Dat. or absol.: *silvis (Auster), Virg.: increpor a cunctis totumque immurmurat agmen, Ov.*

(1) **im-mūtābilis** (Inm.), e, adj. *unchangeable, unalterable*: *causas, Cic.: necessitas, Quint.* Comp.: *concordi populo nihil esse immutabilis, nihil firmitus, Cic.*

(2) **immūtābilis** (Inm.), e, adj. [*immuto*] *changed, altered*: Pl.

im-mūtābilitās (Inm.), ātis, f. *unchangeableness, fixity*: Cic.

immūtatio (imm.), ōnis, f. [im-muto]. In rhetor. and gramm.: a change, exchanging, a putting of one thing for another: verborum, Cic.: immutationes nusquam crebriores, metonymias (i.e. using one word for another), id.

(1) **im-mūtātus** (imm.), a, um, adj. unchanged, unaltered (rare): id mutavit, quia me immutatum videt, Ter.

(2) **immūtātus**, Part. (immuto).

im-mūto (imm.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to change, alter: ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidici? Pl.: prosperis rebus immutari, Cic. II. Esp. in rhetor.: to put one word for another by metonymy: pro Afris immutat Africam, i.e. says 'Africa' when he means the people of Africa, id.

imo, adv. v. immo.

im-pacātus (imp.), a, um, adj. not peaceable, unquiet: Iberos, warlike, Virg.: vita, Sen.

impactio (imp.), ōnis, f. [impingo] a striking against, concussion, impact: nubium, Sen.

impactus, Part. [impingo].

im-pallesco (imp.), lūi, 3. v. n. incip. to grow or turn pale at: Pers.

im-pār (imp.), āris, adj. uneven, odd (as the numbers 3, 5, 7): stellarum numerus par an impar sit, nescitur, Cic.: ludere par impar, to play at odd and even, Hor. 2. not equal, whether greater or less: congressus impari numero, with inferior forces, Caes.: imparibus intervallis, Cic.: imparibus carmina facta modis, i.e. hexameters and pentameters, Ov. 3. not alike, varying: acer coloribus impar, particoloured, id. With Dat.: nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi, so inconsistent, Hor. II. Esp. unequal to, not a match for, inferior, weaker. With Dat.: Achilles, ceteris major, tibi (Apollini) miles impar, id.: dolori, unable to support his grief, Suet. Absol. with or without a limiting Abl.: viribus impar, Ov.: juncta impari, to an inferior in rank, Liv. 2. unequal, unfair, sors, id. 3. Poet. transf.: beyond one's strength, what one is not equal to: certamen venit ad impar, to the unequal strife, Ov.: pugna, Virg.

im-pārātus (imp.), a, um, adj. not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished, Ter.: (Antonius) imparatus semper aggredi ad dicendum videbatur, without preparation, Cic. Sup.: omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes.

im-pārīter, adv. unequally: versibus impariter junctis, i.e. in hexameters and pentameters, Hor.

impartio, v. impertio.

im-pastus (imp.), a, um, adj. unfed, hungry (poet.): leo, Virg.

im-pātibilis (imp. and impetib.), e, adj. insufferable, insupportable, intolerable: dolor, Cic.

im-pātēns (imp.), entis, adj. that cannot bear, will not endure or suffer, impatient: constr. usu. with Gen.: rarely with Inf. or absol. With Gen.:

laborum, Ov.: solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac.: irac, incapable of restraining his wrath, Ov. Sup.: Marius quietis impatientissimus, Vell. 2. Of things: cera impatiens caloris, not able to stand heat without melting, Ov.

II. that does not feel or suffer, insensible (rare): animus, Sen.

im-pātēnter (imp.), adv. impatiently, unwillingly: Tac. Comp.: Just. Sup.: Plin.

im-pātēntia (imp.), ae, f. unwillingness or inability to bear, want of endurance, impatience. With Gen.: nauseae, Suet. Absol.: ne ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatientiam dilaberetur, give way to weakness, Tac.

im-pāvīdē (imp.), adv. fearlessly, intrepidly: exhausto poculo, Liv.

im-pāvīdus (imp.), a, um, adj. fearless, undaunted, intrepid (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): impavidum ferient ruinae, undismayed, Hor.: leo, Virg.: pectora, Liv.

impēdimentum (imp.), i, n. [impedio] that which entangles or impedes, a hindrance, impediment: impedimenta naturae, natural difficulties, Cic.: neque hanc rem esse impedimento, the matter in dispute need be no obstacle, Caes. II. Meton. plur. impedimenta, luggage, and esp. milit. t. t. the baggage of an army (including the beasts of burden and their drivers): nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, Cic.: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes.

impēdiō (imp.), ivi or li, itum, 4. v. a. [ped, stem of pes: cf. expedio, and πῆδω, πῆδω] to entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder, hold fast: impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov.: sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes.: equos frenis, to bridle, Ov. Absol. impeditus, hampered, fighting under difficulties, Caes. 2. Transf. in gen.: to clasp, encircle, entwine, narrare parantem impedit amplexu, Ov.: viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto, Hor. II. Fig.: to entangle, embarrass: stultitia sua impeditus, placed in a difficulty, false position by, Cic.: qui me et se hisce impedit nuptiis, Ter. III. Meton.: to hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede: constr. with Acc. and Abl., with or without ab or in, ne and Subj., Inf., or absol.: me quotidia aliud ex alio impedit, Cic.: navigationem (Corus), Caes.: aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall.: in suo jure impediti, to be obstructed in the exercise of, Caes.: quem dignitas fuga impederat (rare constr.), had hindered from flight, Tac.: id casus quidam, ne facerem, impedit, Cic.: quid est igitur, quod me impediat ea sequi? id. Absol.: omnia removen-tur, quae obstant et impediunt, id.

impēdiō (imp.), ōnis, f. [impedio] a hindrance, obstruction (rare): Cic.

impēditus (imp.), a, um, Part. [impedio]. II. Adj.: agmen, disordered, in difficulties, Liv.: navigatio, difficult,

Caes.: res impedita et perdit, intricate and hopeless, Ter.: impedito animo, engaged, busy, Cic. Esp. of places: blocked up, full of obstacles: impedito atque iniquo loco, difficult of passage, Caes. Comp.: saltus arrior et impeditior, Liv. Sup.: Cic.

im-pello (imp.), pōll, pulsum, 3. v. a. to push, drive, or strike against: cavum conversa cuspide montem impulit in latus, Virg. Poet.: auras mugitibus, beat the air, make it resound, Ov. 2. Esp.: to drive on, set in motion, impel: biremes subjectis scutulis impulsas vectibus, Caes.: impellunt animae lintea Thraciae, coast, Hor.: aequor vellis, Tac.: sagittam nervo, to discharge, Ov.: praecipitatem igitur impellamus, give a push to, Cic.: impulit aciem, broke, Liv.: animum labantem impulit, has shaken my wavering soul, Virg. II. Fig.: to impel, incite, urge: esp. to instigate, stimulate, persuade: constr. usu. with Acc. of pers., and Acc. of thing with ad or in, or ut with Subj.: less freq. with an adv., Inf., the simple Acc., or absol.: nisi eum dil immortales in eam mentem impulissent, Cic.: ad memoriam comprehendendam impulsi, id.: Germanos facile impelli ut in Galliam venirent, Caes.: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur, is swayed, Ter.: quae mens tam dira impulit his cingi tellis? has constrained thee, Virg.: ut forte legentem aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, arouse, address, Hor. In pass.: Bellovacos impulsos ab suis principibus ab Aeduis defecisse, Caes. Absol.: cui semper ipse paruerit, nunquam impellenti, saepe revocanti, as an instigator, Cic.

im-pendēo (imp.), 2. v. n. and a. to hang over, to overhang. Neutr.: usu. with Dat. ut (gladius) impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic.: mons altissimus (itineri) impendebat, Caes. II. Fig.: to hang or hover over, to impend, to be near or imminent, to threaten: licet undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, Cic.: vento impendente, Virg.: magnum bellum impendet a Parthis, Cic. B. Act.: mare quae impendent vesco sale saxa peresa, Lucr. Fig.: tanta te impendent mala, Ter.

impēdiō, adv. [Abl. of impendium; for sense, cf. impense] by a great deal, greatly, very much: with comparatives: impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, the more a great deal, Ter.: at ille impendio nunc magis odit senatum, Cic.

impēdiōsus (imp.), a, um, adj. [impendium] that spends too much, extravagant: Pl.

impēdiūm (imp.), i, n. [impendo] outlay, cost, charge, expense: qui quaesitum sibi instituisse sine impendio, Cic. Esp. in Abl.: at or with an expense, with a loss: parvo impendio, Curt.: tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, so trifling a cost, id. II. Esp.:

interest paid on a loan: fenus et impendulum recusare, Cic. 2. Transf.: ut impenditis etiam augere possimus largitatem tui muneris, id.

im-pendo (Imp.), di, sum, 3. v. a. lit. *to weigh upon; hence to spend upon, pay on account of, to expend: pecuniam in aliquam rem, Cic.: certus sumptus impenditur, id. II. Fig.: to expend, devote, employ, apply: aevi sui spatium in id opus, Vell.: vitam usui allocutus, Tac.: operam, curam in aliquid, Cic.: nihil sanguinis in socios, Ov.*

im-penētrābilis (Imp.), e, adj. *that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable: illex ferro, Liv.: accipiendis ictibus, invulnerable, Tac. II. Fig.: that cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding: bianditiis, Sen.: pudicitia Agrippinae, Tac.*

im-ensa (Imp.), ae, f. (sc. pecunia) [Impendo] *outlay, cost, charge, expense: Impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic.: sine Impensa, id.: exigua, Suet. In plur.: Impensae meliores, muri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. 2. Fig.: cruoris, Ov.: officiorum, Liv.*

im-ensē (Imp.), adv. *at great cost, expensively: bibliothecas Impensissime reparari curavit, Suet. 2. Transf. exceedingly, greatly, very much: earnestly, eagerly, zealously. With verbs: illi Invidere misere, verum unus tamen Impense, Ter. Comp.: eo facio Id Impensius, Cic. With adjectives: Impense Improbi, Pl.*

im-ensus (Imp.), a, um, Part. [Impendo]. II. Adj.: *ample, considerable, great: Impenso pretio, at a high price, Cic.: also absol. Impenso, extravagantly, Hor.: vae misero illi, cujus cibo isto factus est Impensor, stouter, fatter, Pl. 2. Transf. great, vehement, earnest: voluntas erga aliquem, Liv.: libido, Lucr. Comp.: Impensor cura, Ov. Sup.: preces, very urgent, Suet.*

im-pērātor (Imp.), ōris, m. (old form Induperator: Lucr.) [Impero] *one who exercises the imperium: orig. a milit. term, a commander-in-chief, general: disting. from legatus (lieutenant-general): aliae sunt legati partes, aliae Imperatoris, Caes.: sapiens et callidus Imperator, Cic. 2. Esp. in the time of the republic, a title of honour conferred on a general after an important victory: his rebus gestis Curio universi exercitus conclamatione Imperator appellatur, Caes.: Liv. Hence placed after the name as a title: M. Cicero S. D. C. Antonio M. F. Imp., Cic. Hence also, 3. the title of the Roman emperors, which always preceded their names (cf. Smith's Ant. 211): Suet. Hence absol. Imperator, a Roman emperor: velut praesagium Insequentis casus, quo medius Inter utriusque illos exstitit Imperator, id. II. Transf. in gen. any commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master:*

(Romani) *immutato more annua Imperia, binos Imperatores sibi fecere, i. e. the consuls, Sall.: Induperator classis, admiral, Lucr.: Imperator histricus, stage-manager, director, Pl.: nolo eundem populum Imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic. In partic.: epithet of Jupiter: id.: Liv. (Hence Fr. empereur)*

im-pērātorius (Imp.), a, um, adj. [Imperator] *pertaining to a general: labor, Cic.: partes, duties of a commander-in-chief, Caes.: navis, an admiral's ship, Plin. II. imperial: Suet.*

im-pērātrix (Imp.), icis, f. [Impero] *she who commands, a mistress (rare): fortes viros ab Imperatrice (i. e. Clodia) in Insidiis locatos, Cic. (Hence It. imperatrice; Fr. impératrice.)*

im-pērātum, i, n. [Id.] *that which is commanded, a command, order: Imperatum facit, executes the order, obeys, Caes.: ad Imperatum, according to orders, id.*

im-perceptus (Imp.), a, um, adj. *unperceived, unknown (rare): Ov.*

im-perco (Imp., also imparco), 3. v. n. [parco] *to spare: Pl.*

im-percussus (Imp.), a, um, adj. *not struck: pedes, noiseless, Ov.*

im-perditus (Imp.), a, um, adj. *not destroyed, not slain (poet.): vos o Graiis Imperdita corpora, Teucris, Virg.*

im-perfectus (Imp.), a, um, adj. *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect: pars, Virg.: pons, Caes.: cibus, undigested, Juv.*

im-perfossus (Imp.), a, um, adj. *unpierced, unstabbed: Ov.*

im-pērīōsus (Imp.), a, um, adj. [Imperium] *possessed of command, far-ruling, mighty, powerful: urbes, Cic.: virga, the fasces, Ov.: foll. by Dat.: sapiens, sibi qui Imperiosus, master of himself, Hor. II. Esp. in bad sense, imperious, domineering, tyrannical: cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam Imperiosa, Cic.: Proserpina, Hor.: familia, Liv.*

im-pērītē (Imp.), adv. *unskillfully, ignorantly, awkwardly: fictum, Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: id.*

im-pērītia (Imp.), ae, f. *inexperience, ignorance, awkwardness: legati, Sall.: pugnam Imperitia poscere, Tac.*

im-pērītō (Imp.), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. [Impero] *to command, govern, rule: with Dat.: quis nemori Imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur, is to lord it over, Virg. Pass. Impers.: quod superbe avareque crederent Imperitatum victis esse, Liv. Absol.: libido Imperitandi, Sall. Pass. Impers.: quanto sit angustius Imperitatum, the power (of Rome) made itself felt, Tac. With Acc. frequently or habitually: to be lord and master of (rare): quod antehac pro Jure Imperitabam meo, nunc te oro per precem, Pl.: aequam rem Imperito, Hor.*

im-pērītus (Imp.), a, um, adj. *inexperienced in, not knowing, unac-*

quainted with, unskilled, ignorant, without experience: constr. usually with the Gen., or absol., rarely with in. With Gen.: juris, Cic.: nostrae consuetudinis, Caes. Absol.: quum in theatro Imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes Ignarique consederant, uneducated, Cic.: uti prudentes cum Imperitis manus consererent, unpractised, novices, Sall. Rarely of things: Ingenium, Pl. With in: in verbis, Quint.

im-pērīum (Imp.), il, n. [Impero] *power, and in partic. an authority conferred by the Roman people: it was of two kinds, (1) military command, specially conferred by popular vote, and exercised only out of the city: and (2) a power which a magistrate had for the purpose of administering the civil (not criminal) part of the law (v. Smith's Ant. 211): Imperium, sine quo res militaris administrari, teneri exercitus, bellum geri non potest, Cic.: de Imperio Caesaris gravissime decernitur, term of government, Caes.: novem annis, quibus in Imperio fuit, Suet. Often opposed to magistratus: cum Imperio aut magistratu, in a military or civil command, id.: mandant (cives) Imperia, magistratus, military and civil commands, Cic. 2. Meton. for Imperator, a commanding officer, commander, ruler (only in pl.): Imperia, potestates, legationes, quum senatus creverit populusve jusserit, ex urbe exeunto, the authorities, id.: erat plena lictorum et Imperiorum provincia, officials, Caes. 3. the supreme power: tandem quasi coactus recepit Imperium, Suet. II. the sovereignty of the Roman state, sovereignty, government in gen.: sub populi Romani Imperium ditionemque cadere, Cic.: cum duobus ducibus de Imperio in Italia decertatum est, Pyrrho et Hannibale, id.: quod ipse suae civitatis Imperium obtenturus esset, Caes.*

2. dominion, realm, empire: duae urbes inimicissimae huic Imperio, Cic.: Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Virg.: Imperi porrecta majestas ad ortus solis, Hor. III. command, order in general: si quid opus est, Impera, Imperium exsequar, Pl.: hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque Imperio parebant, Caes.: Imperia injusta, superba, crudelia, exercise of authority, Sall. 2. the right or power of commanding, authority, command: tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam Imperium in suos, absolute control, Cic.: reges in ipsos Imperium est Jovis, sway, Hor. (Hence Fr. empire.)

im-periūrātus (Imp.), a, um, adj. *that is never sworn falsely by, poet. epithet of the Styx: aquae, Ov.*

im-permissus (Imp.), a, um, adj. *unlawful, forbidden: gaudia, Hor.*

im-pēro (Imp.), avi, atum (old form Imperassit, Cic.), i. v. a. [paro] *lit. to put upon (cf. comparo, "to put together," separo, "to put asunder").*

used in fig. sign. only: constr. with Acc. of direct (impersonal) object, and Dat. of indirect: noli obsecro mihi exercitum imperare, i.e. do not bring trouble upon me, Pl. Hence, to impose as a burthen, tax, etc. commonly translated, to order to furnish or supply, to give orders for, make a requisition for: quum Verres frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset, Cic.: Jugurthae argenti pondo ducenta millia imperat, requires him to pay, Sall.: quam maximum militum numerum provinciae toti imperat, levies, Caes. II. Hence in gen. to command, order, enjoin: faciendum id nobis quod parentes imperant, Pl.: utque imperet hoc natura potens, Hor. Less freq. with Inf.: has omnes acturias imperat fieri, Caes. With depend. clause (rare): imperabat coram, quid opus facto esset puerperae, gave directions, Ter. With ut and Subj.: his, uti conquirent et reducerent, imperavit, Caes. With Dat. only: si huic imperabo, probe tectum habebō, Pl. Absol.: Pa. Jubesne? Ch. Jubeo, cogo atque Impero, Ter. 2. Polit. t. i. to order the citizens to assemble, to summon: Pl. 3. In medic. to order, prescribe: Sen. III. to command, govern, rule over (of nations, public officers, etc.): with Dat. or absol.: qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic.: jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes.: Jugurtha omni Numidia imperare parat, to make himself master of all N., Sall.: recusabas imperare, i.e. to be emperor, Plin. Hence the phrase, ad imperandum, to receive orders or instructions: nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius: sic enim antiqui loquebantur, Cic. 2. In gen. to command, master, govern, rule, control: liberis, Ter.: imperare sibi, maximum imperium est, Sen.: imperat arvis, lords it over his fields, i.e. forces them to be productive, Virg. Absol.: animum rege, qui, nisi paret, imperat, is master, Hor.

im-perterritus (imp.), a, um, adj. undaunted, unterrified (poet.): Virg.

im-pertio (imp.; also impart.), i, v. or II, Itum (also in the depon. form impartiri, Ter.), 4. v. a. [partio] to share with another, to communicate, bestow, impart: constr. usu. with Acc. of direct object, Dat. of indirect: impartiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, Cic.: Terentia impartit tibi multam salutem, salutes thee heartily, Id. In pass.: viro forti collegae meo laus impartitur, id.: pro his impartitis oppugnationem patriam nostram veniunt, in return for these benefits, Liv. Absol.: si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti, frankly impart, Hor. 2. Also with Acc. of person and Abl. of thing: to make one a sharer or partaker in, to present with: Parmenonem suum plurima salute, Ter.:

neque quemquam osculo impertit, did not favour anyone with a salute, Suet.

impertior, v. impertio.

impertitus, a, um, Part. [impertio].

im-perturbatus (imp.), a, um, adj. undisturbed, unruffled, calm (rare): imperturbato ore, Ov.

im-pervius (imp.), a, um, adj. that cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious: amnis, Ov. Transf.: lapis ignibus, fire-proof, Tac.

im-peto (imp.), 3. v. a. to go against, to rush upon, assail, attack: Stat.

impetrabilis (imp.), e, adj. [impetro]. Pass.: easy to be obtained, attainable: triumphus, Liv.: venia, Id. II. Act.: that easily obtains or effects, successful: non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis, Pl.: dies, propitious, Id.

impetratio (imp.), ōnis, f. an obtaining by request: in plur.: Cic.

impetratio (imp.), Itum, 4. v. a. (a peculiar form of impetro). Relig. t. i. to seek to obtain by favourable omens: ut nunc extis, sic tunc avibus magnae res impetrari solebant, Cic.

im-petro (imp.), avi, atum (old Inf. fut. impetrassere, Pl.), 1. v. a. [patro] to accomplish, effect, bring to pass: to get, obtain, procure (esp. by asking or entreating). With Acc.: quod volui, ut volo, impetravi a Philocomasio, Pl.: a me istam exceptionem nunquam impetrabunt, Cic.: uti ea, quae vellent, impetrarent, Caes. With Subj.: a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur, obtains leave from them, Id. Pass. impers.: impetrato, ut maneret, upon their consenting, Liv. Absol.: incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius, to accomplish, Pl.

impetus (imp.), ūs, m. (old and poet. Gen. sing. impetis, Lucr.: Abl. impete, Id.) [impeto] lit. a going against, hence, an attack, assault, onset: armatorum, Cic.: gladiis districtis in eos impetum fecerunt, charged, Caes. 2. Esp. in medic.: an attack of a disease, a fit, paroxysm: febris, Cels. II. In gen. (without reference to an object), violent impulse, violent or rapid motion, impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vigour, force. Physical: in magno impetu maris atque aperto, stormy violence, Caes.: impetus caeli, rapid motion, Cic.: also, reach, sweep, Lucr.: tantos impetus ventorum, violent gales, Caes. 2. Mental: internal pressure, impulse, vehemence, passion, etc.: Sing.: repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus, Cic.: impetu magis quam consilio, on the spur of the moment, Liv.: donec impetus famae et favor exercitus langueretur, the tide, Tac. Plur.: animalia, quae habent suos impetus, impulses, instincts, Cic.

im-pexus (imp.), a, um, adj. un-

combed: barba, Virg.: porrigo, ignorant of the comb, Hor. II. Fig.: antiquitas, rugged, unpolished, Tac.

impiē (imp.), adv. irreligiously, undutifully, wickedly: Cic.

im-piētas (imp.), ātis, f. want of reverence or respect to parents or to the gods: impiety, undutifulness, disloyalty: Cic.: impietas in principem, high treason, Tac.

im-piger (imp.), gra, grum, adj. not indolent, active, unwearyed, indefatigable, energetic: Cic.: Impiger manu, prompt, Tac.: Hercules, Hor.: Jugurtha ut erat Impigro atque acri ingenio, enterprising, Sall. With a limiting Gen.: militiae, active in war, Tac. With Inf.: Impiger hostium vexare turmas, Hor.

impigrē (imp.), adv. actively, quickly, readily: de nocte multa Impigreque exsurrexi, Pl.: Impigre prudenterque res attendere, to keep a keen eye on, Sall.

im-pingo (imp.), pēgi, pactum, 3. v. a. [pango] to drive into or at; to thrust, strike, or dash against: pugnum in os Impinge, Pl.: in vallum Impingerentur, would have been driven to, Tac.: clitellas ferus Impingas, dash down rudely, Hor.: compedes, to forge on, fasten on, Pl.: huic calix mulsi Impingendus est, must dash a cup of mead down his throat, Cic. II. Fig.: dicam tibi Impingam grandem, I will bring a heavy action against you, Ter.: naturae munus suum, to fling in her face, Sen.

impio (imp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [impius] to render impious or sinful, to pollute morally: si erga parentem aut deos me Implavi, have trespassed against, Pl.

im-pius (imp.), a, um, adj. without respect or love for the gods, one's parents, or native land; irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic: abandoned, wicked, impious, heartless, Cic.: numero impiorum et sceleratorum haberi, Caes.: (Danaides) Implae, without natural affection, Hor.: dil, invoked in imprecations, Tac.: miles, ruffianly, Virg. II. Of things (mostly poet.): propinquorum manus, Cic.: cervix, Hor.: furor, Virg.

im-placabilis (impl.), e, adj. unappeasable, implacable: constr. usu. with Dat., in and Acc., or absol.: se mihi praebere, Cic.: in te tam implacabilis essem, Id.: numen, Ov.

implacabiliter (impl.), adv. implacably: in comp., Tac.

im-placatus (impl.), a, um, adj. unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed: (poet.): Charybdis, Virg.

im-placidus (impl.), a, um, adj. ungentle, rough, savage, fierce (poet.) genus, Hor.

im-plecto (impl.), xi, xum, 3. v. a. to plait, wind, or twist into, to interweave, interlace, entwine (usually in part. perf.): caeruleos implexae cri-

nibus angues Eumenides, Virg.: manibus implexis, Sen. II. Fig.: vidua implexa luctu continuo, *wrapped in*, Tac.

im-plēo (Inpl.), *ōvi, ētum* (syncop. forms, *implerunt, implesem, etc.* are not uncommon), 2. v. a. *to fill up, fill full, to make full, fill.* With Acc. and Abl.: Cic.: *mero pateram*, Virg. With Acc. and Gen.: *ollam denariorum, fill it full of*, Cic. With Acc. only: *de Justitia quatuor implevit libros*, Id. 2. *to fill with food, to satisfy, satiate; esp. in pass. with refl. sense: Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, eat their full of*, Virg. 3. *to fill out, to make fleshy, fat, stout: nascentes implent conchyliis lunae, fill up, fatten*, Hor. 4. *to impregnate: (Peleus Thetidem) implet Achille*, Ov. II. Fig. in gen. With Acc. and Abl.: *urbem nomine meo, made the town ring with*, Hor.: *urbem tumultu*, Liv. With Acc. and Gen.: *hostes fugae et formidinis*, Id. With Acc. only: *acta Herculis implerant terras*, Ov.: *non semper implet (Demosthenes) aures meas, does not always satisfy*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to fill up a portion of time or a number, to make out, complete, finish, end: puer, qui nondum impleverat annum*, Ov.: *me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, completed*, Hor. 3. *to fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content: ne id profiteri videar, quod non possim implere*, Cic.: *munda sua*, Tac. (Hence It. *empiere*.)

implētus (Inpl.), a, um, Part. [impleo].

implexus (Inpl.), a, um, Part. [impleo].

implicatio (Inpl.), *ōnis, f.* [implico] *an entwining, interweaving, entanglement: nervorum*, Cic.: *rei familiaris, involvement, embarrassment*, Id.

implicatus (Inpl.), a, um, Part. [implico]. II. Adj.: *entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate: nec in sermone quicquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit*, Cic.: *vox rauca et implicata, indistinct*, Sen.

impliciscor (Inpl.), *scil, 3. v. n. dep.* [Id.] *to become confused, disordered: Pl.*

implicite (Inpl.), adv. *intricately: Cic.*

implicitus (Inpl.), a, um, Part. [implico].

im-plīco (Inpl.), *avi, atum, or* (esp. after the Aug. per.) *ūl, itum, 1. v. a. to infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp, grasp: et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbes*, Virg.: *implicuit materno brachia collo*, Ov.: *implicuitque comam laeva, grasped, twining it round his hand*, Virg.: *implicare ac perturbare aciem, confuse*, Sall. In Part. perf.: *quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, intersecting each other*, Caes. II. Fig.: *to entangle, implicate, involve,*

envelop, engage: dīi immortales vim suam hominum naturis implicant, blend, implant, Cic.: *multis implicari erroribus*, Id.: *bello*, Virg. In Part. perf.: *Deus nullis occupationibus est implicatus*, Cic.: *graviore morbo implicatus, seized*, Caes. 2. Esp. *to attach closely, connect intimately, to unite, join; pass. to be intimately connected, associated, or related: omnes qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur*, Cic. In Part. perf.: *aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia*, Id. (Hence Fr. *employer*.)

imploratio (Inpl.), *ōnis, f.* [imploro] *a beseeching for help, imploring (rare): deorum et hominum*, Cic.

im-plōro (Inpl.), *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore.* With personal objects: *quem obtester? quem implorem?* Cic.: *a Veis exercitum Camillumque ducem implorabant*, Liv.

II. With inanim. or abstr. objects, *to pray earnestly for, beseech, entreat, implore: cujus hominis fides imploranda est?* Cic.: *auxilium a populo Romano*, Caes.: *caelestes implorat aquas*, Hor.: *mater filii nomen, shrieks her (dead) son's name*, Cic.

implūmis (Inpl.), e, adj. [pluma] *without feathers, unfledged: pulli, callow brood*, Hor.

im-plūo (Inpl.), *ai, ūtum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to rain into or upon: sanum Veneris, in cujus quadam aream non impluit*, Plin. With Acc., *to cause to rain upon, to wet: Peneus summas aspergine silvas impluit*, Ov. II. Act., *to send down as rain, to cause to fall on: Fig.: malum quum impluit ceteris, ne impluat mihi, rain mischief on*, Pl.

implūtus (Inpl.), a, um, Part. [impluo].

implūviātus (Inl.), a, um, adj. [impluvium] *shaped like an impluvium, i. e. four-sided, having a square border: vestis, a kind of garment worn by women*, Pl.

implūvium (Inpl.), n. [impluo] *a square basin in the atrium of a Roman house which received the rain-water from the compluvium, q. v.: Cic.: Liv. II. Meton.: the uncovered space in the atrium, including the compluvium: Ter. (v. Smith's Ant. 142).*

impoenitus (Inp.), v. Impunitus.

impolītē (Inp.), adv. *without ornament: Cic.*

im-pōlitus (Inp.), a, um, adj. *unpolished, rough: lapis*, Quint. II. Fig.: *unpolished, inelegant, unrefined: genus (magistrorum), wanting in accurate knowledge*, Cic.: *unfinished*, Id.

im-pollūtus (Inp.), a, um, adj. *unstained, unpolluted: virginitas*, Tac.

im-pōno, *pōsui, situm* (old forms of the perf. *imposuit*, Pl.: *imposuisse*, Id. Syncop. form of the Part. perf. *impos-*

tus, Lucr.: Virg.), 3. v. a. *to place, put, set, or lay into, upon or in: constr. usually with Acc. and Dat., or another Acc. with in; rarely with in and Abl., or absol.: quicquid domi fuit, in navem imposuit*, Pl.: *aliquem in rogam*, Cic.: *aliquid in foco*, Pl.: *coronam auream litteris, confer*, Cic.: *Juvenes rogis*, Virg.: *Pelion Olympo, pile on*, Hor.: *raptos vento imposuit caelo, placed them in the sky as constellations* (Ursa Major and Minor), Ov. Sometimes with an adv. instead of Dat.: *eo mulieres imposuerunt*, Caes. 2. Esp.: *naut. t. t. to put on board ship, to embark: deprehensis navibus circiter L atque eo militibus impositis*, Id. Absol.: *ipsi expediti naves conscenderent, quo major numerus militum posset imponi*, Id.

II. Fig.: *to lay or impose upon; to throw or inflict upon; to put, set, or give to: ne magnum onus observantiae Bruto nostro imponerem*, Cic.: *graviora labores sibi*, Caes.: *leges civitati per vim imposuit*, Cic.: *imponens cognata vocabula rebus, assigning*, Hor.: *finem spei, extinguish hope*, Liv.: *summam manum operi, put the finishing touch to*, Plin. 2. Esp. *to set over, as overseer, commander, etc.: Cic.: Lacedaemonii devictis Atheniensibus triginta viros imposuere*, Sall. 3. *to lay or impose a tax, burthen, etc.: stipendium victis*, Caes.: *tributa genti*, Suet. 4. With Dat. of pers. only: *to palm something off upon anyone; to impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick: Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster*, Cic.

im-porto (Inp.), *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bring, carry, or convey into, to bring in from abroad, to import: commeatus importari in oppidum prohibebat*, Caes.: *instrumentum balinei*, Vell. II. Fig.: *to introduce, bring about, occasion, cause: importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores*, Cic.: *odium libellis*, Hor.: *fraudem aut periculum*, Liv.

importūnē (Inp.), adv. *unsuitably, unseasonably, rudely, violently: Cic.*

importūnitas (Inp.), *ātis, f.* [importunus] *unsuitableness, unfitness (in this sense rare): importunitatem spectato aniculae, how I am pestered by the hag*, Ter. II. Esp. of character: *want of consideration or respect for others, unmannerliness, rudeness: importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetate molesta est, churlishness*, Cic.

importūnus (Inp.), a, um, adj. [v. opportunus] *unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient (in this sense rare): aggeribus turribusque locus*, Sall.: *Armeniam id temporis importunam, quia hiems occipiebat*, Tac. II. *troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous (rare): morbus*, Cels.: *pauperes, pinching*, Hor. III. Of character: *wanting in consideration or respect for others: indecorous, unmannerly, rude, churlish, cruel: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest*, Cic.: *de-*

ceumviri, Liv.: dives et importunus, ill-natured, churlish, Hor.: senex, cross-grained, Ter. 2. Of things: immanis atque importuna natura, shameless, Cic.: mors, Ov.: sitis famaeque argenti, besetting, Hor.

im-portuōsus (inp.), a, um, adj. without a harbour: mare, Sall.

impos (inp.), ōtis, adj. [pot in potis; v. compos] not master of, without power over, not possessed of: homo, animi impos, Pl.

impositus (inp.), a, um, Part. [impono].

im-possibilis (inp.), e, adj. impossible: Just.

impostus (inp.), a, um, v. impono.

im-potēns (inp.), entis, adj. powerless, impotent, weak, feeble: Absol.: Cic.: (Juno) inulta cesserat impotens tellure, powerless to save, Hor. With Gen.: having no power over, not master of, unable to control: gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv.: amoris, Tac.: impotentes regendi (equos), unable to manage, Liv. II. Esp. that is not master of himself, headstrong, violent, ungovernable: victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic.: mulier, having a furious temper, Suet.: with Dat. (late and rare): militibus impotens, violent towards the soldiers, Just. Poet. with Inf.: (regina) quidlibet impotens sperare, mad enough to embrace any wild hope, Hor. 2. Of things: quae effrenatio impotentis animi! Cic.: in multo impotentiores subito rabiem accensi, Liv.: jussa mulierum, Tac.: Aquillo, furious, Hor.

impotentēter (inp.), adv. powerlessly: elephantos impotentius regi, with less control, Liv. II. passionately, violently, intemperately: aliquid facere, Quint.: dicere aliquid, Id.

impotentia (inp.), ae, f. [impotens] inability, want of means, poverty: magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi, Ter. II. want of moderation or self-restraint, ungovernableness, violence, fury: animi, Cic.: muliebris, Tac.

impraesentiārum (inpr.), adv. [appy. for "in praesentia harum (rerum)"; so repetendarum without the subst.] at present, for the present, now: Auct. Her.: Tac.

im-pransus (inpr.), a, um, adj. that has not breakfasted, fasting; i. e. sober and temperate: verum hic im-pransus mecum disquirite, Hor.

imprēcātio (inpr.), ōtis, f. [imprecor] an invoking of evil, imprecation, curse: Sen.: Plin.

im-prēcōr (inpr.), atus, i. v. a. dep. to invoke (good or evil) on, to call down upon, to imprecate: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, Virg.: diras Pompeio, Plin.

impressio (inpr.), ōtis, f. [imprimō] a pressing into or upon, an impressing, impression (left on the mind), Cic. 2. Esp. an irruption,

inroad, onset, assault, attack: non iudicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione (aliquem) evertere, id. II. Fig. of style: a division: id. 2. a marked expression, emphasis: vocum, id.

impressus (inpr.), a, um, Part. [imprimō].

imprimis (inpr. and separately in primis), adv. in the first place, chiefly, especially: ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, Cic.: in primis arduum videtur res gestas scribere, Sall.

im-primo (inpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press into or upon, to stick, stamp, or dig into, to impress, imprint. Lit.: si in ejusmodi cera centum sigilla hoc anulo impressero, Cic.: notam labris dente, leave the mark of his teeth on them, Hor.: Dido es impressa toro, pressing her lips on, Virg.: staminaque impresso fatalla pollice nentes, pressed upon, Ov. 2. to press in, make an impression, to engrave, stamp, mark: an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? Cic.

II. Fig.: to impress on the mind: to attach, inflict a scandal, stigma: quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei publicae dedecus, id. (Hence Fr. empreindre and imprimer.)

im-prōbābilis (inpr.), e, adj. not deserving of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable: rationes, Cels.: motus animi, Sen.

im-prōbātio (inpr.), ōtis, f. [improbo] disapprobation, blame (rare): Cic.

im-prōbē (inpr.), adv. badly, wrongly, improperly: multa improbe fecisti, Cic.: praeda parta, id. Comp.: improbius fieri, id. Sup.: respondere, id.

2. beyond measure, immoderately (rare): de quodam procerae staturae improbiusque nato, unduly developed, Suet.

im-prōbitas (inpr.), ātis, f. [improbus] badness, bad quality (rare in this sense): malorum silvestrium, Plin. II. Fig.: wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity: Cic.

2. Of animals: audacity, avidity: simiae Dodoneae, id.

im-prōbo (inpr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [improbus] to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject: Cic.: utrumque improbus consilium, censuring, Caes.: improbat has (Nymphas) pastor, derides, Ov.: iudicium, to set aside, annul, Cic. Absol.: qui si improbasset, cur ferri passus esset? Caes.

im-prōbūlus (inpr.), a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat wicked: Juv.

im-prōbus (inpr.), a, um, adj. of bad quality, bad, poor: merces, Pl.: panis, Mart. 2. Fig.: morally bad, wicked (the exact sense depending on the context): improbi et scelesti, Pl.: nequam et improbus, Cic.: dominum vehit improbus, degraded, spiritless, Hor. 3. Of things: improbo iracundior Hadria, violent, stormy, id.: dicta, Ov.: fortuna, spiteful, Virg.

II. exceeding the proper measure,

enormous, monstrous: mons, Virg.: imber improbius, Sen. 2. immoderate, excessive, insatiable, obstinate: (anguis) piscibus atram improbus ingluviem, rarisque loquacibus implet, voracious, Virg.: labor, indomitable, id.: amor, Hor. III. bold, audacious, shameless, braggart, impudent: negat improbus et te negligit, has the effrontery to refuse, id.: improbus annis, atque mero fervens, with the audacity of youth, Juv. 2. licentious, wanton: verba, Ov.

im-prōcōrus (inpr.), a, um, adj. not tall, undersized: pecora, Tac.

im-prōfessus (inpr.), a, um, adj. that has not professed or declared himself: deferebantur, qui vel improfessi Judaeam viverent vitam, Suet.

im-promptus (inpr.), a, um, adj. not ready (rare): lingua impromptus, slow of tongue, Liv.

im-prōpēratūs (inpr.), a, um, adj. not hastened, not hasty, lingering: vestigia, Virg.

im-prōpērius (inpr.), a, um, adj. not befitting, unsuitable, improper: nomen, Quint.: cognomen, Plin.

im-prosper (inpr.), ēra, ērum, adj. unfortunate, unprosperous: fortuna, Tac.

im-prospērē (inpr.), adv. unfortunately: Tac.

im-prōvidē (inpr.), adv. improvidently: se in praecipua dare, recklessly, Liv.

im-prōvidus (inpr.), a, um, adj. not foreseeing, not anticipating, improvident. Absol.: duces, Cic.: improvidos incantosque hostes opprimere, unawares, Liv.: pectora, blind to the future, Virg. With Gen.: improvidus futuri certaminis, Liv.

im-prōvisus (inpr.), a, um, adj. unforeseen, unexpected: sapienti nihil improvisum accidere potest, Cic.: improvisi pestis, Tac.: improvisi adierunt, unexpectedly, Virg. II. De, or ex improviso, or simply improviso, adverbially, unexpectedly: quasi de improviso respice ad eum, casually, Ter.: sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic.

im-prūdēns (inpr.), entis, adj. not foreseeing, not anticipating or expecting, unaware, inadvertent, unconscious, off one's guard: equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes.: haec omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse, without the knowledge of, Cic.: nunquam imprudentibus imber obfuit, unwarned, Virg. II. not knowing, ignorant of: with Gen.: legis, Cic.: laborum, that has not experienced, Virg. III. without prudence or wisdom, rash: quod ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, Quint.

imprūdentēter (inpr.), adv. without foresight, unknowingly: Cic. II. imprudently, inconsiderately: te nihil facturum iudicaram, Caes. Comp.: ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter.

im-prudentia (inpr.), ae, f. want of foresight or of knowledge, ignorance, inadvertence: propter imprudentiam ut ignosceretur, petiverunt, Caes.: qui perperam judicassent, quod saepe per imprudentiam fit, Cic. II. *imprudence, inconsiderateness, rashness*: imprudentia tell emissi, a random shaft, id.

im-pubes (inpr.), oris and is, adj. not having attained the age of puberty, in the case of a male, under fourteen, and of a female, under twelve years of age (v. Smith's Ant. 211): filium ejus impuberem in carcere necatum esse dixit, Cic. Of things: corpus, Hor.: malae, beardless, Virg. II. *virgin, unmarried*: qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem, Caes.

im-pudens (inpr.), entis, adj. without shame, shameless, impudent: Cic.: impudens illic patrios Penates, Hor. Of things: o hominis impudentem audaciam! brazen, Pl.

impudenter (inpr.), adv. shamelessly, impudently: nimio haec impudenter negas, Pl. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: impudentissime mentiri, id.

impudentia (inpr.), ae, f. [impudens] shamelessness, impudence: impudentia atque audacia fretus, Cic.

impudicē (inpr.), adv. unchastely: impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eutr.

impudicitia (inpr.), ae, f. [impudicus] unchasteness, immodesty, lewdness: Pl.: Tac.

im-pudicus (inpr.), a, um, adj. shameless, impudent: facinus, Pl. II. *unchaste, immodest, lewd*: Cic.: mulieres, id.

impugnatio (inpr.), oris, f. [impugno] an attack, assault (rare): Cic.

impugnatus (inpr.), a, um, Part. [impugno].

im-pugno (inpr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to fight against, to attack, assail: terga hostium, Liv. Absol.: nostri redintegratis viribus acriter impugnare coeperunt, Caes. II. In gen. to attack, assail, oppose, impugn: acerrime regem, Sall.: meritum et fidem, Ov. Absol.: quum illis id tempus impugnandi detur, Cic.

impulsio (inpr.), oris, f. [impello] a pushing against, external pressure, influence: Cic. II. Fig.: incitement, instigation, impulse: id. 2. ad hilaritatem, a pleasantry (figure of speech): id.

impulsor (inpr.), oris, m. [id.] an inciter, instigator: profectionis, Cic.

impulsus (inpr.), a, um, Part. [impello].

impulsus (inpr.), us, m. [id.] a putting in motion against, a pushing or striking against, an outward pressure or shock, an impulse (most freq. in the Abl. sing.): sonus qui impulsu et motu orbium conficitur, Cic.: scutum, id. II. Fig. incitement, insti-

gation, influence: vostro impulsu, instance, Ter.: ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Caes.

impūnē (inpr.), adv. without punishment, without fear of punishment, safely, with impunity: Cic.: siquidem istuc impune habueris, Ter.: neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, be left unpunished, Tac. Comp.: crederem mihi impunius licere, Ter. Sup.: impunissime vendere, Pl.

impūnitas (inpr.), atis, f. freedom or safety from punishment, impunity: Cic.: Caes.

impūnitē (inpr.), adv. with impunity: Matius in Cic.

im-pūnitus (inpr.), a, um, adj. unpunished, unrestrained, safe, secure: Cic. Comp.: qui tu impunitior illa obsonia captas? Hor.

impūratū (inpr.), a, um, Part. adj. [impurus] infamous, vile: impuratus ille, that vile wretch, Ter.

impūrē (inpr.), adv. impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely: vivere, Cic.

im-pūritas (inpr.), atis, f. uncleanness (in a moral sense), pollution, impurity: Cic.

impūritia (inpr.), ae, f. [impurus] uncleanness, vileness, impurity: Pl.

im-pūrus (inpr.), a, um, adj. unclean, filthy, foul: mater, Ov. II. Fig.: impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile: impudens, impurus, inverecondissimus, Pl.: o hominem impurum! villain, Ter.: anus haud impura, fairly decent, id.: impurus et sceleratus, Cic. Comp.: quis illo qui maledicit impurior? id. Of things: animus, Sall.: historia, Ov.

impūtātus (inpr.), a, um, Part. [imputo].

im-pūtātus (inpr.), a, um, adj. unpruned, untrimmed: vinea, Hor.

im-pūto (inpr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to bring into reckoning, enter into an account, to reckon, charge: Col. II. to reckon, attribute as a merit or a fault; to make a boast of, to charge, ascribe, impute to (for assignare, ascribere): gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur, consider them as putting the receiver under an obligation, Tac.: quum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, nonnulli etiam imputarent, made a merit of it, Suet.: saevit, natumque objectat et imputat illis, charges upon them his son's fate, Ov. III. to give, assign: hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac.

imūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [imus] the lowest; the bottom of (only of small objects): imula oricilla, Cat.

imus, a, um [Sup. of inferus, q.v.], adj. deepest, undermost: terra ima sede semper haeret, Cic.: in fundo imo, at the very bottom, Virg.: ad imam quercum, at the foot of the oak, Phaedr.: vox, the highest treble (it was in unison with the string that was held lowest), Hor.: conviva, that occupies the lowest seat at table, id. In neut. absol.:

ab imo ad summum, all told, from sole to crown, id.: locus erat paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes.: ima summis mutare, to turn the lowest into the highest, Hor. With Gen.: inter ima pedis, Virg. II. Of time: the last (poet.): mensis, Ov. Absol.: servetur ad imum, to the end, Hor.: also as adv. phr., ad imum, at last, to wind up with, id.

in (old forms endo and indu, Enn. in Gell.: Lucr.) prep. with Abl. and Acc. [Skr. an in an-tar (within); Gr. εν; Goth. and Eng. in, etc.] A. With Abl. in denotes a fixed point, place or period, in space and time; and similarly in other relations, a fixed or present condition or act. Of space: in, within, on, upon, over, at, among: plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga intereunt, Caes.: sedere in equo, on horseback, Cic.: in eo flumine pons erat, over the river, Caes. With names of places: navis et in Cajeta est parata nobis et Brundisii, Cic. II. Of time, indicating a fixed or limited period, without the idea of progress from that period into another: in, during, in the course of: feci ego istaec itidem in adolescentia, in my youth, Pl.: in omni aetate, Cic. 2. Particular phrases: in tempore, at the right or proper time, in time: nunc pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. (ii) in praesentia and in praesenti, at present, now, at this moment, under these circumstances: vestrae quidem cenae non solum in praesentia, sed etiam postero die jucundae sunt, at the time, Cic. III. In other relations it denotes the being in a certain fixed or present condition or situation: magno in aere alieno, deeply in debt, id.: summa in sollicitudine ac timore, Caes.: in summa, on the whole, Cic. (ii) as regards the opinion of others: in odio esse, to be detested, id.: in honore esse, to be respected, id.: in amore etc., id. (iii) of persons: in the case of, as regards: in Nervii, in the case of, Caes.: in bono servo dici, to be said of, Cic.: non talis in hoste fuit Priamo, in dealing with him, Virg.: nec ullum in barbaris saevitiae genus omisit: usual among, Tac. (iv) on the score of: vexatur in eo libro quem scripsit, in reference to, Cic.: (Pausanias) in eo est reprehensus, on the ground, Nep. (v) with ref. to dress, arms, etc.: arrayed in, set in: in viola, aut in rosa dicere, Cic.: homines in catenis Romam mittere, Liv.: in armis, under arms, Caes.

2. To denote that a person or thing is to be found in, or belongs to, any body or collection: in, among: omnibus fere centurionibus vulneratis, in his primopilo P. Sextio Baculo, id.: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Cic. 3. With gerunds and gerundives, to indicate the being employed or busy upon some present act: in: ne in quaerendis suis pug-

nandi tempus dimitteret, in looking for, Caes.: in excidenda Numantia, Cic.

B. With Acc.: to denote motion or progress into or upon some place, point, or object (whereas *ad* denotes mere external approach): sometimes also, mere direction towards, without any idea of progress (opp. to *ex*). Of space, with verbs of motion, into or to: ibo in Piraceum, Pl.: in foveam decidi, id.: equitatus noster in conspectum venit, Caes.: in Britanniam tractus, id. Of motion in an upward direction, up to: in caelum ascendere, Cic. Sometimes with *versus*: castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus, Caes. Rarely with the verbs *ponere*, *collocare*, etc. (for *in* with Abl.): in equuleum impositus, placed on the rack, Cic.: sororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. 2. Denoting mere direction towards, without motion: towards: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, id. Hence also to denote dimension in any given direction: in: sex pedes in altitudinem, id. II. Of time, to denote entrance into a period, or a period to come: into, till, for, towards: dormiet in lucem, till broad day, Hor.: indutias in triginta annos impetraverunt, for thirty years, Liv.: ad cenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem, for the following day, Cic.

2. Particular phrases: in posterum (posteritatem) or in futurum, in future, for the future: (ii) in praesens, for the present: (iii) in perpetuum or in aeternum, for ever: res dilata est in posterum, id.: id aegre et in praesentia hi passi, et in futurum etiam metum ceperunt, Liv.: ingenti omnium et in praesens laetitia et in futurum spe, id. (iv) in diem vivere, to live only for the day, regardless of the future, Cic. (v. dies). Also, from day to day, daily: in diem raptus vivit, Liv.: so also, in horam, every hour: per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam invidiae, Hor. (v) In tempus, for a while, for a short time, for the occasion: sensit miles in tempus conficta, Tac. III. In other relations, to denote tendency or direction towards or against, progress, inclination, aim, purpose, etc.: on, about, respecting; towards, against; for, as; in, to; into: id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, with reference to them, Cic.: num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? availed against, Liv.: venerat in funus, for the purpose of attending the funeral, Cic.: quae in rem sunt, of use, useful, Liv.: servilem in modum, in the manner of slaves, Cic. 2. Esp. with verbs of dividing: in partes tres, Caes.: Macedonibus trecenti numi in capita statutum est pretium, a head, for each person, Liv. 3. To denote change into something: in villos abeunt vestes, turn into shaggy hair, Ov. 4.

In adverb. expressions: in universum, in general, Liv.: in omnia, in all respects, Vell.: in tantum, so much, Virg.

C. In is occasionally found with an Acc. where an Abl. might be expected, and vice versa, with an Abl. instead of an Acc. With Acc. for Abl.: in custodiam habitus, kept in prison, i. e. put into and kept in, Liv.: Tac.

D. In composition, *n* is assimilated to a following *l*, *m*, or *r*, and is changed before the labials into *m*: illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbibo, impello. 2. As a prefix, it generally has the sign. in or upon when prefixed to verbs implying rest: incolō, dwell in; impono, put upon; insideo, sit upon; and the meaning into, against, towards, etc., when prefixed to verbs implying motion: inducō, lead into; impello, push against.

in (before *b* and *p*, *im*; *n* assimilated before *l*, *m*, and *r*), an inseparable prefix (identical with Skr. *an-*; Gr. *ἀνα-*, *ἀν-*; Germ. and Eng. *un-*) which negatives the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed; equivalent to the Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *not*: impar, unequal; intolerabilis, unbearable, intolerable; immittis, not mild, rude. This prefix is chiefly used with adjectives and adverbs, very seldom with verbs; ignosco is an example of the latter.

In-accessus, a, um, adj. unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible: mare, Plin.: lucus, Virg.

In-acesco, *acēū*, 3. v. n. incept. to become sour in, to turn sour: Plin. II. Fig.: haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, i. e. let them vex you, Ov.

inactus, a, um, Part. [inigo].

inadc., v. inacc.

inadf., v. inaff.

inads., v. inass.

inadt., v. inatt.

In-ādustus, a, um, adj. unsinged (rare): corpus, Ov.

Inaedificatio, *ōnis*, f. [inaedifico] a building up: Pl.

In-aedifico, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to build in, on, or at; to build up, erect: inaedificata in muris moenia, i. e. so as nearly to touch, Caes.: aliquid in locum publicum, Liv.: inaedificata superne multa multis nubila, piled heap on heap, Lucr. II. Meton.: to build up, wall up: portas obstruit, vicos plateasque inaedificat, Caes.

In-aequābilis, e, adj. uneven, unequal (rare): locus, Varr.: haec inaequabili varietate distingulimus, Cic.

Inaequābilit̄er, adv. unevenly, unequally: rexit provinciam, Suet.

In-aequālis, e, adj. uneven, unequal, unlike: loca, Tac.: portus, of different sizes, Ov.: calices, to suit each man's taste, Hor. Fig.: of persons: mutabile, inconsistent: vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, capricious, id. Comp.: nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalius, Plin. Sup.: inaequalissimarum rerum sortes, Suet.

II. Act.: that makes uneven: tonsor, that cuts unevenly, Hor.

In-aequālit̄as, *ātis*, f. unevenness, unlikeness, inequality: Quint.

Inaequālit̄er, adv. unevenly, unequally: Liv.

In-aequātus, a, um, adj. unequal: otus, Tib.

In-aequo, 1. v. a. to make even or level: Caes.

In-aestimābilis, e, adj. not worthy to be esteemed, valueless: Cic. II.

that cannot be estimated or judged of: nihil tam inaeestimabile est quam animi multitudinis, little to be counted on, Liv. III. beyond all price, invaluable: imperator, id.

In-aestūo, 1. v. n. to boil or rage in: Hor.

In-affectātus, a, um, adj. unaffected, natural: Quint.: Plin.

In-āmābilis, e, adj. not amiable or worthy of love, unlovely, odious: Pl.: regnum (of the Lower World), Ov.

In-āmāresco, 3. v. n. incept. to become bitter: inamarescunt epulae, become acid or nauseous on the stomach, Hor.

In-ambitiōsus, a, um, adj. unambitious, unassuming: rura, Ov.

In-ambulatio, *ōnis*, f. a walking up and down on the rostra as an oratorical artifice (rare): Cic.

In-ambūlo, 1. v. n. to walk up and down: paululum in porticu, Cic.

In-āmoenus, a, um, adj. unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy (poet.): regna (of the Lower World), Ov.

Ināniae, *arum*, f. plu. [inanis] emptiness: Pl.

Inānilōgus, a, um, adj. [vox hibr. from inanis λόγος] that talks vainly or emptily: Pl.

In-ānimātus, a, um, adj. lifeless, inanimate: Cic.

Inānimentum, *i*, n. [inanio] emptiness: Pl.

Inānimus, a, um, adj. [anima] lifeless, inanimate: Cic.

Inānio, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, 4. v. a. [inanis] to make empty, to empty out, evacuate: hoc ubi inanitur spatium, Lucr.

Inānis, e, adj. empty, void: opp. to plenus: domum, Cic.: quae (naves) inanes ad eum remitterentur, without troops on board, Caes.: hic homo est inanis, without money, Pl.: funus, without a corpse, Hor.: litterae, containing nothing of interest, Cic.: Ditis regna, bodiless, ghostly, Virg. With Abl.: nulla epistola inanis aliqua re utilis, Cic. With Gen.: sanguinis atque animi peccus inane, void of, Ov. 2. Meton.: poor, deficient in produce, etc.: Apulia pars inanissima Italiae, Cic.

3. Subst.: inane, *is*, n. an empty space, a vacuum: scilicet hoc id erit vacuum, quod inane vocamus, Lucr.: ita nullum inane, nihil esse individuum potest, Cic. Esp. the air, atmosphere: magnum per inane, Virg. II. Fig. empty, hollow, worthless, vain, unprofitable: aures ipsae, quid plenum,

quid inane sit iudicant, Cic.: cogitatio, id.: minae, Hor.: inter inanes, the frivolous, Lucr.: tempus, vacant, leisure, Virg. With Gen.: omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, poor in, Cic. 2. Subst. inane, n. emptiness, vanity: o curas hominum! o quantum est in rebus inane! Pers.: inane abscindere soldo, Hor. [Etym. unknown.]

inānitas, ātis, f. [inanis] emptiness, empty space (rare): mihi inanitate jamdudum intestina murmurant, Pl.

II. Fig.: emptiness, uselessness, inanity: Cic.

ināniter, adv. vainly, idly, uselessly: exsultare, Cic.: pectus angere, Hor.

inānitus, a, um, Part. [inanio].

(1) **inārātus**, a, um, Part. [in-aro].

(2) **inārātus**, a, um, adj. unploughed, fallow (poet.): terra, Virg.

In-ardescō, rsi, 3. v. n. incep. to kindle, take fire, burn, or glow in or upon: nubes solis inardescit radiis, Virg.: nec munus (i.e. vestis) humeris Herculis inarsit aestuosius, Hor. II. Fig.: to kindle or glow with love, anger, etc.: cupidine vindictae, Tac.: ut vidit juvenem, specie praesentis inarsit, Ov.

In-arescō, rāi, 3. v. n. incep. to become dry, to dry up: Plin.

In-āro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to plough in, cover by ploughing: sarmenta, Cato.

In-assuētus, a, um, adj. unaccustomed: equi, Ov.

In-attēnūātus, a, um, adj. undiminished, unweakened: Ov.

In-audax, ācis, adj. not daring, timorous: raptor, crest-fallen, Hor.

In-audio, lvi or li, itum, 4. v. a. to hear, learn, esp. something secret: numquid de quo inaudisti? Cic.

(1) **Inaudītus**, a, um, Part. [inaudio].

(2) **In-audītus**, a, um, adj. unheard of, unusual, strange, novel: Cic. II. Of persons on trial: unheard, without a hearing: Tac.: Suet.

In-augūrātō, adv. after consulting the auguries: Liv.

In-augūro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to take the omens from the flight of birds, to practise augury, to divine: Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. II. Act.: to consecrate a place or (official) person by augury, to install: augur in locum ejus inauguratus est filius, id.: Cic.

Inaurātus, a, um, Part. [inauro].

II. A dj.: gilded, gilt: statua, Cic.: vestis, embroidered with gold, Ov.

Inaures, ium, f. plu. [auris] ear-drops, ear-rings: Pl.

In-auro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cover or overlay with gold, to gild: tegulas aereas, Plin. II. Fig.: to gild, i.e. to make rich: puto, te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, Cic.

In-auspicātō, adv. without consulting the auspices: Cic.

In-auspicātus, a, um, adj. at which no auspices were taken, without aus-

pices: lex, Liv. II. Meton. of bad omen, unlucky, inauspicious: inauspicatarum animantium vice, Plin.

In-ausus, a, um, adj. not ventured, unattempted: scelus, Virg.

inb., v. imb.

in-caedūus, a, um, adj. not cut or felled, unhewn: lucus, Ov.

in-cālesco, lūi, 3. v. n. incep. to grow warm or hot, to glow: incalcescente sole, Liv.: incaluit vis illa mali (i.e. veneni), Ov.: lacrimis incaluisse togam, grew warm with scalding tears, Prop.: vino, become heated with, Liv.

II. Fig.: to glow, kindle with passion (esp. love): Ov.

in-calfaciō, 3. v. a. to warm, to heat (poet.): culmos, Ov.

in-callidē, adv. unskilfully, awkwardly: Cic.

in-callidus, a, um, adj. unskilful, incapable, simple, stupid: servus non incallidus, shrewd, knowing, Cic.: juvenis, guileless, Tac.

in-candescō, dūi, 3. v. n. incep. to become warm or hot, to glow, to kindle: (tempestas) toto autumnū incanduit aestu, grew to hotter rage (K.), Virg.

in-cānescō, nūi, 3. v. n. incep. to become white, to turn gray or hoary (poet.): ornatque incanuit albo flore piri, Virg.

in-canto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. Neutr.: to sing in: passer incantans sepulchra (i.e. in sepulchra), App. II. Act.: to say over, mutter, or chant a magic formula: Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 2. Meton.: to consecrate with charms or spells: incantata vincula, love-knots, Hor.

in-cānus, a, um, adj. quite gray, hoary: mentum, Virg.

in-cassum, v. cassus.

in-castigātus, a, um, adj. unpunished, unproved: Hor.

in-cautē, adv. incautiously, inconsiderately: incautus custodias in muro dispositas, too negligently, Caes.

in-cautus, a, um, adj. incautious, heedless, improvident, inconsiderate: ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes.: incautus ad credendum pavor, hasty, blindly credulous, Liv. Comp.: Cic. With ab or the Gen.: incautus a fraude, Liv.: (formica) non incauta futuri, Hor.

II. Pass.: that is not or cannot be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, dangerous: quibus incautum scelus avorsabile quomque est, that they have not recked of, Lucr.: iter hostibus incautum, unguarded by, Tac.

in-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a. to go, step, or march along, esp. with a majestic or measured pace: tota in urbe, Ov.: ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Pl.: ego quae divum incedo regina, who walk majestic as, Virg. With Acc.: maestos locos, Tac. 2. Esp. milit.: to move forwards, advance, march: incessit deinde, quā duxit praedae spes, victor exercitus, Liv.: bar-

bari in percussos Romanos acius incedere, Sall.: in erumpentes, Liv. II. Fig.: facilius ad inventionem animus incedet, will proceed to, Cic. 2. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: to come to, happen to, befall; esp. of sudden emotions, to assail, seize. With in and Acc. (rare): nova nunc religio in te istaec incessit, has come over, Ter. With Dat.: exercitus omni incessit ex incommodo dolor, Caes.: mulieres, quibus belli timor insolitus incesserat, Sall. With Acc.: ipsum ingens cupidus incesserat Tarenti potiundi, Liv. Absol.: postquam tenebrae incedebant, Tac.: occultus rumor incedebat, began to get abroad, id.

in-cēlēbrātus, a, um, adj. not made known, not spread abroad: Tac.

in-cēnātus, a, um, adj., that has not dined or eaten, hungry, fasting: superi incenati sunt, et cenati inferi, Pl.

incendiārīus, a, um, adj. [incendium] causing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire-: avis, fire-bird, Plin.: II. Subst.: incendiarius, ii, m. an incendiary: Tac.

incendium, ii, n. [incendo] a burning, fire, conflagration: Cic.: in incendiis faciendis hostibus noceri, i.e. setting fire to farmsteads, etc., Caes.: (cf. ignis, III. 3): neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor. 2. Transf.: burning, heat: stomachi, Lucr. 3. Meton.: a firebrand, torch (poet.): Virg.: Ov. II. Fig.: fire of passion, heat, glow, vehemence: ita mihi in pectore atque in corde facit amor incendium, Pl.: alias Satyris incendia mita praebent, enkindle, Ov.

2. destruction, ruin: incendio allenī iudicii conflagrare, Liv.

incendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. [v. accendo] to set fire to, to kindle, burn: cupas taeda ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes.: tus et odores, Cic.: agros, to fire them, i.e. to burn the stubble, Virg.: (febris) incensus aestus, burning heat, i.e. inflammation, id. 2. Transf.: to make bright or shining, to brighten, illumine: ejusdem (solis) incensa radiis luna, Cic.: maculosus et auro squamam incendebat fulgor, lit up, Virg. II. Fig.: to kindle, inflame: to fire, rouse, excite: to irritate, incense: ut mihi non solum tu incendere iudicem, sed ipse ardere videaris, Cic.: aliquem querelis, Virg.: plebem largiundo atque pollicitando, Sall.: incendior ira, I am fired with wrath, Ter.: (muller) incensa odio pristino, aflame with, Cic. Absol.: loquarne? incendam; taceam? instigem, enrage, Ter.

2. to destroy, ruin: si istuc (facies), tuum incendes genus, Pl. 3. to put up, raise prices artificially: annonam, Varr.

incēnis, e, adj., that has not dined, fasting, Pl.

incēno, are, 1. v. n. to dine in or at a place: Suet. (dub.).

incensio, ōnis, f. [incendo] a setting on fire, burning (rare): Cic.

(1) **incensus**, a, um, Part. [incendo].

(2) **incensus**, a, um, adj. [census] not registered, not assessed, who has given no account of himself and his property to the censor: hominem incensum vendere, Cic.

inceptio, ōnis, f. [incipio] a beginning (rare): Cic. II. an undertaking, attempt: Ter.

incepto, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to begin: facinus facere, Pl. II. to undertake, attempt: quid inceptas? Ter. (Hence Sp. *incentar*.)

inceptor, ōris, m. [id.] a beginner or originator: Ter.

inceptum, i, n. [id.] a beginning, attempt, undertaking: servetur ad imum, qualis ab incepto processerit, Hor.: absistere incepto, Liv.: in plur. (freq.): Ov.

inceptus, a, um, Part. [incipio].

incerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. to sift over or upon, to scatter with a sieve: piper album cum sale nigro incertum, i. e. sated over, as with a pepper-box, Hor.

in-cēro, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to smear or cover over with wax: canaliculum, Cels. Poet.: genua deorum, to make vows to the gods (by attaching to the knees of their images little waxen tablets, on which the vows were inscribed), Juv.

incerto, adv. not certainly: ubi habitet dum, incerto scio, Pl. (dub.)

incerto, i. v. a. [incertus] to render doubtful or uncertain: animum, Pl.

in-certus, a, um, adj. Object. (i. e. of things thought about): uncertain, not settled, not to be relied on, insecure, not fixed: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic.: spe incerta certum mihi laborem sustuli, Ter.: itinera, taken at hap-hazard, of doubtful outlet, Caes.: colligere incertos, et in ordine ponere crines, not arranged, Ov.: lunam, fitful (cf. "the struggling moonbeam's misty light"), Virg.: incertis mensibus, unsettled months, (i. e. as to weather), id. Neut. as subst.: anything not settled or resolved upon, an uncertainty: ne cuius incerti vanique auctor esset, conjectural and groundless tale, Liv.: incerta maris et tempestatum, risks, Tac.: Minucius praefectus annonae in incertum creatus, for an indefinite time, Liv. Neut. adverb. (poet.): incertum vigilans, Ov. II. Subject. (i. e. of what one thinks about things): Pass. prop. that about which one's mind is not made up: hence, not resolved upon, undetermined, doubtful, uncertain: casus, Cic.: ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur, not known beforehand, Caes. With interrog. clause: moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die, Cic. 2. Act.: of persons: who have not made up their minds: hence, irreso-

lute, undetermined, hesitating, doubtful: varius incertusque agitabat, Sall. With interrog. clause: quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter.: incerti ignarique, quid potissimum facerent, Sall. With Gen.: non quia incertus sententiae fuerit, he had not made up his mind, Liv. (ii) without certain knowledge, not sure: quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. With Gen.: incertusque meae paene salutis eram, Ov.

incesso, cessivi or cessi, 3. v. a. [incedo] to fall upon, assault, assail, attack: vagos lapidibus, Liv.: telorum lapidumque jactu, Ov. II. Fig. to attack with words, to reprove, reproach, accuse: reges dictis protervis, id.: aliquem criminibus, to accuse, Tac.

incessus, ūs, m. [id.] a going, walking, pace, gait: incessus, citus modo, modo tardus, Sall.: erectus, Tac.: vera incessu patuit dea, Virg.: hominum jumentorumque incessu, trampling, Liv. II. a hostile attack, invasion (rare): Parthorum, Tac. III. Meton.: an entrance, approach: incessus claudere, id.

incestē, adv. impurely, sinfully: facere sacrificium Dianae, Liv. 2. unchastely, impurely: Cic.

incesto, avi, i. v. a. [incestus] to pollute, defile: totam incestat funere classem, Virg. II. Esp. to dishonour: puellam, Pl.

incestum, i, n. [id.] unchastity, lewdness, esp. incest: Cic.: incesti damnata, Quint. In plur.: Cic.

in-cestus, a, um, adj. [castus] lit. unclean: hence, impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal: quum verborum contumeliis optimum virum incesto ore lacerasset, with foul-mouthed abuse, Cic.: saepe Diespiter neglectus incesto addidit integrum, the guilty, Hor. II. Esp. unchaste, lewd: iudex, i. e. Paris, id.: nuptiae, Tac.

incestus, ūs, m. [incestus] unchastity, incest: Cic.

inchoatus, a, um, Part. [inchoo].

II. A dj.: unfinished, incomplete, imperfect: perfecta anteponuntur inchoatis, Cic.

inchoo (in old MSS. also inchoo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to begin, commence, institute: Phidias potest signum ab alio inchoatum absolvere, Cic.: tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, i. e. begins to sacrifice, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

in-cido, cidi, casum (perf. incidē-runt, Lucr.), 3. v. n. [cado] to fall into or upon, to fall, light upon; to fall into, sink into: constr. with in and Acc.; less freq. with other prepp., with Dat., or absol. With in and Acc.: in foveam, Cic.: saxum in crura, id.: pestilentia in urbem, Liv. With other prepp.: incidit lectus ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus, sinks, Virg.: (turris) super agmina late incidit, fell on them, id. With Dat.: portis, to rush

into, Liv. Absol. illa (hasta) volans, humeri surgunt qua tegmina summa, incidit, lights, strikes, Virg. 2. Esp. to fall upon, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with: nonnullae cohortes in agmen Caesaris incidunt, Caes.: in insidias, fall into, Cic. 3. to fall upon, assail, attack: in hostem, Liv. With Dat.: ultimis Romanis, id. II. Fig.: to fall into any condition, to fall upon, befall, happen to: in morbum, Cic.: tantus terror incidit exercitum, seized, Caes.: ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, happened, Cic. 2. to fall upon accidentally: to come or occur to one's mind, or in conversation: redeunt, ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, comes across, strikes, Ter.: incidit de uxoris mentio, the talk turned, Liv. 3. Of time: to fall upon, happen in: quorum aetas in eorum tempora, quos nominavi, incidit, Cic. 4. to fall out, happen, occur: quum aliquod bellum incidit, Caes.: forte ita inciderat, ne duo violenta ingenia matrimonio jungerentur, Liv. 5. to fall in with, agree with, in opinion, etc.: ne ipse incidat in Diodorum, Cic.

in-cido, cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut into, cut through, cut open, cut up, clip, trim, etc.: teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, cut into, i. e. partly cut through, Caes.: non incisa notis marmora publicis, i. e. engraved, Hor.: funem, sever, Virg. 2. to carve, engrave, inscribe: constr. with in and Abl.; less freq. with in and Acc., Dat., or absol.: id in aere incisum nobis tradiderunt, Cic.: leges in aes incisae, Liv.: also absol. incidebantur jam domi leges, Cic.: tabula his incisa litteris, Liv.: tribus locis foedus incisum litteris, id.: amores arboribus, Virg. 3. to form by cutting, to cut (poet.): ferroque incidit acuto perpetuos dentes et serrae reperit usum, Ov.: faces, Virg. II. Fig.: to break off, interrupt, put an end to: poema, Cic.: lites, to avoid, Virg.: ludum, Hor. 2. to cut off, cut short, take away, remove: spe incisa, Liv.

inciens, entis, adj. pregnant, with young: Plin. [For in-cu-ens, as ciens for cu-lens; cf. Gr. *ku-ēw* and *ēy-ku-oc*.] (Hence It. *incinta*; Fr. *enceinte*.)

incile, is, n. [perh. for in-cid-le, from incido] a ditch, trench: incilla aperire, Cato. Fig.: in incilli omnia adhaeserunt, Cael. in Cic.

incinctus, a, um, Part. [incingo].

in-cingo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to gird in, gird about, surround: (aras) verbenis silvaeque incinxit agresti, Ov.: incingi zona, id. Reflect.: (Tisiphone) torto incingitur angue, girds herself with, id. Part. perf.: incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv.: pellibus, Virg.

in-cino, 3. v. a. [cano] to sing or play upon, to sound (rare): varios incinit ore modos, Prop.

incipesso, v. incipisso.

in-ōiplo, cēpl, ceptum, 3. v. a. and n. Rarely used in *perf. tenses*, which in the class. *per.* are supplied by *coeplo*. The *perf. part.* however is common. [*caplo*; lit. to seize upon, lay hold of: opp. to *desinere*, to put down, to leave off: hence,] *Act.*: to begin, to take in hand: constr. usually with *Inf.*, less freq. *absol.*, with *Acc.*, *ab.* or *adv.* of place. With *Inf.*: fossas complere, *Caes.* *Absol.*: ut incipiendi ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, *Cic.*: statim sic rex incipit, thus begins (to speak), *Sall.* With *Acc.*: opus, *Liv.* *Pass.*: raptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta, set-on-foot, *Ter.* With *ab.* or *adv.* of place: a Jove incipiendum putat, *Cic.*: unde nexus inciperet percipi non poterat, *Curt.* II. *Neutr.*: to begin to be, to begin, commence: quum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, *Cic.*: tempus erat quo prima quales mortalibus aegris incipit, *Virg.*

incipisso (also *incipesso*), 3. v. a. [*incipio*] to begin, *Pl.*

incisē, *adv.* in short clauses: *Cic.*

incisim, *adv.* in short clauses: *Cic.*

incisio, ōnis, f. [*incido*] rhet. t. t. an incision, i. e. a division, member, clause of a sentence = κόμμα: *Cic.*

incisum, i, n. [*id.*] rhet. t. t. a section or division of a sentence, a clause: *Cic.*

incisus, a, um, *Part.* [*incido*].

incitamentum, i, n. [*incito*] an incitement, inducement, incentive: et periculis et laboribus, *Cic.* II. Of persons: uxor, quae incitamentum mortis et particeps fuit, instigator, *Tac.*

incitātē, *adv.* Of speech, quickly, rapidly, violently: fuit incitatus, *Cic.*

incitatio, ōnis, f. [*incito*]. *Act.* an inciting, rousing, instigating: languentis populi, *Cic.* II. *Pass.* violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardour, energy: qui (sol) tanta incitatione fertur, *id.* 2. *Fig.*: animi, impetuosity, *Caes.*

incitatus, a, um, *Part.* [*incito*] II. *Adj.*: rapid, swift. *Fig.*: cursus in oratione incitatus, *Cic.*

in-cito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to set in rapid motion, to hasten, to urge forwards: vehementius equos incitare, *Caes.*: equo incitato, at full gallop, *Liv.*: amnis hibernis incitatus pluvialis, made more rapid, swollen, *id.* Proverb.: incitare currentem, to spur a willing horse (i. e. to urge one who needs no urging), *Cic.* 2. With *pron.* reflect.: to move rapidly, to rush, hasten: alii ex castris sese incitant, sally out, *Caes.*: sese (naves) in eam (navem) incitaverant, dashed forward at, *id.*: cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, had come up or in, *id.* II. *Fig.*: to incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on: aliquem imitandi cupiditate, *Cic.*: multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitabant, *Caes.* Of an inanimate object: caelium poenas, not more rigorously into force, in-

crease, *Tac.* 2. *Esp.* to inspire: Pythiam, *Cic.* 3. In bad sense, to excite, arouse, stir up: et consules senatum in tribunal et tribunus populum in consules incitabat, *Liv.*

in-citus, a, um, *adj.* set in rapid motion, rapid, swift, violent (*poet.*): venti vis, *Lucr.*: hasta, *Virg.*

in-citus, a, um, *adj.* not moved: hence, of a piece in the game of draughts, etc. that cannot be moved, *immoveable*: *Isid.* Hence, ad incita or ad incitas (i. e. calces) aliquem redigere, deducere, to bring to a standstill, reduce to extremity: *Pl.*: redire, to be reduced to extremity, *Lucil.*

in-civilis, e, *adj.* unmannerly, impolite, uncivil: hence, unreasonable, unjust: *Eutr.*

incivilliter, *adv.* without civility, uncourteously: *App.* *Comp.*: praefecturam egit aliquanto incivillius et violentius, *Suet.*

inclāmīto, i, v. a. freq. [*inclamo*] to call out frequently or exclaim against; to abuse, scold: inclamator quasi servus, *Pl.*

in-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. In good sense, to cry out to, to call upon, to invoke aid: comitem suum inclamavit, *Cic.* *Absol.*: nemo inclamavit patronorum, *id.* II. In bad sense, to call out to, cry out at, exclaim against, abuse, scold: with *Acc.* or *Dat.*: nolito acriter eum inclamare, *Pl.*: timidae puellae, *Ov.*: quo tu, turpissime, magna inclamat voce, *Hor.*

in-clāresco, rūl, 3. v. n. *incept.* to become famous or celebrated: docendi genere maxime inclaruit, *Suet.*: neque mea fortuna neque tua gloria inclaruisset, *Tac.*

in-clēmēns, entis, *adj.* unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe (rare): dictator, *Liv.*: verbo inclementiori appellari, *id.*

in-clēmēnter, *adv.* rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely: *Pl.*: *Ter.*

in-clēmēntia, ae, f. unmercifulness, rigour, harshness: divum, severity, anger, *Virg.*: caeli, *Just.*

inclinatio, ōnis, f. [*inclino*] a leaning, bending, inclining to: (corporis) ingressus, cursus, accubitus, inclinatio, sessio, *Cic.* In plur.: variis trepidantium inclinationibus, swayings, *Tac.* II. *Fig.*: an inclination, tendency: ad meliorem spem, *Cic.* 2. inclination, bias, favour: iudicium ad aliquem, *Quint.*: principum in hos, offensio in illos, *Tac.*

3. an alteration, change: jactatio corporis, inclinatio vocis, play, inflexion, *Cic.*

inclinatus, a, um, *Part.* [*inclino*] II. *Adj.*: bent down, sunken: of the voice, low, deep: vox, *Cic.*

2. Of colour: inclined to: colore ad aurum inclinato, *Plin.* B. *Fig.*: inclined, disposed, prone to: plebs ante inclinatio ad Poenos fuerat, *Liv.*

2. sinking, falling: inclinata et prope jacens fortuna, *Cic.*

in-clīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [*v. acclino*]. *Act.*: to bend in or on, to bend down, bow: genua arenis, *Ov.*: inclinatio in dextrum capite, *Quint.*

2. to turn or cause to move back: cum primum aestu fretum inclinatum est, the current set down the strait with the tide, *Liv.* II. With *pron.* reflect. or reflectively: to bend or lie down, sink: sol meridie se inclinavit, declined, *id.*: inclinatio in postmeridianum tempus die, *Cic.*

2. *Esp.* in milit. lang. to fall back or give way: ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, *Liv.* 3. Of a disease: to abate, diminish: morbus inclinatus, *Cels.* III. *Fig.*: to turn or incline: culpam in aliquem, lay the blame on, *Liv.*: rem, *id.* Reflect.: se ad Stoicos, *Cic.*: quanquam inclinari opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto videbantur, to tend towards, *Liv.*

2. to change, alter, esp. for the worse; to bring down, abate, cause to decline: se fortuna inclinaverat, had taken an unfavourable turn, *Caes.*: ut me paululum inclinari timore viderunt, to give way, yield, *Cic.*

B. *Neut.*: to bend, incline, decline, sink: paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, *Suete*, *Lucr.*: inclinare meridiem sentis, that the noon is past its full, *Hor.*

2. *Esp.* in milit. lang. to yield, give way: ita conflixerunt, ut aliquandiu in neutram partem inclinarent acies, *Liv.*

II. *Fig.*: to incline to, be favourably disposed towards: si se dant et sua sponte quo impellimus inclinant, *Cic.*: multorum eo inclinabant sententiae, ut tempus pugnae differretur, were in favour of putting off, *Liv.*

inolitus (better *inclutus*, not *inclitus*), a, um, *adj.* [*clueo*, q. v.] celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious (*chiefly poet.* and *post-Cic.*): populi regesque, *Liv.*: Ulixes, *Hor.*: Palamedis incluta fama gloria, *Virg.*

in-olūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to shut in, confine, keep in: constr. with *in* and *Abl.* or *Acc.*, rarely with the simple *Abl.* or *Dat.*: habemus senatusconsultum inclusum in tabulis, tanquam in vagina reconditum, locked up; as it were the sword of justice sheathed, but ready for use, *Cic.*: includi vento in ora, to be weather bound, *Liv.*: dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, imprisoned, *Cic.*: aliquem in carcerem, *Liv.*: inclusi parietibus, *Cic.*: zmaragdos auro, to set, mount, *Lucr.*: aliquem carcere, *Liv.*: pars Heracleae include- runt sese, *id.*: pars inclusa calori- bus, fenced round, *Hor.* *Poet.*: huc aliena ex arbore germen includunt, ingraft, *Virg.*

2. *Transf.*: to obstruct, hinder, stop up: dolor includit vocem, *Cic.*: viam: *Liv.* II. *Fig.*: to include, inclose, insert: in jurisconsultorum formulis, *Cic.*: verba- versu includere, bring within the com-

pass of, id. 2. Esp. to restrain, limit: nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusus angustis, Liv. 3. Of time: to close, finish, end: quae (tempora) semel notis condita fastis inclusit volucris dies, has shut fast, registered, Hor.: forsitan includet crastina fata dies, Prop.

includio, ōnis, f. [Includo] a shutting up, confinement: Cic.

inclusus, a, um, Part. [Includo].

includus and **includus**, a, um, v. Includus.

(1) **incoctus**, a, um, Part. [Incoquo].

(2) **in-coctus**, a, um, adj. uncooked, raw (rare): Pl.

in-cōgītābilis, e, adj. thoughtless, inconsiderate: Pl.

in-cōgītans, antis, adj. thoughtless, inconsiderate: Tr.

in-cōgītantiā, ae, f. [Incogitans] thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness: Pl.

in-cōgītātus, a, um, adj. Pass.: unconsidered, unstudied: opus, Sen.

II. Act.: thoughtless, inconsiderate: animus, Pl.

in-cōgītō, i, v. a. to contrive, devise, scheme against (any one): fraudem socio, Hor.

in-cognītus, a, um, adj. not examined, untried: res, Cic.: causa, id.

II. not known, unknown: ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, id.: with Dat. of pers.: quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita, Caes.: palus oculis incognita nostris, unseem, Ov.

in-cōla, ae, comm. [incolo] an inhabitant, a resident: (Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, Cic. Poet. in apposition, or as adj.: Pergama, incola captivo quae bove victor arat, victorious settler, Ov.: Cameren incola turba vocat, the natives, id. 2. Transf. of animals and inanimate things: aquarum incolae, Cic.: (aliquem) objicere incolis aquilonibus, native, Hor. II. a foreign resident, as opp. to a citizen: peregrini atque incolae, Cic.: audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreosque incolae paene nostros, almost our countrymen, id. III. Fig.: of a deity; indwelling, inspiring: Pythius, Hor.

in-cōlo, lōi, i, v. a. and n. Act.: to dwell in, inhabit: urbes, Cic.: ea loca, Caes. Pass.: e locis quoque ipsis, qui a quibusque incolebantur, Cic. II. Neutr. to dwell or reside in: Neptuno, qui salsis locis incolit, Pl.: Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes.

in-cōlūmis, e, adj. unimpaired, uninjured, safe, sound, entire, whole: urbem et clives, Cic.: exercitum transducere, Caes.: genae, i. e. fresh and comely, Hor.: summa, undiminished, Lucr. With ab: equestrem splendorem a calamitate iudicii retinere, untarnished, i. e. by reduction, Cic. [In-columis is by some connected with calamitas: but Corssen compares Gr. κάλος, κολουω.]

in-cōlūmītas, ātis, f. [Incolumis]

good condition, soundness, safety: Cic.: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, promised them their lives, Caes.

in-cōmītātus, a, um, adj. unaccompanied, unattended (rare): funera, Lucr.: externis virtus bonis, ungraced with, Ov.: incomitata videtur ire viam, companionless, Virg.

in-commendātus, a, um, adj. unrecommended: hence, poet. given up, abandoned: tellus, sc. ventis, Ov.

incommōdē, adv. unseasonably, inconveniently, incommodiously, unfortunately: fores hae sonitu suo mihi moram obijciunt incommode, Pl.: posse te non incommode ad me venire, without difficulty, with no personal risk, Cic.: accidit, unfortunately, Caes. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

incommōdisticus, a, um, adj. comically for incommodus (q. v.): Pl.

in-commōditas, ātis, f. unsuitableness, inconvenience, incommodiousness: alienati animi, Cic.: temporis, unseasonableness, Liv. II. damage, disadvantage: Incommoditas denique huc omnis redit, Ter.: incommodate abstinere, impoliteness, act of illbreeding, Pl.

in-commōdo, avi, atum, i, v. n. to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying (rare): aliquid, Ter.: Cic.

incommōdum, i, n. [Incommodus] inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, detriment, misfortune, disaster: Cic.: Caes.: quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, id. Specially of a defeat in the field: ut acceptum incommodum virtute sarciretur, loss, id. Of the health: with Gen.: valetudinis, Cic. In plur.: tot incommodis conflictati, so many difficulties, Caes.: Incommoda vitae, "the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to," Juv.

in-commōdus, a, um, adj. unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, inconvenient, troublesome, disagreeable: iter, Ter.: valetudo, bad health, Cic.: ne voce quidem incommoda, unfriendly, Liv. Sup.: in rebus ejus incommodissimis, in his extremity, Cic. Of persons: aliquid huc responde commode, ne incommodus nobis sit, Pl.

in-commūtābilis, e, adj. unchangeable, immutable (rare): status rei publicae, Cic.

in-comparābilis, e, adj. that cannot be equalled, incomparable: Quint.

in-comertus, a, um, adj. of which one has no information, unknown: inter cetera vetustate incomperita, lost in antiquity, Liv.

incomēsītē, adv. without order, disorderly: hostis veniens, Liv. II. Of discourse: harshly, inelegantly: Quint.

in-compōsītus, a, um, adj. not well put together, not properly arranged, disordered, discomposed: agmen, Liv.: motus, artless, unstudied, Virg. II. Fig.: of style: pes, irregular, Hor. Meton. of the author: (Aeschylus) rudis in plerisque et incompōsitus, rugged, Quint.

in-comprēhensibilis, e, adj. that cannot be seized or held: Col. II. Fig.: that cannot be understood, incomprehensible: praecepta, Quint. 2. that cannot be grasped, endless: opus, Sen.

in-comotus (Incomt.), a, um, adj. unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude: incomptis Curium capillis, unkempt, Hor.: apparatus, simple, Tac. II. Fig.: of style: colunt versibus incomptis ludunt, unpolished, Virg.

in-concessus, a, um, adj. not allowed, forbidden (rare): hymenaei, unlawful, Virg. II. not granted, impossible: homini, Quint.

in-concillio, avi, atum, i, v. a. to gain or draw over to oneself: Inconcillastin' eum, qui mandatu'st tibi? Pl.: copias omnes alicujus, id. II. to bring (something) upon one, make trouble or difficulty for one: ne Inconcillare quid nos porro postules, id.

in-concinnitas, ātis, f. inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety: Suet.

in-concinnus, a, um, adj. inelegant, awkward, absurd: qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, of a speaker, out of place, mal-a-propos, Cic.: personam feret non inconcinnus, without awkwardness, Hor.

in-concussus, a, um, adj. unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged: caelestia sidera, Lucan.

II. Fig.: otium, Sen.: pax, Tac.

incondit, adv. confusedly: Cic.

inconditus, a, um, adj. without order, irregular, confused, unformed, uncouth, rude, acies, Liv.: jus civile, undetermined, vague, Cic.: genus dicendi, id.: carmina, artless, rude soldiers' songs, Liv.: Jocos militares, rough, id.: nova atque incondita libertas, unmoulded, undisciplined, id.

2. unburied: corpora, Lucan.

in-congruens, tis, adj. inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable: Plin.: Gell.

in-considerantia, ae, f. want of reflection, inconsiderateness: Cic.

inconsideratē, adv. inconsiderately, rashly: Cic.

in-considerātus, a, um, adj. thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate: usu. of persons: Cic. Of things: cupiditas, reckless cupidity, id.

in-consolābilis, e, adj. inconsolable. Fig.: incurable: vulnus, Ov.

in-constans, antis, adj. changeable, fickle, capricious, inconsistent: Cic.: populus, "changeling crowd," Sen. Of things: litterae, Cic.

inconstanter, adv. changeably, capriciously, inconsistently: jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, inconsistently and confusedly, Cic.

in-constantia, ae, f. changeableness, fickleness, inconsistency: nemo doctus unquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse, Cic. Of things: mentis, id.: fulgoris, Plin.

inconsultō, adv. *unadvisedly, inconsiderately*: dicere, Cic.: committere proelium, Liv.

inconsultus, a, um, adj. *not consulted, unasked*: Inconsulto senatu, Liv. II. *without advice, unadvised* (poet.): Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae, *without obtaining counsel*, Virg. III. *inconsiderate, indiscreet*: homo Inconsultus et temerarius, Cic. Of things: largitio, Liv.

inconsultus, ūs, m. *the not advising with another* (only in Abl. sing.): Inconsultu meo, *without consulting me*, Pl.

inconsumtus, a, um, adj. *unconsumed, undiminished*: Ov.

incontaminatus, a, um, adj. *uncontaminated, undefiled, pure*: Liv.

incontentus, a, um, adj. *unstretched*: fides, out of tune, Cic.

incontinens, tis, adj. *not containing, not retaining*: uterus, Plin. II. Fig.: *not keeping within due bounds, immoderate, intemperate*: homo, Pl.: Tityos, lustful, Hor.: manus, violent, Id.

incontinenter, adv. *immoderately, intemperately*: cibum assumit, Cels. 2. *without due self-control*: Cic.

incontinentia, ae, f. *inability to contain or hold*: urinae, Plin. II. Fig.: *inability to restrain one's desires, want of self-control, intemperance*: Cic.

incontrōversus, a, um, adj. *undisputed, uncontroverted*: Jus, Cic. (dub.)

inconveniens, entis, adj. *unsuitable, disagreeing*: corpus, Phaedr.

incoquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to boil in or with, to boil down, to boil, seethe*: constr. with Acc. and Dat. or Abl.: radices Baccho, *in wine*, Virg.: cruorem herbas, Hor. 2. Transf.: *to dip in, to dye*: vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, *died with*, Virg. II. Fig.: (poet.): incoctum generoso pectus honesto (= imbutum), *imbued, filled with nobleness*, Pers.

incorporeus, e, adj. *bodiless, incorporeal*: Jus, Quint.

incorrectus, a, um, adj. *uncorrected, unimproved*: opus, Ov.

incorrupte, adv. *uncorruptly, purely, justly*: Judicare, Cic. Comp.: Id.

incorruptus (Incorrupt.), a, um, adj. *unspoiled, uninjured, uncorrupted*: succus et sanguis, Cic.: templum, undestroyed, Liv. II. Fig.: *uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, unbribed, not seduced, genuine, pure*: testis, Cic.: virgo, Id.: custos, *incorruptible*, Hor.: ad verum blandientem, *that would not be seduced by flatterers*, Tac. Of things: sonitus, Cic.: iudicium, unbiased, fair, Liv.: praeda, undiminished, Tac.

incrēbro, ūs, 3. v. n. *to become frequent or strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread*: mores deteriores, Pl.: ventus, Cic.: fama belli,

Liv.: proverbio increbruit, *grew into a proverb*, Id.

incrēbro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [*creber*] *to do anything frequently*: Pl.

incrēditilis, e, adj. *that cannot be believed; marvellous, extraordinary*: fides, Cic.: incredibilia probabilibus intexere, Id.: lenitas, *astonishing, extreme*, Caes.: Incredibile hoc mihi obigit, *extraordinary thing*, Ter. With Supine: Incredibile memoratu, *wonderful*, Sall.

incrēditiliter, adv. *incredibly, extraordinarily*: Cic.

incrēdulus, a, um, *unbelieving, incredulous*: Hor.

incrēmentum, i, n. [*increasco*] *growth, increase*. Lit. of plants and animals: vitium satius, ortus, incrementa, Cic. 2. Meton. = suboles: progeny or foster-child (poet.): Jovis, Virg. 3. *that which promotes growth, the cause of growth or increase*: Front. Fig.: Incremento novare exercitum, *fresh levy*, Curt. II. Fig. *increase, augmentation*: summo bono afferre incrementum, *enhancement*, Cic. In rhetoric, *an advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax*: Quint.

incrēmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to burn to ashes, consume by burning*: Flor.

incrēpito, avi, atum, 1. v. freq. [*increpo*] *to call or cry out, to challenge*: tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, *pledging him*, Virg. II. *to chide, blame, rebuke*: Incepit atque lucasare reliquos Belgas, *upbraid and inveigh against*, Caes.: cum verbis quoque increpitans, Liv.: hostis amare, *quid increpitans, chide, taunt*, Virg.

incrēpitus, a, um, Part. [*increpo*]. **incrēo**, ūs, itum (less freq. avi, atum), 1. v. n. and a. Neutr. *to make a noise, to rattle, clatter, whiz*: simul ut discus increpuit, Cic.: corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis, Virg. 2. *to make a noise, be noised abroad*: quicquid increpuit, Catilliam timeri, *whatever rumour is abroad*, Cic.: si quid increpuit terroris, Liv. II. Act.: *to utter aloud* (poet.): tuba terribilem sonitum, Virg.: sua mater Ityn, Prop. 2. Meton.: *to strike against* (from the sound made by striking): increpuit unda latus, *has dashed upon*, Ov. 3. *to shake, disturb, frighten*: pectus, confuse, madden, Hor. 4. Most freq. sense: *to exclaim loudly against, to blame or upbraid loudly, to chide, rebuke, reprove*: numquid increpavit filium? Pl.: maledictis omnes bonos, Sall.: ultro animos tollit dictis atque increpat ultro, *encourages some and upbraids others*, Virg. With abstract object: *to reprove, censure, inveigh against*: illis versibus increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic. Like accuso, with Gen. of that with which any one is charged: avaritiae, *to upbraid with*, Suet.

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in-cresco, ēvi, 3. v. n. *to grow in or upon*: squamae cuti Increscunt, Ov.

2. In gen. *to grow, increase*: maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels.

II. Fig.: *to grow or increase in*: animis discoribus irae, Virg. 2. In gen.: *to increase, grow*: audacia, Liv.

(1) **incrētus**, a, um, Part. [*incerno*].

(2) **incrētus**, a, uni, adj. [*cerno*] *unsifted* (rare): surfures, App.

incrūentus, a, um, adj. *unstained with blood*: Ov. (in tmesis: inque cruentatus).

incrūentus, a, um, adj. *bloodless, i. e. in which little or no blood has been shed; or, that has shed no blood*: haud incremento proelio, Liv.: miles, id.: exercitus, *that has not lost any men*, Sall.

incrūsto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to cover with a coat or rind, to incrust*: ollam sapa et farre, Varr.: sincerum vas, *to bedaub a pure vessel* (to label virtues as vices), Hor.

incubatio, ōnis, f. *a lying upon eggs, a brooding, incubation*: Plin.

incubito, 1. v. freq. *to lie in or upon*: Plin. 2. Esp. *to sit on eggs, brood*: Col. 3. In coarse sense: Pl.

incubo, ūs, itum (rarely avi, atum, in the sense of to brood), 1. v. n. *to lie in or upon; to lean upon*, usu. with Lat. or in and Abl.: stramentis, Hor.: humero hasta, *rests, lies upon the shoulder*, Ov.: Liv.: Curt. Fig. of darkness, night, *to close in upon, brood over*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to lie down or pass the night in a temple; for the cure of disease, or to receive communications from the deity*: in Aesculapil fano, Pl. 3. *to sit upon eggs, to brood, hatch*: Col. 4. *to abide or dwell in*: rure incubabo in praefectura mea, Pl.: Erymantho, Ov. 5. *to be near or contiguous to*: jugum mari, Plin. II. Fig.: *to brood over, to watch jealously*: pecuniae, Cic.: auro, Virg.: publicis thesauris, *to retain sole possession of*, Liv. 2. *to weigh upon, press heavily on, fasten on*: Italiae Hannibal, Hor. 3. *to take up a position at*: urbis faneibus, Flor.

incudo, ūs, itum, 3. v. a. *to forge with a hammer, to fabricate* (poet. and only in part. perf.): incusus lapis, *an indented or sharpened stone for a hand-mill*, Virg.: incusa auro dona, Pers.

inculcatus, a, um, Part. [*inculco*]. **inculo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*calco*] *to tread in, tread down, ram down*: aream, Col. 2. *to stuff, press or cram in*: lanam morsibus canis, Plin.

II. Fig.: *to cram, wedge, or foist in*: inania verba, Cic. 2. *to force upon, to impress or inculcate on*: id quod inculcetur, percipere animo, Id.: se inculcant auribus, *obtrude themselves*, Id.

inculcatus, a, um, adj. *blameless*: vita fidesque, Ov.

inculte, adv. *in an uncultivated manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly*:

vivere, Cic.: agitare, Sall. II. *in-*
elegantly: dicere, Cic.

in-cultus, a, um, adj. *untilled, un-*
cultivated, neglected: ager, Cic.: solum,
Id. II. Transf. *undressed, un-*
adorned, unpolished, neglected, rude,
wild: coma, uncombed, disordered, Ov.:
genae, disfigured, Id.: mores, uncivil-
ized, Sall.: versus, unpolished, rude,
Hor.

in-cultus, ūs, m. *want of cultivation*
or attention to: honores desertos
per incultum, made void by neglect,
Liv. 2. *squalor, dirt*: incultu, tene-
bris, odore, foeda (Tulliani) facies est,
Sall.

in-cumbo, cūbū, cūbitum, 3. v. n.
[v. cubo] *to lay oneself upon, to lean or*
recline upon: constr. with *in* and
acc., ad. or *dat.*: olivae, Virg.: in enm,
Curt.: ad vos, Ov.: tecto (of a bird),
perch on, Id.: Incumbite remis, bend
to your oars, Virg. 2. *to lean or in-*
cline towards, to overhang; to throw
oneself on: incumbens arae, bending
over, Id.: in gladium, to fall on one's
sword, Cic.: in hostem, to rush upon
the enemy, Liv. Fig.: fato urgenti,
'to lend his weight to the destiny that

was bearing us down (C.), Virg.: in-
clinatis rebus, to give the decisive push
to sinking fortunes, Liv. 3. *to come*
upon, fall upon: febrium terris colores,
settled on, Hor.: Lucr. II. Fig.: to
bend one's attention to, to apply or de-
vote oneself to, to exert oneself or take
pains with, pay attention to: constr.
with *in* and Acc., ad. or *dat.*: et
animo et opibus in bellum, Caes.: in
causam, Cic.: toto pectore ad laudem,
Id. With *Subj.*: suis viribus, ut, etc.,
Liv. With *Inf.*: sarcire ruinas, Virg.
Absol.: nunc, nunc incumbere tempus,
to strain every nerve, Ov. With *ad-*
verbs: eos, qui audiunt, quocumque
incubuerit, impellere, whithersoever he
may incline, Cic.

in-cūnābula, orum, n. plu. *swad-*
dling-clothes, swathing-bands: opus
est pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, Pl.:
ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribu-
norum, from childhood, Liv. 2. Transf.
a birthplace; the cradle of a
race: in montes patrios, et ad incuna-
bula nostra, Cic. II. Fig. *an origin,*
beginning, source: doctrinae, Id.

in-cūrat, ūs, m. *neglected,*
uncured: ulcera, Hor.

in-cūria, ae, f. [cura] *want of care,*
carelessness, negligence, neglect: mi-
lites incuria, fame, morbo, consumpti,
Cic.: maculae quas incuria fudit, Hor.

incūriōse, adv. *carelessly, negli-*
gently: castra posita, Liv. Comp.:
Tac.

in-cūriōsus, a, um, adj. *Act.*
careless, unconcerned, regardless, in-
different. With *in*: in capite comendo,
Suet. With *Gen.*: vetera extollimus,
recentium incuriosi, overlooking what
is new, Tac. With *Abl.*: serendis fru-
gibus, Id. II. *Pass. neglected, not*
made or done with care: historia, Suet.

in-curro, curri (cūcurri), cursum,
3. v. n. and a. *to run into or towards,*
to rush at, assail, attack, invade, etc.
With *in*: incurristi amicus in columnas,
= "to run one's head against," Cic.: in
Romanos, Liv. With *Dat.*: armentis,
Ov.: levi armaturae hostium, Liv.
With *Acc.*: novissimos, to attack, Tac.
With *adv.*: to run against anything:
quis est tam lynceus, qui nusquam in-
currat? Cic. Absol.: suos jam incurren-
tes revocavit, charging, Nep. 2. *to*
extend or project into: agri, qui in pub-
licum Campanum incurrebant, Cic.

3. *to assail (unchastely)*: Juv. II.
Fig.: in oculos incurrentes, meeting
the sight, Cic.: in maximam fraudem,
to fall into, Id. 2. *to happen, occur*
at a certain time: in ipsos etesias, Id.:
plebeis Circensibus, Suet. 3. *to in-*
veigh against, jeer at, etc.: in tribunos,
Liv.

in-cursio, ōnis, f. *a running to or*
against; atomorum, collision, Cic. 2.
a hostile assault, incursion, onset:
armatorum, Id.: hostiliter in fines in-
cursionem facere, Liv.: prohibere hos-
tem ab incursionibus, Caes. Fig.:
incursio seditionis, shock, inroad, Cic.

in-cursio, i. v. n. *freq. to rush*
upon, assault, attack: in aliquem,
Sen. II. Fig.: to dash against,
run one's head against something: tota
vita incursitamus, Id.

in-curso, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.
freq. to run to or against, to dash or
strike against, to assault, attack.
With *in*: in agmen, Liv. With *Acc.*:
aliquem pugnis, Pl.: aciem equitatus
incursat, Tac. In *pass.*: agmen in-
cursatum ab equitibus hostium, Liv.
With *Dat.*: silvasque tenent delphines,
et altis incursant ramis, swim against,
Ov.: rupibus, Id. II. Fig.: incursa-
bit in te dolor meus, Cic.

incursus, a, um, Part. [incurro].

incursus, ūs, m. [Id.] *a running*
against, an assault, attack: ceterorum
tela atque incursus refugit, Cic.: in-
cursus equitum sustinere, Caes.

in-curvesco or *-visco*, 3. v. n.
insep. (curvus) to bend down: bacca-
rum ubertate, Poet. ap. Cic.

in-curvisco, v. incurvesco.

in-curvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to bend,*
bow, crook, curve: flexos arcus, Virg.
In the Part. perf.: bacillum inflexum
et incurvatum, crooked, Cic. II. Fig.
to bend, cast down, disturb: non est
magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria,
Sen. Poet.: querelā, to move to com-
miseration, Pers.

in-curvus, a, um, adj. *bent, bowed,*
crooked, curved. Of persons: incurvus,
tremulus, Ter. Of things: aratrum,
Virg.: carinae, Ov.: litus, winding,
Lucr.

incūs, ōdis, f. [Incudo] *an anvil*:
sine follibus et incudibus, Cic. II.
Fig.: juvenes, et in ipsa studiorum
Incude positi, still occupied with their
education, Tac.: Incudi reddere versus,
to put upon the anvil again, i. e. to

revise, recast, Hor. Proverb.: Incu-
dem eandem tundere, to labour always
at the same thing, Cic.

incūsatio, ōnis, f. [Incuso] *a blam-*
ing, accusing, accusation: Cic.

incūso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [causa] *to*
accuse, to complain of, find fault
with, blame (usu. in extra-judicial
sense: accuso, to accuse in court):
constr. with *Acc.* of pers. and *Gen.*
of thing: alterum probri, Pl.: Ali-
quem superbiae, Tac. 2. With
Acc. of thing: vestrum factum, Ov.:
injurias Romanorum, Liv.: duritiam
operum, Tac. (ii) with *Acc.* and
Inf.: bella ex bellis seri, Liv. (iii)
With *rel. clause*: eos incusavit, quod
... Caes. In *part. pass.* charged
upon, attributed to, Plin.

incussus, a, um, Part. [Incutio].

incussus, ūs, m. [Id.] *a striking or*
dashing against, a shock (rare, and
only in Abl. sing.): armorum, Tac.

in-custoditus, a, um, adj. *not*
watched, unguarded, not attended to:
ovile, Ov.: incursare incustoditus, with-
out a guard, Tac.: unconcealed, amor,
Id. II. *Act. heedless*, Plin.

incūsus, a, um, Part. [Incudo].

in-cūtio, cussī, cussum, 3. v. a.
[quatio] *to strike upon or against*:
scipionem in caput alicujus, Liv.: co-
laphum servo, to box his ears, Juv.

2. *to throw, cast, hurl*: tormentis
faces et hastas, Tac. II. Fig.: to
strike into, inspire with, inflict, excite,
produce. With *Dat.*: religionem ani-
mo, Liv.: allicul foedum nuntium, to
bring shocking news, Id. Absol.: timor
incutitur ex periculis, Cic.

indāgatio, ōnis, f. [Indago] *a*
searching into, investigation (rare):
veri, Cic.

indāgator, ōris, m. [Id.] *one who*
searches into, an investigator, ex-
plorer: celati, Pl.

indāgatrix, icis, f. [Id.] *she who*
searches into, investigates, explores:
virtutis, Cic.

indāgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to trace*
out, track, as hounds: canis natus ad
indagandum, Cic. II. Fig. *to search*
into, investigate, explore: iudicia com-
munis exitii, Id.: de republica, Id.
[For etym. v. foll. art.]

indāgo, inis, f. *an encircling, in-*
closing with nets: saltus indagine
cingunt, Virg. II. Fig.: of legacy,
hunting (cf. Hor. Sat. 11. 5. 27): testa-
menta et orbos velut indagine capi,
Tac. 2. *a searching into, examin-*
ing after, investigation: doctrinae,
Plin. [App. ind-ag-o, from ag in ago,
with primary notion of 'driving in';
cf. amb-ag-es.]

indaudīo, 4. v. a. = *inaudio*: q. v.,
with *indu* for *in*: Pl.

indē, adv. [is: cf. unde]. *Of*
place: from that place, thence: eo
die mansi Calibus: inde has litteras
dedi, Cic.: ut in provinciam exirent,
atque inde in Italiam contenderent,
Caes. II. *Of things, to show the*

source, or origin: inde (ex audacia) omnia scelera gignuntur, *from this*, Cic. Also of persons: nati filii duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, *of them*, Ter. III. Of time: after that, thereafter, thereupon, then: Nep.: eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertio, Caes. 2. from that time forth, ever since: inde usque repetens, Cic. With preceding jam: Jam inde ab Incunabulis, Liv. With Gen.: inde loci (transferred to time), after that, thereupon, Lucr. (Hence the Fr. pronoun en.)

in-dēbitus, a, um, adj. that is not owed, not due: regna, Virg.

in-dēcons, tis, adj. unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly: Mart. Of things: nasus, id.: risus, Suet.

in-dēconter, adv. unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully: Quint. Comp.: indecentius, Sen. Sup.: indecentissime, Quint.

in-dēro, 2. v. a. to misbecome: (rare): Plin.

in-dēclinābilis, e, adj. [declino] inflexible, unchangeable: Sen. II. In grammar: nomen, indeclinabile, Blom.

in-dēclīnātus, a, um, adj. unchanged, constant: Ov.

in-dēcor, ōris, or **in-dēcōrie**, e, adj. unbecoming, inglorious, shameful (rare): indecoris (at. indecorus), Tac.: regno indecores, a disgrace to, Virg.

in-dēcōrē, adv. unbecomingly, indecently: Cic.: Tac.

in-dēcōris, v. indecor
in-dēcōro, 1. v. a. to disgrace, disfigure (rare): indecorant bene nata culpa (at. dedecorant), Hor.

in-dēcorus, a, um, adj. unsightly, ugly, visu, Plin. II. unbecoming, inappropriate, disgraceful: of persons, wanting in grace or propriety: Cic.: gestus, Quint.

in-dēfātīgābilis, e, adj. [defatigo] that cannot be wearied, untiring: vigilla, Sen.

in-dēfātīgātus, a, um, adj. [id.] unwearied: Sen.

in-dēfensūs, a, um, adj. unprotected, undefended: Liv.: Tac.

in-dēfessus, a, um, adj. unwearied, indefatigable: dextra, Virg.: agendo, Ov.

in-dēflētus, a, um, adj. unwept, unlamented: animae, Ov.

in-dējectus, a, um, adj. not thrown down: Ov.

in-dēlībīlis, e, adj. indelible, imperishable: nomen, Ov.

in-dēlībātus, a, um, adj. untouched, uninjured (poet): opes, unimpaired, Ov.

in-dēmnātus, a, um, adj. [dam-natus] uncondemned, unsentenced: Cic.

in-dēplōrātus, a, um, adj. unwept, undeplored: Ov.

in-dēprēhensūs, and per sync. **in-dēprensus**, a, um, adj. unobserved, undiscovered (poet.): error, Virg.

indeptus, a, um, Part. [indipiscor].

in-dēsortus, a, um, adj. not deserted, unforsaken: regna, Ov.

in-dēstrictus, a, um, adj. untouched, uninjured: Ov.

in-dēstonsus, a, um, adj. unshorn: Thyoneus, Ov.

in-dēvitātus, a, um, adj. unavoidable: telum, Ov.

index, icis, c. [root dic, to point out: v. dico] lit. the pointer, hence the forefinger: sed plane pollex, non index, Cic.: indice monstraret digito, Hor.

II. Fig.: an informer, a discoverer, discloser; esp. of one who has been an accomplice: haec omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, Cic.: Catilinam vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, id.: index idem et testis, Tac.

III. Transf. of things: that which discloses, be rays, etc.; a sign, mark, index: vocem indicem stultitiae, Cic.: auctoris anulus index, Ov. 2. a title, superscription: librorum, Cic.: orationis, Liv.: tabula cum indice hoc posita, inscription, id. 3. a touchstone, silicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur index, test, Ov.

indicatō, ōnis, f. [indico] an indicating, telling, or rating, a valuation: hence value, price, rate: tua merx est, tua indicatio est, Pl.

(1) **indicens**, ntis, Part. [indico].

(2) **in-dēcens**, entis, adj. that does not say, i. q. non dicens: non me indicente haec fiunt, *not without my telling*, Ter.: etiam me indicente, *with no hint from me, without my bidding*, Liv.

indiciū, ii, n. [index] a notice, information, discovery, disclosure: facite indicium si quis vidit, Pl.: conjurationis, Cic.: res est per indicium enuntata, Caes. 2. evidence given before a court: indicio legatorum convicti, Sall. Hence, indicium profiteri or offerre, "to turn Queen's evidence," i. e. to offer to give evidence so as to escape punishment: ipse deprehensus, indicium profitetur, id. Also, indicium postulare, to ask leave to do so, Cic.

3. a reward for giving evidence or informing: edictum cum poena atque indicio, id. II. In gen. a sign, indication, mark, token, proof: certissima sceleris, id.: indicio de se ipse erit, *will serve as a proof*, Ter.

indico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (indicasso, for indicavero, Pl.) [id.] to point out, indicate, show, declare, disclose, reveal, betray: rem dominæ, Cic.: rem patri, Ter.: causam publicae pestis, Liv. Of things: vultus indicat mores, shows, is the mirror of, Cic.: hoc res ipsa indicat, Ter. 2. Esp. to depose or inform against, to give evidence in a court of justice: Catilina non se purgavit, sed indicavit, Cic.: de conjuratione, Sall. II. to value, put a price on: fundum, Cic.: indica; fac pretium, make a bid, name your figure, Pl.

in-dīco, xi, etum (imper. Indice, Pl.), 1. v. a. to declare publicly, to

proclaim, publish, announce: to appoint, enjoin: totius Galliae concilium Bibracte indicitur, Caes.: exercitum in aliquem locum, to order it to, Liv.: bellum, to declare, Cic.: funus, to invite to a funeral, Suet.: familiaribus cenas, to invite oneself as a guest, id.: multam, to impose a penalty, Plin.: tributum, Liv.

(1) **indictus**, a, um, Part. [indico].

(2) **in-dictus**, a, um, adj. not said, unsaid: quod dictum, indictum 'st, is retracted, Ter.: carminibus, unsung, Virg. Esp. indicta causa, without a hearing, unheard, Cic.: Liv.

indīcum, i, n. [Indus], a pigment used in painting and dyeing: prob. indigo: Plin.

indīdem, adv. from the same place: indidemne Ameria, an ex urbe? Cic.: ex Aventino, Liv. II. from the same matter or thing: unde simile duci potest indidem verbum unum, Cic. (From inde with suffix -dem; cf. i-dem, iti-dem, ibi-dem.)

in-dīes, adv. for in dies, from day to day, esp. where daily increase or diminution is indicated (v. dies, 11. 2).

in-differens, entis, adj. in which there is no difference, not different, indifferent: Cic. Of persons: indifferens, careless: circa victum indifferens, Suet. In gramm. of quantity, doubtful (e. g. tenebrae): Quint.

indifferenter, adv. without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently: Quint.: ferre, to bear with indifference, unconcern, Suet.

indīgēna, ae, adj. c. [Indu, old form of in, and gen in gigno] born in a country, native, indigenous: Latini, Virg.: bos, Ov. II. Subst.: a native: ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, sed advenas, Liv.

indīgēns, entis, Part. [Indigeo].

II. Adj. in want of, needy, indigent: with Gen.: quid enim Africanus indigens mei? minime hercle, Cic.: alienarum opum, Nep. With Abl.: cotes oleo indigentes, Plin. As subst.; esp. in pl.: a needy or indigent person: indigentibus benigne facere, Cic.

indīgētia, ae, f. [id.] need, want, indigence: ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic. II. insatiableness, insatiable desire: indigentia est libido inexplēbilis, id.

in-dīgēō, ōi, 2. v. n. [Ind, old form of in, and egeo] to need, want, to stand in need of, require. With Gen.: ingenii et virtutis, Cic. With Abl.: bona existimatione, id. II. to long for, desire: with Gen.: non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, id.

indīges, ētis, m. lit. native, indigenous: with deus, or a proper name: a native deified hero; also a tutelary deity: situs est (Aeneas) super Numicium flumen: Jovem indigetem appellavit, Liv.: indigetem Aeneam deberi

caelo, Virg. Esp. in plur.: dii indigetes, Liv. [The same with *indigena*, except that in the present word the simpler root *ga* takes the place of *gan*, Lat. gen.]

indiges, is, adj. [Indigeo] *needy*, *indigent*: Pac. ap. Cic.

in-digestus, a, um, adj. *unarranged*, *without order*, *confused*: Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.

indignabundus, a, um, adj. [indignor] *full of indignation*, *enraged*, *indignant*: Liv.: Suet.

indignandus, a, um, adj. [id.] *to be deemed unworthy*, *to be scorned*: Ov.

indignans, antis, Part. [indignor].

II. Adj.: *that cannot endure* or *suffer*, *impatient*, *indignant*: venti, chafing at restraint, Virg.: verbaque quaerenti satis indignantis linguae defuerunt, Ov.

indignatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *displeasure*, *indignation*, *disdain*: Hor.: movere, Liv. 2. Esp. *an exciting of indignation by rhetorical art*: Cic.

indignatus, a, um, Part. [indignor].

indignē, adv. *unworthily*, *undereveredly*, *dishonourably*, *shamefully*: dotem quaerere, Pl.: aliquem injuria afflicere, Ter.: Interierunt, Caes. II. *indignantly*, *with reluctance*: pati, Cic.

indignitas, ātis, f. [indignus] *unworthiness*, *vileness*: hominis, Cic.: accusatoris (as of a slave), id. 2. Of things: *heinousness*, *enormity*, etc.: rei, the disgrace of the step, Caes.: calamitatis, Cic. II. Esp. *unworthy* or *unbecoming behaviour*, *insulting treatment*, *indignity*: alicujus adeundi et conveniendi, id.: indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. 2. *indignation*, in consequence of *unworthy treatment*: indignitas atque ex ea ira animos cepit, a burning sense of wrong, Liv.

in-dignor, atus, i. v. a. dep. *to consider as unworthy or improper*, *to be angry or displeased at*, *to be indignant*. With Acc.: ea, quae indignantur, Cic.: casum indignabar amici, gloomily brooded over, Virg. With quod: milites, quod hostes possent, etc. Caes. With Inf. or Acc. and Infin.: vincti, Ov.: regem ad dicendam causam evocari, Caes. Of things: pontem indignatus Araxes, disdaining to bear, Virg.

in-dignus, a, um, adj. *unworthy*, *undeserving*. Absol.: divitias, quibus, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. With Abl.: honore, id. With Gen.: magnorum avorum, Virg. With rel.: indigni, qui impetrarent, Cic.: quem mors tam saeva maneret, Juv. 2. Of things: *unworthy*, *unbecoming*, *shameful*, *intolerable*, *severe*, *cruel*, *harsh*: lictoribus indignum in modum mulcatis, 'entreated shamefully,' Liv.: exempla, Ter. With Supine: relatu, unworthy of record, Virg. With Inf.: fabula non indigna referri, worth telling, Ov. Neut. absol.: indignum! as an exclamation, shame! id. II. In

a good sense: *who has not deserved some evil*: exanimat indignos inque merentes, innocent and unoffending, Lucr. 2. Of things: *undeserved*: indigna pati, Liv.

indigu-, a, um, adj. [Indigeo] *needing*, *in want*. With Gen.: opis, Virg. With Abl.: auxilio, Lucr.

in-diligens, tis, adj. *careless*, *heedless*, *negligent*: si indiligentiores fuerint, Caes.

indiligenter, adv. *carelessly*, *heedlessly*, *negligently*. nihil ab eo indiligenter factum, Cic. Comp.: praesidia indiligentius servare, to be less on the alert, Caes.

in-diligentia, ae, f. [indiligens] *carelessness*, *heedlessness*, *negligence*: litterarum missarum, Cic.: Aeduorum, Caes.: veri, in ascertaining the truth, Tac.

indipisco, for Indipiscor: Pl.

ind-ipiscor, deptus, i. v. a. dep. [ind apiscor] *to attain*, *reach*: navem, Liv. 2. *to get*, *obtain*, *acquire*: mercedes, Pl.

in-directus, a, um, adj. *not direct*, *indirect*: actio, Quint. (dub.)

in-direptus, a, um, adj. *unplundered*: Capitolium, Tac.

in-discretus, a, um, adj. *unseparated*, *undivided*, *closely connected*: cum agricultura, Varr.: suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, i.e. his own kin are knit the closest to every man, Tac. II. Fig.: *undistinguished*, *without distinction*, *indiscriminate*: Sen. 2. *that cannot be distinguished*, *undistinguishable* proles, Virg.

indiserte, adv. *ineloquently* (rare): Cic.

in-disertus, a, um, adj. *ineloquent*: Academicus, Cic.: prudentia, at a loss for words, id.

in-dispōsitus, a, um, adj. *without order*, *confused*: Tac.

in-dissolūbilis, e, adj. *that cannot be dissolved or loosed*, *indissoluble*: nodus, Plin. II. Transf.: of persons, *imperishable*: immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic.

in-distinctus, a, um, adj. *not properly distinguished*, *confused*: defensio, without making any distinction, Tac. 2. *indistinct*, *obscure*: Gell.: Tac. 3. *free from rhetorical display*: Quint.

indistrictus, v. indistrictus.

inditus, a, um, Part. [indo].

in-dividūus, a, um, adj. *indivisible*: atomos, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic. Subst.: an indivisible particle of matter, atom: id. II. Fig.: *inseparable*, *not separated*: Rhodum secuti, et apud Capreas Indivui, inseparable companions, Tac.

in-divisus, a, um, adj. *undivided*: ungulae equorum, not cloven: Varr.

II. Transf. *not distinguished*, *indiscriminate*: pro indiviso, in an undivided manner, in common, indiscriminately, Cato: Sen.

in-do, didi, ditum, i. v. a. [v. do] *to put*, *set*, or *place into*, *upon* or *over*: ignem in aram, Pl.: custodes, Tac.

With Dat.: compedes servis, Pl.: also with Acc. of part of body put in fetters: vinclo cervicem, Tac. II. Fig.: *to introduce*: novos ritus, id. 2. *to impart* or *give to*: alicui vocabulum, id.: puero ab inopia Egerio nomen inditum, Liv.

in-dōcēlis, e, adj. *unteachable*, *difficult to be taught*, *indocile*: Cic. With Inf.: pauperiem pati, Hor. Of the thing to be taught: Indocilem usus disciplinam, the hard lesson of experience, Cic. II. Transf. *untaught*, *unlearned*, *ignorant*: genus, Virg.

2. Of things, *untaught*, *rudē*: numerus, measure, song, Ov. III. *untaught*, *not shown*: et sciat Indociles currere lymphas vias, Prop.

in-doctē, adv. *unlearnedly*, *ignorantly*, *unskilfully*: Cic.

in-doctus, a, um, adj. *untaught*, *unlearned*, *ignorant*, *unskilful*: Cic. With Inf. (poet.): Cantabrum indocitum juga ferre nostra, unschooled, Hor. With Gen. (poet.): plae discive trochive, who cannot play, id. Of things: moribus Indocilis, Pl.

in-dōlentia, ae, f. *freedom from pain* (rare): Cic.

ind-ōles, is, f. [ind and ol "to grow," v. ad-olesco] *an inborn or native quality*: frugum, pecudum, Liv. II. Esp. *natural abilities*, *talents*, *genius*, *disposition*: adolescentes bona indole praediti, Cic.: segnis, Tac.: gener ob altam indolem adscitus, profound ability, Liv.

in-dōlesco, ōi, i. v. n. insep. [doleo] *to begin to feel pain*, *to smart*, *ache*. locus tactu indolescit, Cels. With Acc. *to feel pain at*: tactum hominum, Just. II. Fig. *to feel pain or grief*, *to be grieved*, *troubled at*: constr. with the Acc. and Inf. or quod; poet. also with Acc. or Abl.: quis fuit, qui non indoluerit, tam serose cognoscere? Cic.: indolui, non tam mea quod fortuna male audit, quam quia sim causa pudoris, Ov.: successurum Minervae indoluit, over the coming success of, id. With Acc. of neut. pron.: id ipsum indoluit Juno, id. With Abl.: facto, id.: malis, id.

in-domābilis, e, adj. *that cannot be broken in or tamed*, *untamable*: Pl.

in-dōmītus, a, um, adj. *not broken in*, *untamed*, *wild*: bovis, Varr. II. Fig.: *unsubdued*, *untameable*, *unrestrained*, *ungovernable*, *wild*, *fierce*: mulier, Pl.: pastores, spe libertatis excitati, Caes.: indomitae et praefereces nationes, Tac. Of things: dextra, unconquered, Ov.: mors, Hor.: animi cupiditates, Cic.: Falernum, i.e. very fiery, Pers.

in-dormio, ivi, itum, 4. v. n. *to sleep* or *fall asleep at*, *on*, or *over*: constr. with Dat., in, or Abl.: congestis undique saccis indormis, Hor.

II. Fig.: to go to sleep over, to perform negligently, to be careless about: in isto homine colendo, to be remiss in, Cic.: in alio, to be heedless, regardless of, Curt.

in-dotātus, a, um, adj. unportioned, portionless: soror, Hor. **Transf.:** corpora, that have not received the usual funeral honours, Ov. **II. Fig.:** unadorned, poor: artem indotatam, Cic.

indu, v. In, ad init.

in-dubītābilis, e, adj. that cannot be doubted, indubitable: Quint.

indūbitatē, adv. undoubtedly: Liv.

in-dubītātus, a, um, adj. undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure: Quint.: spes, Plin.

in-dūbīto, avi, atum, i. v. n. to doubt of (poet.): with *Dat.*: absiste precando viribus indubitare tuis, to show distrust of, Virg.

in-dūbīus, a, um, adj. not doubtful, certain: Innocentia, Tac.

induciae, v. induitae.

in-dūco, xi, ctum (induxi) for *induxisti*, Ter., *i. v. a.* to lead, bring, or conduct into; to lead or bring in: constr. with *in* and *Acc.*, or *Dat.* With *in* and *Acc.*: exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. With *Dat.*: fossam mare urbi, Suet. **Absol.:** princeps turmas inducit Asylas, leads on, brings up, Virg. **2. Esp.** to bring forward, exhibit, represent: gladiatorum par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic. **3. to bring into or before a court:** inducta teste in senatu, Suet. **4. to put on articles of dress:** calceum, id.: tunicaque inducitur artus, Virg.: manibus caestus, id. **5. to draw over, spread over, to overlay, overspread:** postea pice, Pl.: varias plumas, Hor.: pontem, to throw a bridge across, Curt.: scuta ex cortice facta pellibus, to cover, Caes. **Fig.:** omnibus viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, eclipse, Vell. **6. to strike out, erase, i. e.** what is written on a wax tablet, by drawing over it the broad end of the stylus: nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. **7. to make an entry in an account book, to enter to account:** Inducere in rationibus, id.: agrum alicui pecunia ingenti, to charge, id. **II. Fig.:** to bring into, introduce: seditionem in civitatem, id.: novum verbum in linguam Latham, id. **2. Esp.** with animum or in animum, to bring one's mind to, to resolve, determine; to suppose, imagine: with *Inf.*: animum inducere de divinatione dicere, id.: Caesar in animum induxerat laborare, vigilare, had determined, Sall. With *Subj.*: quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possunt, Liv. **3. to bring in, introduce in speaking or writing:** hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. Of conversation: to introduce: sermonem, id. **4. to lead to or into; to move, excite, persuade; to mislead, seduce:**

constr. with *in* or *ad*, and *Acc.*: in errorem, id.: animum ad aliquid, Ter.: ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, to move, excite, Cic. With *Subj.*: aliquem ut mentiat, id. With *Inf.*: consulem promissis sententiam promere, Tac. **5. Hence absol.:** to mislead, cajole, deceive: hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, deceptit, fefellit, Induxit, Cic. (Hence Fr. induire.)

in-ductio, ōnis, f. [induco] a leading or bringing into, introducing: aquarum, irrigation, Cic.: horum (Juvenum), introduction, exhibition, Liv.

II. Fig.: a purpose, resolution, inclination, intention: animi, Cic. **2. erroris inductio:** a misleading, id.

3. In rhetor.: induction, a mode of reasoning from admitted particulars to a general conclusion, Quint.

in-ductor, ōris, m. one who stirs up or rouses; a chastiser, scourger: Pl.

inductus, a, um, Part. [Induco].

in-ductus, ūs, m. (only in the *Abl. sing.*) [id.] an inducing, persuasion (rare, and only in *Abl.*): hujus persuasum et inductum, Cic. ap. Quint.

indūcula, ae, f. [induo] a kind of under-garment worn by females: Pl.

indulgens, tis, Part. [indulgeo].

II. A dj.: indulgent, kind or tender, fond. With *Dat.*: obsequium peccatis, Cic. With *in* and *Acc.*: civitas minime in captivos indulgens, Liv. With *Gen.*: irarum ministri, willing abettors of, id. **2. addicted to:** aleae, Suet.

indulgenter, adv. indulgently, kindly, tenderly: nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic. **Comp. and sup.:** Sen.

indulgentia, ae, f. [indulgens] indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness: in hujus (matris) sinu indulgentiaque educatus, tender care, Tac.: freq. constr. with *in* and *Acc.*: Caesaris in se, Caes. **2. Esp.** tender love or affection for one's relations: indulgentia filiarum commoveri, Cic. **II. Transf. of things:** caeli, mild weather, Plin.: fortunae, favour, Vell.

indulgēo, si, tum, 2. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to be kind or indulgent to; to be pleased with or inclined to, to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in: usu. constr. with *Dat.*: huius legioni Caesar indulserat praecipue, had shown especial favour to, Caes.: irae, to give way to passion, Liv.: animo, Ov.: ordinibus, give room to, set wide apart, Virg.: sibi, to allow oneself license, Nep. **Pass. impers.:** si aviditati indulgeretur, Liv. With *Acc.* of person (rare): to indulge, Ter. **II. A ct.:** to concede, allow, grant, permit (late): with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: alieni usum pecuniae, Suet.: ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id.: veniam pueris, to make all allowance for, Juv. **2. With Acc. of pron. reflect.** and *Dat.*: to give oneself up to, to comply with: sese alicui, id. [By some

connected with Gr. δολιχός, the prim. sense being perh. that of patience.]

indultus, a, um, Part. [indulgeo].

indūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to put on, esp. of dress: with *Acc.* of thing and *Dat.* of person: Herculi tunicam, Cic.: galeam, Caes.: alicui insignia Bacchi, Ov.: scalas, to carry a ladder with one's head between the rungs, id. **Reflect.:** to put on oneself, to dress oneself in: with *Acc.* or *Abl.*: virgines longam indutae vestem, clad in flowing raiment, Liv.: indutus galea, Virg.: soccis, Cic. **2. to surround or cover with, to put on, assume, etc.:** dil induti specie humana, id.: pomis se indult arbor, decks itself with, Virg.: quos induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum, had made to wear the likeness of, id. **3. With pron. reflect.:** to fall into or upon, to be entangled in: se in laqueum, Pl.: se vallis, Caes. **II. Fig.:** to put on, assume: habes eomnem imaginem mortis eamque quotidie induis, Cic.: personam judicis, to assume the part of, id.: magnum animum, Tac.: seditionem, to engage in, id.: mores Persarum, Curt. [The word is prob. ind-u-o, not in-du-o; cf. ex-u-o, sub-u-cula; the etym. is obscure.]

indūrātus, a, um, Part. [induro].

in-dūresco, rūi, 3. v. n. insep. to become hard, to harden: corpus induruit usu, Ov.: robora flammis, Stat.

II. Fig.: miles induruerat pro Vitellio, had become unalterably loyal to Vitellius, Tac.

in-dūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make hard, to harden: nivem indurat Boreas, Ov. **II. Fig.:** to harden, steel: indurandus est animus, Sen.: vultum, to assume an expression of firmness, Tac.

Indus, a, um, adj. = *Indos*, pertaining to India, Indian: dens, ivory, Cat.

indī sīrius, ūi, m. [induo] a maker of women's under-garments: Pl.

indūsītus, a, um, adj. [id.] that has on an under-garment: Pl.

industria, ae, f. [industrius] diligence, activity, assiduity, industry: naves summa industria armare, Caes.: ingenium industria alitur, Cic.: itineris, assiduity on the journey, Suet. **Freq. in phr.:** de or ex industria, on purpose, purposely, intentionally: ex industria, Liv.: de industria, Cic. Also ob industriam, Pl. Rarely in plur.: summis opibus atque industriis, id.

industriē, adv. diligently, industriously: Caes.

industriōsē, adv. very industriously: Suet.

industriōsus, a, um, adj. [industria] very active, diligent, or industrious: Sen.

industrius, a, um, adj. active, diligent, assiduous, industrious: homo, Cic. **Comp.:** industrius or industrilior (both forms ante-class.): quo neque industrilior de juventute erat, Pl. [Prob. for indu (=in)-stru-ū-s, from stru in struere. For i from ui, cf. cliens.]

indūtiae (better than -ciae), arum, f. plu. a cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice: cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae indutiae, Cic.: tollere, to break off, Liv.: agitare, to keep, Sall.: per indutias, during a truce, Liv. II. In gen.: a cessation, pause, delay: Imo indutiae parumper fiant, si quid vis loqui, Pl. [For induitiae; properly the "march-in" of the army to camp or city on conclusion of an armistice; ui becomes ū.]

indūtus, a, um, Part. [induo].

indūtus, ūs, m. [id.] a putting on (extremely rare): vestis, quam indutui gerebat, clothing, Tac.

indūvinae, arum, f. plu. [id.] clothes, garments: Pl.

in-ēbriō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make drunk, inebriate: palma vescentes inebriat, Plin. 2. Transf.: to saturate, fill full: uvae vino suo inebriantur, id. II. Fig.: aurem, to fill full of talk, Juv.

in-ēdīa, ae, f. [ēdo] an abstaining from food, fasting: vigilis et inedia necatus, Cic.

in-ēdītus, a, um, adj. not made known, unknown: cura, Ov.

in-ēficax, acis, adj. ineffectual, inefficient: verborum, unable to articulate, Sen.: dīl, id.

in-ēlēgans, antis, adj. not choice or neat; tasteless, inelegant: Cic.: odor, unpleasant, Plin.

in-ēlīgānter, adv. not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly: scribere, Cic.

in-ēluctābilis, e, adj. which one cannot struggle out of: coenum, Stat.

II. Fig.: unavoidable, inevitable: tempus, Virg.: fatum, id.: fatorum vis, Vell.

in-ēnērior, tūs, 3. v. dep. to die in or at; with Dat.: spectaculo, Hor. (for immorior, occurs but once, Epod. 5, 34).

in-ēemptus (inemptus), a, um, adj. unbought, unpurchased: dapes, Virg.

in-ēnarrābilis, e, adj. that cannot be related or described, indescribable: labor, Liv.: pietas, Vell.

in-ēnarrābilitē, adv. in an indescribable manner: Liv.

in-ēnōdābilis, e, adj. [enodo] that cannot be freed from knots, cannot be unravelled: capillus, App. II. Fig.: that cannot be explained, inexplicable: res, Cic.

in-ēo, ivi, more freq. II, itum, 4. v. a. and n. A. Act.: to go into, to enter: constr. with Acc. or in and Acc.: with Acc.: viam, iter, to enter on a journey, Cic.: urbem, Liv. Absol.: ut ovans iniret, should enter with an ovation, Tac. Pass.: nemus nullis illud initur equis, Ov. Pass. impers.: iulbitur tecum, sc. domum, Pl. With in and Acc.: in urbem, Liv. Esp. of time; in ita aestate, at the beginning of summer, Caes. II. Fig. to enter upon, begin a business, office, state of life, etc.; to undertake, obtain, etc.: magistratum, Cic.: gratiam ab aliquo,

to gain anyone's favour: plures ineuntur gratiae, the favour of many is gained, id.: apud regem initam gratiam volebant, to stand well with, Liv.: pro te tua munera inibo, will undertake, Virg. 2. With ratio or a similar word, to make a calculation: rationem inire oportet operarum, an estimate must be made, Cato: vix ratio iniri poterat, it was difficult to calculate, Caes.: numerus intersectorum haud facile iniri potuit, could not easily be reckoned, Liv. 3. With consilium; to devise, contrive: de summis rebus consilia ineunt, form plans, Caes. B. Neutr.: to make a beginning, to begin: ab ineunte aetate, Cic.: teque adeo decus hoc aevi, to console, inibit, shall begin his career, Virg.

in-ēptē, adv. improperly, impertinently, foolishly, absurdly, ineptly: disserere, Cic.: nil molitur inepte, Hor.

in-ēptia, ae, f. [ineptus] silly behaviour, absurdity, folly: Pl. II. Meton.: plu. ineptiae, arum; sillinesses, fooleries, trifles, absurdities: omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, Cic.: sententiarum, Suet.

in-ēptio, 4. v. n. [id.] to talk or act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool (poet.): ineptis, nonsense! Ter.: desinas ineptire, Cat.

in-ēptus, a, um, adj. [aptus] unsuitable, impertinent, improper, tasteless, senseless, silly, pedantic, absurd, inept, without tact: ineptus et jactantior hic paulo est, Hor.: inepta, quid rides? simpleton, Ter.: risu inepto res ineptior nulla est, Cat.: nihil insolens aut ineptum, Cic.

in-ēptiābilis, e, adj. that cannot be ridden in, unfit for riding in: camp, Curt.

in-ēptio, i. v. n. to ride in or over: with the Dat.: Sarmatae patentibus campis ineptiant, Flor.

in-ērmis, e, and (very rarely) inermis, a, um, adj. [arma] unarmed, without weapons, defenceless: inermes armati judicarentur, Cic.: milites, Caes.

2. Transf.: inermis ager ac nudus praesidiis, Liv.: legati, without troops, Tac. II. Fig.: in altera philosophiae parte inermis ac nudus est, unprepared, not well versed, Cic.: carmen, unwarlike, inoffensive, Prop.: Ov. Form inermis: cum paucis inermis (al. inermibus), Cic.: ab inermis pedibus, Sall.

in-ērrans, tis, adj. not wandering, immovable, fixed: stellae, Cic.

in-ērrō, i. v. n. to wander or ramble about in: montibus, Plin. Ep. 2. Fig.: memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, hovered before the eyes, id.

in-ērs, ertis, adj. [ars] without skill, unskilful; artes, quibus qui carebant, inertes a majoribus nominabantur, Cic.

II. In gen.: inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert: lingua factiosi, inertes opera, slow performers, Pl.: senectus, Cic.: qui lora restrictis lacertis sensit iners, tamely submitting,

cowardly, Hor. 2. Of things: otium, Cic.: aquae, stagnant waters, Ov.: glabrae, uncultivated, that bear nothing, Virg.: terra, immovable, Hor.: versus, tame, spiritless, id.: tempus, dull, blank, uneventful, Ov.: somno et inertibus horis ducere oblivia, etc. (cf. "the world forgetting, by the world forgot"), Hor.: iners censoria nota, inflicted on those who refused to perform military service, Liv.: genus interrogationis, empty, aimless, Cic. Of food: without flavour, insipid: caro, Hor.

3. Poet. in act. sense: rendering idle or inactive: frigus, Ov.

in-ērtia, ae, f. [inert] want of art or skill, unskilfulness, ignorance (rare): as opp. to artes, Cic. II. In gen.: inactivity, idleness, laziness: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, make that concession to our indolence, id.: laboris, aversion to labour, id.

in-ēruditus, a, um, adj. uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, awkward: non ergo Ipicurus ineruditus, sed ille indocti, Cic.: voluptates, unrefined, coarse, Quint.

in-ēscō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to allure with bait, to entice: muta animalia cibo, Petr. 2. Fig.: to entice, deceive: specie beneficii, Liv.: inescatam temeritatem, decoyed by the lust of spoil, id.

in-ēvectus, a, um, adj. borne or mounted upon (poet.): Virg.

in-ēvitābilis, e, adj. unavoidable, inevitable: crimen, Tac.: fulmen, Ov.

in-ēxētus, a, um, adj. unmoved, quiet, calm: Ausonia, Virg.

in-ēxētābilis, e, adj. that cannot be excused, inexcusable: ne te retrahas, et inexcusabilis absteres, with no apology to offer, Hor.: tempus, taking no denial, Ov.

in-ēxercitatus, a, um, adj. untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful: miles, Cic.: eloquentia, Tac.

in-ēxhaustus, a, um, adj. unexhausted: metalla, Virg.: pubertas, not enfeebled, Tac.

in-ēxōrābilis, e, adj. that cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable: constr.: with in and Acc., adversus, or the Dat.: in ceteros, Cic.: adversus te et rem tuam, Liv.: delictis, Tac. Of things: res, Liv.: odium, Ov.: disciplina, rigid, strict, Tac.: fatum, Virg.

in-ēxpectatus, v. inexpectatus.

in-ēxētus, a, um, adj. entangled, confused: pugna inexpectior (al. impeditior), Liv.

in-ēxērectus, a, um, adj. unawakened: Ov.

in-ēxpertus, a, um, adj. Act. that has not made trial of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to. With Gen.: lasciviae, Tac. With Abl.: exercitus bonis, Liv. With ad: animus ad contumeliam, Liv. Absol.: dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici: expertus metuit, Hor.

II. Pass. untried, unproved: legiones, Tac.

In-ex-liliis, e. adj. [expio] that cannot be atoned for, inextinguishable: religio, Cic. II. Transf.: implacable, irreconcilable, obstinate: bellum, Liv.: odium, id.: invidia, Suet.

In-explebilis, e. adj. [expleo] that cannot be filled, insatiable: stomachus, Sen. II. Fig.: cupiditas, Cic.: vir inexplabilis virtutis, Liv.

In-o plētus, a, um, adj. not filled, unsatisfied, unsated (poet.): alvus, Stat. 2. Fig.: lumen, Ov.: inexplētus lacrimans, i. e. uncontrollably, Virg.

In-ex-Heābilis, e. adj. that cannot be unfolded or loosened, inextricable, intricate: vinculum, Curt. 2. Transf.: continuis lumbibus viae, impassable, Liv. II. Fig.: intricate, perplexed, difficult, impracticable, etc.: bellum, enders, Tac.: error viarum, Plin. 2. inexplicable: haecquidem inexplicabilia esse dicitis, Cic.: facilitas, that leads to no result, Liv.: multitudo, innumerable, Plin.

In-exp-ōrāto, adv. without examination, or reconnoitring, Liv.

In-explōrātus, a, um, adj. unexplored, unknown: vada, Liv.

In-exugnālis, e. adj. that cannot be taken by assault, impregnable: arx, Liv. II. Fig.: homo, unconquerable, firm, Cic.: gramen, that cannot be rooted out, Ov.

In-o spectātus (Inexp.), a, um, adj. unexpected: in armis hostis adest, Ov. Of things: quanta vis! quam inexpectata! Cic.

In-extinctus (In-ext.), a, um, adj. unextinguished, inextinguishable: ignis, Ov. II. Fig.: famies, unappeasable, id.: nomen, imperishable, id.

In-exsuperābilis (Inexp.), e. adj. that cannot be crossed or passed over, insurmountable: Alpes, Liv.: terrae, id. II. Fig.: via sat, unconquerable, id.: in-exsuperabilibus vim asserre, to attempt impossibilities, id.

In-e-trābilis, e. adj. [extrico] that cannot be disengaged, or disentangled, inextricable: error (of the Labyrinth), Virg.

In-fābrē, adv. in an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully, rudely vasa non infabre facta, Liv.: sculptum, Hor.

In-fābricātus, a, um, adj. unwrought, unfashioned: robora, Virg.

In-fācētō (Inficete), adv. coarsely, rudely, unwittily, stupidly: Vell. Sup.: Plin.

In-fācēliae, arum, f. plur. rude jests, coarse jokes or puns: Cat.

In-fācētus (Infic.), a, um, adj. clumsy, coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid, insipid: Pl.: Canius nec infacetus, et satis litteratus, Cic. Of things: mendacium, id.

In-fācundus, a, um, adj. ineloquent: Liv. Comp.: id.

Infāmia, ae, f. [infamis] ill fame, ill report; bad repute, dishonour, disgrace, infamy: rei, Caes.: illa iudicia

senatoria operta dedecore et infamia, Cic.: sarcire, to repair, Caes.: trahere aliquid ad infamiam, to bring into disrepute, Tac. Plur.: si ad paupertatem admigrant infamiae, Pl. 2. Meton.: that which brings into bad repute: Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov.: saeculi, reproach of, id.

In-fāmis, e. adj. [fama] of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous: homines vitilis, Cic.: vita, id.: annus, Liv.: scopuli, bearing a name of ill omen, Hor.

In-fāmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [infamis] to bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy, to disgrace, dishonour, defame: ut tua moderatio et gravitas aliorum infamet injuriam, puts to shame, Cic. II. Transf. to blame, accuse, charge: infamandae rei causa, Liv.

In-fāndus, a, um, adj. unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable: res crudelis, infanda, Cic.: epulae, of human flesh, Liv.: dolor, Virg. Neutr., as interj.: navibus (infandum!) amissis, oh, woe unutterable! id.

In-fāns, ntis, adj. [fa in fari] that cannot speak, speechless, mute: pueri, Cic.: statua, Hor. (or perh. new-made, of unseasoned wood): pectora infantia, of babes, Ov.: ossa, id.: scribit Herodotus, Croesi filium, cum infans esset locutum, dicit, Cic. Of young animals: pulli, Plin.: catuli, id. Of things, young: boletus, id. Hence, Subst. a little child, an infant: infantem in utero matris clamasse, Liv. II. Fig.: childish, silly: illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic.

2. without eloquence or rhetorical talent: homo, id. Of things: pudor, faltering, lingue-tiel, Hor. (Hence It. fante, Sp. infante, Fr. enfant; also through infantulus, It. fanciullo.)

Infāntia, ae, f. [infans] inability to speak, linguae, Lucr. Fig.: want of eloquence: Cic. II. Meton. infancy, early childhood Quint.: ab infantia, from infancy, Tac.

Infāntilis, e. adj. [id.] of infants or little children blandimenta, Just.

In-fārcio (Infarcio), si, sum, and tum, 4. v. a. to stuff into. Col. Fig.: infarciens verba, Cic.

Infarsus and **in-farsus**, a, um, Part. [Infarcio].

In-fātūo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fatuus] to make a fool of, to infatuate: Cic.

In-fāustus, a, um, adj. unlucky, unfortunate: puppes, Virg.: dies, Tac.

Infector, ōris, m. [inficio] a dyer: Cic.

(1) **In-fectus**, a, um, adj. [factus] not made or done, unwrought, unmade, unperformed, unfinished: ea, quae sunt facta, infecta refert, Pl.: omnia pro infecto sint, let all be regarded as undone, Liv.: infecta pace, without having concluded a peace, Ter.: re infecta

abire, without accomplishing the matter, Liv.: victoria, incomplete, id.: facta atque infecta, i. e. true and false, Virg.: argutum, uncoined, Liv.: infecta dona facere, to revoke, Pl. 2. not feasible, impossible: rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall.

(2) **infectus**, a, um, Part. [inficio]. **In-fēcunditas**, ātis, f. unfruitfulness: terrarum, Tac.

In-fēcundus, a, um, adj. unfruitful (rare): ager arbore, Sall.

In-fēlicitas, ātis, f. ill luck, misfortune (rare): Ter.: Liv. II. poverty: Quint.

In-fēl cīter, adv. unhappily, unfortunately: sit mihi obviam, Ter.: tentata res, Liv.

In-fēlico, i. v. a. [infelix] to render unhappy: dii me et te infelicit, Pl.

In-fēlix, icis, adj. unfruitful, not fertile: tellus frugibus, Virg.: arbori infelici suspendito, i. e. on the gallows, Cic. II. Transf.: unfortunate, unhappy, miserable: crux infelici et a ruminoso comparabatur, forlorn and wretched sufferer, id. With Gen.: infelix animi, Virg. III. Act.: causing misfortune or calamity, unlucky, calamitous: reipublicae, Cic.: vates, prophets of evil, Virg.

In-ensē, adv. hostilely, bitterly: Cic.: Tac.

Infensio, i. v. a. and n. [infensus]. Act. to treat in a hostile manner, to ravage, destroy: bello Armeniam, Tac.

II. Neutr. to act like an enemy, to be hostily disposed: quasi infensantibus diis, id.

Infensus, a, um, adj. [most prob. from fend in de-fendo, of-fendo, etc., v. infestus] hostile, inimical, enraged: Tarquinius infenso cessit hosti, his enraged foe, Liv.: infenso atque inimico animo venire, Cic. With Dat.: Drances Turno, Virg.: opes principibus, hurtful, dangerous, Tac. With in and Acc.: infensoribus in se iudicibus, Liv.

Infercio, v. Infarcio.

Inferi, orum, v. Inferus.

Inferiae, arum, f. plu. sacrifices in honour of the dead: alicui Inferias afferre, Cic.: referre, Hor.: Inferias alicui facere, Tac. [By some connected with inferi, v. Inferus; but more prob. from infero: cf. offermentum.]

Inferior, v. Inferus, II.

Inferius, adv. v. Infra.

Infernē, adv. below, beneath: opp. to superne, Lucr.

Infernus, a, um, adj. [Inferus] lower, that which lies beneath: stagna, Liv.: mare, the Tuscan sea, Lucan.

II. Esp. underground, belonging to the lower regions, infernal: Dii, Liv.: rex, Pluto, Virg.: Juno, Proserpine, id.: palus, the Styx, Ov.: ratls, Charon's boat, Prop.: rota, Izion's wheel, id.: vim deum Infernam, "the infernal powers divine," Virg.: aspectus, fiendish, Tac.: Infernas umbras carminibus ellicere, to raise the dead by magical incantations, id. 2. Subst.:

(1) Inferni, orum, m. plu. the shades below: Theseus inferni, superis testatur Achilles, Prop. (ii) inferna, orum, n. plu. the infernal regions: Tac. (Hence Fr. *enfer*.)

in-fēro, intūll, illātum, inferre, 3. v. a. irreg. to carry, bring, put, or throw into, to, in, upon or against: constr. with in or ad and Acc. or with Dat.: templis ignes, to set fire to, Cic.: aliquid in ignem, Caes.: semina arvis, Tac.: scalas ad moenia, to set against the walls, Liv. 2. Esp. to bring to a place for burial. 3. to bury, inter: ne quis sepulcra delect, neve alienum inferat, Cic. 3. to furnish, pay (a tribute or tax): vicesimam, Plin.

4. to give in an account; also, to enter or charge in an account: sump-tum civibus, Cic. 5. In milit. lang.: conversa signa in hostes inferre, to face about and charge, Caes.: pedem, to advance, attack, Liv. (Inferre pedem means also simply, to enter, set foot in: pedem cum intulero, atque in possessionem vestigium fecero, Cic.: qua juvenis gressus inferret, approach, Virg.)

6. With pron. refl. or reflect. to betake oneself to, repair to, rush or throw oneself into: lucus, quo se Numa inferebat, Liv.: atque etiam se ipse inferebat, obtruded himself, came unbidden, Cic.: se inferre, to advance, move, Virg.: Pl.: in urbem inferri, to rush into, Liv. II. Fig.: to bring upon, to introduce; to produce, make, excite, occasion, cause, inflict: populo R. bellum, to make war upon, to wage war against, Caes.: bellum Italiae, Cic.: bellum contra patriam, id.: cum bellum civitas aut illatum defendit aut infert, is either engaged in defensive or offensive war, Caes.: arma, to begin a war, commence hostilities, Liv.: alicui injuriam, Caes.: vim vitae suae, to lay violent hands upon oneself, Vell. 2. Esp. to conclude, infer, draw an inference: Cic.

in-fērus, a, um, Part. [Infero].
in-fertus, a, um, Part. [Infero].

in-fērus, a, um, adj. below, underneath, lower: opp. to superus. Posit.: limen superum inferumque salve, Pl.: loca, the lower parts, Cic.: mare inferum, the lower, i.e. the Tuscan Sea (opp. to mare superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea): Plin.: Cic. 2. Esp. underground, belonging to the lower world: Di Deaque, Pl. Subst.: inferi, orum, m. plu. the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead: triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic.: si ab inferis existat rex Hic-ro, were to rise from the dead, Liv.: ab inferis testes excitare, to call to witness them of old time, to quote dead men, Cic. II. Comp. **in-fērior-i-us**, lower in situation or place: spatium, Caes.: ex inferiore loco dicere, from below (opp. to ex superiore loco, from the tribunal), Cic.

2. Of time: subsequent, later, latter: erant inferiores quam illorum aetas, lived later, were younger, id.

3. inferior in quality, rank, or number. With Abl.: inferior fortunā, id.: voluptatibus inferiores, id.: dignitate, auctoritate non inferior, id.: inferior copiis, Nep.: inferior numero navium Brutus, Caes. With in and Abl.: In jure civili, Cic. Absol.: Inferiores extollere, id.: non inferiora secutus, i.e. no inferior chief, Virg.: ex inferioribus ordinibus, of military promotion, Caes. III. Sup. **in-fimū** (and **in-fimū**, q. v.), lowest: ab infimis radicibus montis, id.: quum scripsissem haec infima, Cic.: sub infimo colle, at the foot, Caes. Neutr. absol.: collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis, from the bottom, id. 2. Fig.: lowest, meanest, basest in quality or rank: faex populi, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

in-fervēco, fervē, 3. v. n. in-cep. to grow hot, be heated, to boil: hoc ubi inferbuit, Hor. **in-festē**, adv. hostilely, violently, outrageously: Liv. Comp.: id. Sup.: Cic. **in-festo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [infestus] to attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest: Scylla laevis dextrum, laevum Charybdis infestant, Ov. II. In gen. to attack, destroy, injure, impair: vinura minus infestat nervos, Plin.

in-festus, a, um, adj. (of weapons) carried against, presented at: infestis signis impetum facere, with standards advanced, Caes.: Tarquinium infesto spiculo petit, with levelled lance, Liv. Hence, 2. hostile, troublesome, dangerous: Gallia, Cic.: nautis Orion, Hor.: reipublicae pestis, Cic.: virtutibus tempora, unfavourable to, Tac.: gens infestissima nomini Romano, bitterly hostile to, Sall.: infestis oculis conspici, Cic. Absol., sperare infestis (ac. rebus), to be hopeful in adversity, Hor. II. Meton. made unsafe, disturbed, molested, infested; unquiet, unsafe: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic.: serpentibus, Sall.: infestum agrum reddere, to make unsafe, Liv.: mare infestum habere, to disturb, render insecure, Cic. Comp.: infestior senectus, more troubled, Liv. Sup.: infestissima pars Ciliciae, Cic. [App. for in-fend-tus from fend in-fendo, offendo, etc.: cf. mani-festus. Infensus is differently formed from the same stem.]

in-ficēte and **in-ficētus**, v. infac. **in-ficiā**, v. inficiā.

in-ficō, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [facio] to mix with: pocula veneno, Just.: hoc annem inficit, with this he tinges, Virg. 2. to put or dip into; to stain, dye, tinge: omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt, stain themselves, or perh. tattoo, Caes.: diem, to discolour, darken, Ov.: pallor, blanches, Hor.: of a blush, suffuses, Tib. 3. to taint, infect: pabula tabo, Virg.: mel infectum fronde, tasting of leaves, Plin. II. Fig.: to instruct in, imbue with: artibus, Cic.: sapientia animum infecit, has but tinged, Sen. 2. to cor-

rupt, deprave: cupiditatibus principum et vitis infici solet tota civitas, Cic.

in-ficior, v. inficior.

in-fidēis, e, adj. unfaithful, faithless: Cic.: Bellovac, wavering, Caes.

in-fidēlitas, ātis, f. unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity: Cic.: Caes.

in-fidēlter, adv. faithlessly, perfidiously: Cic.

in-fidus, a, um, adj. not to be trusted, faithless, treacherous, false (rare): amici, Cic.: societas regni, Liv.: pax, id.: scurra, Hor.: mare, Lucr.

in-figo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to fix, thrust, drive or fasten in: gladum hosti in pectus, Cic.: ferreus hamis infixis, let in, Caes.: infigitur sagitta arbore, plants itself, sticks fast, Virg.: saxo infixit acuto, impaled him on, id.

II. Fig.: to infix, impress, imprint (esp. in Part. perf.): in hominum sensibus atque in ipsa natura infixum, ingrained, rooted, Cic.: Vologesi penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, was thoroughly resolved on, Tac.

in-fimātis, is, adj. [infimus] one of the lowest (in rank, etc.), opp. to summus: ego infimatis infimus, "servant of servants," Pl.

in-fimū, a, um, v. inferus, III.

in-findo, fidi, fissum, 3. v. a. to cut into, to cleave (poet.): sulcos telluri, Virg.: sulcos (mari), to plough the waves, id.

in-finitas, ātis, f. [finis] boundlessness, endlessness, infinity: locorum, Cic.

in-finitē, adv. without bounds, without end, infinitely: Cic.

in-finitio, ōnis, f. [infinitus] boundlessness, infinity: Cic.

in-finitus, a, um, adj. not enclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited: tempus, Lucr.: imperium, Cic. II. Transf.: without end, endless, countless, infinite: altitudo, id.: spes, id.: hominum multitudo, Caes. Subst.: infinitum, i. n. an infinitude, an endless quantity or number: ex infinito coorta, from the infinite, i.e. boundless space, Lucr. Adverbially: ad or in infinitum, to infinity, without end: haec (ars statuaria) ad infinitum effloruit, Plin.: actio in infinitum, Quint. 2. undefined, indefinite: infinitior distributio, where no person or time is mentioned or implied, Cic. 3. In Gram.: indefinite, infinitive: Quint.

in-firmatio, ōnis, f. [infirmus] a weakening, invalidating: rerum iudicatarum, jurid. t. t., setting aside of precedents, Cic. II. Transf. a refuting, disproving: id.

in-firmē, adv. not strongly, weakly, faintly: animatus, Cic. 2. weak-mindedly, superstitiously: Suet.

in-firmitas, ātis, f. want of strength, weakness, feebleness: puerorum, Cic. 2. Meton.: infirmity, indisposition, sickness: suspicionem infirmitatis dare, to let oneself be thought ill, Suet. (II) the weaker sex,

women: Liv. II. Fig.: animi, want of spirit, Cic. 2. fickleness, inconstancy: Gallorum, Caes.

infirmitas, avi, atum, i. v. a. [infirmitas] to deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble: 1. giones, Tac. II. Fig.: to impair, diminish: fidem testis, to shake his credit, Cic. 2. to invalidate, disprove, refute: id. 3. to annul, make void: legem, Liv.

in-firmus, a, um, adj. not strong, weak, feeble: prop. of health or physical strength: viribus infirmus, Cic.: valetudo, id.: pecus, i. e. sheep, Ov.

2. not powerful, possessed of little ability or strength: civitas, Caes. Of things: classis, Cic. II. Fig.: weak in mind or character, superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded: tenuis atque infirmi haec animi videri, weak and unstable, Caes.: sum paulo infirmior, not quite so strong-minded, Hor. 2. Of things: of no weight or consequence, weak, trivial; inconclusive as evidence: Cic.

in-fit, v. defect. [fit] he (or she) begins: Infit ibi postulare, Pl.: ita farier, Virg. More freq. absol.: he (or she) begins to speak: ibi Infit, annum se tertium et octogesimum agere, Liv.

infittias (also **infittiae**), arum, f. plu. [fa in fateor] denial: only in Acc. with ire: Infittias ire, to deny (lit. to go to denial): Ille Infittias Ibit, Ter.: quorum alterum neque nego, neque Infittias eo, the one of which charges I neither gainsay nor disavow, Liv.

infittialis, e, adj. (infittiae) [infittiae] negative, consisting in denial: Cic.

infittitio, ōnis, f. (infittiae) [infittiae] a denying: Cic. II. Esp. a denying or disowning of a debt: Sen.

infittiator, ōris, m. (infittiae) [id.] a denier; esp. one who denies a debt or refuses to restore a deposit: Cic.: lentus, a bad debtor, id.

infittior (infittiae), atus, i. v. a. dep. [infittiae] to deny, disown: quum id posset Infittiare, repente confessus est, Cic. Gerundive in pass. sign.: progenies haud Infittienda parenti, by no means to be disavowed, Ov. II. to deny anything promised or received, to refuse to fulfil an engagement, etc.: quid si Infittiat? quid si omnino non debetur? suppose he denies the debt, Cic.: vitia, to decline to be responsible for defects in an article sold, not to warrant, id.

infixus, a, um, Part. [infigo]. **inflammatio**, ōnis, f. [inflammo] a kindling, setting on fire, conflagration: Flor. 2. Transf. of the body, an inflammation: Cels. II. Fig.: a kindling, inflaming: animorum (poetarum), Cic.

in-flammo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to set on fire, light up, kindle: taedas Ignibus, Cic.: tecta, Liv. 2. Transf. of the body: to inflame: laser tauros Inflammat naribus Illitis, Plin. II. Fig.: to inflame, kindle, rouse, excite: contionibus et legibus Invidiam sena-

tus, Cic.: aliquem amore, Virg. In Part. perf.: inflamed, kindled, excited: a pueritia Inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic.

inflatio, ōnis, f. [infflo] a blowing or swelling up; e.g. of boiling water: Vitruv. Of the body, a swelling up, inflation, flatulence: habet inflationem magnam is cibus (saba), produces flatulence, Cic. II. an inflammation, i. q. inflammatio: praecordiorum, Suet.

inflatus, comp. adv. [id.] too pompously: aliquid perscribere, Caes. 2. with exaggeration: inflatus multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat, far beyond the facts, id.

inflatus, a, um, Part. [infflo]. II. Adj. lit. (as part.), blown into (i. e. like a flute or a football), hence, swollen, puffed up, inflated: bucca, Suet.: serpens inflato collo, Cic.: amnes, swollen, Liv. 2. puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud: animus, Cic. Comp.: juvenis inflator, Liv. 3. Of style: inflated, turgid: Quint.

inflatus, ōis, m. [id.] a blowing into, a blast: eae (tibiae) si inflatum non recipiunt, Cic. II. Fig.: a breathing into, inspiration: divinus, id.

in-flecto, exi, exum, i. v. a. to bend, bow, curve: quum ferrum se Inflexisset, had bent itself, Caes.: bacillum, Cic. Reflect.: of a coast line, curves round, id. 2. Esp. to change, alter by bending or turning: vestigium sulcatus, id. 3. vocem, to modulate: voces cantu, Prop. II. Fig.: to change, alter, lessen: jus civile gratia, Cic. 2. to touch, move: solus hic Inflexit sensus, Virg.

in-fletus, a, um, adj. unwept, unlamented (poet.): Virg.

in-flexibilis, e, adj. that cannot be bent, inflexible: dolor (cervicis), tetanus, lock-jaw, Plin. Fig.: iudicium, unchangeable, Sen.

in-flexio, ōnis, f. a bending, swaying: laterum, action, Cic.

inflexus, a, um, Part. [infflecto].

inflexus, ōis, m. [id.] a bending, curving, inflecting: vicorum, turning, Juv.

infectus, a, um, Part. [inffigo].

in-fligo, xli, ictum, i. v. a. to strike on or against: alicui securum, Cic.: puppis Inficta vadis, dashed against, Virg. Fig.: quum ex verbo adversarii aliquid in ipsum Inffigitur, is turned against himself, Cic. II. Transf. to inflict a wound, etc.: plagam, id. 2. In gen. to inflict, impose upon: alicui turpitudinem, id.

in-flo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to blow into or upon, blow out, inflate: inflatur carbasus Austro, is filled, Virg.: quin Illis Juppiter ambas Iratus buccas Infflet, should puff out both his cheeks in anger, Hor. 2. Esp. to play upon a wind instrument: calamos leves, Virg.: si tibiae Inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Absol.: to blow: simul Infflavit tibicen, id.: with cognate Acc.: sonum, id. Also of speech and writing: Antipater

paulo Infflavit vehementius, filled his cheeks a little too much (i. e. was over-vehement), id. II. Fig.: to puff up, inflate: regis spem, Liv.: animos ad superbiam, id. (Hence Fr. enfler.)

in-fluo, xi, xum, i. v. n. to flow or run into: Hypanis in Pontum Inffluit, Cic.: lacus qui in flumen Rhodanum Inffluit, Caes. With adv. of place: non longe a mari, quo Rhenus Inffluit, id.

II. Transf. of things not fluid, to flow, stream, rush, or press into: Inffluentes in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic. Fig.: In universorum animos, steal into, insinuate oneself into, id.

in-fodio, fodi, fossum, i. v. a. to dig in, to bury in the earth, inter: squallentes conchas, Virg.: tales in terram, Caes.: infossus puer, buried (alive), Hor.

in-focundus, v. infecundus.

in-formatio, ōnis, f. a representation, an outline, sketch, first draft: aedium saecularum, Vitruv. II. Fig.: an idea, conception: del, Cic.

informis, e, adj. [forma] that has no form or not a proper form, unformed, shapeless: alveus, Liv.: caro, Plin. II. Transf.: unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid: cadaver, unsightly, Virg.: hiemes, Hor.: exitus, hideous, Tac.

in-formo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to give form to, to shape, fashion: clipeum, Virg. II. Fig.: to mould or train the mind: artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem Informari solet, Cic.

2. to form an idea of, to represent, sketch, delineate: dii Ita Ignoti, ut eos ne conjectura quidem Informare possimus, to picture, id.: in summe oratore fingendo talem Informabo, will describe, id.

in-foro, i, v. a. [forum] to accuse in a court of justice: Pl.

in-fortunatus, a, um, adj. unfortunate: o Infortunatum senem, Ter. Comp.: Cic.

infortunium, ōis, n. [fortuna] misfortune, punishment: ferres Infortunium, thou wouldst come badly off, Ter.: ni pareat patri, habiturum Infortunium esse, he would suffer for it, Liv.

infossus, a, um, Part. [inffodio].

infra [infera, sc. parte], adv. and prep. Adv.: on the under side, below, underneath: Infra nihil est nisi mortale, Cic.: Infra scripsi, have written below, id.: mare, quod alluit Infra (i. e. on the southern coasts of Italy), Virg.: onerariae paulo Infra delatae sunt, somewhat lower down the coast, Caes.: non seges est Infra, in the underworld, Tib. Comp. Inferius: lower, farther down: altius egressus caelestia tecta cremabis, Inferius terras, Ov. 2. Fig.: below, beneath, in value or esteem: liberos ejus ut multum Infra despectare, Tac. II. Prep. with Acc.: below, under: Infra oppidum, Cic. Of time: later than: Homerus non Infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit,

Id. Of size: smaller than: *uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos*, Caes. 2. Fig.: below, beneath, in rank or esteem: *res humanas despicere atque infra se positas arbitrari*, not worth taking into account, Cic.

in-fractio, ōnis, f. a breaking to pieces: hence, Fig.: a weakening: *animi, despondency*, Cic.

infractus, a, um, Part. [infringo].
II. Adj.: broken, bent: Plin. 2. Fig.: broken, exhausted, weakened: *infractus animos gerere*, Liv.: *ad proelium vires*, Virg.: *veritas, falsified*, Tac.: *fama, impaired*, Virg. 3. Esp. of speech: broken off: *infracta et amputata loqui, broken, unconnected*, Cic.: *infracta loquela, broken prattle* (of a nurse talking to a baby), Lucr.

4. effeminate: *vox*, Gell.

infraeno, v. *infreno*.

in-frāgilis, e, adj. that cannot be broken: *adamas*, Plin. II. Fig.: that cannot be weakened, strong: *vox*, Ov.

in-frēmo, ōi, 3. v. n. to make or utter a noise (poet.): to growl, bellow: *infremuitque ferox (aper)*, Virg.

(1) **in-frēnātus** (infraen.), a, um, adj. without a bridle: *equites, on unbridled horses*, Liv.

(2) **infrēnātus**, a, um, Part. [infrēno].

in-frendēo, 2. and **infrēndo**, 3. v. n. to gnash the teeth: *dentibus infrendens gemitu*, Virg.

in-frendo, v. *infrēdeo*.

infrēnis, e, and **infrēnus**, a, um (infraen.), adj. [frenum] without a bridle, unbridled: *infrēnis equus*, Virg.: who has form *infrēnus* in pl.: *Numidae infrēni* (Aen. 4. 41).

in-frēno (infraen.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to furnish with a bridle, to bridle: *equos*, Liv.: *currus, to harness the horses to a chariot*, Virg. II. Fig.: to curb, restrain: *infrēnatus conscientia scelerum*, Cic.

infrēnus, a, um, v. *infrēnis*.

in-frēquens, tis, adj. Of persons: that is not often at a place, that seldom does a thing, rare, infrequent, not numerous: *deorum cultor, infrequent*, Hor.: *senatus, not sufficiently numerous to vote a decree*, Cic.: *exercitus, thinned by furloughs*, Liv.: *sum et Romae et in Aegypto infrequens, having few servants*, Cic. II. Of things: that is seldom seen, rarely resorted to; rare, unusual: *trans, Gell.*: *infrequentissima terra, the parts least inhabited*, Liv.: *causa, which is attended by few hearers*, Cic. 2. not filled with, not well provided with. With Abl.: *par (ubi) infrequens aedificiis*, Liv.: *infrequentia armatis signa, with but few soldiers in the ranks*, Id. Also absol.: *infrequentia signa*, Id.

in-frēquentia, ae, f. a small number, thin, scantiness: *senatus*, Liv.: *proclita infrequentia (sc. legionum), the fewness of his troops*, Tac. II. solitariness, loneliness: *locorum*, Id.

in-frīco, cūl, ctum and catum, 1. v. a. to rub in: *aliquid alicui rei*, Col.

infrictus, Part. [infrico].

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break off, to break, bruise: *infractis bastis*, Liv.: *papavera in hortu liliaque*, Ov.: (linibus) *infrēgi latus, broke my ribs against the threshold (viz. by lying there so long)*, Hor.: *infractus remus, appearing broken, from refraction of the rays of light*, Cic. 2. Transf.: to strike one thing against another: *alicui colaphum, to give one a box on the ear*, Ter.

II. Fig.: to break, impair, diminish: *ut primus incursus et vis militum infringeretur*, Caes.: *florem dignitatis*, Cic.: *animos hostium*, Liv.: *infringitur ille quasi verborum ambitus, is impaired*, Cic. 2. to assuage, appease: *deos precibus*, Stat.

in-frīo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to rub or crumble in: *Cato*: *Cels*.

in-frons, ondis, adj. without foliage, treeless: *Ov*.

in-fructuosus, a, um, adj. unfruitful: *vites*, Col. II. Fig.: fruitless, useless: *militia*, Tac.

in-fucātus, a, um, adj. painted. Fig.: *vitia (orationis), showy, meretricious*, Cic.

infūla, ae, f. a band, bandage: *Cic*.

2. Esp.: a white woollen fillet used for religious purposes, consisting of a long lock of wool, knotted round at intervals with a riband; a priest's fillet: *sacerdotes Cereris cum infulis*, Id. Also, the fillet of the victim: *lanea nivea circumdatur infula vitta, the woollen fillet is surrounded with a snow-white riband*, Virg. Of the fillet worn by a suppliant: *Caes*. 3. Transf. an ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honour: *his insignibus atque infulis imperii venditis (of the lands belonging to the state)*, Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

in-fulcio, si, tum, 4. v. a. to cram in: *alicui cibum*, Suet. II. Transf.: to put in, foist in: *verbum*, Sen.

infūlātus, a, um [infūla] adorned with the infula (q. v.): *Suet*.

infimms, a, um, i. q. *infimus*.

infundibulum, i, n. [infundo] a funnel: *Cato*: *Col*.

in-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour in, into, or upon: constr. with in and Acc.; or (poet.) with Acc. and Dat.: *in vas*, Cic.: *animas formatae terrae*, Ov. 2. to pour out (into a cup) for, to administer to: with Acc. and Dat.: *alicui venenum*, Cic.: *poculum*, Hor. 3. to pour upon, spread, diffuse, etc.: *margaritas mare littoribus infundit*, Curt.: *humeris infusa capillos*, Ov.: *sole infuso (terris)*, Virg.: *infusus populus, I had poured in in crowds*, Id.: *colo infusa mariti, clinging to*, Ov. 4. to mix or mingle with: *homines in alienum infundere genus*, Cic. II. Fig.: to pour into, spread over, communicate, impart: *orationem in aures alicujus*, Id.: *infusa*

per artus mens, diffused through, pervading, Virg.

in-fusco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make dark or dusky, to darken, obscure: *vellera*, Virg. 2. Transf. to dilute, lower, etc.: *vinum*, Pl.

II. Fig.: to obscure, sully, stain, tarnish: *eos barbaries infuscaverat*, Cic.: *vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia*, Id.

infusus, a, um, Part. [infundo].

in-gemino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to redouble, repeat, reiterate: *Act.: dextra lectus*, Virg.: *ne miserum! ingeminat, repeats the cry*, Ov.

II. Neutr.: to increase: *ingeminant austri*, Virg.: *curae, returned with doubled force*, Id.: *ingeminant plausu, applaud repeatedly*, Id.

in-gémisco, 3. v. a. and n. to groan or sigh over a thing. Act.: with Acc. and Inf. *hostem judicatum Dolabelam*, Cic. II. Neutr.: *quantum ingemiscant patres nostri, sigh, groan in spirit*, Liv. With Dat.: *ulli malo id.: ad aliquid*, Suet.

in-gēmo, ōi, 3. v. a. and n. to groan or sigh over; to mourn over, lament, bewail. Act.: *alicujus interitum*, Virg. II. Neutr.: with Dat.: *exsillis alicujus*, Ov.: *laboribus*, Hor. 2. Transf. of things: *ingemuere cavernae, gave forth a groan*, Virg.: *Ov*.

in-gēnēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to implant, ingenerate: *natura ingenerat amorem in eos*, Cic.: *non ingenerantur hominibus mores, are not innate*, Id.

II. Transf.: to generate, create: *animum esse ingeneratum a Deo*, Id.

ingēniātus (ingenustus), a, um, adj. [ingenium] naturally constituted, disposed or apt by nature: *lepide ingeniatus*, Pl.

ingēniōsē, adv. cleverly, ingeniously: *Cic. Comp.*: *Plin. Sup.*: *homo ingeniosissime nequam*, Vell.

ingēniōsus (ingenuos.), a, um, adj. [ingenium]. Of persons and mental qualities: of good capacity, gifted with genius, of good natural talents or abilities, clever, ingenious: *Cic.*: *homo ingeniosissimus*, Id.: *ad aliquid*, Ov.: *res est ingeniosa dare, giving requires good sense*, Id. II. Transf.: of things: *possessed of natural qualities or dispositions for some purpose, adapted to, fit for*: *vox mutandis sonis*, Id.: *ad segetes ager*, Id.

ingēnitus, Part. [ingignuo] inborn, inbred: *vitia*, Suet.

in-gēniūm, i, n. [gen in gigno] innate or natural quality, nature. Usu. of persons: *natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination*: *ut ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad ludum, the natural temper*, Ter.: *inverecundum animi ingenium*, Cic.: *re-dire ad ingenium, to return to one's natural bent*, Ter.: *ingenium ingeni, peculiarity of disposition*, Pl. Of what shows character: *Neronianae aulae ingenium, the crew that gave its*

tone to the court, Tac. 2. Of the intellect: *natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius*: docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic.: ingenii vis, id.: ingenii vena, Hor.: versabatur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, with cleverness, Cic.: extremi ingenii esse, to be of a very mean intellect, Liv.

3. Meton.: a *genius*, i. e. a man of genius, a clever, ingenious person: (only in pl.): ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet. (II) Of things: an invention, contrivance: exquisita ingenia cenarum, Plin.: Tac. II. Less freq. with ref. to inanim. things: arborum, natural peculiarity, Virg.: camp, Tac. (Hence It. *ingegno*; Fr. *engin*, lit. "power of invention," hence "a machine.")

ingens, tis, adj. (In "not" and *gen* in *gigno*, genus; "unnatural," hence) monstrous, of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious: magnas vero ager: gratias Ithais mihi? Gn. Ingenit s. Tr.: satis erat respondere magnas: ingentes inquit, "much" obliged would have served: "immensely," he says, Cic.: aequor, Hor.: clamor, Liv. II. Fig.: great, remarkable, distinguished: absol.: virtus atque animus, Hor.: ingentis spiritus vir, of boundless ambition, Liv. With Abl.: vir fama ingens, ingentior armis, Virg. With Gen.: femina ingens animi, great of (in) soul, Tac.

ingenitatus, v. *ingenitatus*.
ingenitus, adv. in a manner befitting a person of free or noble birth, liberally: openly, frankly, ingenuously: educatus, Cic.: confiteri, id.

ingenitas, atis, f. (*ingenius*) the condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth: ornamenta ingenitatis, Cic. II. Fig.: a mode of thinking worthy of a freeman, noble-mindedness, frankness, ingenuousness: prae se probitatem quandam et ingenitatem ferre, Cic.

ingenitus, a, um, adj. (*gen* in *gigno*) inborn, innate, natural: indoles, Pl.: color, Prop. 2. native, indigenous, not foreign: fontes, Lucr. II. Transf. free-born, born of free parents: "ingenitus homo" meant originally one born of a certain father, who could name or cite his father: Liv. (disting. from *liber*, which includes also freedmen; but the son of a freedman was *ingenitus*: v. Smith's Ant. 217): *ingenium* an *libertinam*, Pl.: omnis *ingeniorum* adst. multitudo, Cic. 2. Esp.: worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous: dolor, id.: vita, id.: amor, honourable, i. e. of a freeborn woman, Hor. 3. weakly, delicate, tender (as of one not used to roughness): vires, Ov.

ingero, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to carry, throw, or put into, to, or upon: constr. with Acc. alone, Acc. and Dat., or in and Acc.: aquam ingere, Pl.: ligna loco, cast, heap upon, Tib. Of weapons,

etc., to hurl, plant, thrust into: hastas in tergum fugientibus, Virg.: saxa in subeuntes, Liv.: pugnos in ventrem, to hit one in the belly, Ter. 2. With pron. reflect. to betake oneself or rush to: ubi confertissimos hostes pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just.

II. Fig.: to throw out against, to inflict, to utter, say: convicia alicui, Hor.: contumelias, Tac.: probra, Liv.

2. to obtrude, press, or force upon: recusanti amicitiam suam, Suet.: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic.: nomen patris patriae a populo saepius ingestum repudiavit, pressed upon him, Tac.

ingestus, a, um, Part. [*ingero*].

ingigno, gēnūl, gēntum, 3. v. a. (used only in the perf.) to instil by birth or nature, to implant, engender: Iancan. II. Fig.: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit, Cic.

inglorius, a, um, adj. [*gloria*] without glory or fame, inglorious: Cic.: imperium, Tac. With Gen.: militiae, inglorious in war, id.

ingluvies, ēl, f. [*v. glutio* and *gula*] the maw, crop, of animals: piscibus ingluviem explet, Virg. II. Meton.: voraciousness, gluttony: stringere ingluviem rem, to waste away a fortune by gluttony, Hor.

ingrātē, adv. unpleasantly, disagreeably, unwillingly: Ov. II. unthankfully, ungratefully: ingrata nostra facilitate abutuntur, Cic.

ingrātia, ac, f. thanklessness, ingratitude: Tert. Hence, in Abl. plur. *ingratis* (contr. *ingratis*), without one's thanks, against one's will: tuis ingratis, Pl. With Gen.: vobis invitis atque amborum ingratis, id. 2. Absol. as adv.: unwillingly, against one's will: Cic.: ingratis ad depugnandum cogi, Nep.: argentum ingratis ei datum erit, in spite of them, Ter.

ingratis and *ingrātis*, v. *ingratis*.

ingrātus, a, um, adj. unpleasant, disagreeable: Cic.: oratio non ingrata Gallis, Caes.: otium, unwelcome, Hor.

II. unthankful, ungrateful: nihil cognovi ingratus, Cic.: esse in aliquem, Liv.: Ter. With Gen.: salutis, not thankful for his preservation, Virg.

2. Transf. of things: *ingluviem*, that makes no return, sterile, insatiable, Hor. I. In obj. sense: receiving no thanks, thankless, unacknowledged: id erit tibi ingratum, you will get no thanks for it, Ter.

ingravesco, 3. v. n. incept. to grow heavy, become heavier: Plin. Poet. to become pregnant: Lucr. II.

Fig.: to grow worse, more burdensome and oppressive: *ingravescentem aetatem ferre*, the increasing burden of years, Cic.: in dies malum, id.: corpora exercitatione *ingravescent*, are wearied, exhausted, id.

ingravo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to weigh down: puppem, Stat. Absol. to cause its weight to be felt, to oppress:

annis *ingravantibus*, Phaedr. II. to render worse, to aggravate: *ingravat haec saevus Drances*, Virg.

in-grēdior, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [*gradior*] to step or go into, to enter: with Acc.: domum, Cic.: curiam, Liv. With in and Acc.: in templum, Cic.: in urbem, Liv. With intra: intra munitiones, Caes. With ad: ad quos (deos penates) ingressus, Just. With Dat.: castris Etruscis, Virg. 2. For the simple verb, to go along, walk, proceed: tardus ingredi, to walk rather slowly, Cic.: quacumque ingreditur, Ov. II. Fig.: to enter upon, engage in, apply oneself to: in vitam paulo serius tanquam in viam ingressus, Cic.: in causam, id.: ingredi, enter on thy functions, Virg.

2. to begin, commence: with Inf.: dicere, Cic.: sic contra est ingressa Venus, began to speak, Virg. With Acc.: res antiquae laudis et artis ingreditur, enter on a subject, id. 3. to tread in, imitate, follow: vestigiis patris, Cic.: vestigia patris, Liv.

ingressio, ōnis, f. [*ingredior*] a going into, entering: fori, entrance, Cic.

II. Fig.: gait, pace: moderata, id. 2. a beginning: id.

ingressus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a going into, entering: prohiberi ingressu, Caes. 2. Esp. a marching in, inroad: ingressus hostiles, Tac. 3. a going, walking, gait: ingressus, cursus, accubitus, Cic.: instabilem ingressum praebere, footing, Liv. II. Fig. a beginning, commencement: in ingressu, Quint.: ingressus capere, Virg.

ingruo, ūl, 3. v. n. [*v. congruo*] to rush or break into, to fall violently upon, assail, attack: hostes crebri cadunt; nostri contra ingruunt viciniis, Pl.: simul ingruunt, saxa jaciunt, Tac.

II. Fig.: ingruere morbi in remiges coeperunt, to break out amongst, attack, Liv.: ferreus ingruit imber, thickens, Virg.

inguen, inis, n. the groin: often plur.: inguina, Cels. 2. the organs of generation: Ov.: Hor. (Etym. uncertain.)

ingurgitatus, a, um, Part. [*ingurgito*].

ingurgito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [*gurgis*] Act.: to pour in like a flood: ingurgitat merum in se, scilla, Pl. 2. to glut or gorge oneself with meat and drink, to gormandize, guzzle: crudique postridie se rursus ingurgitant, Cic. 3. Fig.: to engage deeply in, to addict or devote oneself to (with ref. to what is sensual): se in flagitia, to plunge into, id. II. Neutr. to overflow: Plin.

ingustatus, a, um, adj. untasted, not tasted before: Hor.

In-hābilis, e, adj. that cannot be managed, unmanageable, unyielding: navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv.: telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, unhandy, id. II. Meton.: unfit, unapt, incapable, un-

able: allicul rei, Cic. With *ad*: multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv.

In-habitabilis, e, *adj.* uninhabitable: regiones, Cic.

In-habito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to dwell in, inhabit: Plin.

In-haerēo, haesi, haesum, 2. v. n. to stick in, to stick, hang, or cleave to, to adhere to, inhere in. Constr. with Abl., Dat., or prep.: sidera sedibus suis inhaerent, Cic.: animi corporibus non inhaerent, id.: conjux humeris abeuntis inhaerens, clinging to, Ov. With *ad* and *Acc.*: ad saxa inhaerentes, Cic. With *in* and Abl.: in visceribus, id. *Absol.*: dextram amplexus inhaesit, clung fast to him, Virg. II. Fig.: inhaeret in mentibus quoddam augurium, is inherent in our minds, Cic.: vultibus illa tuis inhaeret, hangs upon, dwells in memory upon, Ov.

In-haeresco, haesi, haesum, 3. v. n. incept. to stick fast, or adhere to: ne quid emineret ubi ignis hostium inhaeresceret, get a hold, Caes. II. Fig.: penitus in mentibus, Cic.

In-halo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to breathe upon: allicul popinam, to breathe in anyone's face the smell of food that has been eaten, Cic.

In-hibēo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] to hold or keep in, restrain, curb, check: tela inhibete, Virg.: frenos, to draw rein, pull up horses, Liv.: equos, Ov.: inhibere, or inhibere remis, or inhibere remis puppim, or inhibere retro navem, to back water: Tyril inhibentes remis aegre evellere navem quae haerebat, Curt.: retro navem inhibere, Liv.: cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes inhiberent Rhodii, id. 2. Transf. to restrain, hinder, prevent: impetum victoris, id. With *ab*: a turpi mentem probro, Cat.

II. to set in operation, to practise, perform, use, employ: eadem supplicia nobis, Cic.: imperium in deditos, to exercise, Liv.

Inhibitiō, ōnis, f. [inhibeo] a restraining: remigum, backing water: Cic. (v. inhibeo).

Inhibitus, a, um, *Part.* [inhibeo].

In-lio, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to stand open, to gape: ora inhiasse luporum, Stat. 2. Esp. fig.: to gape, gaze, stand open-mouthed with desire, eagerness, wonder, etc.: tenuit inhians Cerberus ora, Virg.: postes, gaze (open-mouthed) on, id.: attonitis inhians animis, agape with amazement, id.: Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic.: pecudumque reclusis pectoribus inhians, spirantia consilii exta, poring over, Virg. II. Act.: to long for: homo tuam hereditatem inhiat, quasi esuriens lupos, Pl.

In-honestē, *adv.* dishonourably, disgracefully: Cic.

Inhonesto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [inhonestus] to dishonour, disgrace: Ov.

In-honestus, a, um, *adj.* dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful, inglo-

rious: homo, Cic.: ignota matre inhonestus, abased by, the low-born son of, Hor.: vulnus, foul, unseemly, Virg.: cupiditas, Cic.

In-honōrātus, a, um, *adj.* unhonoured, disregarded: vita, Cic.: dea, to whom no offerings are brought, Ov.

2. unrewarded: aliquem dimittere, Liv.

In-honōrus, a, um, *adj.* without honour, not respected or esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable: civitates, Plin. II. signa, neglected, shorn of their ornaments, Tac.

In-horrēo, 2. v. n. to stand on end, stand erect, bristle: haud secus quam vallo septa inhorreret acies, Liv. (i. e. like chevaux de frise).

In-horresco, horrui, 3. v. n. incept. to send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up: spicula jam campis cum messis inhorruit, Virg.: aper inhorruit armos, (cf. 'on his bow-back he hath a battle set of bristly pikes'), id. 2. to have a tremulous motion, to quiver, shake: pennula agitata inhorruit aer, vibrated, Ov.: unda tenebris inhorruit, was ruffled, Verg.: veris inhorruit adventus foliis, has shivered through (of spring breezes), Hor. II. Transf. to tremble, shake, shiver, shudder, with cold, fear, disease, etc.: inhorruit frigore, Petr.: domus principis inhorruit, Tac.

In-hospitālis, e, *adj.* inhospitable: Caucasus, Hor.

In-hosītālitas, ātis, f. inhospitality: Cic.

In-hosītus, a, um, *adj.* inhospitable: tecta, Ov.: Syrtis, Virg.

In-hūmānē, *adv.* inhumanly, savagely, cruelly: facere, Cic.: aliquem cruciare, Ter. Comp. dicere, Cic.

In-hūmānitas, ātis, f. inhuman conduct, inhumanity, savageness, barbarity: Cic. II. want of good breeding, incivility, impoliteness: quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam, discourtesy, id. 2. churlishness: importunitas et inhumanitas, id.: non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id.

In-hūmāniter, *adv.* uncivilly, discourteously: Cic.

In-hūmānus, a, um, *adj.* not befitting a human being, inhuman, rude, savage, barbarous: quis tam fuit inhumanus, qui, etc., devoid of human sympathy, Cic.: via, covered with corpses, Tac.: crudelitas, brutal, ruthless, Liv.: adeone me putas inhumanum, so unnatural, Ter. II. unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, churlish, discourteous: Cic.: at hoc idem si in convivio faciat, inhumanus videatur, ill-bred, id.

In-hūmātus, a, um, *unburied*: Cic.: corpora, Virg.

In-ibi, *adv.* therein, there, in that place, in that matter: superbia nata inibi (sc. Capuae) esse videtur, Cic.

II. Transf. of time: inibi est = in eo est, it is near at hand, will soon

take place: quod sperare debemus aut inibi esse, aut jam confectum, id.

In-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive into or to: Varr. II. Fig.: to incite, urge; feras ad nocendum, Sen.

Inimicē, *adv.* in an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically: Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Cic.

Inimiciā, ae, f. [inimicus] unfriendliness, hostility, enmity: inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic. Usu. plur.: unfriendly feelings, enmities: capere inimicitias in aliquem, take a dislike to, Ter.: suscipere, Cic.: nobiles, a notorious feud, Liv.

Inimico, i. v. a. [id.] to make enemies, to set at variance: Hor.

In-imicus, a, um, *adj.* [amicus] unfriendly, hostile: animus, Cic.: Clodius est nobis, id.: Hannibal nomen R., Nep. 2. Of things: hurtful, injurious: naves accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Virg.: odor nervis, Hor.: consilia quum patriae, tum sibi, destructive, Nep. Comp.: nec quidquam inimicus orationi versibus, Cic. 3. For hostis, of belligerents (cf. *infr.*): nomina, Virg.: castra, id.: ignes, lit by the enemy, id.: insigne, spoils of a foe, id. II. Subst.: inimicus, i, m. an enemy, foe (a personal enemy; disting. from hostis, which denotes a public and declared enemy): aliquem insectari tanquam inimicum et hostem, Liv. Inimica, ae, f. a female enemy: cujusquam inimica, Cic. Sup.: inimicissimus suus, his bitterest enemy, id.

Inī-uē, *adv.* unequally: iniquus certatio comparata, i. e. where the parties were more unequally matched, Ter.: quam inique comparatum est, unfairly arranged, id. II. Fig.: unjustly: expulsi, Cic.: causari aliquem, Hor. 2. unfitly, unsuitably: etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparo, Cic. 3. not patiently, indignantly: aliquid iniquissimo ferre, Suet.

Iniquitas, ātis, f. [iniquus]. Of place: unevenness, inequality: loci, Caes.: in talibus iniquitatibus locorum, Liv. II. Fig.: unfavourableness, adverseness, difficulty, hardness: rerum, Caes.: temporum, Cic. 2. unfairness, injustice, unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes, Tac.

In-iquus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus] unequal, uneven; not level (rare): of a hidden reef, dorsum, Virg.: via, Ov.

2. not of the right measure, too great or too small: iniquae heminae, false, unjust, Pers.: iniquo pondere rastris, extremely heavy, Virg.: sol, immoderate, i. e. too hot, id. II. Fig.: unfair, unjust: iudices, Ter.: condicio, Cic.: Parcae, Hor.: lex, id.: pax, Virg.: pugna, id. 2. inimical, hostile, adverse, unfavourable, disadvantageous: iniquum esse in aliquem, to be estranged from, Ter.: homines

natura asper et atque omnibus iniqui, Cic.: vultu iniquo spectare, with an envious, spiteful look, Ov. Subst.: only in pl.: iniquos meos, Cic. 3. unwilling, impatient, discontented, repining: iniquo animo pati, Ter.: iniquissimo animo mori, with the least resignation, Cic.: iniquas mentis asellus, sulkily, Hor.: nostris vitis iniquus, a foe to, intolerant of, Id.

4. unsuitable: hoc paene iniquum est comico choragio, at variance with comedy, Pl.

Initiatio, ōnis, f. [initio] an initiation: a taking part in sacred rites: Eleusinorum sacrorum, Suet.

Initio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [initium] to initiate, consecrate, or admit to secret religious rites, esp. those of Ceres: Cic. Of other mysteries: initiari Bicchleis, Liv. 2. In gen. to initiate into, consecrate to: studiis, Quint. (From cum-initiare comes Fr. commencer.)

In-itiūm, ii, n. [i root of eo: cf. ex-itiūm] a going in, entrance: hence, a beginning, commencement: bonis initiis orsus tribunatus, Cic.: initium capere, Caes.: transeundi, Id.: dicendi, Cic. The Abl. sing. is used adverb., in the beginning, at first: quemadmodum senatus initio consult, Id. 2. Esp. in plu. elements: indagatio initiorum, Id. Hence, first principles, the axioms of a science: mathematicorum, Id. 3. origin, parentage (also in pl.): natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell. 4. auspices, because with them every thing was begun: hence, the beginning of a reign (also in pl.): novis initiis et omnibus opus est, i. e. of a new king, Curt.: Tac. II. In pl.: sacred rites or mysteries, to which only the initiated were admitted: Cic.: initia Samothracum, Curt. 2. things used in celebrating these mysteries: tympanum, tubam Cybele, tua, mater, initia, Cat.

Initus, a, um, Part. [ineo].

Initus, ūs, m. [id.] a coming in, entrance, an approach, arrival: Lucr.

2. a beginning, commencement: movendi, Id.

Injectio, ōnis, f. [injicere] a laying on: manus, a laying on of the hand, an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision: patri in filium, patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint.

in-ectus, a, um, Part. [injicere].

injectus, ūs, m. [id.] a throwing or casting on or over: opprimi senem injectu multae vestis jubet, Tac. II. Transf. a putting in: animi in corpora, Lucr.

in-icere, jeci, jectum, i. v. a. [jacio] (in-jicit for in-jecerit, Pl.) to throw, cast, or put in or into: with Acc., and Dat., or in and Acc.: Cic.: ignem castris, Liv.: dextram foculo, Id. Hence with pron. reflect. to throw or

fling oneself: se in medios hostes, Cic.: se in ignem, Ter. 2. to throw or put on, upon, at, or over: eo super tigna injiciunt, Caes.: pallium injice in me huc, Pl.: eique laneum pallium iniecit, Cic.: frenula licentiae, to curb, Hor.: iniecit humeris capilli, falling over, Ov. Esp. legal t. t. manum alicui injicere, to seize, take possession of, as one's property, without a previous judicial decision (which was permitted, e. g. to a master on meeting with his runaway slave: v. Injunctio): Liv. (cf. Liv. 3. 44). So too in summoning before a judge: ubi quadruplator quemplam iniecit manum, Pl.

II. Fig.: to bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause: tumultum civitati, Cic.: alacritatem et studium pugnandi exercitui, Caes.: certamen, to give occasion for, Liv. 2. Of the mind, with pron. reflect.: to dwell upon, reflect on: in quam se injiciens animus, Cic. 3. With manum, to seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over: quieti ejus inieci manum, I have torn him away from his repose, Plin.: iniecere manum Parcae, claimed, Virg.

4. to throw out a hint, to mention, suggest: Cic.

in-jucundē, adv. unpleasantly: Cic.

in-jucunditas, ātis, f. unpleasantness: Cic.

in-jucundus, a, um, adj. unpleasant: labor, Cic. II. harsh, severe: adversus malos, Tac.

injunctus, a, um, Part. [injungo].

in-jungo, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to join or fasten into: tignos in asses, Liv.

2. to join with, to join, unite, or attach to: vineas moenibus, Id.

II. Fig.: to inflict, occasion, bring upon: civitatibus servitutem, Caes.: allicui laborem, Liv. 2. to lay or impose upon as a burthen: to charge, enjoin: injuncta milita, Id.: quid a te mihi jucundius potuit injungi? Plin.

in-juratus, a, um, adj. that has not sworn, unsworn: cum id jurati dicunt quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic.

injuria, ae, f. [injurius] an unjust or illegal act, a wrong, an injury: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter.: injuriam alicui facere, Cic.: injuriam defendere, Caes. The Abl. is used adverb.: unjustly, undeservedly, without cause: si me meis civibus injuria suspectum viderem, Cic.: quo jure quaque injuria praecipitem in pistrinum dabit, rightly or wrongly, Ter.

2. an injury, affront: sprete injuria formae, slight, indignity, Virg.: injuriarum multam dicere, Pl.: actio injuriarum, an action for a personal injury or affront, Cic. 3. unjust severity, harshness, rigour: (filius) carens patria ob meas injurias, Ter.

4. revenge or punishment for injury inflicted: caedis nostrae, Virg.

5. an unjust acquisition: in-

juriam obtinere, Liv. 6. damage, harm, injury, even if proceeding from inanimate things: incolumem ac sine injuria, Suet.: oblivionis, grievance, Plin. Ep.

injuriōsē, adv. unjustly, unlawfully: Cic. Comp.: Id.

injuriōsus, a, um, adj. [injuria] acting unjustly, injurious, wrongful, criminal: in proximos, Cic.: injurioso pede, contumelious, Hor. 2. hurtful, noxious: ventus, Id.

injurius, a, um, adj. [jus] that acts unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust: injurium est, Cic.: sibi esse injurius videri, to feel oneself in the wrong, Ter.

injūrus, a, um, adj. [id.] that acts unlawfully, unjust, injurious: Pl.

in-jussus, a, um, adj. unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord: Hor.

2. Transf. of things: virescent gramina, self-sown, spontaneously, Virg.

in-jussus, ūs, m. only in the Abl.: without command: injussu suo et civitatis, without his or the state's orders, Caes.

in-justē, adv. unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully: Cic. Sup.: Sall.

in-justitia, ae, f. injustice, an unjust proceeding: Cic. II. severity, a harsh proceeding: Ter.

in-justus, a, um, adj. unjust, wrongful: vir, Cic.: noverca, harsh, severe, Virg.: injusto carpere dente, the fang of spite, malice, etc., Ov. Subst.: injustum, i, n. injustice: jura inventa metu injusti, Hor. 2. unreasonable, excessive: onus, Cic.: injusto sub fasce, under an oppressive pack, Virg.

in-nābilis, e, adj. [no] that cannot be swum in: unda, Ov.

in-nascor, natus sum, i. v. dep. to be born in, to grow or spring up in: neglectis filix innascitur agris, Hor.: innata rupibus robora, Ov. II.

Fig.: to be produced, have its origin: in hac elatione animi cupiditas principatus innascitur, Cic.

in-nāto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to swim or float in or upon: with Dat.: and less freq. Acc.: homines flumini innatant, Plin.: lactuca acri innatat stomacho, does not settle on, Hor.: innatat unda freto dulcis (i. e. as being lighter), Ov. With Acc.: undam innatat alnus, swims the stream, Virg.

2. to swim or float into: cum pisciculi parvi in concham blantem innataverint, Cic. 3. to flow or float upon: Nilus innatat terrae, Plin.

II. Fig.: innatans illa verborum facilitas, floating on the surface, superficial, Quint.

innātus, a, um, Part. [innascor].

II. Adj.: innate, natural: cupiditas scientiae, Cic.

in-nāvigābilis, e, adj. unnavigable: Tiberis, Liv.

in-necto, nexi, nexum, i. v. a. to tie, join, or fasten to, together, or

about: palmas armis, bind, lace (i.e. with the caestus), Virg.: tempora sertis, Ov.: causas innecte, suggest motives, Virg. With limiting Acc.: innexa pedem, tied by the foot, Id. II. Fig.: to be entangled, implicated: innexus conscientiae allucijus, Tac.

2. to join, connect: per affinitatem innexus, allied, Id.

innexus, a, um, Part. [Innecto].

innisus, a, um, Part. [Innitor].

innitor, nixus (Innisus, Tac.), 3. v. dep. to lean or rest upon, to support oneself by. With Dat. or Abl.: innititur hastae, Ov.: scutis innixi, Caes.: hasta innixus, Liv. II. Fig.: haec innixa in omnium nostris humeris, which weighed upon, Cic.: praecipuus, cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur, were reposed, Tac.

innixus, Part. [Innitor].

in-no, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to swim or float in or upon. With Dat.: aquae, Liv. With Acc.: fluvium, Virg. With Abl.: marinā aquā, Suet. 2. to flow upon, to wash: innantem Maricae litoribus Lirim, Hor. II. Transf.: to sail upon, navigate: quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret, Tac. Poet. with Acc.: Stygios lacus, Virg.

innocens, entis, adj. harmless, inoffensive, innoxious: epistola, Cic.: innocentis pocula Lesbii, harmless, not getting into the head, Hor.: contentiones, waged without bitterness, Vell. II. Transf.: blameless, guiltless, innocent: innocens is dicitur qui nihil nocet, Cic. 2. disinterested, upright: praetores, Id.

innocenter, adv. harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently: opes paratae, Tac. Comp.: agere, Id.

innocentia, ae, f. harmlessness: ferorum animalium, Plin. II. Transf.: uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness: quanta innocentia debent esse imperatores, Cic.: rigidae innocentiae Cato erat, Liv. 2. In concrete sense: innocentiam poenā liberare, i.e. the innocent, Cic.

innocūē, adv. harmlessly: Suet.

II. innocently: vivere, Ov.

innocuus, a, um, adj. Act.: harmless, innocuous: iter, Ov.: litus, safe, Virg. II. Pass. (poet.): unharmed, uninjured: carinae, Id. III. Transf.: inoffensive, innocent: viximus innocuae, Ov.

in-notescō, tūi, 3. v. n. incept. to become known or noted. With Abl. of cause: turpi fraude, Phaedr. Absol.: carmina quae vulgo innotuerunt, Suet.

in-nōvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to renew, alter: Pomp. Dig. II. Transf.: with pron. reflect.: to return to, recommence: se ad suam intemperantiam, Cic.

in-noxiū, a, um, adj. Act.: harmless, innoxious: animalia, Plin.: anguis, Virg.: iter, safe, Tac. 2. Transf.: not guilty, blameless, innocent: servus, Pl.: paupertas, undeserved poverty, Tac. II. Pass.:

unharmed, unhurt, uninjured: (magistratus) innoxii, florentes, sine metu aetatem agere, Sall.

in-nūbilus, a, um, adj. unclouded, cloudless: aether, Lucr.

innūba, ae, fem. adj. [nubo] unmarried: Sibylla, Ov.: Pallas, Val. Fl. Poet.: of the laurel, because the virgin Daphne was changed into it: Ov.

in-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. to marry into: Liv.: nostris thalamis, Ov.

in-nūmērābīlis, e, adj. countless, innumerable: Cic.: Hor.

innūmērābilitas, ātis, f. [Innummerabilis] countless number, innumerable: mundorum, Cic.

innūmērābilitē, adv. innumerably: Lucr.: Cic.

in-nūmērālis, e, adj. numberless, innumerable: numerus, Lucr.

in-nūmērus, a, um, adj. countless, past numbering, numberless: numerus, Lucr.: gentes populi, Virg.

in-nūo, āi, ūtum, 3. v. n. to give a nod, to nod to: ubi ego innuero vobis, Pl. 2. Without Dat.: to give a sign, to intimate, hint: Liv.: ne mora est, si innuerim, quin, etc., Ter.

in-nupta, ae, fem. adj. unmarried: puellae, Virg. 2. Transf.: in-nuptae nuptiae, a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage, Poet. ap. Cic. II. As subst. an unmarried woman, a virgin: sunt allae in-nuptae, Virg.: Cat.

in-nūtrio, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. a. to nourish or bring up in: amplis opibus, Suet. Fig.: bellicis laudibus, Plin.

innūtritus, a, um, Part. [Innutrio].

in-oblitus, a, um, adj. not forgetful, mindful: Ov.

in-obrūtus, a, um, adj. not overwhelmed: Ov.

in-observābīlis, e, adj. that cannot be observed, unnoticed: error, Cat.

in-observantia, ae, f. inattention, negligence: Quint.: Suet.

in-observātus, a, um, adj. unobserved, unperceived: sidera, Ov.

in-oculatio, ōis, f. [Inoculo] an inoculating, ingrafting: Cato: Col.

in-ocūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [oculus] to inoculate, to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another: Col.

in-ōdōrus, a, um, adj. without smell, inodorous: Pers.

in-offensus, a, um, adj. not struck against; not obstructed; not stumbling against or striking: cogit inoffensae currus accedere metae, not grazed, Lucan.: mare, not dashing upon reefs, i. e. free from breakers, Virg.: inoffensum pedem referre, Tib. II. Transf.: free from hindrance, uninterrupted: cursus honorum, Tac.: vita, quiet, free from jars, Ov.

in-officiōsus, a, um, adj. not observant of his duty, undutiful, inofficious: humana gens inofficiosa dei, Tert. 2. contrary to one's duty: testamentum, a will in which nothing

is left to one's nearest relatives, Cic.

II. Esp.: not obliging, disobliging: in aliquem, Id.

in-ōlens, entis, adj. without smell, inodorous: olivum, Lucr.

in-ōlesco, ēvi, ōlitum, 3. v. n. incept. to grow in, on, or to: of a graft, or scion, Virg. Fig. of sins, evil habits, to grow upon, become rooted: Id.

in-ōminātus, a, um, adj. ill-omened, inauspicious: cubilia, Hor.

in-ōia, ae, f. [Inops] want, lack, scarcity: argenti, Pl.: rerum omnium, Caes.: frumenti, Sall.: veri, no means of getting at, Tac.: frumentaria, Caes.

II. Absol.: a state of want, need, indigence: inopiae opem ferre, Pl.: si propter inopiam in egestate estis, poverty, Cic. 2. Meton.: locorum inopia, the want of necessities in these regions, Vell. 3. Fig.: of a speaker: inopia et jejunitas, poverty of ideas, Cic.

in-ōpīnans, ntis, adj. not expecting, unaware: Menapios oppresserunt, Caes.

in-ōpīnanter, adv. unexpectedly: Suet.

in-ōpīnātō, adv. unexpectedly: Liv.

in-ōpīnātus, a, um, adj. not expected, unexpected: Cic.: finis vitae, Suet.: malum, Caes. Hence, ex inopinato, adv., unexpectedly: Cic.

II. Act.: off one's guard, not expecting: quum inopinatos invasisent, Liv.

in-ōpīnus, a, um, adj. unexpected: quies, Virg.: visus, Ov.

in-ōpīōsus, a, um, adj. [Inopia] in want of: consilii, perplexed, Pl.

in-opportūnus, a, um, adj. unsuitable, inconvenient: Cic.

in-ōps, ōpis, adj. destitute, needy, indigent: res pauperes inopesque, Pl.: aerarium, Cic.: inops inhumataque turba, helpless, friendless (perh. as unprovided with Charon's fare), Virg. With Gen.: mentis, out of one's senses, frenzied, Ov.: senatus auxilii humani, Liv.: provinciae virorum, Tac. II. Absol.: of persons, helpless: Liv.: solare inopem et succurre relictis, forlorn, Virg. With ab: inopes ab amicis, badly off for friends, Cic. With Abl. alone: non inops verbis, at no loss for words, a ready speaker, Id. III. Fig.: inopis et pusilli animi esse, poor-spirited, Hor.: amor, hopeless, Lucr. Of speech: poor in words or ideas, meagre: Cic.

in-ōrātus, a, um, adj. not pleaded: legati Ameriam re inorata reverterunt, i. e. without getting a formal hearing, Cic.

in-ordinātus, a, um, adj. not arranged, disordered, irregular: milites, Liv. Neut. absol.: idque ex inordinato in ordinem duxit, out of disorder, Cic.

in-ōrior, 4. v. dep. to rise up in, appear: Tac. (dub.)

in-ornātus, a, um, adj. unadorned: mulieres, Cic.: comae, Ov. II. Fig.:

of an author's style; plain: Cic. III. Transf. uncelebrated: non ego te meis chartis inornatum silebo, Hor.

in-, v. imp.

inquam, in late writers **inquilo**, 3. v. def. (the follg. forms are in use: **inquam**, **inquis**, **inquit**, **inquimus**, **inquunt**, **inquibat** or **inquiebat**, **inquisti**, **inquies**, **inquiet**, **inque**, **inquito**), I say, placed parenthetically, like *quoth* in English, after one or more words of a quotation, like our *said I*, *said he*, etc. In citing the words of a person: **Romulus**, **Juppiter**, **tuis**, **inquit**, **jussus** **avibus**, Liv. With *dat.* (rare): **tum** **Quintus** **en**, **inquit** **mihi**, **haec** **ego** **pater** **quotidie**, Cic. 2. In emphatically repeating one's own words: **per** **mihi**, **pater**, **inquam**, **mihi** **gratum** **feceris**, **exceedingly**, I say, id. 3. In stating objections to one's own arguments: **but**, **says** **such** **an** **one**, or **such** **a** **law**, id. **Inquit** is sometimes omitted by ellipsis: **turpemque** **aperto** **pignore** **errorem** **probaas**, **en**, **hic** **declarat** **quales** **sitis** **judices**, **look** **here**, **says** **he**, **Phaedr.**: and inserted where it seems more than the sense wants: **hoc** **adjunxit**: **pater**, **inquit**, **meus**, **Nep.** [Etym. uncertain.]

in-quietus, **ē**, **dis**, **adj.** **restless**, **unquiet**: **vir**, **Vell.**: **inquiet** **Germanus** **spe**, **cupidine**, **Tac.**

in-quieto, **avi**, **atum**, 1. v. a. [**inquietus**] **to** **disquiet**, **disturb**: **victoriam**, **to** **make** **less** **assured**, **Tac.**: **aliquem** **litibus**, **Suet.**

in-quietus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** **restless**, **unquiet**: **animus**, **Liv.**: **Adria**, **Hor.**

in-quieta, **ae**, **f.** **v.** **inquinus**.

in-quinus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [**incola**] **merely** **residing** **in** **a** **city**: **alien**: **inquinus** **civis**, **Sall.** Also **absol.**: **Just.** **Fig.**: **quos** **ego** **non** **discipulos** **philosophorum**, **sed** **inquinus** **voco**, i. e. **who** **hear**, **but** **do** **not** **learn**, **Sen.**

in-quinatō, **adv.** **filthily**, **impurely**: **loqui**, **Cic.**

in-quinatus, **a**, **um**, **Part.** [**inquinus**]. II. **Adj.**: **foul**, **corrupt**, **filthy**, **impure**, **contaminated**, **base**, etc.: **hominem** **ore**, **lingua**, **manu**, **vita** **omni** **inquinatum**, **Cic.**: **dextra** **inquinatior**, **Cat.**: **sermo** **inquinatissimus**, **most** **filthy**, **Cic.**

in-quinō, **avi**, **atum**, 1. v. a. **to** **be-daub**: **parietem** **luto**, **Vitr.** 2. **to** **befoul**, **stain**, **pollute**, **defile**: **vestem**, **Pl.**: **ruris** **opes** **niteant**: **inquinet** **armas** **situs**, **Ov.**: **aqua** **cadaveribus** **inquinata**, **Cic.** 3. **to** **stain**, **dye**: **murice** **vellus**, **Mart.** II. **Fig.**: **to** **defile**, **pollute**, **corrupt**, etc.: **amicitiam** **nomine** **criminoso**, **Cic.**: **senatum**, **Liv.** 2. **to** **adulterate**, **deteriorate**: **Juppiter** **inquinavit** **aere** **tempus** **aureum**, **alloyed**, **Hor.** [Cf. **cunio** and **v. coenum**.]

in-quiō, see **inquam**.

in-quiō, **quisiv**, **quisitum**, 3. v. a. [**quaero**] **to** **seek** **after**, **search** **for**, **enquire** **into**: **Flaminii** **corpus** **magna** **cum** **cura** **inquisitum** **non** **invenit**, **though** **sought** **diligently** **for**, **Liv.** **Fig.**: **vera** **nonestas**, **quam** **natura** **maxime**

inquit, **Cic.**: **omnia** **ordine**, **Liv.**: **vitia** **alicujus**, **to** **scan**, **scrutinize**, **Hor.**

II. Transf.: **to** **institute** **an** **inquiry**, **to** **examine**, **enquire** **into**, **pry** **into**: **inquire** **in** **ea** **quae** **memoriae** **sunt** **proditae**, **Cic.**: **patrios** **inquit** **in** **annos**, **tries** **to** **find** **out** **how** **long** **his** **father** **has** **to** **live**, **Ov.** 2. **Legal** **t. t.** **to** **search** **for** **grounds** **or** **proofs** **of** **a** **charge**: **diem** **inquirendi** **in** **Siciliam** **perexiguam**, i. e. **(an** **adjournment)** **to** **get** **up** **one's** **case**, **Cic.**

in-quisitio, **ōnis**, **f.** [**inquitro**] **a** **seeking** **or** **searching** **for**: **tu** **cave** **inquisitioni** **mihi** **sis**, **don't** **let** **me** **have** **to** **look** **for** **you**, **Pl.** II. **a** **searching** **or** **enquiring** **into**, **an** **examination**: **veri**, **Cic.** 2. **Esp.** **legal** **t. t.** **a** **seeking** **for** **proofs** **of** **a** **charge**, **a** **legal** **inquisition**: **id.**: **annus**, **for** **which** **a** **year** **is** **allowed**, **Tac.**

in-quisitor, **ōris**, **m.** [**id.**] **a** **searcher**, **examiner**, **investigator**: **rerum** **naturae**, **Sen.** 2. **Esp.** **in** **law**, **one** **who** **searches** **for** **proofs** **to** **support** **an** **accusation**: **Cic.** II. **Under** **the** **emperors**: **a** **secret** **spy**, **police** **agent**: **se** **ab** **inquisitoribus** **pecunia** **redimere**, **Suet.**: **algae**, **tide-waiters** **who** **search** **the** **very** **sea-weed**, **Juv.**

(1) **in-quisitus**, **a**, **um**, **Part.** [**inquitro**].

(2) **in-quisitus**, **a**, **um**, **adj.**: [**quaero**] **not** **sought** **or** **inquired** **into**: **res**, **Pl.**

in-, see **irr-**.

in-silūbris, **e**, **adj.** **unhealthy**, **unwholesome**: **fundus**, **Plin.** II. Transf.: **unserviceable**, **unprofitable**, **useless**, **id.**

in-salūtātus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** **ungreeted**, **unsaluted**: **in** **imesis**: **inque** **salutatam** **linquo**, **without** **taking** **leave**, **Virg.**

in-sānābilis, **e**, **adj.** **that** **cannot** **be** **cured** **or** **healed**, **incurable**: **morbis**, **Cic.** II. **Fig.**: **ingenium**, **incorrigible**, **Liv.**

insānē, **adv.** **madly**, **insanely**, **crazily**. **amare**, **Pl.** **Comp.**: **in** **silvam** **non** **ligna** **feras** **insanlus**, **Hor.** II. Transf.: **outrageously**, **excessively**: **insane** **bene**, **Pl.** (dub.)

insānia, **ae**, **f.** [**insanus**] **madness**, **frenzy**, **folly**, **senselessness**: **Cic.**: **concupiscere** **aliquid** **ad** **insaniam**, **to** **run** **mad** **after**, **id.** **Plur.**: **Pl.** II. **Fig.**: **madness** **as** **displayed** **in** **excess**, **extravagance**, etc.: **villarum**, **Cic.** 2. **poetic** **enthusiasm**, **rapture**, **inspiration**: **auditis?** **an** **me** **ludit** **amabilis** **insania?** **pleasing** **illusion**, **Hor.**

insānio, **ivi** or **ii**, **Itum** (**Imperf.** **insanibatur**, **Ter.**), 4. v. n. [**id.**] **as** **medic.** **t. t.** **to** **be** **mad**, **insane**: **of** **men**, **Cels.**: **of** **animals**, **Plin.** 2. **to** **be** **senseless**, **without** **reason**, **mad**, **insane**: **Cic.**: **certa** **ratione** **modoque**, **to** **be** **mad** **by** **rule**, **Hor.** Transf. of things: **insaniens** **Bosporus**, **raging**, **id.** II. **to** **act** **like** **a** **madman**, **to** **rage**, **rave**: **insanivisti** **hercle**, **Pl.**: **insanire** **libet** **quoniam** **tibi**, **Virg.** With **cogn.** **Acc.** **similem** (**errorem**), **to** **suffer** **from** **the**

like **kind** **of** **madness**, **Hor.**: **serus** **amores**, **to** **dole** **upon** **any** **one**, **Prop.**: **quam** **me** **stultitiam** **insanire** **putas**, **what** **is** **my** **particular** **craze**, **Hor.** With **in** and **Acc.**: **in** **libertinas**, **id.**

in-sānitas, **ātis**, **f.** **unsoundness**, **unhealthiness**, **disease**: **Cic.**

in-sānus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** **unsound** **in** **mind**, **mad**, **insane**: **Cic.** II. **acting** **like** **a** **madman**, **raging**, **frantic**: **outrageous**: **ex** **stultis** **insanos** **facere**, **Ter.**: **homo** **insanissimus**, **Cic.**: **substructionum** **moles**, **absurd**, **monstrous** (like our *'follies'*), **id.** 2. **Of** **things**: **violent**, **vehement**, **extravagant**, **excessive**, etc.: **cupiditas**, **id.**: **caedis** **cupido**, i. e. **blind** **fury**, **Virg.**: **montes**, **the** **mad** **mountains** (so called from their furious storms: a range in Sardinia), **Liv.**: **insano** **verba** **tonare** **foro** (cf. *'the madding crowd's ignoble strife'*), **Prop.** **Neut.** **adverb.** **outrageously**, **vehemently**, **excessively**: **insanum** **bona**, **Pl.** 3. **enthusiastic**, **enraptured**, **inspired**: **vates**, **Virg.** III. **Act.** **maddening**: **fames**, **Lucan.**

in-satiābilis, **e**, **adj.** [**satio**]. **Pass.**: **that** **cannot** **be** **satisfied**, **insatiable**: **cupiditas**, **Cic.**: **humanus** **animus**, **Liv.** With **Gen.**: **sanguinis**, **Just.** II. **Act.**: **that** **cannot** **cloy** **or** **sate**, **that** **never** **produces** **satiety**: **varietas**, **Cic.**

insatiābiliter, **adv.** **insatiably**: **deffere**, **Lucr.**: **parare** **memoriam** **sui**, **Tac.**

in-satiētas, **ātis**, **f.** **insatiateness**, **insatiety**: **plur.**, **Pl.**

in-sātūrābilis, **e**, **adj.** **insatiable**: **abdomen**, **Cic.**

insātūrābiliter, **adv.** **insatiably**: **Cic.**

in-scendo, **endi**, **ensum**, 3. v. a. [**scando**] **to** **climb** **into** **or** **upon**, **to** **climb** **up**, **mount**, **ascend**: **quadrifidas** **Jovis**, **Pl.**: **in** **arborem**, **id.**: **equum**, **Suet.** **Absol.**: **in-scendo**, **I** **go** **on** **board** **ship**, **embark**, **Pl.**

in-scensio, **ōnis**, **f.** [**in-scendo**] **a** **mounting**, **ascending**: **Pl.**

in-scensus, **a**, **um**, **Part.** [**in-scendo**].

in-sciens, **entis**, **adj.** **not** **knowing**, **without** **knowledge**, **unaware**: **si** **pecavi**, **insciens** **fecit**, **Ter.**: **nihil** **me** **insciens** **esse** **factum**, **without** **my** **knowledge**, **Cic.** II. **ignorant**, **stupid**, **silly**: **abi**, **sis**, **insciens**, **Ter.**

inscīenter, **adv.** **unknowingly**, **ignorantly**, **stupidly**: **Cic.**

in-sciētia, **ae**, **f.** **want** **of** **knowledge**, **ignorance**, **inexperience**: **tenebrae** **erroris** **et** **insciētia**, **Cic.** With **Gen.** **subj.**: **vulgi**, **Caes.** With **Gen.** **obj.**: **dicendi**, **Cic.**: **locorum**, **Caes.**

inscītē, **adv.** **unskilfully**, **clumsily**, **awkwardly**: **comparari**, **Cic.**: **facta** **navis**, **Liv.**

inscītia, **ae**, **f.** [**inscītus**] **ignorance**, **inexperience**, **unskilfulness**, **awkwardness**. **Usu.** with **Gen.** (i) **Subj.**: **per** **inscītiam** **ceterorum**, **without** **the** **knowledge** **of** **their** **comrades**, **Tac.** (ii) **Obj.**: **rerum**, **Cic.**: **veri**, **Hor.** With **erga**: **inscītia** **erga** **domum** **suum**, **ignorance** **about** **household** **affairs**, **Tac.**

2. *Absol.*: ignorance, stupidity: male mereri de immerente inscitia est, Pl.

in-scitus, a, um, *adj.* ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, silly, simple, stupid: mulier, Pl. *Comp.*: Cic. *Sup.*: Pl.

in-scius, a, um, *adj.* not knowing, ignorant of: *constr.* *absol.* or with *Gen.*: rarely with *de*. *Absol.*: distinguere artificem ab inscio, dunc, bungler, Cic. With *Gen.*: omnium rerum inscius, Id.: of a colt, inscius aevi, i.e. unconscious of his growing strength, Virg. With *de*: de verbis inscius, Pl. With *depend. clause*: nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, I am quite aware, Cic.: inscii quid in Aedulis gereretur, Caes.

in-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write in or upon, to inscribe. With *Acc.* (or *nom.* with *pass.*) of what is written; that which is written upon, in *Dat.*, or with *in* and *Abl.*: aliquid in basi tropaeorum, Cic.: nomen suum monumentis, Id.: ut si quae essent incisae aut inscriptae litterae, tollerentur, Id. *Fig.* orationes in animo, to engrave on the mind, i.e. impress deeply, Id. In *pass. refl.* with *Acc.*: inscripti nomina regum flores, inscribed with, Virg. **2.** *Meton.* to assign a name or pretext to: vitilis suls sapientiam inscribit, gives to his vices the name of wisdom, Sen. **II.** With *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*) of that which is written upon; and *Abl.* of what is written: to furnish with an inscription, title, etc.: aedes mercede, put up a bill 'to let,' Ter.: aedes venales hasce inscribit litteris, writes on it 'for sale,' Pl.: in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, is entitled, Cic. With *Abl.* of *instr.*: pulvis inscribitur hasta, is scored, Virg. **2.** *Meton.*: mea dextera leto inscribenda tuo est, thy death is to be ascribed to my hand, Ov.

in-scriptio, ōnis, f. a writing upon, inscribing: an inscription, title: nominis, Cic.: monumenti, Plin.

(1) in-scriptus, a, um, *Part.* [in-scribo].

(2) in-scriptus, a, um, *adj.* unwritten: Quint.

in-sculpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to cut or carve in or upon, to engrave: sortes in robore, Cic.: summam patrimonii saxo, Hor. **II.** to imprint, impress upon: res in animo, Cic.

in-sculptus, a, um, *Part.* [in-sculpo].

in-seco, cūl, ctum, 1. v. a. to cut into, cut up: corpora mortuorum, to dissect, Plin.

in-sectatio, ōnis, f. a pursuing, pursuit: hostis, Liv. **II.** *Fig.*: a pursuing with words, an attack on, inveighing against: Brut. in Cic.: studiorum et morum alicujus, Suet.

in-sectator, ōris, m. a persecutor, censorer (rare): plebis, Liv.

insecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (rare for insector) to pursue: Pl.: Just.

insector, atus sum, 1. v. a. dep.

freq. [insequor] to pursue, attack furiously: implos agitant insectanturque furiae, Cic.: verberibus, to assail with blows, Tac. *Transf.*: assiduis herbam insectabere rastris, i.e. wage incessant war upon, Virg. **II.** *Fig.* to pursue with words, to inveigh against: audaciam improborum, Cic.: damnum amissi corporis, to upbraid with, Phaedr.

insectum, i, n. [inseco] an insect: Plin.

insectus, a, um, *Part.* [inseco].

in-sēdābilitē, adv. unquenchably, incessantly: Lucr.

in-sēnesco, nūi, 3. v. n. *insep.* to grow old in or at: with *Dat.* libris et curis, Hor.

in-sensilis, e, *adj.* that cannot be felt, imperceptible: principia, Lucr.

in-sēpultus, a, um, *adj.* unburied: insepultos projecit, Liv.: sepultura, a burial without the customary rites, and therefore undeserving the name, Cic.

in-sēquor, cūtus (quātus) sum, 3. v. a. dep. to follow after or upon, to follow, Virg.: fugientem lumine plūm, follows the flying ship with her eyes, Ov. *Fig.*: improborum facta suspicio insequitur, Cic. **2.** to come next in order or time: insequens annus, Liv.

3. to proceed: with *Inf.* alterius convellere vimen insequor, Virg. **4.** *Esp.* to pursue closely: with intent to slay: allicquem gladio stricto, Cic.: agmen, Caes.: Virg. **5.** to overtake: mors insecta est Gracchum, Cic. **II.** *Fig.* to pursue with words, to inveigh against, reproach: turpitudinem vitae, Id. With *Abl.* of the mode: irridendo, Id. **2.** to strive after, endeavour: pergam atque insequar longius, Id.

(1) in-sēro, sēvi, sītum, 3. v. a. to sow or plant in: frumentum, Col. **2.** to graft, ingraft: mala, Virg. **II.** *Fig.* to implant: num qua tibi vitiorum in-severit olim natura, Hor.: animos corporibus, Cic.

(2) in-sēro, sērui, sertum, 3. v. a. to put, bring, or introduce into, to insert: *constr.* with *in* and *Acc.*, or with *Dat.*: collum in laqueum, Cic.: caput in tentoria, Liv.: insertus familiae, Suet. *Absol.*: insertas fenestras, let into the wall, Virg. **2.** With *pron.* reflect. to mingle with, join: se turbae, Ov. **II.** *Fig.*: to bring into, introduce, to mix or mingle with: Cic.: adeo minimis etiam rebus prava religio inserit Deos, Liv.

in-sectivus, a, um, *adj.* [inseco] inserted, ingrafted (only *fig.* and rare): liberi, spurious, Phaedr. (prob. f. l. for insitivi).

inserto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [Id.] to put into: with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: clipeo sinistram, Virg.

insertus, a, um, *Part.* [inseco].

in-servio, i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a. to be a slave or vassal: Antiochus inservientium regum ditissimus, Tac. With *Acc.*: si illum inservibis solum, Pl. **II.** *Transf.* to be ser-

viceable, devoted or attached to, to be submissive to, to serve: with *Dat.*: all-cul, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: plebi, cui ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, who had been treated with the utmost deference, Liv. Of things, to attend to, take care of: honoribus, Cic.: inserviens famae, with a view to, Tac.: temporibus, to mark the signs of the times, wait upon occasion, Nep.

in-sessus, a, um, *Part.* [insideo].

in-sibilo, 1. v. n. to hiss, whistle, or rustle in (poet.): Euris, Ov.

in-sideo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. and a. [sedeo] to sit in or upon. With *Dat.*, rarely with *Acc.*: equo, Liv.: toro, Ov.: insidens capulo manus, with a firm grip on the hilt, Tac. **2.** With *Acc.*: of troops, to hold, occupy: locum quem insideatis, the spot to keep yourselves (in ambush), Liv.: *Pass.* viae omnes hostium praesidiis insidentur, Id. In *gen.* to inhabit, dwell in: ea loca, Id.: cineres patriae, to have remained settled or fixed among them, Virg. **3.** of towns, etc., to be situated on: Joppe insidet collem, Plin. **II.** *Fig.* with *in* and *Abl.*: to be firmly seated, fixed, etc.: voluptas, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, abides, dwells, Cic.: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, there was firmly fixed, or established a standard, or ideal, etc., Id.: in memoria alicujus, to be permanently impressed, Id.

insidiae, arum, f. plu. [insideo] an ambush, ambuscade. Of troops: insidias collocare, to set an ambush, Caes.: instruere, Liv.: equites procedere longius jussi, donec insidiae coerentur, Tac. Of the place: signa in insidiis ponere, Cic.: milites in insidiis collocare, Caes. **II.** *Fig.*: any plot, device, snare, or artifice: insidias dare alicui, Pl.: facere vitae alicujus, to lie in wait for, Cic.: avibus moliri, to set snares for birds, Virg.: noctis serenae, deceitful appearance, Id.: so, insidiis, per insidias, ex insidiis, by artifice or stratagem, craftily: Marcellus insidiis interfectus est, Cic.: per insidias quempiam interficere, Id.: ex insidiis invadere aliquem, Sall.

insidiator, ōris, m. [insidior] a soldier lying in ambush: Hirt. **II.** *Transf.* one who lies in wait, a lurker, waylayer (rare): viae, Cic.: imperii, i.e. a secret enemy, one likely to plot against, Nep.

insidior, atus sum, 1. v. n. dep. [insidiae] to lie in ambush, lie in wait for. With *Dat.*: quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es, Cic. *Absol.*: neque precibus, nec insidando, nec speculando, Id. *Fig.* of things: tempore, to watch for the favourable moment, Liv.: temporibus, to wait for what time may bring forth, to watch the course of events, i.e. for one's own ends, Vell.

insidiōsē, adv. by underhand means, deceitfully, insidiously. Cic.

insidiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [insidiae]

unning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious: Cic.: Ov.

in-sido, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. n. and a. to sit down in or on, to settle on (denoting the act of settling or sinking upon, whereas insideo denotes a state or position): constr. with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: credit tactis digitos insidere membris, sink into, make an impression on, Ov.: apes floribus insidunt, Virg.: inscia Dido, insidat quantus miseræ Deus, is settling on her bosom, Id.: in-sessum diris avibus Capitolium, perched upon, Tac. 2. Esp. of colonists, to settle in a place in order to dwell there: Lydia gens Jugis insedit Etruscis, Virg.

3. Of troops, to occupy, take and keep possession of a place: tumulos tres insedit, took up his position on three hills, Liv.: montani viam insedere, established themselves upon, Id.: montes insessi, Tac.: with *in* and *Abl.*: cum in locis semen insedit, has rooted itself, Cic. II. Fig.: to be rooted in, make an impression on, adhere to: insedit in animo oratio, Id.: macula insedit in nomine, Id.

insigne, in, n. (insignis) a mark or token: quod erat insigne, eum, etc., a sign that, Cic.: navalis corona, trajecti oceanis insigne, Suet. 2. Esp. a badge of honour or distinction, a decoration: bulla erat indicium et insigne fortunæ, Cic. More freq. in plur. sacerdotum, Liv.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, arms and decorations, Caes. 3. an ensign, flag: navem Brutii, quæ ex insigni facile agnosci poterat, i. e. the flag of the admiral's ship, Id. 4. a signal: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurrere oportet, Id.

II. Fig.: insignia virtutis, marks: Cic. (Hence *It.* *insigna*; *Fr.* *enseigne*; and from the latter, *Eng.* *ensign*.)

insignio, lvi, itum, 4. v. a. (Id.) to put a mark upon, to mark: pueri insigniti, marked with some bodily defect, Pl. fragm. 2. to make conspicuous, distinguish, adorn, etc.: levem clipeum sublati cornibus Io auro insignibat, Virg.: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, was distinguished by, remarkable for, Tac.

insignis, e, adj. (signum) that on which there is a mark, distinguished by a mark, striking: (bos) maculis insignis et albo, Virg.: insigni eum veste adornavit, Liv.: jamque canent insignes, still wearing the mark, Tac.

II. Fig.: remarkable, noted, distinguished, extraordinary, eminent: virtus, Cic.: odium in aliquem, Id.: calamitas, Caes.: jamdudum causam quærebatur senex, quamobrem insignem aliquid faceret bis, i. e. of punishing them severely, (cf. 'signal vengeance'), Ter.

insignitè, adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably: Cic. Comp.: Liv.

insigniter, adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably: amicos diligere, Cic.: pullus cristatus, Suet. Comp.: insignulus ornare, Nep.

insignitus, Part. (insignio). II. Adj.: clear, well-marked: utendum imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. 2. distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable: flagitium, Tac.

insilia, lum, n. plu. (insilio) the treadle of a weaver's loom: Lucr.

in-silio, ūl, v. n. (salio) to leap into or upon, to spring at: constr. with *in* and *Acc.*, *Acc.* alone, or *Dat.* (the two latter post). With *in* and *Acc.*: in equum, Liv.: in phalanges, Caes. With *Acc.*: undas, Ov. With *Dat.*: ramis, Id. II. Fig.: metuo, ne hodie in malum cruciatum insillamus, I fear we shall be crucified, Pl.

insimulatio, v. insimulo.

in-simul, adv. at the same time: Flor.: Stat. (Hence *It.* *insempre*; *Fr.* *ensemble*.)

in-simulatio (insimulatio), ōnis, f. a charge, an accusation: Cic.

insimulatus, a, um, Part. (insimulo).

in-simulo (insimulatio), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to allege anything against a person; esp. to accuse falsely: also in gen. to charge, blame, accuse: constr. with *Gen.* of the thing, rarely with *Acc.* (of neut. pron.). With *Gen.*: uxorem probri, Pl.: peccati se, Cic. With *Acc.*: id quod ego insimulo, Id. Pass.: neque aliud quam patientia, aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv.

in-sincerus, a, um, adj. not genuine, not pure, adulterated: cruor, Virg.

in-sinatio, ōnis, f. an entrance through a narrow or crooked way: Pontii, Avien. II. Fig. as rhetor. t. t. an ingratiating or insinuating oneself into favour: Cic.

insinuatus, a, um, Part. (insinuo).

in-sinuo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. Act.: to put gently in: manum in sinum, Tert. 2. to introduce by windings or turnings, to insinuate; and, in gen. to cause to arrive at or get to: aestum per septa domorum, force, cause to stream, Lucr.: Romani quacumque data int' ralla essent, insinuabant ordines suos, pushed forward their files into the open spaces of the enemy, Liv. 3. With pron. reflect.: to push, or work one's way into: se inter equitum turmas, Caes.: se inter valles flumen insinuat, winds along, Liv. II. Fig.: se in antiquam philosophiam, to make oneself acquainted with, Cic. 2. to ingratiate or insinuate oneself: se ad aliquam, Pl.: se in familiaritatem aliquis, Cic. B. Neutr.: to wind or steal into, to reach, arrive at: constr. with *in*, *Acc.*, or *Dat.*: caecasque latebras insinuare omnes, find one's way into, Lucr.: per pectora cunctis insinuat pavor, runs through, Virg.: penitus insinuare in causam, to penetrate thoroughly into, to acquire a complete knowledge of, Cic.

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insinuat, a, um, Part. (insinuo).

insipienter, adv. unwisely, foolishly: sperare, Cic.

insipientia, ae, f. (insipiens) want of wisdom, senselessness, folly: Cic.

in-sisto, stiti, 3. v. n. and a. to stand or tread upon; to be seated or placed on; to stand at or by; to halt, stop: constr. usu. with *Dat.*, also with *in* and *Abl.* or *Acc.*, *Acc.* alone, or *Inf.* With *Dat.*: ut proximi jacentibus insisterent, stepped upon them, Caes.: rotis insistere victor, to stand over, Virg. With *in* and *Abl.*: insistebat in manu Cereris dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. With *in* and *Acc.*: in sinistram pedem, Quint. With *Acc.*: limen, to tread, Virg. 2. With *iter*, *viam*, etc. (commonly *fig.*): to enter upon a route, path, journey or course of action: quam institam viam? Ter.: vestigia certa viae, of bounds, to get on the scent, Lucr.: viam domandi, begin breaking in, Virg.: rationem pugnae, to adopt, Caes.: iter, quod insistsis, Liv. Absol.: prave insistere, to enter on a bad course, Ter. 3. With *Dat.*: to pursue, press upon: hostibus, Nep.

II. Fig.: to stop, pause, etc.: stellarum motus insistent, Cic.: quo cum dixisset paulumque institisset, Id. 2. to dwell upon: singulis (peccatorum) gradibus insistere, Id. 3. to persevere, persist in: with *Inf.*: credere, Pl.: flagitare, Cic. With *Dat.*: caedibus, to continue the work of, Tac.

4. to pursue, to follow diligently, to attend, apply oneself to, etc.: vestigiis laudum, tread in the steps of, Liv.: totus et mente et animo in bellum Trevirorum insistit, devotes his whole attention and energy to, Caes.: munus, Cic. 5. to withhold one's assent, to doubt: ille in reliquis rebus non poterit insistere, Id.

insilio, ōnis, f. (insero) an ingrafting, grafting: Cic. Meton.: the time of grafting: Ov.

insertivus, a, um, adj. (Id.) ingrafted, grafted: plura, Hor. II. Fig.: substituted, spurious: liberi, Pha-dr. (al. insertivi).

insitor, ōris, m. (Id.) one who ingrafts: Prop.

insitus, a, um, Part. (insero). II. Adj.: implanted by nature, inborn, innate, natural: sapientia, Cic.: fertitas, Liv. 2. In gen. taken in, admitted, adopted: Cic.

in-sociabilis, e, adj. that cannot be joined together, unsociable, incompatible: gens, Liv.

in-solabiliter, adv. inconsolably: dolere, Hor.

in-silens, tis, adj. contrary to custom: quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter.

2. unaccustomed to: with *Gen.*: infamiliae, Cic.: belli, Caes. With *in* and *Abl.*: in dicendo, unpractised, Cic. Absol.: emirabitur insolens, new to the right, Hor. 3. Of things: unusual, not in use: verbum, Cic. 4. Hence, immoderate, excessive: ostentatio, Id.: laetitia, Hor. 5. Of persons or

things: *haughty, arrogant, insolent, overbearing*: nec erat ei verendum, ne nimis videretur insolens, Cic. *Comp.*: secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. *Sup.*: insolentissimi homines, Cael. in Cic. 6, *extravagant, prodigal*: insolens in aliena re, Cic.

insolenter, adv. *unusually, contrary to custom; too greatly, immoderately; haughtily, proudly, insolently*: evenire, Cic.: victoria sua insolenter gloriari, Caes. *Comp.*: of troops, premere, to press more audaciously on the enemy, Id.

insolentia, ae, f. [insolens] a want of custom or use, a being unaccustomed: with Gen.: fori iudiciorumque, Cic. *Absol.*: ex insolentia impotentes laetitiae insanire, Liv. *II.* In rhetor. *unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness*: Cic. *III.* excess, want of moderation: huius saeculi, extravagance, Id. *IV.* pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence: Id.

insolens, j. v. n. *incep.* [soleo] to grow haughty or insolent, to become elated: per licentiam animus humanus insolenscit, Sall.: rebus secundis, Tac.

insolidus, a, um, adj. *not solid, soft, tender*: herba, Ov.

insolitus, a, um, adj. *Act. unaccustomed to: constr. absol., with ad, or Gen.*: Cic.: insolitae fugiant in flumina phocae, not wont to do so, Virg.: ad laborem, Caes.: rerum bellicarum, Sall. *II.* Pass. *unusual, uncommon*: mihi loquacitas, Cic. *Absol.*: insolitum audere, something unusual, Tac.

insolubilis, e, adj. *that cannot be loosed, indissoluble*: vinculum, Macr.

II. Fig.: *that cannot be paid; of a loan or debt*: Sen. 2, *that cannot be refuted, incontestable*: signum, Quint.

insomnia, ae, f. [insomnis] sleeplessness, want of sleep: incitabat insomnia, Suet. In plur.: vigilare, neque insomnia neque labore fatigari, Sall.: caret violentia et cruditate et insomnia, Cic. (acc. to some, bad dreams, nightmares: v. insomnia).

insomnis, e, adj. [somnus] sleepless: insomniae magis quam pervigiles, Tac.: Tisiphone, Virg. Of things: nox, Id.

insomnium, n, n. a dream (poet. form=somnium): formed after anal. of Gk. ὀνείμιον. In plur.: falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg.: quae me insomnia terrent, what troubled dreams affright, Id. *II.* sleeplessness, vigils (late): longo mulcent insomnia penso, Val. Fl.

insono, ōi, i. v. n. to make a noise in or on, to sound, sound loudly, resound (mostly poet.): Boreae spiritus alto insonat Aegaeo, roars on the Aegean Sea, Virg.: calamis, to play upon, Ov. With Acc.: verbera insonuit, Virg. With Abl.: insonuit flagello, cracked (with) his whip, Id.

insons, tis, adj. *guiltless, innocent*: with Gen.: fraterni sanguinis, Ov.: publici consilii, Liv. With Abl.: cri-

mine, clear from, Id. *Absol.*: insones, sicuti fontes, circumvenire, Sall.

II. harmless (poet.): Cerberus, Hor. **in-sopitus**, a, um, adj. *not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful* (poet.): Ov.

in-sortitus, a, um, adj. *not allotted*: Pl.

in-spectio, ōnis, f. a looking into, inspection: Col. 2, a looking through, examination: tabularum, Quint. *II.* Fig.: consideration, investigation, contemplation: hence theory, in opposition to practice, Id.

in-specto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. to look at, observe, view: aliquid, Pl.: adstante et inspectante ipso, in his presence and before his eyes, Caes.

inspectus, a, um, Part. [inspicio]. **in-spērans**, tis, adj. (rare in Nom.) *not hoping, not expecting*: insperanti mihi, sed valde optanti cecidit, contrary to my expectations, Cic.: Ter.

inspērato, adv. *unexpectedly*: Pl.

in-spērātus, a, um, adj. *unhoped for, unexpected*. Of persons: o salve insperate frater, Pl. 2. Of things: praesidium, Cic. Of unpleasant things: unlooked for, unforeseen: malum, Id. *Adverb.*: ex insperato, unexpectedly, Liv.

in-spergo, si, sum, j. v. a. [spargo] to sprinkle or scatter into or upon: molam et vinum, Cic. Fig.: egregio inspersos corpore naevos, sprinkled over, speckling, Hor.

inspersus, a, um, Part. [spargo].

in-spicio, exi, ectum, j. v. a. [specio] to look into; to look at, inspect; to consider, contemplate, examine: Intro inspicere, Pl.: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter.: leges, Cic.: morbum, Pl.: arma militis, Cic. *II.* Fig.: to consider, examine, become acquainted with, perceive: res sociorum, to inspect their affairs, examine into their conduct, Liv.: aliquem a puero, Cic.

in-spico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make pointed, to sharpen: faces, Virg.

inspiratus, a, um, Part. [inspiro].

in-spiro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to blow into or upon; to breathe into, inspire: inspirantes ramis arborum aurae, Quint. *II.* Fig.: to breathe into, inspire, excite, inflame: occultum ignem, Virg.: fortitudinem, Curt.

in-spōlātus, a, um, adj. *not plundered*: Quint.: Virg.

in-spūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. to spit upon: Pl.

in-stābilis, e, adj. *Act. that does not stand firm, unstable, tottering*: gradus, Curt.: ingressus, Liv. 2. Meton. *unsteady, that does not keep its ground*: hostis, Id. 3. Fig.: *unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle*: maritimae res celerem atque instabilem motum habent, Caes.: animus, Virg. *II.* Pass. *which cannot be trodden or stood upon*: tellus, Ov.

instans, Part. [insto]. *II.* Adj.: present: bellum, Cic. 2. pressing, earnest, urgent, importunate: species

terribillior jam et instantior, more peremptory, Tac.: tyrannus, threatening, Hor.

instanter, adv. *vehemently, earnestly, pressingly*: Plin. *Comp.*: instantius concurrere, to fight more vehemently, Tac.

instantia, ae, f. [insto] a standing upon or near; hence, a being present: Cic. *II.* Fig.: constancy, perseverance: Plin.

instār, n. indecl. *magnitude, quantity, measure, amount, scale*: quasi puncti instar obtinere, to have about the magnitude of a point (be no larger than a point), Cic.: cohortes quaedam, quod instar legionis videretur, in all about the numbers of a single legion, Caes. Rarely with adj.: parvum instar eorum quae spe concepisset, a small measure of his (great) schemes, Liv.: quantum instar in ipso, what greatness, majesty, Virg. 2. Very freq. as adv. Acc., foll. by Gen.: of the size of, equivalent to, like: navis maxima, triremis instar, as large as a trireme, Cic.: instar montis equum, huge as a mountain, Virg.: ut instar muri haec sepes munimenta praebeant, equal to a wall, Caes.: unus ille dies mihi instar immortalitatis fuit, equivalent to immortality, Cic.: meorum epistolarum nulla est οὐρανοῦ, sed habet Tiro instar septuaginta, to the number of, about, Id. Later, ad instar: castrorum, in the form of a camp, Just. [Etym. unknown.]

instauratio, ōnis, f. [instauro] a renewing, repetition: ludorum, Cic.

instaurativus, a, um, adj. [id.] renewed, repeated: ludii, Cic.

instauro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [root sta- v. sto; cf. Gr. σταυρός] to renew, repeat, celebrate anew; to repair, restore: Latinas, Cic.: diem donis, celebrate, Virg.: instaurare et renovare scelus pristinum, Cic.: novum de integro bellum, Liv.: instaurati animi, revived, refreshed, rekindled, Virg. 2. to repay, requite: diti, talia Graiis instaurate, Id.

in-sterno, stravi, stratum, j. v. a. to spread or strew upon; to cover, cover over: instrata cubilia fronde, strewn, Lucr.: instrati ostro alipedes (equi), Virg.: absol. equus instratus, caparisoned, Liv.: modicis instravit pulpitae tignis, floored the stage with, Hor.

instigātor, ōris, m. [instigo] a stimulator, instigator: Tac.

instigatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that instigates: Tac.

instigo, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to prick or goad on; hence, to urge on, stimulate, incite, instigate, set on: canem in aliquem, to set on, Petr.: intellexit Senones conscientia facinoris instigari, Caes.: instigante te, at your instigation, Cic. [From I. E. root stig, whence Gr. στιγῶ, στιγμα; Lat. distinguo, in-stinguo, stimulus (for stig-mulu-s); Goth. stik-s=στιγμα.]

in-stillo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to pour

in by drops, to instil: with Acc. and Dat.: oleum lumini, Cic.: oleum caulis, Hor. Fig.: praeceptum auriculae, to instil, id. II. to drop (fall) into or upon (with Acc.: poet.): guttae, quae saxa assidue instillant Caucasi, Poet. in Cic.

instimulātor, ōris, m. one who incites, an instigator: seditious, Cic.

instimulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to urge on, stimulate: aliquem, Ov.

instinctor, ōris, m. [instinguo] an instigator: sceleris, Tac.

instinctus, a, um, Part. [instinguo].

instinctus, ūs, m. (mostly in Abl. sing.) [id.] instigation, impulse: instinctu divino, inspiration, Cic.

instinguo, nxi, nctum, i. v. a. to instigate, incite, impel: Gell. Esp. in Part. perf.: furore et audacia, Cic.: his vocibus, animated, Liv.: divino spiritu, inspired, Quint. [For etym. v. instigo.]

instipulor, i. v. dep. to bargain, stipulate for: Pl.

instita, ae, f. ["set on," "attached," instito] the plaited border or flounce of a Roman lady's tunic: quarum sub-suta talos tegit instita veste, Hor.: longa, Ov.

instillo, ōnis, f. [id.] a standing still (rare): errantium stellarum, Cic.

institor, ōris, m. [id.] a factor, broker (i.e. one who sells on commission), agent; a huckster, hawker, peddler: mercis, Liv. Absol.: Hor.

institorium, ii, n. [institor] the trade of a huckster, etc.: Suet.

institūo, ōi, ōtum, i. v. a. [statuo] to set up, to erect, found, make, construct: Jugera tercenta, ubi institui vineae possunt, Cic.: murallum pilorum numerus instituitur, Caes.: naves, to build, id.: dapes, to prepare, Virg.: arborem, to plant, Suet. So fig.: argumenta in pectus multa institui, Pl.

2. to set on foot, establish, originate, begin, contrive: mercatum, Cic.: portorium vini, to lay on, impose, id.: sermonem, Caes.: sacros ludos, Ov.

3. to settle, arrange, draw up, determine upon: rationem pontis, Caes.: certamen, Cic.: codicem, id. Esp. milit. t. t. to draw up in battle-array (rare): duplici acie instituta, Caes.

4. to resolve, determine: with Inf.: bellum gerere, id.: Topica conscribere, Cic. 5. to institute, appoint: esp. an helr: secundum heredem, id.: or to appoint any one to an office: magistratum, id.: tutorem, id. 6. to instruct, train up, educate: adolescentes, id.: animum ad cogitandum, Ter. 7. to procure, gain: remiges, Caes.: sibi amicos, Cic.

institutio, ōnis, f. [instituo] disposition, arrangement; custom, manner: rerum, Cic. II. instruction, education: puerilis, id.

institutum, i, n. [id.] an arrangement, plan; mode of life; a regulation, ordinance, institution: Cic.: hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt, customs, usages, Caes.: patriae,

laws of, Nep. II. a purpose, intention, design, resolution: ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, Cic.

III. an agreement, stipulation: militem ex instituto dare, Liv. IV. instruction, inculcated principles (usu. pl.): philosophiae, Cic.

institutus, a, um, Part. [instituo].

in-sto, stiti, i. v. n. to stand in or upon: constr. with Dat., in with Abl., or Acc. With Dat.: jugis, Virg. With in and Abl.: instans in medio triclinio, Suet. With Acc. (fig.): rectam instas viam, you are in the right path, Pl. II. Lit. and fig.: to draw nigh, approach, impend, threaten, etc.: instant ludi, Cic.: quum longinqua ab domo instet militia, awaits you, Liv. Of persons: cum legionibus instare Varum, Caes. Absol. to be at hand, be present: quare illud quod instet, agi oportere, the matter that is urgent, Cic. 2.

to urge, press on, harass, attack, etc. (with Dat. or absol.): hostes acius instabant, Caes.: cedenti, Liv.: quamobrem urge, insta, perforce, Cic. 3. to follow up, pursue: instare vestigiis Caesar, went in hot pursuit, kept close on his heels, Flor.: famae, to keep up his reputation, Tac.: solis instabis aristis, make grain-crops your only object, Virg.: with Acc. and Inf.: ille instat factum (sc. esse), insists that it was so, Ter. 4. With Acc.: to urge forwards, ply, transact with zeal or diligence: parte alla Marti currumque rotasque volucres instabant, were hastening forwards to completion, working hard at, Virg.

5. to demand earnestly, insist upon: satis est, quod instat de Milone, Cic.: te instante, at your instance, your solicitation, id.

(1) instratus, a, um, Part. [insterno].

(2) in-stratus, a, um, adj. unladen, not strewn, bare: inter dura instrato saxa cubili, Virg. (Here, however, instrato may perh. be part. of insterno, in bed made amid the rocks; i.e. in rocky bed.)

instrēnūē, adv. without spirit: Just.

instrēnūus, a, um, adj. not brisk, inactive, sluggish, spiritless: homo, Pl.: animus, Ter.: dux, Suet.

in-strēpo, ōi, itum, i. v. n. to make a noise in or upon; to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak: sub pondere faginus axis instrepat, Virg.

instructus, a, um, Part. [instringo].

in-stringo, nxi, ictum, i. v. a. to bind, fasten: Quint.

in-structio, ōnis, f. [instruo] a constructing, erecting, building: Trajan. ad Plin. 2. an arranging, planting, setting in array: signorum, Cic.

instructus, comp. adv. [instructus] with greater preparation; in better style: Liv.

instructor, ōris, m. [instruo] a preparer (rare): Cic.

instructus, a, um, Part. [instruo].

II. A d j.: well furnished and prepared, instructed, versed in, etc.: ad

dicendum instructissimus, Cic.: vitilis instructor, Hor.

instructus, ūs, m. [id.] arrangement, preparation (rare): Cic.

instrumentum, i, n. [id.] collectively, implements, utensils, tools; stock in trade, furniture, etc.: in instrumento ac supellectile Verris, his entire household utensils and furniture (comprehensive expr. including all moveables), Cic.: Suet.: villae, the tools and apparatus of a farmhouse, Varr.: militare, material of war, Caes. 2. outfit, dress; in pl. (poet.): felices ornament haec instrumenta libellos, adornments, Ov.: anilia, dress, id. 3. an instrument (later; and prob. only in pl.): necis, id. II. Fig.: means and resources for doing anything: oratoris instrumentum, repertory (as it were, 'stock in trade'), Cic.: in this sense freq. pl.: instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, id. 2. In legal sense: a document possessing authority: collectively, imperii, a body of law (cf. corpus juris civilis), Quint.: instrumenti publici auctoritas, Suet.

in-strūo, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to pile upon, put in order upon; to build, erect, construct: contabulationem in parietes, Caes.: aggerem, Tac. 2. Milit. t. t. to set in due order or array, to draw up, etc. (very freq. in Caesar): aciem, Caes.: Cic.: exercitum, Liv. Fig.: instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia, my plans are arranged, Ter. 3. to prepare, provide, procure, furnish: domum, Cic.: agrum, Liv. naves, to equip, Caes.: navibus instructis, manned (or as 2.), marshalled, Virg.: instructi ferro, fully armed, mail-clad, id. II. Fig.: fraudem, Liv.: accusationem, Cic.: ad judicium nondum se satis instruxerat, had prepared himself, id. 2. Esp. to teach, instruct: disciplinae et artes, quibus instruimur, id.: dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, schooled, Virg.

insuāsum, i, n. a kind of dark colour: Pl.

in-suāvis, e, adj. unpleasant, disagreeable: herba cibo non insuavis, Plin.: vita, Cic. Of persons: crabbed, sour, harsh: Hor.

in-sūdo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to sweat in, on, or at: quis (libellis) manus insudet vulgi, i. e. "thumb," Hor.

insuēfactus, a, um, adj. accustomed, trained (rare): Caes.

in-suesco, ēvi, ētum, i. v. n. and a. insep. Neutr.: to accustom or habituate oneself, to become accustomed to: constr. with Dat., ad, or Inf.: corpori, Tac.: ad disciplinam militiae insuescere militem, Liv.: mentiri, Ter.

II. A c t.: to accustom or habituate any one: constr. with double Acc. (the impers. object being neut. pron.), or with Acc. of pers. and Abl. of thing: insuevit pater optimus hoc me, trained me to this, Hor.: aquā pecus, Col. Pass.: ita se a pueris insuetos, Liv.

(1) insuētus, a, um, Part. [insuesco].

(2) **in-suētus**, a, um, adj. Act.: not accustomed to, unused to: constr. with Gen., Dat., ad, or Inf.: laboris, Caes.: moribus Romanis, Liv.: corpora ad opera portanda, Caes.: vera audire, Liv. II. Pass.: to which one is not accustomed, unusual: limen Olympi, Virg.: solitudo, Liv. Neut. plu. adverb.: Insueta rudentem, uttering unaccustomed roars, Virg.

insula, ae, f. an island, isle: Insula Britannia, Cic. II. Transf.: a detached house (an insula was usu. let out in separate lodgings or shops to several poor families; hence opp. to domus, which was the mansion of a rich family): ut insulam venderet, id. Sometimes the term insula was applied to several such houses, if adjoining and owned by one person: intelligo P. Clodii insulam esse venalem, block of houses, id. [Perh. = "what is in the water;" cf. Skr. *salila-m*, water.] (Hence It. *isola*; Fr. *île*.)

insulānus, l, m. [insula] an islander: Astypalaecenses insulani, Cic. **insulāris**, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to an island, insular: Amm.

insulsē, adv. tastelessly, insipidly; foolishly, absurdly: aliquid facere, Cic.: non insulso interpretari, not amiss, not badly, id.

insulsitas, ātis, f. [insulsus] tastelessness, insipidity; silliness, absurdity: villae, Cic.: orationis, id.

in-sulsus, a, um, adj. [salsus] unsalted, insipid: amurca, Col. Transf.: gula, that longs for tasteless things, Cic.

II. Transf.: tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd: multa (in sermone) nec illitterata, nec insulsa, id.: insulsi- mus homo, Cat. 2. clumsy, bungling: bipennis, Juv.

insulto, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. freq. [insillo] to spring or leap at or upon: with Acc. or Dat. fores calcibus, to kick at, Ter.: busto, Hor. With Acc.: nemora matres insultant, are bounding over, Virg. Absol.: juvenum coetus Bacchico insultans modo, Enn.: fremit aequore toto insultans sonipes, bounding, prancing, Virg. II. Fig.: to behave insolently, to taunt, exult over: allicui in calamitate, Cic. With Acc.: multos bonos, Sall. With in and Acc.: in rempublicam, Cic. With Abl.: morte mea, at my death, Prop. Absol.: victor incendia miscet insultans, in insolent triumph, Virg.: Liv.

insultura, ae, f. [id.] a springing or leaping at or upon: Pl.

in-sum, fūl, esse, v. n. irreg. to be in or upon. With Dat. or in and Abl.: numi in marsupio infuerunt, Pl.: nec digitis anulus ulius inest, Ov. II. to be contained in, dwell in, to belong or appertain to: superstitio, in qua inest insanis timor deorum, is implied, Cic.: vitium aliquid inesse in moribus, id. With Dat.: cul virile ingenium inest, in whom dwells the spirit of a man, Sall. Absol.: praecipue pedum pernec- tas inerat, was a gift of his, Liv.

in-sūmo, mpsl, mptum, 3. v. a. to take for any purpose; hence, to apply to, expend or bestow upon, etc.; constr. with Acc. of direct object; with in and Acc., Dat., or ad and Acc., of that which denotes the purpose: sumptum in aliquam rem, to devote to, Cic.: paucos dies reficiendae classi, Tac.: omnis cura ad speculandum hoc malum insumitur, Plin. II. to take to oneself, to take, assume: interficiendi domini animum, Tac.

in-sūo, ūl, ūtum, 3. v. a. to sew in or into, to sew up in: aliquem in cule- um, Cic. With Dat.: patrio femori insul (of Dionysus), Ov.: vestibus aurum, to embroider, id. (In Liv. 40, 51, insuerat is f. l. for imposuerat.)

in-sūper, adv. and prep. A. Adv.: on the top, above, overhead: cumulat in aquas sarcinis, insuper in- cumbebant, Liv.: eum muniunt un- dique parietes atque insuper camera, Sall.: jugum insuper imminens, over- hanging, Liv. II. Fig.: over and above, moreover, besides: si id parum est, insuper etiam poenas expetite, id.: insuper quam, besides that, id. B. Prep. with Acc. and Abl.: over, above. With Acc.: insuper arbores trabem planam imponito, Cato. 2. With Abl.: insuper his, over and above these, Virg.

in-sūpērābilis, e, adj. that cannot be passed over, insurmountable: Alpium transitus, Liv. II. Fig.: unconquerable: genus bello, Virg. 2. unavoidable, inevitable: fatum, Ov.

in-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. to rise upon, to rise up or to: insurgite remis, rise on your oars, i.e. ply your oars vigorously, Virg. 2. to raise oneself, to rise, mount: insurgat Aquilo, Hor.: altior insurgens heros, rising to the throw, Virg. II. Fig.: of persons, etc.: to rise, grow in power: Caesar insurgere paulatim, Tac. 2. to rise against (with Dat.): insurgere regis allicuius, to aim at seizing any one's kingdom, Ov. 3. to rouse or bestir oneself: Plin. 4. Of style: to rise above mediocrity, to become sublime: Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint.

in-sūsurro, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. to whisper in, into, or to; to in- sinuate, suggest. Neutr.: (allicui) ad aurem, Cic. II. Act.: mihi can- tilenam, id. Fig.: Favonius ipse in- susurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, gently whispers, reminds us, id.

insūtus, a, um, Part. [insuo].

in-tābesco, būl, 3. v. n. to waste away by degrees, to pine away: diu- turno morbo, Cic.: quum intabuisset pupulae, had shrunk, withered away, Hor. 2. to melt away, dissolve: in- tabescere matutinae pruinae sole te- pente solent, Ov.

in-tactilis, e, adj. that cannot be touched, intangible: Lucr.

in-tactus, a, um, adj. untouched, uninjured, intact: thesaurus, un-

rifled, Hor.: nix, unmelted, unbroken (coating of), Liv.: intactus profugit, Sall.: boves, never yoked, Hor. II. untried, unattempted: silvas saltus- que intactos, unexplored, Virg.: car- men, Hor.: bellum, in which nothing is done, i.e. not even begun, Sall.

III. Fig. of moral qualities: un- stained, uninfected: intactus super- stitione, free from superstition, Curt.: vir haud intacti religione animi, Liv. Esp.: undefiled, chaste: Pallas, Hor.

in-tactus, ūs, m. intangibility: Lucr. (dub.)

intāmīnātus, a, um, adj. [tamino] unsullied, undefiled: honores, Hor.

(1) **intectus**, a, um, Part. [Intego].

(2) **in-tectus**, a, um, adj. uncovered, unclad: dux prope intectus, Tac.: pedes, having sandals only, id. II. Fig.: open, frank: aliquem sibi efficere, id.

intēgellus, a, um, adj. dim. [Inte- ger] not seriously injured (humorous- ly), Cic.

in-tēger, gra, grum, adj. [tag in tango] untouched, undiminished, whole, entire: thesaurus, Pl.: quarum (sub- licarum) pars inferior integra remane- bat, Caes. 2. unhurt, unimpaired, unexhausted, sound, fresh, vigorous: munimenta, still standing and un- damaged, id.: integris viribus re- pugna, id.: integram famem ad ovum affero, a keen or unimpaired appetite, Cic.: florentes atque integri, id.: of troops, opp. to defessus; cum integri detessis succederent, fresh re- liefs, or supports, Caes.: integris tur- mis, in unbroken order, Tac.: gens a cladibus belli, Liv.: victor, with unbroken powers, Hor.: muller actate integra, in the flower of her age, Ter.: in integrum restituere, to reinstate, restore to one's former condition, Caes. With Gen.: integer aevi, unim- paired in youthful vigour, Virg. De integro, ab integro, ex integro, anew, afresh: de integro scribere, Cic.: co- lumnarum efficere ab integro novam, id.: recipere ex integro vires, Quint. 3. untainted, fresh, sweet: fontes, Hor.

II. Fig.: of moral and intellectual qualities: blameless, irreproachable, unblemished: Cic.: testes, unimpeach- able, id.: with Gen. (Gr. constr.), vitae, spotless in life, Hor. Of female chastity, Ter.: Diana, the virgin, Hor. 2. free from passion or pre- judice, unbiased: se servare, to keep oneself neutral, Cic.: with ref. to love: untouched, heart-whole: Hor. 3. raw, ignorant, inexperienced: discipulus, Cic. III. Of things: in which nothing has yet been done, un- decided, undetermined: rem integrum ad reditum suum jussit esse, to remain undecided, id.: ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, open, unem- barrased, Caes.: offensiones, not yet cancelled, Tac.: integrum est mihi, it is still in my power, I am at liberty, Cic. (Hence It. *intero*; Sp. *entero*;

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Fr. entier, and, from the last, Eng. entire.)

in-tēgo, xl, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover: turres corlis, Caes.

intēgrasco, 3. v. n. incep. [Integro] to begin afresh: Ter

intēgrātio, ōnis, f. [Id.] a renewing, restoring: amoris, Ter.

intēgrē, adv. wholly, entirely: mutare, Tac. II. Fig.: irreproachably, honestly; esp. with ref. to being inaccessible to bribes: iudicare, Cic. Sup.: Asiam Integerrime administravit, Suet.

2. Of style: purely, correctly: dicere, Cic.

intēgritas, ātis, f. [Integer] an undiminished or unimpaired condition, soundness: corporis, Cic. II. Fig.: mentis, soundness of mind, Labco.

2. blamelessness, incorruptibility, integrity: integritas atque innocentia, Cic.: vitae, Nep. 3. Esp. chastity: Cic. 4. Of style: purity, correctness: Latini sermonis, Id.

intēgro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [Id.] 1. It. to make whole or sound: amnes Integrant mare, replenish, Lucr. 2. to restore, heal, repair: clapsos in pravum artus, Tac. 3. to renew, begin again: pugnam, Liv.: carmen, Virg. II. Fig.: to recreate, refresh: animum, Cic.

in-tēgumentum, i, n. a covering, a protection: corporis, Pl.: Liv. Fig.: dissimulationis, a cloak, mask, Cic.

intellectus, a, um, Part. [Intelligo].

intellectus, ūs, m. [Id.] a perceiving, discerning by the senses: saporum, Plin. II. Fig.: a perceiving or discerning by the mind; an understanding, comprehension: quels neque boni intellectus neque mali cura, neither sense of honour, nor scruple about baseness, Tac.: hiems et ver et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, have a meaning and a name, i.e. are understood, Id. III. Meton.: the meaning or signification of a word: Quint. 2. the faculty of understanding, intellect: Sen.

intelligens, entis, Part. [Intelligo].

II. Adj.: sensible, intelligent, acquainted with: dicendi existimator Cic.: vir, Id. With Gen.: cuiusvis generis ejus (voluptatis), keenly appreciative of, Id. 2. well skilled in matters of taste: as subst. a connoisseur: Id.

intelligenter, adv. intelligently: Cic.

intelligentia, ae, f. [Intelligo] perception, discernment by the senses: in gustu et odoratu, Cic. II. perception or discernment by the mind, an understanding, knowing: Id.: somniorum, the art of interpreting dreams, Just.

2. Esp., skill, taste, judgment: in rusticis rebus, Cic. III. the faculty of understanding, discernment, intelligence: Deus intelligentiam in animo inclusit, Id.

intel-ligo (intellego), lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. [inter lego] (Intellexi for Intellexisti, Cic., Ter.: Intellexes for Intellexisses, Pl.): 1. It. to choose between, i. e. to exercise knowledge or judgment in distinguishing; to perceive, discern by the senses: nullos intelligit ignes, is aware of no flame of passion, Ov.: vestigia hominum intelligi a feris, i. e. are tracked, Plin. II. to perceive or discern by the mind, to become aware: quam sis audax, hinc omnes intelligere potuerunt, Cic.: neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intelligit, Caes. III. to perceive or discern by an effort of the intellect, to understand, comprehend: haec, quae ipsi voluerunt a vulgo intelligi, Cic. In answers, intelligo corresponds to our I understand; very well: Pl.: Ter.

2. Esp. to have an accurate knowledge of or skill in something, to be a connoisseur: tametsi non multum in istis rebus intelligo, I am not much of a judge, Cic. 3. Of persons: to understand, comprehend rightly: Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur, Quint.

in-tēmērātus, a, um, adj. undefiled, unpolluted: (Camilla) virginittatis amorem Intemerata colit, unstained, spotless, Virg.: quid per hos dies inausum Intemeratum vobis, not profaned, Tac.: munera, libations of undiluted wine, Virg.

in-tempērans, antis, adj. without self-restraint, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate: Intemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari velit, Cic.: In cupiditate, Id.: in augendo eo non alius Intemperantior est, exaggerates more wildly, Liv. 2. Esp.: incontinent, profligate, debauched: Cic.

intempēranter, adv. immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately: Cic. Comp.: Insequi, to pursue too hotly, Liv.

in-tempērantia, ae, f. want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency: caeli, Sen. II. Fig.: want of moderation, excess, extravagance, intemperance: Cic.: vini, Liv.: Intemperantia perire, debauchery, Suet. 2. Esp. of conduct: want of moderation, haughtiness, insolence, arrogance: Pausaniae, Nep.

intempērātō, adv. intemperately, Cic.

in-tempērātus, a, um, adj. untempered, inclement: quid ad caeli naturam Intemperatus, Sen. II. Fig. immoderate, intemperate: benevolentia, Cic.

intempēriae, arum, f. plu. [duplicate form of Intemperies] intemperateness, inclemency of weather: Cato. II. Fig.: intemperate behaviour: quae te Intemperiae tenent? what are you raving about? Pl.: nescio, pol, quae illunc hominem Intemperiae tenent, what frenzy possesses the man, Id.

in-tempēries, ei, f. inclemency (of

weather): caeli, Liv.: aquarum, an excessive rainfall, Id. In gen. a tempest, storm. Fig.: Intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Pl. II. Fig.: intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness: amici, Cic.: cohortium, violence, Tac. 2. In gen. intemperance: ebrietas, Just.

intempestivē, adv. out of season, unseasonably: accedere, Cic.: juvare, to offer ill-timed help, Tac.

in-tempestivus, a, um, adj. untimely, unseasonable, inconvenient: postes Intempestivos excisos credo, at the wrong season, Pl.: imbres, excessive, Lucr.: amicitia, Cic. 2. misplaced: gula, coming on at all hours, Suet.: honor, ill-timed, Tac. II. Transf.: acting unseasonably: anseres clamore, Plin.

in-tempestus, a, um, adj. [tempus] unseasonable: nox, the dead of night, Cic.: profound night, Virg.: personified: perh. dismal Night, Id. II. Transf.: unwholesome, unhealthy: Graviscae, Id.

in-tendo, di, tum and sum, 3. v. a. to stretch towards or against, to draw out, extend: dextram ad statuam, Cic.: allicui manus, Sen.: arcum, to bend, Virg. Hence, 2. to aim or direct a weapon: tela in patriam, Cic.: sagittas, Virg. 3. to stretch or put upon, to spread out, etc.: tabernacula carbasa Intenta vellis aethiopum, Cic.: stuppea vincula collo, to tie, bind on, Virg.: vela Zephyri, swell, fill, Id. With pron. refl., to spread, extend: primis se Intendentibus tenebris, spreading, coming on, Liv. II. Fig.: to strain or stretch towards: aciem aciem in omnes partes, to turn keen looks on every side, Cic.: aures ad verba, Ov.: digna res ubi nervos Intendas, strain every nerve, Ter. 2. Of motion to a place: to direct one's course, to turn, etc. (esp. with Iter): ut eo, quo Intendit, perveniat, Cic.: ad explorandum quoniam hostes Iter Intendissent, Liv. Absol.: quo nunc primum Intendam? whither shall I turn? Ter. Hence, 3. of the mind: to direct one's thoughts or attention to: animos Intendunt in ea, Cic.: in ea re Intentis animis, intent upon, Caes.: consilium, to form a plan, Ter. 4. to urge on, incite: Intenderant eum tot audita proditioes, Liv.

5. to purpose, endeavour, intend: quod Intenderat efficere potest, Sall. So with animo: si quod animo Intenderat perficere potuisset, Cic. With Inf.: quo Ire Intenderant, Sall. 6. With pron. reflect.: to exert oneself, prepare for: se ad firmitatem, Cic. Hence, Intendi animo, to be intent upon, Liv. 7. to maintain, assert: pergin', scelestē, Intendere atque hanc arguere? Pl. 8. to direct against (cf. 1, 2), to seek to bring upon: allicui actionem perduellionis, Cic.: probra et minas allicui, Tac. 9. to heighten, augment: alimentorum pretium, Id.

10. In rhetor. to state the premises of a syllogism: Quint.

int. nsus, a, um, Part. [intendo].

(1) intentatus, a, um, Part. [intento].

(2) in-tentatus, a, um, adj. untied, unattempted: miser quibus intentata nitet, Hor.: iter, Tac.

intentiō, adō, with earnestness, attentively, intently: pro utillare, Plin. Comp.: delectum habere, with greater strictness than usual, Liv.

intentiō, ōnis, f. [intendo] a stretching out, straining, tension: corporis, Cic.: vultus, earnest expression, Tac.

2, increase, augmentation: doloris, Sen. II. Fig.: of the mind: exertion, effort: opp. to remissio, Cic. 2, attention, application, care: Sen. With Gen. of object: lusus, to the game, Liv.

in-tento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to stretch out, extend or direct towards, esp. in a threatening manner: sicam, to menace with, Cic.: manus, Liv. And of abstract objects: Romanum imperium, id.: terror omnibus intentabatur, terror hung over, Tac. 2, Esp. to threaten or bring an action at law: crimen, Quint. Absol.: quasi intentantis loco, Cic.

intentus, a, um, Part. [intendo].

II. A. Adj.: attentive to, intent upon, waiting for: aliquo negotio, Sall. 2, eager, intent: Cic.: intenti ora tenebant, Virg.: oculi, id. 3, strict, rigid: intentior custodia, specially strict, Liv.: disciplina, Tac. 4, earnest, energetic, vigorous: sermo, Cic.

intentus, ūs, m. [id.] a stretching out, extending: palmarum, Cic.

in-tēpō, ōl, 2. v. n. to be lukewarm, to be warm: lacus aestivis intepet Umber aquis, Prop.: Lerna palus intepet, Stat.

in-tēpescō, pōl, 3. v. incept. n. to grow warm, be warmed: mucro, Virg.: variae radiis comae, Ov.

inter, prep. with Acc. between, betwixt, among, amid. A. Of space, (mons Jura) est inter Sequanos et Helvetios, Caes.: inter hostium tela, Cic.: medios inter hostes Londinium perrexit, Tac. Placed after the noun: Faesulas inter Arretiumque, Liv. Separated from the noun: utinam inter errem nuda leones, Hor. 2, Of where people live: inter falcarios in Leccae domum, in the scythe-makers' street, Cic. Phr.: ante oculos interque manus, i. e. within the evidence of the senses, Virg.: inter manus auferri, in or with the hands (grasped between them), Cic.

B. Of time: denoting two points between which an action takes place: between: inter horam tertiam et quartam, Liv. Hence, proverb.: inter caesa et porrecta, like our "twixt cup and lip," Cic. 2, Denoting a period; during, in the course of, within: inter continuum triennium, Pl.: inter ipsum pugnae tempus, Liv. And with a subst., to denote the time during which an action is performed: haec

inter cenam Tironi dictavi, while at supper, Cic.: inter vias, on the road, Ter. With gerunds and gerundives: inter agendum, Virg. Esp. in phr., inter haec, meanwhile, L. v. (freq.): also inter quae, Tac. C. Of other relations: difference: between: discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortis, Cic.: hi omnes inter se differunt, from one another, Caes. 2, Discrimination, choice: between, among: iudicium inter deas tres, Cic. 3, With pers. pron. used refl., or refl. pron. itself: between or among, with, mutually, etc.: quod colloquimur inter nos, together, with each other, id.: puri amant inter se, love one another, id. Phr.: inter nos, among ourselves, confidentially, like the Fr. *entre nous*: quod inter nos hic at, ne tu quidem intelligis, id. 4, To denote attendant circumstances: among, amidst, during: inter has turbas, id.: inter ancipitia, in time of danger, Tac. 5, To denote an order, class or number: among: quantum inter omnes (sc. oratores) unus excellat, Cic.: pugna inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv. Hence, phr., inter cuncta, amid all (almost = before all), Hor.: inter cetera, especially, Liv. Hence legal t. t. inter scarios, on a charge of assassination, Cic. 6, Distribution: among: inter participes praedam dividam, Pl. 7, Denoting something between two qualities or conditions: between: colorem inter aquillum candidumque, Suet. 8, Of friendly or hostile relations: inter Hectora atque inter Achillem ira fuit capitalis, Hor. D. In composition: (i) between: intercedere, interponere, intervallum, interlunium. (ii) at intervals, from time to time: interaestare, intervisere. (iii) asunder, down into: interfodere. (iv) destruction: interire, interficere. [From in; cf. subter from sub: v. intereo.]

interāmenta, orum, n. plu. the inner timbers and fittings of a ship: Volaterrani interamenta navium polliciti sunt (al. incramenta, resin and pitch for calking), Liv.

inter-aresco, 3. v. n. incept. to become dry, to dry up: Vitr. II. Fig.: to dry up, decay: Cic.

inter-bībo, 3. v. n. to drink in, drink up: Pl.

inter-bīto, 3. v. n. [bito] I. q. intereo, to perish, come to nought: Pl.

intercalāris, e, adj. [intercalo] that is inserted, intercalary: dies, an intercalary day, Plin.: Kalendae, the first day of an intercalary month, Liv.: Kalendae priores, the first day of the first intercalary month (of the two months that Caesar intercalated), Cic.

intercalārius, a, um, adj. [intercalaris] intercalary (= preced.) : mensis, an intercalary month: Cic.

intercalatio, ōnis, f. [intercalo] an insertion, intercalation of a month, day, etc.: Plin.

inter-cālo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to proclaim something intercalated, to insert, intercalate a day or month: usu. pass.: ut pugnes ne intercaletur, i. e. to prevent time being extended by intercalation, Cic. (Respecting the intercalation of the Romans, v. Smith's Ant. 66 sqq.) II. Fig.: to put off, defer: poena intercalata, Liv.

inter-cāpēdo, inis, f. [capio] an interruption, interval, pause: scribendi, Cic.: molestiae, id.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go or come between, to intervene: etsi nemo intercedebat, Cic. 2, to be, stand, or lie between: palus intercedebat, Caes. 3, Of time: to intervene, pass: vix annus intercesserat, Cic.: intercessere pauci dies, Liv.

II. Fig.: to occur, happen, come to pass: saepe in bello parvis momentis magis casus intercedunt, Caes.: inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv. 2, to be or exist between persons: ira inter eas intercessit, Ter.: inter nosmetipsos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. 3, to interpose one's credit, become surety: pro aliquo, id.: pro aliquo magnam pecuniam, to procure for a person by becoming surety for him, id. 4, Esp. in political affairs: to interfere to prevent, protest against: said of the tribunes of the people who interposed their veto against a proceeding: with dat.: cum intercedere vellent rogationi, id.: so praetori non intercessurum, quominus, etc., Liv. 5, In gen.: to interpose, interfere; to obstruct, hinder: Suet.: imaginibus, to object to, forbid, Tac.: gaudio, to intervene to mar, Ter.

interceptio, ōnis, f. [intercipio] a taking away from between, snatching away (v. intercipio): poculi, Cic.

interceptor, ōris, m. [id.] one who intercepts, an usurper, embasser: praedae, Liv.: donativi, Tac.

interceptus, a, um, Part. [intercipio].

inter-cessio, ōnis, f. a coming between, intervention: esp. in legal sense; an intervention, mediation: Cic. 2, an interposition, a becoming surety: pecuniarum, id. 3, Polit. t. t. an intervention or veto on the part of a tribune of the people against a decree of the Senate: Caes.: intercessionem remittere, to remove their veto, Liv.

intercessor, ōris, m. [intercedo] one who intervenes, a mediator: Cic. II. one who interposes, enters a protest: said of a tribune of the people who makes use of his veto: agrariae legi intercessorem fore professus est, would put his veto upon it, id.: legis, Liv. 2, In gen.: a hinderer, preventer: rei malae, Cic.

inter-cido, cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut asunder, cut up, cut to pieces: commentarios, to cut out leaves in order to falsify, Plin.: pontem, to break down, Liv.: sententias, to cut up,

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mangle, Gell.: dies Intercisi, half-holidays, on which no legal business was transacted either in the morning or evening, Varr. (cf. Ov. F. 1, 49).

inter-cido, cidi, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall between, esp. of missiles, to alight between, without striking or wounding any one: ita in arcto stipata erant naves ut vix ullum telum in mari vanum intercideret, Liv. II. Fig.: to happen in the meantime: si qua interciderunt, Cic. 2. to fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish: augur erat: nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov.: si intercidit tibi aliquid, should have escaped your memory, Hor.

inter-cino, 3. v. a. [cano] to sing between: Hor.

inter-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] 1. to take between, i. e. while: what is taken is moving from one place to another; hence, to intercept: si me hostes interceperint, Pl.: litteras, Cic.: comestus, Liv.: aliquem ab suis interceptum, cut off, id.: hostes discretos, to cut off in detail, Tac.: venenum, to take the poison intended for another, Cic.: hastam, come in the way of the spear aimed at another, Virg. II. to deprive of, purloin, rob, steal: honorem, Cic.: interceptae e publico pecuniae, embezzled, Tac. III. to snatch away, carry off; esp. of the cause of death: (aper) Cererem in spicis interceptit (poet.), purloins the grain (takes it before the farmer can gather it in), Ov.: interceptus veneno, taken off before his time, Tac. IV. to interrupt, hinder: iter, Liv.

intercisē, adv. piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly: Cic.

intercisus, a, um, Part. [intercido].

inter-clūdo, clūsi, usum, 3. v. a. [claudio] to shut off, or block up, to cut off, hinder: inimicis comestum, Pl.: fugam, Cic.: animam, to choke, suffocate, Liv. 2. Of persons: to cut off, separate from: nostros comestibus, Caes. With ab: adversarios ab oppido, id. Fig.: intercludor dolore, quominus, etc., I am prevented, Cic. II. to shut or hem in, blockade: angustis intercludi, Caes.: aliquem in insidiis, to entrap, Cic. (al. includere).

interclūsiō, ōnis, f. [intercludo] a stopping or shutting up: animae, Cic.

interclūsus, a, um, Part. [intercludo].

inter-cōlūmniū, ū, n. [columna] the space between two columns: Cic.

inter-curro, cūcurri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run between: latitudine intercurrentis freti, Plin. 2. to hasten in the mean time to: indico delectu in diem certam, ipse interim Velos intercurrit, Liv. 3. to run through, be between: intercurrit quaedam distantia formis (= intercedit), Lucr. II. Fig.: to step between, to intercede: qui intercurrerent minimus tres principes civitatis, Cic. 2. to come between, be intermingled with: ergo his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit, id.

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inter-curso, avi, atum, 1. v. n. freq. to run between frequently: intercurrentibus barbaris, charging across the line, Liv. Fig.: to lie or be between, to intersect: intercurrentes cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiae, Plin.

intercurus, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) a running between, intervention, interposition: Liv.

inter-cus, ūtis, adj. [cutis] under the skin, intercutaneous: aqua, the dropsy, Pl.: Cic.

interdatus, a, um, Part. [interdo].

inter-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to speak between; i. e. to say what comes between any one's right, wish, or intention, and its exercise or fulfilment; hence, to forbid, prohibit, interdict: constr. with (i) Dat. of pers. and Abl. of thing; male rem gerentibus patribus bonis interdicti solet, a sentence of forfeiture of property is passed upon, Cic.: omni Gallia Romanis, to require them to evacuate all Gaul, Caes. Esp. In legal phr., interdicere aqua et igni, to forbid one the use of fire and water, i. e. to banish: tanquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, Cic. (ii) Dat. of pers. and Acc. of thing; aliquid patriam, Just.: histrionibus scenam, Suet. (iii) with Subj. praecipi atque interdictum unum omnes peterent Indutimorum, neu quisque vulneret (where the first verb refers to peterent, the second to vulneret), strictly forbids them to wound, Caes.: interdico ne vellis, etc., Ter. (iv) with Acc. and Inf. pass.; interdixit comestus peti, Suet. 2. Of the praetor, legal t. t. to forbid, interdict: esp. to make a provisional (i. e. not final) decree: praetor interdixit de vi, Cic.: interdicto huic omne adimat jus praetor, grant an injunction against him, Hor.

interdictio, ōnis, f. [interdico] a prohibiting, interdicting: tecti et aquae et ignis, banishment, Cic.: finium, Liv.

interdictum, i, n. [id.] a prohibition: deorum, Cic. II. Legal t. t. a provisional decree of the praetor, esp. in suits respecting possession of disputed property: id.

interdictus, a, um, Part. [interdico].

inter-diū, adv. during the day, by day: nonnunquam interdiū, saepius noctu, Caes.: nec nocte nec interdiū, Liv.

interdiū, adv. = interdiū: Pl.

inter-do, dātum, 1. v. a. to give between (i. e. with a break of continuity): nec mora nec requies interdatur ulla fluendi, intervenes, Lucr. II. to distribute: cibus interdatus, diffused (through the body), id.

interdū, adv. = interdiū: Pl.

interdū, adv. = interdiū: Pl.

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tween (rare): angusto freto interfluente, Plin. With Acc.: fretum, quod Naupactum et Patras interfuit, Liv. With Dat.: interfluens urbi Tiberinus, Flor. (In Cic. Sen. 6, 16, read interfui-sent.)

inter-fodio, fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig through or to pieces, to pierce, perforate, bore into: pupillas, Lucr.

inter-for, fatus sum, 1. v. dep. to speak between, to interrupt in speaking: priusquam ille postulatam perageret, interfatur Appius, Liv.

interfossus, a, um, Part. [interfodio].

inter-fugio, 3. v. a. to flee between or into (poet.): Lucr.

inter-fulgeo, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter between: Liv.

inter-fundo, fudi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour between; and pass. to flow between: interfusum mare, Plin. II. Meton.: maculis interfusa genas, stained with blood-red (fever-like) spots, Virg.

interfusus, a, um, Part. [interfundo].

interfūturus, v. Intersum.

inter-ibi, adv. in the meantime, for interea, interim: Pl.

interim, adv. [inter, and im, old Acc. sing. of is] = interea, meanwhile, in the meantime (the usu. sign.): Cic.: Interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes. 2. for the present, just at this moment: hortante Phaonte, ut interim in specum egestae harenae concederet, Suet.: mox, inquit, de ceteris: interim a sole mihi velim non obstes, Val. Max. II. sometimes: Quint.: Sen.

inter-imo, ēmi, emptum or emtum, 3. v. a. [emo: v. intereo] do away with, abolish, destroy: vitam, Pl.: Interimendorum sacrorum causa, Cic. 2. Esp. of persons: to slay, kill: Phrygia de gente Dolona Interimo, Ov.: se, to commit suicide, Pl.: Lucretia se ipsa interemit, Cic. Fig.: me Interimunt hae voces Milonis, (all but) kill me, break my heart, id.

interior, ius, ōris: comp. of interus, which, however, is not found; cf. exterus and v. intra (Sup. intimus, a, um, q. v.) inner, interior: in interiore aedium parte, Cic.: in interiore parte, in the women's apartments, Ter.: domus, Virg.: secessit in partem interiorem, i. e. of the palace, Liv.: nationes, living further in the interior, Cic.: so, subst. n. plu. Interiora regni, the interior of the kingdom, Liv.: rota, the left-hand or near wheel, i. e. the nearer to the goal, Ov.: radit iter laevum Interior, i. e. gets inside at the turn, Virg.: epistola, the middle or body of a letter, Cic.: interior periculo vulneris, i. e. too close to be hit, in under his guard, Liv.: nota Falerni, i. e. from the back of the cellar, old, choice, Hor. II. more hidden, secret, or unknown to people in general: Cic.: consilia, deeper, Nep.: animi nota,

inner, secret character, Suet.: vltia, private, id.: aulici, confidential, id. III. deeper, more intimate: timor, which penetrates more deeply, Cic.: amicitia, Liv.: potentia, more influential position, Tac.

interitio, ōnis, f. [Intereo] for interitus, destruction, ruin (rare): Cic.

interitus, ūs, m. [id.] destruction, ruin, annihilation, death: omnium rerum, Cic.: Gracchi, id.

interius, adj., v. Interior. II. Adv.: v. intra.

inter-jaceo, 2. v. n. to lie between; constr. with Dat. or Acc.: campus interjacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv.: regio duas Syrtis interjacet, Plin. With inter repeated: id.

interjacio, v. Interjicio.

interjectio, ōnis, f. [interjicio] a throwing or placing between, insertion: verborum, Auct. Her. 2. In gramm. an interjection: Quint. 3. In rhetor. a parenthesis: id.

interiectus, a, um, Part. [interjicio].

interiectus, ūs, m. [id.] a throwing or placing between, interposition: App.

II. a coming between, intervention: terrae, Cic. Fig.: temporis, lapse, interval, Tac.: paucorum dierum, respice, id.

inter-jicio (interjacio), jeci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw or cast between; to set, place, or put between; to join or add to, to intermix: constr. with Dat., inter, or absol.: nasus oculis interiectus, Cic.: aer interiectus inter mare et caelum, id.: pleraque sermone Latino interjaciebat, kept bringing in a great many Latin expressions, Tac.: paucis interjectis diebus, after an interval of a few days, Liv.

interjunctus, a, um, Part. [interjungo].

inter-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. and n. to join mutually, join, unite: dextrae interjunctae, Liv. II. to unyoke: equos, Mart. Hence, fig. (absol.), to rest: Sen.

inter-labor, psus sum, 3. v. n. dep. to fall, slip, glide, or flow between (poet.): by tmesis, inter enim labentur aquae, Virg.

inter-lēge, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to cull or pluck off here and there: frondes, Virg.

inter-lino, lēvi, litum, 3. v. a. to smear between, besmear, bedaub: caementa interlita luto, having the interstices filled in, Liv. II. to falsify by smearing out or erasing parts: testamentum, Cic.

interlisus, a, um, Part. [interlido].

interlitus, a, um, Part. [interlino].

inter-lōquor, quōtus or cūtus sum, 3. v. dep. to speak between, interrupt in speaking: with Dat.: sicclne mihi interloquere? Ter.

inter-lūcēo, xl, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter between or during: duos soles visos, et noctu interluxisse, Liv.: of flies in amber, to be seen shining

through, Tac. II. Fig.: to appear, be visible between: quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, a difference is perceptible, Liv. 2. to be capable of being seen through: interlucet corona (militum), i. e. shows gaps, Virg.

inter-lūo, 3. v. a. and n. to wash between. Act. to wash while doing anything: manus, i. e. in the course of the performance of a sacrifice, Cato.

II. Neutr. to flow between: quantum interluit fretum (al. interluit), Liv. With Acc.: pontus arvaque et urbes interluit aestu, Virg.: Tac.

inter-menstruus, a, um, adj. between two months; interlunar: i. e. at the time of new moon: Plin. Subst.: intermenstruum, l, n. (sc. tempus), the time of new moon: Cic.

(1) **in-terminatus**, a, um, adj. unbounded, endless: Cic.

(2) **interminatus**, a, um, Part. [interminor].

inter-minor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to threaten, menace (poet.): mihi tibi-que interminatus est, Pl. II. to forbid, or charge with threats (cf. interdicto): minor interminorque, ne quis mi obstitit, id.: Istucine interminatus sum hinc abiens tibi, straitly charged you not to . . . , Ter. Part. perf. in pass. sense: interminatus cibus, forbidden, Hor.

inter-miscēo, scōli, xtm or stum, 2. v. a. to mix among, intermix: turbam indignorum dignis, Liv.: sic tibi Doris non intermisceat undam, Virg. Absol.: turbabant equos pedites intermixti, Liv.

inter-missio, ōnis, f. a breaking off, intermission, interruption, a neglecting, ceasing, discontinuance: forensis operae, Cic.: per intermissiones has intervallaque, Liv.: verborum, construction by short clauses, Cic.

intermissus, a, um, Part. [intermitto].

inter-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. and n. lit. to let go between; hence, Act. to leave off for a time, intermit; neglect: constr. with Acc. or Inf.: studia, Cic.: litteras mittere, id. 2.

to let (time elapse) without doing something: tempus a labore, Caes.: nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, id.: brevi tempore intermisso, after a short interval, id. 3. to interrupt, discontinue, break off, etc.: esp. in Part. perf.: planities intermissa collibus, id.: custodiis loca, left without, Liv.: trabes intermissae spatiis, separated, Caes.

II. Neutr. to leave off, leave a space or interval, cease, pause: Cic.: spatium, qua flumen intermittit, i. e. ceases to be a protection, Caes.: vidit hostes neque a fronte subeuntes intermittere, id.

intermixtus or **intermistus**, a, um, Part. [intermisce].

inter-morior, tūus sum, 3. v. dep.

to die partially; die off, fall to decay: ignis, Curt.: civitas, Liv. 2. to faint away, to swoon: in ipsa contione Intermortuus, paulo post exspiravit, id. II. Fig., esp. in Part. perf. Intermortuus: Catullinae reliquiae, half-extinct, Cic.: contiones, id.

intermortuus, a, um, Part. [Inter-morior].

inter-mundia, orum, n. plu. (mundus) spaces between the worlds, in which Epicurus supposed the gods to reside: Cic.

inter-muralis, e, adj. between two walls: amnis, Liv.

inter-nascor, natus sum, 3. v. dep. to grow between or among: virgulta internata, Liv.

internatus, a, um, Part. [Internascor].

internecatus, a, um, Part. [Interneco].

internecinus, a, um, v. Internecivus.

internecio (-necio), ōnis, f. [Interneco] a massacre, general slaughter, utter destruction, extermination: improborum, Cic.: Lucerni ad interneclonem caesi, exterminated to a man, Liv.: prope ad interneclonem redigi, Caes.

internecivus (-ivus), a, um, adj. [Interneco] deadly, murderous, destructive: bellum, Cic.

inter-neco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to kill, destroy (rare): Internecatis hostibus, Pl.

inter-necto, 3. v. a. to intertwine, bind (poet.): Virg.

internicio, v. Internecio.

inter-niteo, 2. v. n. to shine among, shine forth: sidera internitebant, Curt.

inter-nodium, ū, n. (nodus) the space between two knots or joints. Of plants: arundinum, Plin. 2. Of the leg: Ov.

inter-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. v. a. to distinguish from one another: geminos, Cic.: blandum amicum a vero, id.

inter-nuntia (-cia), ae, f. adj. serving as a messenger between: aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic.: Pl.

inter-nuntius (-cius), i, m. a mediator, messenger, go-between: Pl.: Caes.: Jovis interpretes internuntique, i. e. the augurs, Cic.

internus, a, um, adj. inward, internal: discordiae, Tac. II. Subst. n. plu. Interna, orum, interior parts: mundi, Plin. 2. Fig.: internal or domestic affairs: si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac.

in-tēro, trivi, tritum, 2. v. a. to rub into, to rub, bruise, or crumble into, to pound: aliquid potioni, Plin. Esp. in Part. perf.: glans intrita, id. II. Fig.: tuto hoc intristi (=intrivisti): tibi omne exedendum est, you have made the mess and must eat it up, i. e. you have begun the affair, and must carry it through (cf. 'you have made your bed and must lie upon it'), Ter. (Hence It. intridere.)

interpellatio, ōnis, f. [Interpello] a speaking between, an interruption in speaking: Cic. 2. In gen.: an interruption, hindrance: id.: Suet.

interpellator, ōris, m. [id.] one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter: Auct. Her. II. a disturber: ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic.

inter-ellatus, a, um, Part. [Interpello].

inter-pello, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [v. appello] to interrupt in speaking: nihil te Interpellabo, Cic. 2. to beset or disturb with demands, etc.: ne ream quidem Interpellare desist, equid paeniteret? Suet. II. In gen.: to interrupt, disturb, hinder, obstruct, molest: constr. with Acc., ne (and after neg., quin, quominus), or Inf. (both of persons and things): aliquem in jure suo, Caes.: tribunis Interregem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum fieret, Liv.: pransus non avide, quantum Interpellet inani ventre diem durare, just enough to prevent, Hor.

inter-ōlis, e, and **inter-pōlus**, a, um, adj. [pollo] that has received a new appearance, altered by furbishing, revamped up, repaired; esp. falsified, painted, not genuine: Plin. II. Fig.: istae veteres (mulieres), quae se unguentis unctitant, interpoles, painted old hags, Pl.

inter-pōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [Interpolus] to give a new form or appearance to: to polish, furbish, or dress up: togam praetextam, to dye anew, Cic. Fig.: illic homo me Interpolabit, meumque os finget denuo, i. e. will bang me into another shape, Pl. II. to alter by insertions, corrupt, falsify documents: Cic.

inter-pōno, pōsul, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to put, place, lay or set between; to intermix, intermingle; to interpose: equitatu auxilia levis armaturae, Hirt.: ne inquam et inquit saepius Interponeretur, should be introduced (so as to break the thread of discourse), Cic.: judicium suum, id.: spatium interposito, i. e. some time after, id.: spatium Interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, that an interval should be allowed, Caes.: aliquem familiaribus epulis, to admit, Suet.: quod neque colloquium Interposita causa tolli volebat, by any difficulties being raised, Caes.: interposita pactione, Just. 2. With pron. reflect. and Dat., in and Acc., or absol.: to interfere or intermeddle with (either to hinder or forward), to mediate, mix oneself up with, etc.: quid me Interponerem audaciae tuae? oppose, Cic.: semper se Interposuit, came forward to help, Nep.: se in pacificationem, Cic. 3. Interponere fidem, Jusjurandum, etc., to pledge one's word, etc.: Jusjurandum, Liv.: in eam rem fidem suam, Caes. 4. In law: to issue an order: decreta, Cic. 5. to interpolate, falsify: rationes, id.

inter-pōsītio, ōnis, f. a putting between, insertion: personarum, Cic.: of words in a MS., etc.: id. 2. In rhetor. a parenthesis: Quint.

interpōsitus, a, um, Part. [Interpono].

inter-pōsitus, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) a putting between, interposition (rare): luna Interpositu Interjectuque terrae repente deficit, Cic.

interpres, etis, c. an agent between two parties, a broker, negotiator, explainer, expounder, interpreter, go-between: quod egi, to Interpretare, through your agency, Pl.: interpretes corrumpendi iudicii, middle-men, agents, Cic.: pacis, Liv.: Divum, i. e. Mercury, as the messenger of the gods, Virg.: juris, Cic.: caeli, an astronomer, id.: Interpretes mentis est oratio, id.: Interpretes comitiorum, competent to say if they are duly held, i. e. the haruspices, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

inter-rētatio, ōnis, f. [Interpretor] an explanation, exposition, interpretation: Cic.: Liv. 2. Meton.: signification, meaning: foederis, Cic.

II. In rhet.: an explanation of one expression by another: Quint.

interpretatus, a, um, Part. [Interpretor].

interpretor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. [Interpres] to explain, expound, interpret, translate: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia, si Interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic.: ex Graeco carmine Interpretata, Liv. Fig.: with Dat.: memoriae alicujus, to act as spokesman for, i. e. to assist any one's memory, Pl. 2. to put a construction upon, to conceive or understand in a certain manner, infer, conclude: aliquid mitiorem in partem, to take the more favourable view of, Cic.: victoriam ut suam, Vell.: claim, or regard as his own, Vell.: plerique, viso adspectoque Agricola, quaerent famam, pauci Interpretarentur, few understood him, Tac. With Acc. and Inf.: liberatum se esse Jur-jurando Interpretabatur, was for having it understood, Cic.: qui Interpretarentur significari rerum mutationem, deemed, took it to mean that, Suet. II. to decide, determine: recte an perperam Interpretor, Liv.: nonnulli ita Interpretantur, amitti civitatem Romanam alla ascita, lay it down, are of opinion, Nep.

inter-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press, squeeze, to crush: allicul fauces, throttle, Pl.

inter-punctio, ōnis, f. a placing of points between words, punctuation: verborum, Cic.

inter-punctum, i, n. l. q. Interpunctio, punctuation: Cic.

inter-punctus, a, um, Part. [Interpungo].

inter-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to place points between words, to punctuate: cum scribimus, Interpungere consuevimus, Sen.: narratio In-

terpuncta sermonibus, diversified, Cic.

inter-quēror, questus sum, 3. v. dep. to interrupt anyone with complaints (dub.): Liv.

inter-quiēscō, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. inep. to rest between whiles, pause: Cic.

inter-regnum, i, n. the time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum. In the republic, the time between the death, retirement, or absence of the consuls and the choice of new ones: id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatum, Liv.: res ad interregnum venit, Cic.

inter-rēx, rēgis, m. one who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another; a regent, interrex: Liv. Also of the consuls (v. interregnum): nominare, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 213).

in-terrītus, a, um, adj. undaunted, undismayed: spectatque interrita pugnas, Virg. With Gen. (after the anal. of transitive adjs.): mens leti, un-terrified at, Ov.

inter-rēgātiō, ōnis, f. a question- ing, inquiry, examination: testium, Tac. II. In rhetor.: an interroga- tion: Quint. III. an argument, syllogism: Cic.

interrogātiuncula, ae, f. dim. [interrogatio] a short argument or syllogism: minuta, Cic.

interrogātum, i, n. that which is asked, a question: Cic.

inter-rēgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to ask, question, inquire, interrogate: hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Pl.: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. II. In law: to examine: testes in reos, Plin.: testem, to cross-examine, Cic. 2. indict, accuse: legibus interrogari, Liv.: quis me unquam ulla lego inter-rogavit? Cic.

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. to break asunder, break to pieces, break up: pontem, Caes.: itinera, to obstruct, Tac. 2. to separate, di- vide: hos interruptos esse, separated, Cic.: ignes, scattered about, Virg.

II. Fig.: to interrupt, break off: orationem, Caes.: iter amoris et officii, Cic.: voces, id.

interruptē, adv. interruptedly: narrare, Cic.

interruptus, a, um, Part. [inter- rumpo].

inter-scindo, idi, issum, 3. v. a. to cut or tear asunder, break down: pontem, Cic.: aggerem, Caes.: venas, to open, Tac. 2. to cut off, separate: Chalchis arto interscinditur freto, Liv.

inter-sēpio (saep.), psi, ptum, 4. v. a. to fence between, hedge in, stop up, enclose, secure: foramina, Cic.: quac- dam operibus, Liv. II. to shut off, separate, hinder, prevent: interseptum iter, Cic.: vallo urbem ab arce, Liv.

interseptus, a, um, Part. [inter- sepio].

(1) **inter-sēro**, sēvi, situm, 3. v. a. to sow, plant, or set between: Lucr.

(2) **inter-sēro**, sēvī, 3. v. a. to put or place between, to interpose: constr. with Acc. and Dat.: mediis oscula ver- bis, Ov. With Acc. only: causam, to allege, assign, Nep.

intersitus, a, um, Part. [inter- sēro].

inter-spirātiō, ōnis, f. a fetching of breath between: Cic.

inter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. to strew or lay between or among: bitumine interstrato, Just.

interstinctus, a, um, Part. [v. dis- tinguo] variegated, chequered: facies medicaminibus, spotted in places with plasters, Tac.: candor coloribus, Plin.

inter-stinguo, 3. v. a. [v. ex- stinguo] to put out, quench, extin- guish: ignes, Lucr.

interstitium, ii, n. a space between, interstice: Macr.

interstratus, a, um, Part. [inter- sterno].

inter-strēpo, 3. v. n. to make a noise among (poet.): anser olores, cackle like a goose among, Virg.

inter-stringo, nxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to squeeze tight (poet.): Pl.

inter-sum, fui, esse, v. n. irreg. to be or lie between. Of space: ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Of time: cujus inter primum et sextum consulatum, xvi anni inter- fuerunt, there was an interval of, id.

II. to be apart: clathros interesse oportet pede, a foot apart, Cato. 2. Fig.: to be different, to differ: ut inter eos ne minimum quidem inter- sit, there is not the slightest differ- ence, Cic.: hoc pater ac dominus inter- est, are unlike in just that, Ter. With ab: qui illa visa... negant quidquam a falsis interesse, are any- wise distinct from, Cic. III. to be present at, take part in, attend: with Dat. or in and Abl.: rebus divinis, Caes.: illis temporibus, Vell.: bello, Liv.: parentes supplicio filiorum, Suet.: Tragoedia intererit Satyris, will mix with, Hor.: laetus intersis populo Quirini, mayst thou dwell aus- piciously among, id. With in and Abl.: in convivio, Cic. Absol.: si ipse interfuerit ac praesens viderit, had been on the spot as an eyewitness, id.

IV. Interest, impers., prob. contr. of inter- est, i. e. lit. it is connected with the affair: hence constr. with Gen. of pers. or thing concerned, dep. on (the contained) rem; and with what was prob. once the Acc. of the poss. pron. agreeing with it (the pron. have lost the final m, and hence are usu. regarded as Abl.: cf. refert): it concerns, im- ports: is of importance: often with a qualifying neut. adj. (multum, pluri- mum, etc.), adv., or Gen. of value: also with Acc. and Inf., or depend. clause with Subj. as its subject: quid illius interest, ubi sis? Cic.: hoc vehementer interest rei publicae, id.: tua et mea

maxime interest, te valere, id.: magni interest Ciceronis, vel meae potius, . . . me, etc., id.: docet quantopere rei- publicae communisque salutis intersit manus hostium distineri, how important it is, Caes.: in omnibus novis conjunc- tionibus interest, qualis primus aditus sit, it matters much, Cic. With ad and Acc.: interest ad laudem civitatis, it is of importance to, id.

inter-texo, xūi, xūm, 3. v. a. to intertwine: flores hederis, Ov. 2. to interweave: chlamys auro inter- texta, Virg.

intertextus, a, um, Part. [inter- texo].

inter-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to withdraw from, take away: Pl.

inter-trimentum, i, n. [tero] loss by rubbing or wearing away, waste of gold or silver in melting or work- ing: in auro, Liv.: argenti, id. II. Fig.: loss, damage: sine ullo in- trimento, Cic.: (non) sine magno intertrimento, not without ruinous expense, Ter.

inter-turbātiō, ōnis, f. disquietude, confusion: Liv.

inter-turbo, 1. v. a. to cause a dis- turbance or confusion (poet.): Ter.

inter-vallum, i, n. lit. the space between two palisades: hence, in gen. space between, interval, distance: trabes directae, paribus intervallis in solo col- locantur. Ea autem inter-valla grandis- saxis effarciuntur, Caes.: respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes, a long way from each other, Liv.: unius signi, Cic. Of time: intermission, pause: annum intervallum regni, an interregnum of a year, Liv.: sine in- tervallo loquacitas, incessant, Cic.: per intervalla, from time to time, Plin.: per intervallum adventantes, at inter- vals, in detachments, Tac. II. Fig.: difference, contrast: inter majorum consilia, et istorum dementiam, Cic.

inter-vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3. v. a. to pluck out here and there, to thin, prune: Plin.

inter-venio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come between, to come in during, to intervene, interrupt: constr. with Dat., rar. with Acc., or absol.: verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, might intrude, Cic.: neminemne curiosum in- tervenire nunc mihi, fall in with, come across, Ter.: equites interveniunt, come up, Caes.: orationi, Liv.: proelio, put a stop to, id. With Acc.: ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenient, had intervened before the trial, Tac. With pro: pro sociis P. R. inter- venit, interfered on behalf of, Flor.

II. to happen, occur, befall: nulla mihi res posthac potest jam intervenire tanta, Ter.: casus mirificus quidam in- tervenit, has taken place, Cic. III. to stand in the way of, to oppose, hinder, disturb: more ignis, qui interveniente flumine abruptitur, Flor.: villicum intervenientem flagellasset, Suet.: foe- dus intervenisse, was an obstacle, Sall.

With *Dat.*: bellum coeptis intervenit, Liv. With *Subj.*: ne quid fieret, Suet.: do caelo quod comitia turbaret intervenit, there was a sign from the heavens, Liv. **IV.** to be at hand, to be present: nisi ut interveniret Macro, Suet. **V.** Like Intercedo (q. v.), to interfere, intermeddle, exercise one's authority (esp. of magistrates): neque senatu interveniente, Id.

interventor, ōris, m. [Intervenio] one who comes in, a visitor: vacuus ab interventoribus dies, Cic.

interventus, ūs, m. [Id.] a coming between, intervention: allucius, Cic. Of things: noctis, Caes.: malorum, Cic.

II. Fig.: interposition, mediation, assistance: sponsorum, Suet.

interversus, a, um, *Part.* [Interverto].

inter-vertō (-vorto), tī, sum, j. v. a. to turn aside, turn in another direction: Vltr. **II.** Fig.: to alter, change: ingenia, Sen. **2.** to purloin, pilfer, embezzle: donum regale, Cic.: vectigalia, Suet. **3.** With *Acc.* of pers. and *Abl.* of thing: to cheat, defraud: ut me muliere intervorteret, Pl. **4.** to intercept, deprive of: promissum et receptum (consulatum) intervortit, ad seque transtulit, Cic. **5.** to waste, squander: Tac.

inter-vīso, ūs, sum, j. v. a. to come or go to look after, inspect secretly: Cic.: Interviso jamne a portu advenerit, I'll just quietly see, Pl. **II.** to visit from time to time: nos minus intervīsis, Cic.: uxorem, Suet.: manipulos, Tac.

inter-vōlīto, i. v. n. freq. to fly about between or among (rare): Liv.

inter-vōmo, ūi, itum, j. v. n. to throw up among (poet.): Lucr.

in-testābilis, e, adj. disqualified from being a witness to or making a will, in consequence of misconduct: XII. Tab. ap. Gell. Hence, **II.** Meton.: infamous, dishonourable: Pl. (à double entente). **2.** execrable, detestable, abominable: Improbis in-testabilisque, Sall.: in-testabilis et sacer, Hor.: with *Abl.*: saevitiā Tac.

(1) in-testātus, a, um, adj. that has made no will, intestate: Cic. **II.** unconvicted by witnesses: Pl.

(2) in-testātus, a, um [testis, testicle] castrated, Pl.

intestina, ōrum, v. Intestinus.

intestinus, a, um, adj. [Intus] inward, internal: mare, i. e. the Mediterranean, Flor.: opus, inlaid work, fine joiner's work: villa opere tectorio et intestino spectanda, Varr. **II.** Meton. intestine, domestic, civil: Intestinum ac domesticum malum, Cic.: bellum, Id.: Suet.: Just. **III.** Subst.: Intestinum, i, n., and Intestina, ōrum: a gut; the guts, intestines, entrails, the lower portions of the alimentary canal: laborare ex intestinis, to be disordered in the bowels, Cic.

in-toxo, xūi, xtum, j. v. a. to weave into, to inweave, embroider, interlace,

etc. (with *Acc.* and *Dat.*): purpureas notas filis, Ov.: vitibus ulmos, Virg.

II. Fig.: to interweave, intermingle, form by joining: venae corpore intextae, Cic.: tribus intextum tauris opus, wrought with threefold hides, Virg.: facta chartis, to interweave on paper, i. e. to describe, Tib.

intextus, a, um, *Part.* [Intexo].

intimē, adv. in the inmost part, inwardly, internally: url, App. **II.** Fig.: most intimately: ut aliquo, to be on terms of close intimacy with, Nep. **2.** heartily, cordially: commendari, Cic.

intimus, a, um, sup. adj. [formed directly from in; cf. extimus. The corresp. compar. is Interior, q. v.] inmost, innermost: traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, from the depths of, Pl.: In eo sacro intimo, Cic.: Tartara, nethermost, Virg. **II.** Fig.: most secret, most profound, most intimate, etc.: ex intima philosophia, Cic.: consilia, Id.: amicitia, Nep. **III.** Subst. Intimus, i, m. a most intimate friend: Catillinae, Cic. **2.** Intima, ōrum, n. plu. the inward parts, intestines, Pers. Fig.: finium, the heart of, Liv.

intinctus, a, um, *Part.* [Intingo].

in-tingo or **in-tinguo**, xūi, nctum, j. v. a. to dip in: facies sanguine, Ov.

in-tōlērābilis, e, adj. unbearable, insupportable, intolerable: odoris foeditas, Cic.: frigus, Id.: sumptus, Pl.: regium nomen, Liv.

in-tōlērāndus, a, um, adj. insupportable, intolerable: tyrannus, Cic.: res, Id.: frigora, Liv. **2.** Of troops: irresistible, Just.

in-tōlērāns, antis, adj. Act. that cannot bear: with *Gen.*: secundarum rerum, Liv.: omulium, impatient, Tac.

II. Pass. insufferable, intolerable (late): vir ingens gloria, atque eo ferocior et subjectis intolerantior, Id.

intōlērānter, adv. intolerably, immoderately, excessively: dolere, Cic.: Intolerantius insequi, too hotly, Caes.: Intolerantissime gloriari, Cic.

in-tōlērāntia, ae, f. insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence: Cic.

in-tōno, ūi (avi), i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to thunder: Intonare poli, Virg. Impers.: Intonuit laevum, Id. Fig. of an orator: Intonuit vox tribunī, Cic. **2.** In gen. to make a noise, resound: silvae Intonare profundae, re-echoed, Virg. **II.** Act. to thunder forth something: cum haec Intonisset plenus irae, Liv. **2.** to thunder at or upon: Eois Intonata fluctibus blems, Hor. (where Intonata is by some regarded as dep.)

in-tonsus, a, um, adj. unshorn (mostly poet.): capilli, Hor.: caput, Ov. **II.** Meton. esp. of the old Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: avi, bearded, Ov.: Cato, Hor. **2.** Fig.: unpolished, rude: homines Intonsi et Inculti, Liv.

3. not cleared by cutting; leafy, covered with wood: montes, Virg.

in-torquēo, torsi, tortum, 2. v. a. to twist, turn round, turn to; to wrench, sprain: mentum in dicendo, to distort, screw, Cic.: oculos, to roll, Virg.: paludamentum circum brachium, to wrap round, Liv.: angues Intorti capillis Eumenidum, entwined with, Hor. **2.** to make by twisting: funes, Ov. **II.** to brandish, hurl: hastam tergo, Virg.: telum in hostem, Sen. **III.** Fig.: to hurl abuse, insults: Cic.

intortus, a, um, *Part.* [Intorqueo].

II. Adj.: oratio, perplexed, involved, Pl.: mores, depraved, Pers.

intrā, adv. and prep. [for Intera, abl. fem. of Interus, v. Interior; cf. extra, supra, infra]. Adv. on the inside, within: intra, opp. to extra, Cels.: intraque lectus eburneus, Suet. Comp. Intērius: Ov. Fig.: Intērius si attendas, more carefully, Juv.: ne Insistat Intērius (oratio), stop short abruptly, fall short of clearness, Cic. Sup. Intime, q. v. **II.** Prep. with *Acc.* Of space: without motion: within: Intra navim, Pl.: intra parietes, Cic.: Intra Apenninum sese tenere, i. e. on their own side of, Liv. **2.** With motion: into, within: Intra portas compelluntur, Id.: qui Intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, Caes. **B.** Of time: (i) within: Intra viginti dies, Pl. With *quam*: Intra decimum diem, quam Pheras venerat, i. e. in less than ten days after his arrival, Liv. (ii) during: qui Intra annos quatuordecim tectum non sublissent, Caes. **C.** Of number: under, fewer than: Intra centum, Liv. **D.** Fig.: of other relations: epulari Intra legem, i. e. less expensively than the law allows, Cic.: Intra famam sunt scripta, beneath his reputation, Quint.: Intra fortunam, within the limits of one's means, Prop.

E. Placed after its case (rare): dum populatio lucem Intra sisteretur, was confined to daylight, Tac. (Hence It. tra.)

intrābilis, e, adj. [Intro] that can be entered: os amnis, Liv.

in-tractābilis, e, adj. not to be handled or meddled with, unmanageable, intractable: rough, rude, wild, fierce. Of persons: genus bello, Virg. Of things: frigore loca, uninhabitable, Just.: bruma, inclement, i. e. not available for husbandry, Virg.

in-tractātus, a, um, adj. not handled or managed, untamed: equus, unbroken, Cic. Fig.: ne quid Intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, unatempted, Virg.

intrātus, a, um, *Part.* [Intro].

in-trēmo, ūi, 3. v. n. to tremble, shake, quake: omnem murmure Trinacriam, Virg.

intrēpidē, adv. undauntedly, intrepidly: Liv.

in-trēpidus, a, um, adj. unshaken, undaunted, intrepid: Intrepidus minantibus, undismayed, not quailing

before, Tac. Of things: vultus, Ov.: blems, spent without alarms, Tac.

intricatus, a, um, Part. [intrico].

in-trico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [tricae] to entangle, perplex, puzzle: Chrysippus intricatur hoc modo, Cic.: lenonem intricatum dabo, will embarrass him, Pl.

intrin-sēcus, adv. [v. altrinsecus] on the inside: vasa picare, Col.: Lucr.: of the soil of Sicily; stratum sulphure et bitumine dicitur, formed inwardly of layers, etc., Just. II. towards the inside, inwards: Suet.

(1) **intritus**, a, um, Part. [intero].

(2) **in-tritus**, a, um, adj. not rubbed or worn away, whole, entire, sound: oliva, Col. II. Fig. unexhausted, not worn out: cohortes, Caes.

intrō, adv. [in] into the inside, within: seque intro me, into the house, Pl.: cur ad nos filiam tuam non intrō vocari jubes? Cic.

intro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to go into, to enter: constr. with Acc., sometimes with in, intra: curiam, Suet.: ilmen, Cic.: maria, Virg.: in hortos, Ov.: intra praesidia, Caes. With Nom. in pass.: silvae intratae, Liv.: si mare intretur, be embarked on, Tac. Pass. impers.: quo non modo intrari, sed ne perspicui quidem possit, Caes. II. Fig. to penetrate or pierce into: in rerum naturam, Cic.: penitus in alicujus familiaritatem, to become one's intimate friend, id.: animum militaris gloriae cupido, Tac. Absol.: si intravit dolor, have entered into the heart, Hor.

intrō-dūco, xl, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead or bring within or in: noctu milites, i. e. into the house, Sall.: copias in fines hostium, Caes. II. Fig.: to introduce, bring into vogue or practice: philosophiam in domos, bring indoors, make familiar, Cic.: novum in republica exemplum, Caes. 2. to bring forwards, maintain (an argument, etc.): introducebat summum bonum esse frui, Cic.

intrō-ductio, ōnis, f. a leading in, introduction: mullerum, Cic.

intrōductus, a, um, Part. [introduco].

intrō-ēo, ivi and II, itum, 4. v. n. to go into, to enter: constr. with in or ad and Acc., with simple Acc., and with Inf.: in urbem, Cic.: ad aliquem, Ter.: domum, Cic.: filius introitū videre, quid agat, vent in to see, Ter. Absol.: portā introire, through the gate, Cic.: introire neminem video, Ter.: introisse victoria fuit, the mere fact of entrance, Flor. II. Fig.: to be born, opp. to exire de vita, Cic.

intrō-fēro, tōll, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. irreg. to carry or bring in: Cic.: Liv.

intrō-grēdiōr, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. [gradiōr] to step or go into, to enter (poet.): Virg.

intrōitus, ūs, m. [id.] a going into, an entering, entrance: introitus Smyrnae, Cic.: primo statim introitu, im-

mediately on his entry, Tac. 2.

Meton. a place of entrance, passage: omnes introitus erant praecclusi, Caes.

II. Fig.: an entering upon an office, into a society, etc.: sacerdotil, Suet. 2. a beginning, introduction, overture: fabulae Clodianae, Cic.

intrōlātus, a, um, Part. [introfero].

intrōmissus, a, um, Part. [intro-mitto].

intrō-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. to let or send in: legiones (i. e. in oppidum), Caes.

introrsum and **introrsus**, adv. (contr. from intro versum) towards the inside, inwards, into: hostem introrsum in media castra accipiunt, Liv.: ut non facile introrsus perspicui posset, one could not easily see what was on the other side, Caes. II. inwardly, within: turpis, Hor.: clamantibus tribunis nihil introrsus roboris esse, that it (i. e. the formation) had no strength in it, Liv.

intrō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. n. to break or burst into, to break in, enter by force: in aedes, Pl.

intrō-specto, 1. v. a. to look into: Pl.

intrō-spiciō, exi, ectum, 3. v. a. [specio] to look into: domum, Aug. Har. Resp. 2. to look at, behold: aliorum felicitatem acerbis oculis, scrutinize, Tac. II. Fig.: to inspect, examine, observe attentively: with in and Acc. or simple Acc.: penitus in omnes reipubl. partes, Cic.: fortunam suam, to see through, understand: Tac.

intrō-vōco, 1. v. a. to call in: tribus ad suffragium, Liv.

in-trūdo, ūsi, 3. v. a. to thrust in: intrudebat se, obtruded himself, Cic.

intūbus (Intybus), i, m. or f., or **intūbum** (Intybum), i, n. [ἐντροβόν] chicory or succory: Virg. (Hence It. indivia; Sp. endibia; Fr. endive.)

in-tūēor, itus sum, 2. v. dep. to look at, upon, or towards; to gaze upon: with Acc., or in and Acc.: solem, Cic.: in speciem rerum, id. II. Fig.: to regard, observe, contemplate, consider, look into: causas belli, Tac.: with adv. of direction: quo intuens, keeping which in view, Cic. 2. to look up to, to regard with admiration or astonishment: Liv.

intūitus, a, um, Part. [Intueor].

in-tūmesco, mōi, 3. v. n. incep. to swell up, to rise: fluctus statu intumescens, Plin.: Ov. II. Fig.: to increase, grow fuller: vox intumescit, Tac. 2. to be puffed up, elated, inflated, swollen: jure potestatis, Quint.: superbia ferociaque, Tac. 3. to become angry (poet.): Jupiter intumuit, Ov.

in-tūmūlātus, a, um, adj. unburied (poet.): Ov.

in-tūor, 3. v. a. dep. (old form for Intueor), to look at or upon; to behold: Ter.

in-turbidus, a, um, adj. undisturbed, quiet, calm: annus, free from

commotions, Tac.: vir, peaceful, unambitious: id.

intus, adv. [in] on the inside, within: intus est hostis, Cic.: domus intus opaca, ingens, Virg.: estne frater intus? at home, Ter.: extra et intus hostem habere, Caes. With in: in corpore, Cic. Poet. with Abl.: templo intus tali, Virg.

2. Of motion: to the inside, into: refractis foribus rueret intus, Tac.: agere equos, to the inside of the course (fig. of keeping to the point), Ov. (li) from within: tu intus pateram proferto foras, Pl. II. Fig.: of character: te intus et in cute novi, inside and out, i. e. thoroughly, Pers. Prov.: omnia intus canere, to keep one's own counsel, care for one's self, Cic.

in-tūtus, a, um, adj. unguarded, defenceless: castra, Liv. Plur. neutr. subst.: intuta moenium, the insecure parts, Tac. II. unsafe: latebrae, id.: dangerous: amicitia, id.

intybus, intyctum, v. Intubus.

inūla, ae, f. [ἐλένη] elecampane, a plant: Hor. (Hence It. enula, ella; Sp. enula; Fr. aune.)

inultē, adv. without revenge: Curt.

in-ultus, a, um, adj. for whom or which no vengeance is taken, unrevenge: ille (Marius) ne esset, Cic.: imperatores, Liv.: mors, Cic.: dolores, Ov.: preces, for vengeance that are unheard, Hor. II. upon whom no vengeance is taken, unpunished: cur hunc esse inultum tamdiu sinis? Cic.: hostis, Ov.: neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, with impunity, Hor. Of things: for which no punishment is inflicted, unpunished: scelus, Sall.: quicquid multis peccatur, inultum est, i. e. numbers secure impunity, Lucan.

in-umbro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cast a shadow upon, to shade: toros obtentu frondis, Virg. II. Meton.: to cause darkness: inumbrante vespere, Tac.

2. to cover: ora coronis, Lucr.

inunctus, a, um, Part. [inungo].

inundatio, ōnis, f. [inundo] a flowing upon or over, an inundation: coercere, Suet.

in-undo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. Act.: to overflow, deluge, inundate: Cic.: Tiberis agros inundavit, Liv. With Dat.: imbres campis inundantes, id.

2. Fig.: sanguine Enna inundabitur, id.: Ciliciam cruore Persarum, Curt.: Cimbros inundasse Italiam, Just.

II. Neutr.: of a river; to overflow: qua Arnus inundaverat, Liv. 2. to be full, deluged: sanguine fossae, Virg.

3. Fig.: densi inundant Troes, come like a flood over the plain, id.

in-ungo (inunguo) nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to anoint: oculos, Hor.

inurbānē, adv. rudely, inelegantly, without wit or humour: Cic.

in-urbānus, a, um, adj. rustic, coarse, boorish, rude, unpolished, unmannerly: habitus orationis, Cic.: inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor.

in-urgēo, si, 2. v. a. to push, press, or thrust at; to obtrude: Lucr.

In-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. to burn in: notas et nomina gentis, to brand (cattle), Virg. 2. to remove by burning: mammam (of the Amazons), Just.

3. to parch, dry up: ros inustus sole acri, Plin. II. Fig.: to brand, fix upon, imprint, or attach indelibly: with Acc. and Dat.: nomini notam turpitudinis, Cic.: maculam genti, Liv. 2. to inflict: mala republicae, Cic.: aliquid dolorem, Id. 3. Of style, to bedizen, or trick out with affectations: aliquid calamistris (lit. to curl, met. from hairdressing), Id.

Inūstātē, adv. in an unweaned manner unusually, strangely: scriptae epistolae, Cic. Comp.: Id.

In-ūstātus, a, um, adj. unusual, uncommon, extraordinary: belli ratio, Caes.: magnitudo, Cic. Comp.: species navium inusitatior, somewhat strange or unfamiliar, Caes.

Inustus, a, um, Part. [Inuro].

In-ūtilis, e, adj. useless, unserviceable, unprofitable: absol., with ad. or Dat.: inutilis annos demoror, Virg.: homo, Cic.: per aetatem ad pugnam, Caes.: aetate bello, Id. Of things: rami, i. e. sterile, superfluous, Hor.

II. hurtful, injurious: civis, Cic.: oratio, damaging, Liv.

In-ūtilitas, ātis, f. uselessness, unprofitableness: Lucr. II. hurtfulness, injuriousness: Cic.

Inūtiliter, adv. uselessly, unprofitably: Liv. II. hurtfully, injuriously: Varr.

in-vādo, āi, sum, 3. v. n. to go, come, or get into, enter upon, penetrate into: constr. with in and Acc. or simple Acc.: ignis quocumque invasit, Cic.: portus, Virg.: tria millia stadiorum, accomplish a distance, Tac.: viam, advance boldly on, Virg. 2. to fall or rush upon, assail, assault, attack, invade: in eas (urbes) vi cum exercitu, Cic.: in collum (mulleris), fall upon her neck, Id.: castra, Liv.: Jubae barbam, lay hold of, Suet. Pass.: sperans mox effusos hostes invadi posse, Sall. Pass. impers.: undique ex insidiis invaditur, Id. II. Fig.: to fall upon, seize, lay hold of, attack, take possession of, usurp, etc.: in multas pecunias, Cic.: eum morbus invasit, Pl. Esp. of the emotions of joy, grief, desire, fear, etc.; with or without Acc. expressed: repente omnes tristitia invasit, Sall.: tantus repente terror invasit, Caes. Rarely with Dat.: furor invaserat improbis, Cic. 2. to address sternly (poet.): continuo invadit, Virg.: consules invasit, inveighed against, Tac. (Hence Fr. *envahir*.)

in-vālesco, lūi, 3. v. n. incep. to become strong, grow stronger, more powerful (only fig): opibus, Cic. II. to increase, prevail, predominate: libido atque luxuria invaluerat, had grown to a head, Suet.

in-vālētūdo, inis, f. infirmity, illness, indisposition: Cic.

in-vālidus, a, um, adj. not strong,

infirm, weak, feeble, inefficient: Liv.: moenia adversus irrumpentes, inadequate to resist, Tac.

invāsus, a, um, Part. [Invado].

invectio, ōnis, f. [inveho] a bringing in, importing of goods, importation (opp. to exportatio): Cic. II. an inveighing against, invective: Id.

invectus, a, um, Part. [inveho].

in-veho, vexi, vectum, 3. v. a. and n. to carry, bear, or bring into or to, to import: tantum in aerarium pecuniae, Cic.: frumenta, into the barns, Plin. With Dat.: legiones Oceano, Tac.: gazam urbi, Suet. II. Reflect. or with pron. reflect.: to ride, drive, sail, fly into or to: dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv.: celeri hostis equo, Ov.: curru, Virg.: natantibus invehens beluis, riding upon, Cic. 2. Esp. to enter, penetrate: quum utrinque invehi hostem nuntiaretur, were forcing their way in, Liv.: invehebant se hostes, were advancing to the attack, Id. III. Fig.: quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit, brings with it, Cic. 2. to attack with words, inveigh against (often reflect.): aperte in te invehens, tazing or charging you openly, Id.: inclementius in te, Liv.

in-vendibilis, e, adj. unsaleable: Pl.

in-vēnio, vāni, ventum, 4. v. a. lit. to come or light upon; hence, to find, meet with: neque domi, neque in urbe invenio quemquam, qui illum viderit, Pl.: naves paratas ad navigandum, Caes.: filiae virum, Ter. II. to find out, discover, learn: with simple Acc. or Acc. and Inf.: aliquid ex captivis, Caes.: scis, Pamphilam meam inventam civem? is found to be a citizen's daughter, Ter.: conjurationem, Cic. 2. Esp. to find by reading: apud auctores, Liv. III. to find out, invent, devise, contrive: quandam fallaciam, hit upon, Ter.: multa divinitus, Cic. IV. to procure, effect, obtain, get: perniciem aliis, ac postremo sibi invenire, bring ruin on, Tac. V. non invenire se, to be at a loss, lose one's self: Sen. VI. With pron. refl., to show itself: dolor se invenit, found its way, Ov.

inventio, ōnis, f. [Invenio] an inventing, invention: Cic. II. the faculty of invention: Id.

inventor, ōris, m. [Id.] a discoverer, contriver, author, inventor: Ter.: Aristaeus, ollivae, Cic.: artium, Caes.: scelerum, deviser, Virg.

inventrix, icis, f. [Id.] she that finds out or invents: omnium doctrinarum inventrix Athenae, i. e. mother of, Cic.

inventum, i, n. [Id.] a device, contrivance, invention, discovery: Ter.: Ov.

inventus, a, um, Part. [Invenio].

in-venustus, a, um, adj. not elegant or graceful, ungraceful: actor, Cic. II. unfavoured by Venus, i. e. unfortunate in love: Ter.

in-vēreundus, a, um, adj. without shame, shameless, immodest: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, most unblushing, Pl.: deus, Bacchus, who destroys bashfulness, Hor.: animi ingenium, Cic.

in-vergo, 3. v. a. to incline or turn to, to pour upon (poet.): fronti vina, Virg.

inversio, ōnis, f. [inverto] a turning about, inversion of words. II. irony: Cic. III. an allegory: Quint.

inversus, a, um, Part. [inverto].

II. Adj.: perverted: mores, Hor.: verba, perverted from their proper meanings, ambiguous, involved, Lucr.: Ter.

in-vertō, verti, versum, 3. v. a. to turn in, turn about, to upset, invert: pingue solum fortes invertant tauri, turn up, Virg.: vinaria, to turn bottom up, i. e. quaff, drain, Hor.: inversus annus, brought round (of the changes of the seasons), Id. II. Fig.: to invert, transpose, alter, pervert: quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis, invertere supersedeo, to alter, give in another form, paraphrase, Tac.: virtutes, reverse, misrepresent, Hor.

in-vespērascit, 3. v. impers. it becomes evening, it gets late in the day: jam invesperascebat, Liv.

investigatio, ōnis, f. [Investigo] a searching or inquiring into, investigation: rerum occultissimarum, Cic.

investigātor, ōris, m. [Id.] he that searches or inquires into, an investigator: rerum, Cic.

in-vestigo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to track or trace out, as a dog: canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. II. Fig.: to search into, investigate, find out, discover: nihil investigo quicquam de illa muliere, Pl.: ubi Lentulus sit, Investigare non possum, Cic. 2. to find the key to, decipher a writing in cipher: Suet.

in-vetērasco, avi, 3. v. n. incep. to grow old, to become fixed or inveterate: ut hanc inveterasce consuetudinem nolint, that this practice should grow into an established custom, Caes.: P. R. exercitum hiemare atque inveterasce in Gallia, become settled, Id.: inveteraverant bi omnes, had become seasoned troops, Id.: of a debt: to become permanent, i. e. "a bad debt," Nep. Impers.: inveteravit, it has become a custom, grown into use: intelligo, in nostra civitate inveterasse, Cic. II. to grow obsolete: si (res) inveteravit, Id.

inveteratio, ōnis, f. [Invetero] inveterateness (of a disease): Cic.

inveteratus, a, um, Part. [Invetero].

II. Adj.: of long standing, inveterate: amicitia, Cic.: licentia, long established, Nep.

in-vetēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to keep a thing till it is old: aquam, Col.

In pass.: to become old, to acquire age or durability (rare except in p. part.): Cic. (dub.): Plin.

in-vicem, adv. [vicis] in turn, by

turns, one after another, alternately: defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Caes.: cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variassent, Liv. II. among one another, mutually, reciprocally: cuncta invicem hostilia, (cf. "a house divided against itself"), Tac.

in-victus, a, um, adj. unconquered; hence, unconquerable, invincible: constr. with *ab*, *ad*, *in*, *adversum*, and simple *Abi.*: se a labore praestare, Cic.: a civibus hostibusque animus, Liv.: ad vulnera corpus, Ov.: in mortem animus, undaunted at, fearless of, Just.: adversum gratiam animus, proof against, Tac.: animus, indomitable, Just.: armis, invincible in arms, Cic.: bello, Virg. II. Fig.: not to be gainsaid, unanswerable: defensio, Cic.

invidens, Part. [Invideo]. II. Subst.: an envious person: Cic.

invidentia, ae, f. [id.] envy (rare; and used only as ethical t. t.): Cic.

in-video, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. and n. Lit. to look askance at, to look maliciously or spitefully at, to cast an evil eye upon: ("verbum ductum est a nimis intueudo fortunam alterius, Cic.): with *Acc.* (rare): florem librum, to look with jealous eye on my blooming children, Att. in Cic. Absol.: ne quis malus invidere possit, produce misfortune by his evil eye, Cat. II. Meton. to envy, grudge: constr. usu. with *Dat.* of person envied, either absol. or with *Acc.*, *in* and *Abi.*, or *Abi.* alone, etc., of cause of envy: invident homines maxime paribus, Cic.: Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces, Virg.: ut nobis optimam naturam invidisse videantur, seem to have grudged us it, Cic.: in hoc Crasso invideo, in this particular, id.: ne hostes quidem sepultura invident, grudge burial, Tac. Rarely with *Gen.* (poet.: Gr. constr.): neque ille sepositi ciceris invidit, Hor. In pass.: invidenda aula, id. Pass. impers.: invidetur commodis hominum, there is a feeling of envy at them, i. e. they are envied, Cic.

2. to be loth, unwilling, reluctant; to scorn, disdain: with *Inf.* (poet.): invidens deduci triumpho, refusing to be led in triumph, Hor. 3. to prevent (poet.): plurima, quae invident pure apparere tibi rem, id.

invidia, ae, f. [invidus]. Act. envy, jealousy, ill-will: virtus digna imitatione, non invidia, Cic. Phrases: sine invidia, willingly, with pleasure, Mart.: absit verbo invidia, boasting apart (a phr. by which the writer asks pardon for apparently boastful language), Liv.: quae invidia, what jealousy forbids? Virg. II. Pass. odium, unpopularity: in invidia esse, Cic.: lenire, Sall.: pati, Ov. In plur.: procellae invidiarum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *envie*.)

invidiosē, adv. enviously, invidiously; hatefully, odiously: dicere, Cic. Comp.: Vell.

invidiosus, a, um, adj. [Invidia]. Act.: full of envy, envious: formosis invidiosa Dea est, Prop.: vetustas, Ov.: locus, spiteful, Suet. II. Pass.: envied, hateful, odious: possessiones, Cic.: ad bonos, id. In a good sense: Maecenas nostrae spes invidiosa Juventae, envied, Prop.

invidus, a, um, adj. [Invideo] envious, grudging, jealous: Imperator, Cic.: Lycus, Hor.: invidi, malevoli et lividi, Cic. With *Dat.* of person: aegris, Hor. With *Gen.* of thing envied: laudis, Cic. As subst.: invidi mei, my enviers, id. 3. Of things: nox coeptis invida nostris, unfavourable to, Ov.: cura, Hor.: aetas, id.: dens, the fang of envy, id.

in-vigilo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to watch or be awake in, at, over, or on account of: with *Dat.* (poet.): nec capiat somnos invigiletque malis, Ov.

2. to be intent upon, pay attention to: aliae victu (for victui) invigilant, are careful for, Virg. With *pro*: invigiles igitur nostris pro casibus oro, be on the watch, or on the alert, Ov. With *Inf.* prohibere minas, Val. Fl.

in-violabilis, e, adj. imperishable, indestructible: Lucr. 2. invulnerable: Tac. 3. inviolable: perfugium, id.: pacis pignus, Virg.

inviolatē, adv. inviolately: servare memoriam alicujus, Cic.

in-violatus, a, um, adj. unhurt, inviolate: Cic.: amicitia, id. II. inviolable: tribunus plebis, Liv.: jus vel fas, Just.: fides, Sall.: fama, unimpeachable, unsullied, id.

in-visitatus, a, um, adj. that has not been seen, unseen: Vitruv. II. unvisited, unfrequented: Galli antea alienigenis, Liv. III. not seen, unknown: nova acies, id. IV. unusual, strange, unfamiliar: avis invisitata specie, Tac.

in-viso, si, sum, 3. v. a. to look after, look into: domum nostram, look after the building of, Cic.: urbes, to superintend, Virg. 2. to go to see, to visit: ut jam invisas nos, Cic.: Delum maternam, Virg. With *ad*: ad meam filiam domum, Pl.

3. to look upon, descry: colles, Cat.

(1) **invisus**, a, um, Part. [Invideo]. II. Adj.: hateful, detested, loathed, odious: genus, Virg.: persona, Cic. Comp.: invisior et suspectior, id. Of things: cypressus, (because of its association with funerals), Hor.

(2) **in-visus**, a, um, adj. unseen: maribus sacra, Cic.: invisus atque inaccessus saltus, Flor.

invitamentum, i, n. [invito] an invitation: App. II. an allure-ment, attraction, incitement, inducement: Cic.: Liv.: Vell.

invitatio, ōnis, f. [id.] an invitation, kindly summons: in Epilum, Cic. 2. entertainment: benigna, kind hospitality, Liv. II. a call to do something: quaedam ad dolendum, courting of sorrow, Cic.

invitatus, ūs, m. (only in *Abi.* sing.) [id.] an inviting, invitation (rare): Cic.

invitē, adv. against one's will, unwillingly (rare): invite cept Capuam, Cic.

invito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (Invitas- sitis for invitaveritis, Pl.), to invite as a guest, to treat, entertain: constr. with *ad* or *in* and *Acc.*, *Acc.* (of domus, etc.), *Abi.*, or *Subj.*: aliquem ad cenam, Cic.: in hospitium, Liv.: domum suam, Cic.: tecto ac domo, id.: ut apud me deversetur, id. 2. to entertain hospitably; to regale, treat: invitandi causa, Caes. With *pron.* reflect.: to treat or regale oneself, to carouse: esse in cena plusculum, Pl. II. Fig.: as polit. and milit. t. t., to invite, summon, challenge, request: aliquem in legationem, Cic.: in deditionem, Hirt. 2. to incite, allure, attract, invite, induce: somnos, Hor.: hiems invitat, Virg.: ad agrum fruendum invitat senectus, Cic. [Prob. = invicto, for invicito, from root of *voc-o*; v. *convicium*.]

invitus, a, um, adj. against one's will, unwilling, reluctant: uti viatores etiam invitos consistere cogant, whether they like it or not, Caes.: eum ego a me invitissimus dimisi, most reluctantly, Cic. Esp. freq. in *Abi.* absol. with *pers. pron.*: si se invito transire conarentur, in spite of him, without his consent, Caes. Of things: invita in hoc loco versatur oratio, with repugnance, Cic.: verba non invita, i. e. coming freely, Hor. Proverb.: invita Minerva, contrary to the bent of one's genius, id. [Invitus is prob. for invic-i-tus, cf. Gr. ἀ-ῖκ-ητι; the I. E. root being *vak*, to be willing, whence Gr. *ἔκ-ωπ*, etc.]

in-vius, a, um, adj. [via] without a road, impassable, pathless, trackless (not to be confounded with *avius*, which signifies away from the regular road; out of the way): lustra, Virg.: saltus, Liv.: with *Dat.* of pers.: maria Teucris, not to be traversed by, Virg.: invia virtuti nulla est via, i. e. "where there's a will, there's a way," Ov. As subst.: Invia, orum, n. plu. places where there is no regular or beaten track: Liv.

in-vocatio, ōnis, f. a calling upon, invocation: dearum, Quint.

(1) **invocatus**, a, um, Part. [Invoco].

(2) **in-vocatus**, a, um, adj. unbidden, unsummoned: imagines rerum, Cic. II. uninvited, unbidden as a guest: Nep.: Ter.

in-voco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call upon, invoke, esp. as a witness or for aid: Lares, Pl.: Lucinam, Cic. Absol.: preces invocantium, begging for help, Tac. (II) to appeal to: leges, id.: fidem militum, Suet. II. to call, name, style: aliquem mitissimum dominum, Curt.

in-volatus, ūs, m. (only in *Abi.*

sing.) a flying, flight of a bird: Cic. (dub.)

involvere, v. involgo.

in-völto, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. to fly frequently in or to: with Dat.: Prud. II. Meton. of inanim. things: to flow or float upon: (comae) humeris, Hor.

in-völlo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly into or at, to rush upon; to attack. With in and Acc.: vix me contineam, quin involem in capillum, from flying at his hair, Ter.: in possessionem, to pounce on, take forcibly, Cic. With Acc.: castra, fall upon, Tac. Of abstract things: animos involat cupido eundi, seizes, id. II. to carry off, steal: pallium, Cat.

invölvere, is, n. [involvo] a cloth or napkin to wrap round one, as in shaving: Pl. (dub.)

invölverum, i. n. [id.] a wrapper, covering, case, envelope: clipei, Cic.

II. Fig.: simulationum, cloak, disguise, mask, id.

invölutus, a, um, Part. [involvo]. Adj.: involved, intricate, obscure, entangled, complicated: res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic.: res omnium involutissima, Sen.

in-volvo, volvi, vólutum, 3. v. a. to roll to or upon (poet.): Ossae Olympum, Virg.: montes, Ov.: silvas secum, sweep away, Virg. 2. to roll round, wrap up, envelope, involve, shroud: sinistras sagis, Caes.: involvi fumo, Ov. II. Fig.: obscuris vera, to wrap up truth in riddles, Virg.: se litteris, to devote oneself wholly to, Cic.: se sua virtute, wrap oneself up in one's conscious worth, Hor.

involvulus (involvulus), i. m. [involvo] a worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves, Pl.

in-vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to publish, make generally known: Gell. II. Absol.: to give evidence, make a deposition: quo die Allobroges involgarunt, Cic.

in-vulneratus, a, um, adj. unwounded: Cic.

io, interj. = *io*, expressing joy, ho! huzza! hurrah! to hymen, hymenaeae, to hymen, Pl.: milles, to magna voce, triumph, canet, Tib. 2. Expressing pain, oh! ah! uror! to, remove saeva puella faces! id.

iohla, interj. an exclamation of denial, Pl. (dub.)

iota, n. ind. the name of the Greek ι , *iota* = *iōta* (in Gr. trisyl., in Lat. dissyl.): Cic.

ipse, a, um (nom. m. ipse, Pl.: Ter. Gen. ipseus, Virg. Sup. ipsissimus, like *αὐτόματος*, the very same, Pl.) pron. (of all three persons: it is not reflexive, but is used with other pron. and with subst. to distinguish emphatically that to which it is applied, from all others: when used alone it is generally of the third person and always stands opp. to some other word expressed or under-

stood) self, very, in person, etc.: ego ipse cum eodem ipso non invitatus erraverim, I for my own part (whatever others might do), Cic.: agam per me ipse, I will myself take what steps I can, id.: me ipse consolator, I am my own comforter (i. e. no one else comforts me), id.: tute ipse praescripti, you your very own self, Ter.: lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, are finely caught themselves, Pl.: eaque ipsa belli causa fuit, the very or actual cause, Liv. (When ipse is in the Nom. it emphasizes the subject; when it is in the Acc., it emphasizes the object: e. g.: Priscus se ipse interfecit, killed himself; i. e. no one else did, Tac.: fratrem suum, dein se ipsum interfecit, killed his brother, and then himself, id.) With et: is, et ipse Alpinus amnis, this, itself too an Alpine river, Liv.: qui et ipse crus effregerat, had likewise, Suet.: exurere classem Argivum, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto, the men, as disting. from the ships, Virg. With subst.: adest optime ipse frater, Ter.: noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, till very morn, Hor.: valvae se ipsae aperuerunt, of themselves, Cic.: ipsae domum referent capellae ubera, of their own accord, Virg.: ipso aevo, by mere lapse of time, id. II. To define precisely number, time, or place: just, exactly: triginta dies ipsi, just thirty days (i. e. neither more nor less), Cic.: in tempore ipso advenis, in the very nick of time, Ter.: Praeneste sub ipsa, under the very walls of, Virg. With adv.: nunc ipsum, at this very time, Cic. III. Of the master or mistress of the house: ego eo, quo me ipsa misit, my mistress, Pl. So, ipse dixit, he, i. e. the master, teacher, has said, Cic. [Is and the suffix -pse: in the old writers the is is declined and the -pse remains undeclined: ea-pse, Pl.: eam-pse, id.: the -pse is prob. the same as -pte occurring in suo-pte, meo-pte, eo-pte, etc.: and hence the orig. form of ipse was perh. is-pte.]

ipsus, v. ipse.

ira, ae, f. anger, wrath (cf. iracundia): Cic.: ira furor brevis est, Hor.: irae esse allici, to be the object of one's anger, Virg. Plur.: veteres in Pop. R. irae, ancient enmity with, Liv.: tristes irae, bursts of passion, Hor. With Inf.: ira ulcisci patriam, a wrathful impulse to avenge, Virg. With obj. Gen. (on account of): ereptae virginis irā, in wrath at the maid's rescue, id.: ira Interfecti domini, for the execution of his chief, Liv. Fig.: of things (poet.): maris, i. e. the raging sea, Val. Fl. II. an object or cause of wrath (cf. use of Dat. sup. 1): quae te mutaverit ira, Ov.

III. Personified: in plur.: the spirit of fury: Virg. (Etym. uncertain: ir seems to be the same as ri in iu-ri-to, pro-ri-to. Possibly this ri is cogn. with Gr. *ἰρ-ι-ς*.)

iracundē, adv. angrily, passionately: Cic. Comp.: id.

iracundia, ae, f. [iracundus] proneness to anger, irascibility, hastiness of temper (strictly, a propensity to anger; whereas ira is anger in action): Cic.: irae atque iracundiae conscius sibi, that he had acted in wrath and in violence of temper, Suet. II. violence of anger itself; rage, passion: prae iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter.: suam reipublicae dimittere, to set aside his resentment for the good of the state, Caes.

iracundus, a, um, adj. [ira] irascible, passionate, choleric, angry (denoting a disposition; whereas iratus denotes a temporary state of mind): senes, Cic.: fulmina, Hor. Comp.: iracundior est paulo, a trifle hasty, id.

irascor, 3. v. dep. [id.] to be angry, to be in a rage: constr. usu. with Dat.: amicis irasci, Cic.: taurus irasci in cornua tentat, to throw his rage into his horns, Virg.: ne nostram vicem irascaris, on our account, Liv.

irātē, adv. angrily: Phaedr.

irātus, a, um, Part. [irascor]. II. Adj.: enraged, angry: numquid iratus es mihi? Pl.: habere aliquem iratum, as one's enemy, Cic. Comp.: Archytas cum villico factus esset iratior, id. Sup.: Caesar illis fuerat iratissimus, id. 2. Of things: angry, furious, raging, vehement, violent: mare, Hor.: venter, id.: preces, i. e. imprecations, id.: sitis, Prop.

iris, idis, f. (Acc. irim, Virg.) = *ἵρις*, the rainbow: Plin.

irōnia, ae, f. = *εἰρωνεία*, irony: Cic.

ir-rādo (inr.), rāsi, rāsum, 3. v. a. to scrape into: Cato. II. to scrape, shave, make smooth: caput irrasum, shaved, bald, Pl.

irrasus (inr.), a, um, Part. [irrado].

ir-ratiōnalis (inr.), e, adj. without reason, irrational: Sen. II. without exercising the reason: usus, mechanical exercises, Quint.

ir-raucesco, (inr.), rausi, 3. v. n. incomp. [raucus] to become hoarse: Cic.

ir-rēdivivus (inr.), a, um, adj. ir-reparable, that cannot be restored: Cat.

ir-rēdux (inr.), acis, adj., that does not bring back: via, by which one cannot return, Lucan.

ir-rēligātus (inr.), a, um, adj. not tied, unbound (poet.): Ov.

ir-rēligiōsē (inr.), adv. impiously, irreverently, disrespectfully: Tac.

ir-rēligiōsus (inr.), a, um, adj. ir-religious, impious: Liv.

ir-rēmēābilis (inr.), e, adj. ir-retraceable, which one cannot find one's way out of (poet.): error, Virg.: unda, i. e. the Styx, 'from whose burn no traveller returns,' id.

ir-rēmēdiābilis (inr.), e, adj. incurable, irremediable: Plin.

ir-rēpārābilis (inr.), adj. ir-recoverable, ir-retrievable: tempus, Virg.

ir-rēpertus (inr.), a, um, adj. not found, undiscovered: aurum, Hor.

ir-rēpo (inr.), psi, 3. v. n. to creep in, into, upon, or to: draconem repente irrepsisse ad eam, Suet. II. Fig.: to creep or steal in unperceived, insinuate oneself: eloquentia irrepsit in sensus, Cic.: in testamenta locupletium, id.

2. Esp. absol., to creep into favour: Tac.

ir-rēprehensus (inr.), a, um, adj. blameless, without blame (poet.): Ov.

ir-rēquīētus (inr.), a, um, adj. unquiet, restless: sors, Ov.: Charybdis, id.

ir-rēsectus (inr.), a, um, adj. uncut, unpared: pollex, Hor.

ir-rēsōlūtus (inr.), a, um, adj. not loosened, not slackened: vincula, Ov.

ir-rētlo (inr.), lvi, itum, 4. v. a. (rete) to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle: Cic. II. Fig.: aliquem illecebris, id.

ir-rētītus, Part. [irretio].

ir-rētortus (inr.), a, um, adj. not turned back: oculo irretorto spectat acervos, with unreverted gaze, Hor.

ir-rēvērens (inr.), entis, adj. disrespectful, irreverent: Plin.

ir-rēvērenter, adv. disrespectfully, irreverently: Plin.

ir-rēvērentia (inr.), ae, f. want of due respect or reverence, disrespect: Tac.

ir-rēvocābilis (inr.), e, adj. that cannot be recalled, irrevocable: actas praeterita, Lucr.: in casum irrevocabilem se dare, rush into irretrievable disaster, Liv. II. Fig.: Domitiani natura, implacabile, Tac.

ir-rēvocātus (inr.), a, um, adj. not called back; not encored: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor.

II. that cannot be called or kept back: ab acri caede lupus, Ov. (dub.).

ir-rīdēo (inr.), risi, risum, 2. v. n. and a. Neutr. to laugh at, to joke, jeer; with Dat. of person; also with in and Abl. of cause: Caesar mihi irridere visus est, Cic.: irrides in re tanta? Ter.

II. Act. to mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn: venis ultro irrisum dominum, Pl.: per jocos deos irridens, Cic.

ir-rīdiculē (inr.), adv. without humour or wit: non irridicule, smartly, Caes.

ir-rīdicolūm, i, n. a laughing-stock: irridiculo habere, to make a laughing-stock of, Pl.

ir-rīgātio (inr.), ōnis, f. a watering, irrigating: agrorum, Cic.

ir-rīgo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lead or conduct water or other fluids: imbres plantis, Virg. II. Meton.

to water, irrigate: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic.: to supply with nourishment, artus, Flor. 2. to overflow, inundate: Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 3. to wet, moisten, bedew, diffuse, etc. (poet.): irrigat terram cruor, Sen.: sol irrigat caelum candore, floods, Lucr.: sopor irrigat artus, bathes, sleeps (cf. "enjoy the golden dew of sleep"), Virg.: vino aetatem, to refresh, cheer, Pl.: aliquem plagis, to cudgel soundly, id.

ir-rīgūus (inr.), a, um, adj. well watered, wet: herba, Pl.: hortus, Hor. Poet. in an act. sense: that waters or moistens: fons, Virg.: aqua, Ov. II. Meton. poet. moistening, soaking; or, pass. moistened, soaked: somnus, nourishing, strengthening, Pers.: corpus mero, soaked, Hor.

ir-risio (inr.), ōnis, f. a deriding, mocking, mockery: Cic.

ir-risor (inr.), ōris, m. a mocker, scoffer: Cic.

ir-risus, a, um, Part. [irrideo].

ir-risus (inr.), ūs, m. a scoffing, mocking, mockery, derision: Irrisum pueri sperans, a laugh at the boy's expense, Tac.: Irrisui esse, to be a laughing-stock, Caes.: ab irrisu, by way of mockery, Liv.

ir-rītābilis (inr.), e, adj. [irrito] easily excited or enraged: irritabile: genus vatum, touchy, Hor.

ir-rītāmen (inr.), ōnis, n. [id.] an incitement, incentive, provocative: opes animi irritamen avari, Ov.

ir-rītāmentum (inr.), i, n. [id.] an incitement, incentive, provocative (mostly in plur.): irritamentis iras militum acuere, rousing words, Liv.: gulae, Sall.: belli, non pacis, Just.

ir-rītātio (inr.), ōnis, f. [id.] an incitement, incentive, provocative: animorum, Liv.: convivorum, stimulant, Tac.

ir-rītātus, a, um, Part. [irrito].

ir-rīto (inr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [v. ira] (perf. Subj. irritassis for irritaveris, Pl.) to provoke, enrage, stimulate, incite, excite: Irritari proprie canes dicuntur, Donat. ad Ter.: canem irritatam, Pl.: virum, Cic.: animos ad bellum, Liv.: bello gentes, exasperate, infuriate, Just. II. Fig.: to arouse, excite, inflame: suspiciones, Tac.: amores, Ov.: exitium, to provoke, hurry on, Tac.: delatores, encourage, embolden, Suet.: flammam, feed, Ov.: quietos amnes, rouse to fury, Hor.

ir-rītus (inr.), a, um, adj. [ratus] invalid, of no effect: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, unsettled, Ter.: testamentum, Cic. 2. vain, useless, ineffectual: esse omnia intelligo, Pl.: inceptum, i. e. a failure, Liv.: dona, Virg. Neutr. absol., after prep.: spes ad irritum redacta, to nought, Liv.

II. Meton. of persons: that undertakes in vain or without effect: with Gen.: legationis, having failed in, Tac.: spel, baffled, disappointed, Curt. Absol.: variis assultibus urget, fruitlessly ("as one that beateh the air"), Virg.: (legati) remittuntur, without an answer, Tac.

ir-rōgātio (inr.), ōnis, f. an imposing, adjudicating (of a penalty, etc.): multae, Cic.

ir-rōgo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. (Irrogassit for irrogaverit, Cic.), to propose anything against any one: multam alicui, Cic. 2. In gen. to impose, appoint, ordain, inflict: poenam, Tac.: to bestow, Quint.

ir-rōro (inr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to wet or moisten with dew, to bedew: Col. 2. In gen. to moisten, besprinkle, wet: crinem aquis, Ov. With Dat.: lacrimae irrorant folia, id.

II. Transf.: of things not fluid: with Acc. and Dat.: irrorare patinae piper, to sprinkle on, Pers.: (ii) oculis quietem, shed the dew of slumber on, Sil.

ir-ructo (inr.), 1. v. a. to belch into: alicui in os, Pl.

ir-rum, o (inr.), rūpl, ruptum, 3. v. n. and a. to break, burst, or rush in, into, or in upon; with acc. or prep.: huc intro, Ter.: in castra, Cic.: cum telis ad aliquem, Sall. With Acc.: domum, Caes. With Dat.: thalamo, Virg. 2. Meton. to interrupt, disturb, break off or down: pontem inchoatum, Tac. II. Fig. to break or rush in; to intrude: Cic.: irrumperet adulationem, assail, Tac.

ir-rūo (inr.), ūi, 3. v. n. and a. to rush against, to charge; to force one's way into: quam mox irruimus? Ter.: irruimus ferro, Virg.: in mediam aciem Cic. With se: vide ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, rush straight in, Ter.

II. Fig.: to rush upon, seize: in alienas possessiones, Cic. 2. to make a false step or hasty blunder in speaking: id.

ir-ruptio, ōnis, f. a breaking or bursting in, an irruption, invasion, inroad: irruptionem facere in populum, make a rush for, Pl.: si irruptio facta nulla sit, Cic.

(1) **ir-ruptus** (inr.), a, um, Part. [irrumper].

(2) **ir-ruptus** (inr.), a, um, adj. unbroken, unsevered: copula, Hor.

is, ēa, id (Dat. ell. Pl.: ei, monosyllable, Cat. Plur. ei, eis, for il, lis, freq. in MSS. and inscr.): hi and his are also common: Caes.: Dat. and Abl. libus and ibus, Pl. It is rendered emphatic by the suffix *pse*: id) pron. (prop. used only with reference to something in the context, the said, the same, the aforesaid; not like the demonstr., to direct attention to a thing actually in view: hence it is sometimes called a logical pron.). In connection with subst.: *his* or *that*: is locus, Caes.: ea res, id.: id flumen, id. II. As pron. it is usu. of 3 pers.: *he, she, it*: venit mihi obvium tuus puer: is mihi litteras abs te reddidit, Cic.: Myris ab ea (i. e. Glycerio) egreditur, Ter.: flumen est Arar: id Helvetii transibant, Caes. When rendered emphatic by *et*, the enclitic *que*, or by position, it strengthens or lays stress on a preceding statement: and that too, and those too: a te vero his tervae summum, et eas perbreves litteras, accepit, Cic.: cum una legione eaque vacillante, id.: certa flagitii merces, nec ea parva, and that too not small, id. (ii) Of 1st pers.: haec omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabellae eram, I who did all this was one who, etc., id. (iii) Of 2nd pers.: qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere, is per

municipia cucurrat, so being, you nevertheless . . . Id. 2. Its reference is freq. defined by a rel. clause: ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, Caes. 3. When it would be in the same case as the rel. it is usu. omitted: partem tertiam incolunt qui . . . Celtae appellantur, i. e. il qui, those who, Id. But when the rel. clause comes first, it is sometimes employed for the sake of emphasis: male se res habet cum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, when what ought to be effected by virtue, the same is, etc., Cic. 4. Oft. used in neut. with quod, in appos. to an entire sentence or clause: id quod, a thing which; what: sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, Id. III. In the neut. freq. used subst.; and hence sometimes with Gen.: ad id locorum, hitherto, till now, Liv.: id aetatis, at that age, Cic.: hence, Id. therefore, on that account: id ego gaudeo, Id. (in this way the neut. is oft. used with verbs which would not admit of Acc. in the case of a noun). In eo est, it is gone so far, is at that pass: cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, just on the point of, etc., Liv. In eo est, also means, it consists in that, depends upon that: totum in eo est, tectorium ut sit concinnum, everything lies in that, Cic. Ex eo, from that time, Virg.: also, from that, hence: Id. Cum eo, with the condition: Liv.

IV. Sometimes it refers to the follg. subst., instead of to that which precedes: quae pars major erit, eo (= ejus) stabitur consilio, by the decision of the majority, Id. V. such, of such a sort, character, or quality: in eum res rediit jam locum, ut . . . matters are at last come to such a pass that, etc., Ter.: neque tu is es qui, quid sis, nescias, not one to, not the man to, Cic.

istāo, adv. by that way: abl istac, Ter.

istac-tēnus, adv. thus far: Pl.

istaec, v. istic.

isto, a, ud (Gen. istius; in the poets sometimes short, istius, Virg. An old form of the Gen. isti, Pl. [dub.]: Dat. fem. istae, Id.), pron. demonstr. that; connected with you: quae est ista praetura, what sort of praetorship is that of yours? Cic.: de istis rebus exspecto tuas litteras, about affairs where you are, Id.: adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuata sunt, the seats next you, Id. 2. Iste, in a forensic speech, often means 'your client' as opp. to hic, 'my client': also, though contempt is not contained in the actual meaning of iste, it is often implied by the context: animi est ista mollitia, non virtus, that impulse of yours is mere faint-heartedness, not real courage, Caes.: non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura, that will not be real friendship, Cic.: iste vir optimus (ironically), Id. With other pron.:

scio ista haec facta, Pl.: istius ipsius in dicendo facultatis, of that particular power, or particularly of that power, Cic. 3. such, of such a kind: homines ista auctoritate praediti, qua vos estis, Id.

istio (isthic), acc, oc and uc, pron. demonstr. [iste with the suffix ce] that same, that: Isne istic fuit, quem vendidisti? Pl.: quae istaec fabula est, what tale is this you tell? Id.: malum istoc, Id.: istuc est sapere, that is true wisdom you show, Ter. With the suffix ce repeated, and in interrogations with cine: Istucine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi? was it this I strictly charged you? Id.

istio (isthic), adv. [isti, locative of iste, with demonstr. suffix ce] there, in the place where you are: ibi malis esse quam istic, i. e. ibi=other folks' place; istic=that place of yours, Cic. II. Meton.: therein, in that affair, on that occasion: neque istic, neque alibi, Ter.: istic sum, I am with you, am attending, Id.: Cic.

istim, adv. from the place where you are: Cic.

istimodi, v. istiusmodi.

istino (isthinc), adv. [istim with the suffix ce]: of place: from the place where you are, thence: qui istinc veniunt, Cic.: effugere istinc, Hor. II. Meton. thereof, of that thing: memento dimidium istinc mihi de praeda dare, Pl.

istius-modi (also separately istius modi, istimodi, or istimodo, Pl.): of that kind, such: istiusmodi amicos, Pl.: istiusmodi ratio, Cic.

isto, adv. to the place where you are: isto ventre, Cic. II. Meton. thence, into that thing: Trebatium meum quod isto admisceas, nihil est, Id. III. therefore: isto tu pauper es, that's why you are poor, Pl.

istoc, adv. thither: accede illuc: nimium istoc abisti, you are too far off that way, Ter. [v. istuc.]

istorum, adv. [isto verum] thitherwards: concede hinc a foribus paululum istorum, sodes, Ter.

istuo (isthuc), adv. isto [with the suffix ce]: to the place where you are: dabo operam ut istuc veniam, Cic. 2. In gen. thither: concedite istuc, Pl.

II. Meton. thither, i. e. to that matter: post istuc veniam, I shall come to that afterwards, Ter.

istucine, v. istic.

ita, adv. [i, stem of is] in this or that manner, so, thus: (it differs from sic as the logical is differs from the demonstr. hic; but the difference is not always observed): est, iudices, ita ut dicitur, the fact is as stated, Cic.: faciam ita, ut vis, Pl.: quae quum ita sint, this being the case, Cic.: ut ita dicam, so to say, Suet. 2. ita ut, even so as, just as: ita ut occipi, si animum advertas, dicam, Pl. (II) ut—ita, as—so; just as—so also; alike—and, even as—so likewise: ut (Hercules)

Eurysthel filios, ita suos configebat sagittis, Cic.: ut quisque optime Graeco sciret, ita esse nequissimum, (that) the better a man knew Greek, the greater rogue he was, Id. (III) ut—ita, although—yet: ut a proclis quietem habuerant, ita non nocte, non die unquam cessaverant ab opere, though they had had rest from fighting, yet they had never, etc., Liv. 3. Frequently before an Acc. and Inf.: ita constitul, fortiter esse agendum, I made up my mind to this, that I must act with firmness, Cic. 4. Leading to ut that, with consecutive clause; in such a way, so that: ita se de Pop. Rom. meritos esse, ut, etc., Caes.: inclusum in Curia Senatum habuerunt ita multos dies ut interierint nonnulli fame, so long that some died of hunger, Cic. 5. Leading to ut that, with consecutive clause, in sense of thus far and no farther; so, only so far: sed ita triumpharunt, ut illo pulsus superatusque regnaret, they triumphed, it is true, but so that he, though beaten and overpowered, was still a king, Id. 6. In questions; (is it) so really, truly? itane censes, do you actually think? Id.: itan' credis? do you really believe so? Ter.

7. In answers; yes, just so, assuredly: Menaechnum, opinor, to vocari dixerat? Men. Ita vero. Your name is Menaechnus, you said, I think? Yes, you are quite right, Pl.: ehem! volaticorum hominum? ita dico quidem, certainly, that is what I said, Id. 8. In oaths, etc.; so: ita me Di ament, Ter.: ita vivam, Cic. 9. Of degree, ellipt. esp. after negatives; non ita, not particularly, not so very: Id.: haud ita multum frumenti, no very large quantity, Liv. 10. Of degree, referring to what has been said; so, thus, to such a degree: (vercor) ne non habeas jam quod cures, ita sunt omnia debilitata, to such an extent is everything exhausted, Cic. 11. Referring to what is to come: as follows: is ita cum Caesare agit, Caes. 12. Stating a natural sequel, or inference; thus; consequently: Cic. 13. Stating terms or conditions; on this one condition, on this understanding: cujus (pacis) ita aliqua spes est, si eam vos ut victi audiat, of (the granting of) which, there is some hope only on this condition, if you, etc., Liv.: non ita creditum, not on such terms, Hor.

Ita-quē, conj. and so, and thus; accordingly: ita constitul, fortiter esse agendum, itaque feci, Cic.: itaque rem suscipit et a Sequanis impetrat, Caes. 2. In logical sense; accordingly, therefore: Cic. With ergo, hence therefore, and so for that reason: itaque ergo perpaucis effugium patuit, Liv.

Item, adv. [i, stem of is] just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also: Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic. Sometimes it is necessary to supply the predicate of a preceding clause: spectaculum uni

Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item, but not equally pleasant to the rest, id. 2. In comparisons, with *ut*, quemadmodum, quasi, etc.: fecisti item uti praedones solent, id.: item... quasi, Liv.

3. Like iterum, likewise, again: parentes paene bis prodidit; semel... item, Suet.

Iter, *itineris*, n. (anomalous forms: nom. *itiner*, Pl.: Abl. *itere*, Lucr.) [i, root of eo] a going, a walk, way: dicam in itinere, on the way, Ter. 2. Esp. a going to a distant place, a journey; and of an army, a march: cum illi iter instaret et subitum et longum, Cic.: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, during the march, Caes.: ex itinere litteras mittit, i.e. without delaying his march ('en route'), Sall.: contendere iter, to hasten, Cic.: maturare, Caes.: flectere, to change one's course, Virg.: continuare die ac nocte, to march day and night, Caes. 3. As a measure: the distance travelled, a journey, a march: justum iter diei, a day's march of the proper or usual length: confecto justo itinere ejus diei, id. 4. Meton. a way, passage, path, road, route: itineribus devota proficisci in provinciam, Cic.: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Caes. 5. a right of way: aquaeductus, haustus, iter, actus a patre sumitur, Cic. 6. Of any passage: vocis, Virg.: aquae, Col. II. Fig.: a way, course, custom, method, path: amoris et officii, Cic.: salutis, Virg.

Iteratio, *ōnis*, f. [itero] a repeating, repetition: verborum iterationes, Cic.

Iterato, adv. again, once more: Just. iteratus, a, um, Part. [itero].

Itero, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. [iterum] to do anything a second time, to repeat: quae audistis, si eadem hic iterem, Pl.: iteradum eadem ista mihi, non enim satis intelligo, Cic.: pugnam, to renew, Liv.: ortus, of the sun, to rise a second time, Ov.: aequor, take to the sea again, Hor.: tumulum, rebuild, Tac.

II. to repeat, rehearse, relate: haec ubi ordine iterarunt, Pl.

Iterum, adv. again, a second time, anew: Livianae fabulae non satis dignae sunt, quae iterum legantur, Cic.: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes.: iterum atque iterum spectare, again and again, repeatedly, Hor. [i, stem of is, with the compar. suffix.]

Itidem, adv. [ita and suffix; v. idem] in the same way, just as, likewise, also: Cic.: itidem, uti catapultae solent, Pl.

Itiner, v. iter, ad init.

Itio, *ōnis*, f. [i, root of eo] a going, walking, travelling: Ter.: Cic.

Ito, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to go: Cic.

Itus, *ūs*, m. [id.] a going, gait, tread: nec repentis itum cujusviscumque animantis sentimus, Lucr. II. Esp. a going away, departure (usu. with reditus): noster itus, reditus, vultus, Cic.

J, j, a consonant representing a sound which corresponds in Latin to the orig. Indo-European and Sanskrit spirant *y*, as well as to the German *j*, and the English *y* (before a vowel). It must not be supposed similar to the English *j*, whose phonetic power is quite different, nor to the French *j*, though the latter regularly represents it in derivatives from the Latin. There is no corresponding consonant in Greek, though many traces of its former existence are visible in that language; but Lat. *j*, the sound of which is very closely related to that of the vowel *i*, sometimes corresponds to a Greek *i*; v. jacio. In several Latin words *j* corresponds to a Greek *ζ*, which arose from *y* preceded by a parasitic *δ*; thus, Lat. *jugum*, Gr. *ζυγόν*; Lat. *jus* (sauce), Gr. *ζω-μῆ, ζω-μός*. In at least one instance the I. E. *y* retained in Lat. *j*, is represented by the rough breathing in Greek; Lat. *jecur*, Gr. *ἥπαρ*. II. In Latin MSS. *i* and *j* are represented by the same character. The ancient grammarians state that the *j*-sound between two vowels was pronounced double; and hence, in such cases, some authors (as Cicero) repeated the *i* in writing, e.g. alio (ajio), Malla (Malla), pelius (pejus), etc. Sometimes in like cases a tall *I* was written. In the formation and inflection of words, it was very often changed into *i*: e.g. Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; ajo, aibam; and conversely, major arose from *mag-i-or*, the *g* being dropped, and a lengthened by compensation for its loss. *I* was often changed by the poets into *j* for metrical purposes, e.g. abiete, arjete, for abiete, ariete. 2. In the compounds of jacio *j* is sometimes omitted, especially in the poets: e.g. abiecit, adiecit, obiecit, for abiecit, adjiecit, obiecit. 3. *Di* or *dy* is sometimes changed into *j*, as in Jovis for Djovis. III. Changes of *J* in the Romance languages. 1. into *g*, *gi*, or *gg*: e.g. Lat. *Januarius*, *jam*, *majus*, *pejus*; It. *gennaio*, *già*, *maggio*, *peggio*. Lat. *juniperus*, *junix*, Fr. *genièvre*, *genisse*. 2. into *i*: e.g. Lat. *major*, *bajulare*, *adjutare*; Fr. *maire*, *bailler*, *aider*. 3. into *y*: e.g. Lat. *jam*, *major*; Sp. *ya*, *mayor*. 4. irregularly into *i*: e.g. Lat. *Julius*; It. *luglio*. 5. Omission of *j*: e.g. Lat. *jejunare*; Fr. *jeûner*. IV. As an abbreviation J. O. M. signifies Jovi Optimo Maximo; J. R. Juno Regina; J. V. T. Julia Victrix Togata.

jācio, *cūl*, *ctum*, i. v. n. to lie: humi, Cic.: in limine, id.: lecto, Ov. Absol.: ad quartam jaceo, I lie a-bed, Hor. 2. Esp. to lie ill, to be sick: cum tristi morbo defessa jaceres, Tib. 3. to lie low, lie dead, to have fallen: Aecidae telo jacet Hector,

Virg.: so, to lie in ruins, be fallen. Troja jacet certe, Ov. 4. to be or stay long at a place: Brundusii, Cic. 5. Of geogr. position: to lie, be situated: quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. 6. to be low, flat, level: esp. in pres. part.: Jacentia et plana urbis loca, low-lying, Tac. And of the sea when calm: Jacuit planum mare, Juv. 7. to hang loose: vagi crines per colla jacebant, Ov. 8. to be broad or spread out: desepit terras penitus penitusque Jacentes, id. 9. Of the countenance: to be cast down: vultus Jacentes, id.

II. Fig.: to be indolent or inactive, not to come forward: In pace Jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit, Cic. 2. to be cast down, dejected: animum amici Jacentem excitare, desponding, id.: militum Jacere animos, were depressed, dispirited, Liv. 3. to lie prostrate: victa Jacet pietas, Ov. 4. to lie dormant, be disused or neglected, to be of no avail or effect: cum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacebant, were powerless, Cic.: maximas virtutes Jacere omnes necesse est, voluptate dominante, be in abeyance, go to the wall, id. 5. to fall to the ground, be refuted: Jacet tota conclusio, id. 6. to be low in price: praemia praediorum, id. 7. to be despised, in no esteem: pauper ubique Jacet, Ov. 8. Of money or capital; to lie idle or unemployed: Cic. 9. to be sunk in any state: in oblivione, id. 10. to lie open, be obvious, be at hand: id. [Jaceo is an intrans., related to jacio as candeo to accendo, pendeo to pendo, etc.] (Hence, Fr. *gésir*.)

jācio, *Jēci*, *jactum*, i. v. a. to throw, fling, cast, hurl: lapides, Cic.: aridam materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes.

2. to lay, set, construct, erect: urbi fundamenta, Liv.: aggere jacto, Caes.

3. to send forth, emit; to bring forth, produce: igniculos, Cic.: jacturas poma myricas, that they will bear, Ov. 4. to throw away: senta, Pl. 5. to throw with dice: id.: Cic.

6. to sow, scatter: semina, Ov.: Virg. 7. Of stags; to cast or shed the antlers: cornua, Ov. II. Fig.: to throw, cast; to throw out (in speaking), mention, intimate: oscula, to "kiss one's hand to," Tac.: contumeliam in aliquem, Cic.: adulterium, to charge with, id.: vera an vana jaceret, was uttering, Liv. With Acc. and Infin.: inter alias res jacti oportere, throws in or drops the observation that, Sall. 2. to lay, set: fundamenta pacis, Cic.: to found, ground, rest: in hac arte salutem, Virg.: odia in longum, sow the seeds of, Tac. [Cogn. with Gr. *ἵαττω*, in which *π* arose out of orig. *k*; cf. *ἵπτω* beside *ἵκω*.]

jactans, *antis*, Part. [jacto]. II. Adj.: bragging, boastful: Cic.

jactanter, adv. boastfully, ostentatiously: Amm. Comp.: jactantius maerere, Tac.

jactantia, ae, f. [*jacto*] a boasting, bragging, ostentation: Tac.

jactatio, ōis, f. [*id.*] a throwing or tossing to and fro, agitation: vulneris (of a wounded man), jolting, shaking, Liv.: Curt.: of a ship in a storm: ex magna jactatione terram videre, after much tossing of storms (fig.), Cic. 2. Esp. the motion of the body in speaking, gesticulation: corporis, id. II. Fig.: a boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity: id.: popularis, a striving after popular applause, id. 2. vacillation, inconstancy, animi, Liv.

jactator, ōris, m. [*id.*] a boaster, braggart: rerum a se gestarum, Quint.

jactatus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a throwing to and fro, a tossing: pennarum, flapping, Ov.

jactito, i. v. a. freq. [*id.*] to bring forward in public, to utter: inter se ridicula intexta versibus, to bandy, Liv.

jacto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [*jacio*] to throw, cast, hurl, scatter: hastas, Cic.: vestem argentumque de muro, Caes.: lapides in aliquem locum, Virg. Also of dice-throwing: talos arripio, jacto basilicum, Pl. 2. to throw or toss about, to swing, flourish, drive about, etc.: aequore toto Troas, Virg.: crura, Lucr.: bidentes, Virg.: cerviculam, Cic.: corpus in suo sanguine, to writhe, Ov. Esp. to make gestures, as an orator, etc.: brachia in numerum, Lucr.: a facie manus, to kiss the hand to, Juv.: hasta, id. 3. to throw away, cast off, resign, renounce: merces, Pl.: arma, Liv. 4. to throw out, emit, spread: de corpore lucem, Lucr.: voces per umbram, to send forth, Virg. 5. With pron. reflect. to move, stir: te jactare non audebis, Cic. II. Fig.: to harass, disquiet, disturb: jactor, crucior, agitor, Pl.: clamore et convicio, Cic.: morbis, Lucr.

2. With pron. reflect. or pass. in refl. sense; of opinions: to totter, waver, fluctuate: Cic. Of money; to vary or fluctuate in value: id. 3. to discuss, mention, intimate, throw out, utter, say, propose: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes.: rem sermonibus, Liv.: jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma beatum, talk of, Hor. 4. to throw or fling out threats, etc.: terrorem, Cic. 5. to extol, boast of, vaunt: urbanam gratiam et dignitatem, Caes.: genus et nomen, Hor. And with pron. reflect. to talk boastfully of oneself; to boast or vaunt oneself, make an ostentatious display: intolerantius se jactare, Cic.: illa se ultorem, Hor.: illa se jactet in aula, Virg. With in or simple Abl.: quum in eo se in contione jactavisset, Cic.: ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, may pride himself more, Virg.

6. As reflect., or with pron. reflect.; to be active in, to give oneself up to, to be actively engaged in (with Abl.): forensi labore jactari, Cic.: se actionibus tribuniciis, Liv. 7. se in pecuniis, to be prodigal of one's money, Cic.

8. to make light of, disparage, Cic. (Hence It. *gettare*, *gittare*; Fr. *jeter*.)

jactura, ae, f. [*jacio*] a throwing, a throwing away; esp. a throwing overboard of part of a cargo to lighten the ship: si in mari jactura facienda sit, if it be needful to lighten the ship, Cic. II. Fig. loss, sacrifice, detriment, diminution: rei familiaris, id.: honoris et dignitatis, Caes.: temporis, Liv.: sepulcri, Virg.

jactus, a, um, Part. [*jacio*].

jactus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a throwing, casting, hurling; a throw, cast: fulminum, Cic.: intra tell jactum, within range of, Virg.: tesserarum, Liv. II. Fig.: an utterance: fortuitus jactus vocis, a remark casually thrown out, Val. Max.

jaculābilis, e, adj. [*jaculor*] that may be thrown or hurled: telum, Ov.

jaculātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a thrower, caster, hurler: Enceladus jaculator audax, with Abl. of instrument, evolsis truncis, bold hurler with upturned trunks, Hor. 2. Esp. a soldier armed only with darts or javelins: Liv.

jaculātrix, icis, f. [*id.*] she that hurls: Diana, Ov.

jaculor, atus, i. v. dep. n. and a. [*jaculum*] to throw the javelin: Cic.

2. Act.: to throw or hurl at, to strike: cervos, Hor.: arces, id. 3. In gen.: to throw, cast, hurl, fling: puppibus ignes, Virg.: se in hostium tela, Flor. II. Fig.: to aim at, strive after: quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo multa? Hor. 2. to attack with words, gibe at, revile: probris procacibus jaculari (al. *joculari*) in aliquem, Liv. (Hence, Fr. *jaillir*.)

jaculum, i, n. [*jaculus*] a dart, javelin: Cic.: Caes. 2. Perh. a harpoon: Ov.

jaculus, a, um, adj. [*jacio*] what is thrown (rare as adj.): rete jaculum and simply jaculum, a casting-net, fishing-net, Pl.

jam, adv.: by this time, now, already: jamque ab eo non longius bidui via aberant, Caes.: inter labores aut jam exhaustos aut mox exhaustiendos, already gone through, Liv. II. Denoting lateness: now at last, at length, only now: Cic.: ubi jam se paratos esse arbitrati sunt, Caes.: jam tandem Italiae fugientis predimus oras, Virg.: jam melior, jam, Diva, precor, now at last more propitious, id.

III. Of future time: presently, immediately, soon, directly, straightway: ille quidem aut jam hic aderit, aut jam adest, Pl.: jam te premet nox, Hor. So with anticipation of the future: hic jam ter centum totos regnabit annos, thenceforth, Virg. IV. In enumerations and transitions: then again, besides: jam quantum consilio valeat, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognostis, Cic.: ac jam, ut omnia contra opinionem acciderint, and finally, even supposing that, Caes. V. To introduce a consequence or conclusion: now, now

really: jam illud cuius est, non dico audaciae, sed stultitiae? Cic. VI. In commands or exhortations: come now: jam age, carpe viam, Virg. VII. With comparatives: still, yet: hic jam plura non dicam, Cic. VIII. jam repeated: jam jam, or jamque, instantly, now at this very moment: jam jam linquo acies, Virg.: jam jam futurus rusticus, Hor. (ii) jam . . . jam, like modo . . . modo, now—now, at one time—at another: gaudet equo, jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Virg. IX. With other particles: jam non, not yet, Nep.: jam tum, just then, already, Cic.: regnum Dea jam tum tenditque sovetque, already at that early time, Virg.: jam nunc, even now, at this moment: Cic. (Hence It. *già*, O. Fr. *jà*, It. *di già*, Fr. *déjà*: jam magis, It. *giama*; Fr. *jamais*.)

jamdudum (and separ. *jam dudum*), adv. now and for some time previously (often used with ref. to quite a short period): usu. with pres. and imperf. tenses, which may be transl. by the perf. and past perf. of the Eng. verb: jamdudum est intus, he has been indoors for a long time (and is so now), Pl.: jam dudum flebam, I had been weeping for a long time (and was still doing so), Ov. II. With perf. tenses: long ago: anne abili jam a milite? jamdudum: aetatem, has she already left the soldier? already? long ago, an age, Ter.

2. for a long time past: nemo jamdudum litore in isto constitit, Ov.

III. With Imper.: at once, forthwith (implying that the thing might have been done long ago): jamdudum sumite poenas, Virg.

jampridem (and separ. *jam pridem*), adv. now and for a long time previously; this long time, for a long time past (usu. implying a longer period of time than *jamdudum*: q. v.): with imperf. tenses: cupio equidem, et jampridem cupio, have long desired, Cic.: jam pridem a me illos abducere Thesyllis orat, Virg.: jampridem resides animi, long tranquil or stagnant feelings, id. II. With perfect tenses: long ago: jampridem equidem audivi cepisse odium tui Philumenam, Ter.

janitor, ōris, m. [*janua*] a door-keeper, porter: heus equis hic est janitor? aperite, Pl.: carceris, Cic.: inferorum, Cerberus, Virg.: caelestis aulae, Janus, Ov.

janitrix, icis, f. [*id.*] a female door-keeper, portress: Pl.

janua, ae, f. a door, house-door: reserare, Ov.: frangere, to force a door, Hor. 2. Meton. any entrance: inferni regis, Virg. Esp. as milit. t. t., the key of a position or territory: urbs Asiae janua, Cic. II. Fig.: an entrance, approach: qua nolui janua sum ingressus in causam, id.: mortis, Sil.: leti, Val. Fl.: animi, index, Cic. [Prob. from root *ya=i*, to go.]

januarius, a, um, adj. [*Janus*] pertaining to Janus: Januarius mensis,

or subst. *Januarius*, *i. m.* *January*: auctio constituta in mensem *Januarium*, *Cic.*: a. d. VII. Idus *Januarii*, *Caes.* (Hence *It. gennajo*; *Fr. janvier*.)

Jānus, *i. m.* acc. to some, another form of *Dianus*, *lit. the god of light or the sun*, whence the feminine *Diana*: but the word was connected by the ancients with *janua*, because the statue of *Janus* stood in a covered passage with two entrances (*v. Smith's Biogr.* 225), hence, 2. a covered passage, arcade: *janos tres faciendos locavit*, *Liv.* In partic.: an arched passage (of which there were three) in the Roman Forum, where the merchants and money-changers had their stand: *haec Janus summus ab imo perdocet*, *Hor.*: *medius*, *Cic.*

Jēcur, *Jecoris*, also *Jecinoris* and *Jecinoris*, *n.* the liver: *Cic.*: *caput Jecoris*, *Liv.* II. Fig.: the seat of the passions: *difficili bile tumet Jecur*, *Hor.* [Cf. *Gr. ἥπαρ*, in which *π* has replaced orig. *k*, as in *ico*, *q. v.*]

Jecuscūlum, *i. n.* dim. [*Jecur*] a little liver: *Cic.*

Jējunē, *adv.* meagrely, dryly, with poverty of language or ideas, dispute, *Cic.* Comp.: *dicere Jecunius*, *id.*

Jējuniosus, *a. um, adj.* [*Jecunius*] fasting, hungry: *Pl.*

Jējunitas, *ātis, f.* [*id.*] a fasting, emptiness of stomach: *Jecunitatis plenus*, *Pl.* II. Fig. of style: dryness, poverty, meagreness: *Cic.* 2. ignorance: *bonarum artium*, *id.*

Jējunium, *ii. n.* [*id.*] a fasting, fast: *Jecunium Cereri instituere*, *Liv.*: *illos longa domant inopi Jecunia victu*, *Ov.* II. Meton. hunger: in vacuis spargit *Jecunia* venis, *id.* 2. leanness, poorness: *Virg.* (Hence *Fr. jeûne*.)

Jējunus, *a. um, adj.* that has not eaten or drunk, fasting, hungry: *ita Jecunus ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, having fasted so completely*, *Cic.*: *Jecuna fessaque corpora, weakened by fasting and fatigue*, *Liv.*: *lupus Jecunis dentibus acer, sharp-set*, *Hor.*

II. Meton.: dry, barren, unproductive: *ager*, *Cic.*: *glarea*, *Virg.* 2. scanty: *summaque Jecuna sanie infuscatur arena, thin gore*, *id.* III. Fig.: *hungering for, desiring*: with *Gen.* (after anal. of trans. adjs.): *aures Jecunae hujus orationis*, *Cic.* 2. poor, barren, powerless, contemptible, mean, etc.: *animus*, *id.*: *calumnia*, *id.* 3. Of style: meagre, dry, feeble, spiritless: opp. to *plenus* (copious, exuberant), *id.* [Etym. unknown.]

Jentacūlum, *i. n.* [*Jento*] an early meal, breakfast: *Suet.*: *Pl.*

Jento, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* to breakfast: *Suet.* [Etym. unknown.]

Jocatio, *ōnis, f.* [*Jocor*] a joking, joke: *Cic.*

Jocinor, *v. Jecur.*

Joco, for *Jocor*: *Pl.*

Jocor, *atus, i. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [*Jocus*] to jest, joke. Neutr.: *tu hanc Jocar credis? faciet, nisi caveo*, *Ter.*:

duplex Jocandi genus, *Cic.* II. Act.: to say in jest: in faciem permulta Jocatus, having passed many a gibe on, *Hor.*

Jocose, *adv.* jestingly, jocosely: *Cic.* Comp.: *dicere aliquid Jocosus*, *id.*

Jocōsus, *a. um, adj.* [*Jocus*] full of jest, jocular, humorous, facetious, droll: *Maecenas*, *Hor.* Of things: *res*, *Cic.*: *lis*, *Ov.*: *furtum*, sportive, waggish, *Hor.*: *imago*, sportive, frolicsome echo, *id.*

Joculāris, *e, adj.* [*Joculus*] facetious, jocular, laughable, droll: *audacia*, *Ter.*: *Jocularis istuc quidem*, *Cic.* Subst.: *Jocularia*, *ium, n. plu.* jests, jokes: *ne sic, ut qui Jocularia, ridens percurram, as one making jest*, *Hor.*

Joculārīter, *adv.* jocosely, in a jocular or comical manner: *Suet.*

Joculārīus, *a. um, adj.* [*Joculus*] ludicrous, droll (poet.): *malum*, *Ter.* (Hence *It. giocolaro*.)

Joculātor, *ōris, m.* [*Joculor*] a jester, joker: *Cic.* (Hence *It. giocolatore*; *Fr. jongleur*; *Germ. gaukler*; *Eng. juggler*.)

Joculātōrius, *a. um, adj.* [*Joculor*] jesting, jocular = *Jocularis*: *Cic.*

Joculor, *i. v. a. dep.* [*Joculus*] to jest, joke: *Liv.*

Joculus, *i. m.* dim. [*Jocus*] a little joke: *Joculo dicere aliquid, to say in jest*, *Pl.*

Jocundus, *v. Jucundus.*

Jocus, *i. m.* (in the plur. also *Joca*, *orum, n.*) a jest, joke: *Joci causa magistrum adhibes, for the sake of the joke*, *Cic.*: *agitare Jocos cum aliquo, to bandy jokes with*, *Ov.*: *movere alicui Jocum, to divert*, *Hor.*: *extra Jocum, remoto Joco, joking aside, without joking, jesting apart*, *Cic.*: *per Jocum, by way of joke, in jest*, *Pl.*

II. Meton.: game, pastime, sport: *ludus et Jocus, mere sport, a trifle, child's play*: *Liv.*: *Ter.* [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence *It. giuoco*; *Fr. jeu*.)

Johia, *v. Iohia.*

Jūba, *ae, f.* the mane of a horse, etc.: *equi*, *Cic.* II. the crest, or plume of a helmet: *Virg.* Hence of the crest of a serpent: *id.* [Etym. uncertain.]

Jūbār, *āris, n.* the radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, splendour, brightness, sunshine: *Jubar aureus extulerat Sol*, *Ov.* Hence, for the sun itself: *it portis Jubare exorto, at dawn*, *Virg.* [Etym. uncertain.]

Jubātus, *a. um, adj.* [*Juba*] having a mane or crest: *angues*, *Pl.*: *Liv.*

Jūbō, *Jussī, Jussum, 2. v. a.* (*Jusso* for *Jussero*, *Virg.*: *justi* for *Jussisti*, *Ter.*) to order, bid, tell, command (the most general term for an order of any kind): *Jubesne? Jubeo, cogo atque impero*, *Ter.* Constr. usu. with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *eos suum adventum expectare Jussit*, *Caes.*: *Ter.* Also with *Inf.* alone: *lex recte facere Jubet*, *Cic.* With *Subj.*: *Jussitque ut quae venissent naves Euboeam peterent*, *Liv.* Less freq. with *Dat.* of person: *hae mihi litterae Dolabellae Jubent*

reverti, *Cic.* With *Acc.* of thing ordered: *caedem fratris*, *Tac.* With *Acc.* of thing and *Dat.* of pers. (like *Impero*: *q. v.*): *tributum his Drusus Jussit*, *modicum, had imposed on*, *id.* Pass.: *quod Jussī sunt faciunt*, *Caes.*: *Germanos non Juberi, did not obey orders*, *Tac.* II. to urge, recommend, entreat: *sperare nos amici Jubent*, *Cic.*

2. In sending greetings: *salvere Juberē, to bid one be safe and sound*: *Dionysium Jube salvere, greet him for me*, *Cic.*: and with *salvere* understood: *Jubeo Chremetem*, *Ter.* III. Polit. t. t.: to order, decree, ratify, approve: *legem populus R. Jussit de civitate tribuenda*, *Cic.*: *ei provinciam Numidiam populus Jussit*, *Sall.* Absol.: with *de*: *populus Jussit de bello*, *Liv.* Freq. with *velle*: also with *scisco*, *decerno*, etc.: *plebs, incredibile memoratu est, quanta vi rogationem Jusserit, decreverit, voluerit*, *Sall.* [Perh., notwithstanding the form of the perf., from *Jus habeo*.]

Jūcundē, *adv.* agreeably, pleasantly: *vivere*, *Cic.* Comp.: *id.* Sup.: *id.*

Jūcunditas, *ātis, f.* [*Jucundus*] agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment: *vltae*, *Cic.*: in homine, cheerfulness, gaiety, liveliness, *id.*: *dare se Jucunditati, to give oneself up to enjoyment*, *id.* Plur.: *good offices, favours*, *id.*

Jūcundus (*Jocundus*), *a. um, adj.* [*Juvo*] pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing: *voluntas*, *Cic.*: *comes*, *id.* Comp.: *id.* Sup.: *id.*

Jūdex, *icis, c.* [*Jus* and *dico* in *dico*, *q. v.*] one who hears and decides lawsuits, a judge (but scarcely equiv. to our word, the Roman *Judex* partaking sometimes of the character of an arbitrator, and sometimes of a jurymen: *v. Smith's Ant.* 215 seqq.): *verissimus Jūdex, a thoroughly honest judge*, *Cic.*: *Judicem ferre alicui, to propose a judge, which was done by the plaintiff*: *cum ei M. Flaccus, multis probris objectis, P. Mucium Judicem tulisset, i. e. had accused him*, *id.*: *Judicem dicere, to name a judge, which was done by the defendant*, *Liv.*: *dare Judicem, to grant a judge (and so, institute a trial)*, which was done by the praetor, *Cic.*

II. In gen.: a judge in any matter whatever, an umpire: *adhuc sub Jūdice lis est, has yet to be settled*, *Hor.* (Hence *It. giudice*; *Fr. juge*.)

Jūdicatio, *ōnis, f.* [*Judico*] a judging, a judicial investigation: *Cic.* II. In gen.: a judgment, opinion: *id.*

Jūdicātum, *i. n.* [*id.*] a thing decided: *Cic.*

Jūdicātus, *a. um, Part.* [*Judico*].

Jūdicātus, *ūs, m.* [*id.*] the office of a judge (rare): *Cic.*

Jūdicīālis, *e, adj.* [*Judicium*] pertaining to the courts of justice, judicial: *Jus*, *Cic.*: *annus, the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials*, *id.*

Jūdicīārīus, *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] per-

taining to the courts, judiciary: *lex*, Cic.: *quaestus*, Id.

jūdicium, n. [*judex*] a judicial investigation, trial, esp. respecting facts, as distinguished from law (v. *Smith's Ant.* 215 seqq.): *judicium facere*, Cic.: *vocare aliquem in iudicium*, to summon before the court, Id.: *dare*, to grant a trial, said of the praetor who appointed the judges: *in aliquem iudicium ex edicto dare*, Id. II. Meton.: a court of justice: *ille in iudicium venit*, Nep.: *ad iudicium omnem suam familiam coegit*, unto the place of trial or assize, Caes. 2. the body of judges, the court: *judicium sortiri*, Cic. 3. the sentence or decision of a court: *judicium senatus*, Caes. III. In gen. any judgment, decision, opinion: *meum semper iudicium fuit*, Cic.: *meo iudicio*, in my judgment or opinion, Id.: *suum quemque iudicium habere*, Suet. IV. the faculty of judging, judgment, discernment: *studio optimo, iudicio minus firmo praeditus*, i. e. blessed with more zeal than discrimination, Cic.: *subtile*, Hor. Esp. discretion, good judgment: *iudicio aliquid facere*, Cic. V. the right or power of exercising authority, jurisdiction: *sub ius iudiciumque regis venisse*, Liv.

jūdicō, avi, atum, i. v. a. (*judicasset* for *judicaverit*, Cic.) [*judex*] to examine judicially, to judge, decide, be a judge: *si recte et ordine iudicaris*, Cic. 2. With Gen. of thing: to convict, condemn: *anquilleret, quoad vel capitulis vel pecuniae iudicasset privato*, he had obtained judgment, sentence, or conviction, Liv. Hence in Part. perf.: *iudicatus*, of persons: *condemned, sentenced*: *remlit hosti iudicato amicos*, Suet.: and of things, *decided*: *iudicatum ducl*, Cic. 3. to adjudge, make over (for adjudicare): Pl.: *pecuniam*, Val. Max. II. In gen. to judge, judge of: *aliquid oculorum fallacissimo sensu*, Cic.: *de itinere*, to form an opinion about, Caes. 2. to deem, be of opinion: *sic statuo et iudico*, Id. 3. formally to declare: to pronounce: *aliquem hostem*, Cic. (Hence It. *giudicare*; Fr. *juger*.)

jūgālis, e, adj. [*jugum*] pertaining to a yoke, yoked together: *equi iumentaque, for draught*, Curt. Subst. *jugales*, chariot horses: *gemini*, Virg.

II. Fig.: *matrimonial, nuptial*: *vinculum*, Id.: *dona*, Ov.

jūgātio, ōnis, f. [*jugō*] a binding (e. g. of a vine) to rails: Cic.

jūgērūm, i, n. (also esp. in plur. acc. to 3d. decl. from old *Nom.* *juger* or *jugus*) an acre, or rather *juger* of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth (or about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an English acre): Cic.: *cur pauca relictis jugera rursus erant*, Virg. (From *jug*, with vowel extension, v. *Jungo*: cf. Gr. *ζεύγος*.)

(1) **jūgis**, e, adj. [*jug* in *Jungo*] joined together: *auspicium, married*

auspices, occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time, Cic.

(2) **jūgis**, e, adj. *continual, perpetual, perennial*, esp. of water, always flowing: *aquae fons*, Hor.: *thesaurus jugis*, Pl.: *puteus*, Cic. (From *jug* (v. *Jungo*), to bind together; whence the idea of continuity, uninterruptedness. In *jūgis*, as in *jūgerum*, there is vowel-extension.)

jūglans, dis, f. [*Jovis glans*] a walnut: Cic. II. a walnut-tree: *juglandium umbra*, Plin.

jūgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*jugum*] to bind to laths or rails: Col. II. Meton. to marry (poet.): *cul pater intactam dederat, primisque iugarat omnibus*, Virg. 2. In gen. to join, connect: *virtutes inter se nexae et iugatae sunt*, Cic.

jūgōsus, a, um, adj. [*Id.*] mountainous (poet.): *silvae*, Ov.

jūgūla, ae, and **jūgūlae**, arum, f. [*jug*, v. *Jungo*] the three stars which form Orion's belt; and meton. the entire constellation: Pl.

jūgūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*Jugulum*] to cut the throat of, to kill, slay, murder: *suem*, Cic.: *olives*, Id.: *se fame*, Pl. II. Fig.: *aliquem factis decretisque*, Cic. 2. to refuse, silence, convict: *jugulari suo gladio, suoque telo*, to be beaten with one's own weapons, foiled with one's own devices, Ter.: *illum gladio plumbeo jugulatum iri*, a leaden sword would suffice to despatch him (fig.), Cic.

jūgūlam, i, n. and **jūgūlus**, i, m. [*jug*, v. *Jungo*] the collar-bone; as joining the shoulders and breast; also, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone; and lastly, the throat itself: *jugula concava*, Cic.: *jugulos aperire susurro*, to whisper away men's lives, Juv.: *perfosso jugulo repertus est*, with his throat cut, Tac.: *jugulum haurire*, Id.: *dare aliquid*, to present or offer the throat, i. e. to submit to death, Cic.: *offerre*, Tac.: *porrigere*, Hor.

jūgum, i, n. a yoke for oxen, a collar, etc.: *bestias iuga imponimus*, Cic.: *demere iuga tauris*, Hor. Meton. a yoke or pair, esp. of draught cattle: *ut minus multis jugis ararent*, Cic.: *a pair of horses*, Virg.: *a chariot drawn by them*, Id. 2. the beam of a pair of scales; and hence the constellation *Libra*: *in iugo cum esset luna*, when the moon was in *Libra*, Cic. 3. the beam of a weaver's loom: *tela iugo vincta est*, Ov.

4. a rower's bench: Virg. 5. a ridge or summit of a mountain; a chain of mountains: *nono die in iugum Alpium perventum est*, i. e. to the summit of the pass, Liv.: Caes.: *Apennini*, Suet. II. Fig.: the yoke as the bond or badge of slavery: *servile*, Cic. Of a conquered army: *sub iugum or iugo mittere*, to make men pass under the yoke (consisting of two upright spears, and one transverse), as a mark of subjection: *sub*

hoc iugo dictator Aequos misit, Liv.

2. Of the yoke of love or affection: *ferre jugum*, the yoke of marriage, Hor. 3. Of the yoke of misfortune: *ferre jugum pariter dolosi*, Id. (From *jug* (v. *Jungo*), to bind together. Cf. Gr. *ζεύγος*, *ζεύγος*; Goth. *jok*, Eng. *yoke*, Mod. Germ. *joch*.) (Hence It. *giogo*; Fr. *joug*.)

jūlius, a, um, adj. *mensis*, the seventh month, July: also subst.: *Julius*, II, m.: *Mart*.

jūmentum, i, n. (contr. from *Jugmentum* (*jug* in *Jungo*); cf. *armentum*) a beast used for drawing or carrying, a beast of burthen: esp. in pl. of mules, and asses (but not oxen, to which it is freq. opp.: *as*, *jumenta bovesque*, Col.): *cum illam curru vehi ius esset, morarenturque jumenta*, Cic.: *sarcinaria*, beasts for carrying soldiers' baggage, Caes.

juncōus, a, um, adj. [*juncus*] made of rushes, rush-: *vincula*, Ov. II. like a rush or reed: *puella*, slender, Ter.

juncōsus, a, um, adj. [*Id.*] full of rushes: *litora*, Ov.

junctim, adv. together: Gell. II. successively: *gerere duos consulatus*, Suet.

junctio, ōnis, f. [*Jungo*] a joining, union: Cic.

junctūra, ae, f. [*Id.*] a joining, uniting; a juncture, joint: *boum*, Col.: *genuum*, Ov.: *laterum juncturae*, the two ends of the girdle which meet, Virg. II. Fig.: *relationship, consanguinity*: *generis*, Ov. 2. In rhet. combination, putting together: *verborum*, Hor.

junctus, a, um, Part. [*Jungo*].

II. Adj.: *united, connected*; of places, *adjoining, contiguous*: *causa fuit propior, et cum exitu junctor*, Cic. Sup.: *junctissimus illi comes*, Ov.

juncus, i, m. a rush: *murteta juncis circumvincire*, Pl.: *palustres*, Ov. (Etym. uncertain.) (Hence It. *giunco*; Sp. *junco*; Fr. *jonc*.)

jungo, nxi, nctum, i. v. a. to yoke, harness: *equos*, Virg.: *juncta vehicula*, with the teams attached, Liv.

2. In gen. to bind together, join, unite: Cic.: *tigna inter se*, Caes.: *ostia*, to shut the doors, Juv.: *fenestras*, Hor. With ad: Cic. With cum: Id.: *oscula*, to exchange kisses, Ov.: *dextras*, to clasp, Virg.: *pontem*, to put together, build, construct, Tac. With Abl.: *ponte Ticinum*, to connect the banks of, to span, bridge, Liv.

3. Esp. to join, unite in matrimony: *cul se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido*, Virg.: *connubio*, Id.

II. Fig.: *amicos*, Hor.: *Libyam Gadibus*, Id.: *amicitias*, Cic.: *affinitatem*, Liv.: *foedera*, Id. 2. to connect (in point of time), to continue: *laborem*, to continue without interruption, Plin. (Cf. Gr. *ζεύγ-ν-μ*. The Lat. root is *jug*; the n, properly characteristic of the present-stem, has

been carried through the whole verb.] (Hence It. *giugnere*; Fr. *joindre*.)

jūnior, v. juvenis.

jūniperus, l. f. the juniper: Plin.: Virg. (Hence It. *ginestro*; Sp. *enebro*; Fr. *genévre*.)

jūnius, a, um, adj. mensis, the sixth month, June: Cic.: also Subst.: Junius, l. m.: Ov. (Hence Fr. *Juin*.)

jūnix, l. f. [contr. from *juvenix*, cf. *juven-ca*] a young cow or heifer: Pers. (Hence Fr. *génisse*.)

jūrāndum, l. n. [Juro] an oath (for *jusjurandum*): Pl.

jūrator, ōris, m. [Id.] one who takes an oath: Macr. II. a sworn judge: Pl.

jūratus, a, um, Part. [Juro].

jūreconsultus, v. jurisconsultus.

jūrē-jūro, i. v. a. [Jus juro] to swear: Liv. (dub.)

jūrē-pēritus, v. jurisperitus.

jurgium, l. n. [Jurgo] a quarrel, dispute, altercation: *jurgio tandem uxorem abegi ab janua*, Pl.: *ex inimicitiis jurgia, maledicta gignuntur*, Cic.: *jurgia lactare, to engage in altercation*, Virg.: *nectere, to pick a quarrel*, Ov.: *per jurgia dicere, in anger*, Id.

jurgo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to quarrel, brawl, scold; cedo, quid jurgabit tecum? Ter. 2. to take legal proceedings against, sue at the law: Just. II. Act. to utter reproaches, blame: *haec jurgans*, Liv. [For *jurigo*; v. *purgo*, and cf. *litigo*.]

jūridicālis, e, adj. [juridicus] relating to right or justice: Cic.

jūris-consultus or **jūrē-con-sultus** (also *juris consultus* and *consultus juris*) [Jus consulo] one learned in the law, a lawyer: Cic.

jūris-dictio, ōnis (in *imesi*: *juris que dictio*, Liv.; and separately: *juris dictio*), f. administration of justice, jurisdiction: Cic. II. Meton.: legal authority or power: Id.: *libera*, Suet.

jūris-pēritus or **jūrē-pēritus**, (freq. also written separately), l. m. adj. versed or learned in the law: Cic. Comp.: *quis jure peritor?* Id. Sup.: *eloquentium jurisperitissimus* Crassus, Id.

jūro, avi (also sometimes *juratus sum*: v. *juror*), atum, i. v. n. and a. [Jus] Neutr. to swear, take an oath: *qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo*, Cic.: *in verba, to take a prescribed form of oath*: *Petrelus in haec verba jurat*, Caes.: *in verba magistri, to echo his sentiments*, Hor.: *in nomen aliquis, to swear allegiance to*, Suet.: *apud aliquem, to take the oath in the hearing of (an official)*, Tac. 2. to conspire against: *in me jurant somnus, ventusque, fidesque*, Ov. II. Act.: with cogn. Acc.: *verissimum jusjurandum, to swear a most true oath*, Cic. 2. to declare something on oath: *jurat se eum non deserturum*, Caes.: *aliquid in se, to call down imprecations on oneself*, Liv. 3. to swear by somebody: with Acc. (Gr.

constr.): *quaevis numina*, Ov.: *sidera*, Virg.: *jurata numina, called to witness, sworn by*, Ov. 4. to renounce on oath, abjure: *jurare calumniam* (more fully, *jurare de calumnia*, Dig.), to swear that one is not guilty of malicious accusation, Liv.

jūrōr, i. v. dep. for *juro* (found only in Perf. tenses): *Judici demonstrandum est, quid juratus sit, quid sequi debeat*, Cic.: cf. *juro*.

jūs, jūris, n. broth, soup: *cum una multa jura confundit cocus*, Pl.: *nigrum, 'black broth' (of the Spartans)*, Cic. [Cf. *ζω-μῆ, ζω-μός*.]

jūs, jūris, n. law or equity, as established by public authority or custom (differs from *lex*, which signifies an express enactment; and from *fas*, divine law: the *leges* of a state went to make up its complete body of *jus*): *urbem jure legibusque ac moribus condere parat, on the foundations of right, laws, and morality*, Liv.: *dicere, to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision*, as did the praetor and other magistrates: a *Volcatio*, qui *Romae jus dicit*, Cic.: *dare jura, to administer justice to*, Virg.: Hor.: *fas jusque, divine and human law*, Liv.: *divina ac humana jura*, Cic.: *gentium, the law of nations*, Id.: *civile, the civil law*, Id.: *jus publicum, political or constitutional law*, Liv.: *jus privatum, the laws regulating the relations of private persons to one another*, Id.: *summum, the strict letter of the law*, Cic. 2. special legal right, power, authority: *cum plebe agendi*, Id.: *patrium, the father's power of life and death over his children*, Liv.: (homo) *sui juris, his own master, independent*, Cic. 3. proceedings at law; esp. before the praetor: *in jus ambula, come before a magistrate*, Ter.: *in jus rapi, to be hurried before the praetor*, Hor. II. In gen. and without ref. to positive law: the law of nature, natural right or justice, justness: *jura communia, rights enjoyed equally by all*, Cic.: *absolverunt admiratione magis virtutis quam jure causae, the justness*, Liv. Hence Abl.: *jure*, adverbially, with justice, justly: *jure in eum animadverteretur*, Cic.: *jure optimo, with perfect justice*, Pl. With Gen. obj.: *alipedum, the control of*, Ov. [The I. E. root is *yu*, to join, bind.]

jus-jurandum, i. an oath: *est jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa*, Cic.: *jurejurando, ne quis...*, Inter se sanxerunt, bound themselves by a mutual oath not to..., Caes.: *jurejurando civitatem obstringere, to bind by oath*, Id.: *idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium, made him take the same oath*, Id. (v. *adigo*): *jurejurando teneri, to be bound by an oath*, Cic.: Caes.

jussus, i. n. [Jubeo] an order, command (mostly plur.): *deorum*, Cic.: *efficere, to execute*, Sall. II. Esp. a decree of the people: Cic.

jussus, a, um, Part. [Jubeo].

jussus, ōs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) [Id.] an order, command: *vestro jussu*, Cic.

justē, adv. rightly, justly, equitably, duly: *imperare*, Cic. Comp.: *reprehendi*, Hor.

justificus, a, um, adj. [Justus facio] that acts justly (poet.): Cat.

justitia, ae, f. [Justus] justice: Cic.

II. As a moral quality: love of justice, equity; also, moderation, clemency: *pro ejus justitia*, Caes. III. Meton.: the whole body of laws: Flor.

justitium, l. n. [Jus sisto] a cessation from business in the courts of justice, a legal vacation: *justitium edicere or indicere, to order the courts to be closed, as on solemn or critical occasions*, Liv. II. In gen. a cessation of public business, a public mourning: Tac.

justum, l. n. [Justus] that which is right or just, justice: *Justum ac Jus colere*, Cic.: *plus justo, more than is right, too much*, Hor. II. In plur. rights, privileges: *servis justa praebere*, Cic. 2. due ceremonies or formalities: *omnia justa perficere*, Liv. Esp. of funeral rites, obsequies: *more regio justa facere*, Sall.

justus, a, um, adj. [Jus] just, equitable, fair: vir, Cic.: foll. by in and Acc.: *in socios, just towards*, Id.: *servitus, equitable, mild*, Ter. Fig.: *justis locis (opp. to iniquis), on fair ground*, Tac.: *tellus, i. e. that fully repays the farmer's toil*, Virg. 2. lawful, rightful: *uxor*, Id.: *causa, rightful cause*, Id.: Caes. 3. well-founded: *fiducia*, Ov. II. In legal sense: having proper form or order; attended with proper formalities: *bellum*, Cic.: Liv.: *proelium, a regular pitched battle*, Id.: *exercitus, a full consular army (in early times consisting of two legions)*, Id.: *acies*, Id.

2. In gen. sense: proper, regular: *up to the mark*: *iter, a full day's march*, Caes.: *statura, of full average*, Suet.: *ad justum cursum annis, ordinary*, Liv.

jūtus, a, um, Part. [Juvo].

jūvenālis, e, adj. [Juvenis] youthful, juvenile; suitable for young people: *corpus*, Virg.: *ludi, or Subst. Juvenalia*, l. n. games introduced by Nero, Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 219.)

jūvenca, ae, f. [Juvenca] (sc. bos) a young cow, heifer: Virg. 2. (sc. femina) a girl: *Grata, i. e. Helen*, Ov.

jūvenus, a, um, adj. [Juvenis] young (mostly poet.): *equus*, Lucr.

II. Subst. *juvenus*, l. m. (sc. bos) a young bullock (cf. preced. art.): *aspice, aratra jugo referunt suspensa juveni*, Virg. 2. (sc. homo) a young man, youngster: *te suis matres metuunt juvenis*, Hor.

jūvenesco, nūi, 3. v. n. incep. [Id.] to reach the age of youth, to grow up: Hor. II. to grow young again: Ov.

jūvenilis, e, adj. [Id.] youthful,

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young: impunitas et licentia, Cic.: error, Suet.

jūvenīlīter, adv. *youthfully, after the manner of youth*: Cic.: Ov.

jūvenis, is, adj. *young, youthful*: more freq. as subst.: a young man or woman: infirmitas puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum, Cic. As adj.: maritus, Tib.: anni, *youthful years*, Ov.

2. In special sense: junior (opp. to senior), with ref. to a limit of age: juniores ad nomina respondent, Liv.: juniores patrum, id. [Cf. Skr. yuvan; Goth. jugg-s; Eng. young.] (Hence It. giovine or giovane; Fr. jeune.)

jūvenor, i. v. dep. [juvenis] *to act like a youth, to wanton*: Hor.

jūventa, ae, f. [id.] *the season of youth, youth* (less freq. than juvenus; and not in Cic.): non ita se a juvena eum gessisse, Liv.: nitidus juvena (of the snake), in the gloss of youth, Virg.

jūventas, ātis, f. [id.] *the season of youth, youth* (poet.): Lucr.: Virg.: Hor.

jūventus, ūtis, f. [id.] *the season of youth* (from the 20th to the 40th year), *youth; the prime of life*: quo geruntur juventute et viribus, Cic. II. As collect. subst.: the youth, young persons, esp. the men of military age: omnis juvenus convenerat, Caes. Hence, princeps juventutis, in the time of the Republic, the first among the knights, Cic.: under the Emperors, a title of the imperial princes: Tac.

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum (Juvaturus, Sall.), i. v. a. and n.: *to help, aid, assist, support, benefit*: ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos, Cic.: hostes frumento, Caes. Of medical assistance: qui salutarī juvat arte fessos, Hor.: diis juvantibus or deo juvante, with God's help: meque, diis juvantibus, ante brumam exspecta, Cic. In pass.: lex Cornelia proscriptum juvari vetat, id. Impers.: juvat, it is of use: with a subject-clause: juvat Ismara Baccho conserere, Virg. II. Esp. to delight, gratify, please (rare as verb. pers.; and only with impersonal subject): nec me vita juvaret, invisa civibus et militibus meis, Liv.: multos castra juvant, Hor.

2. Esp. impers., with Inf. or Acc. and Inf. as subject: it delights, pleases; I (thou, he, etc.) am delighted, take pleasure in: juvit me, tibi tuas litteras profuisse, Cic.: forsā et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

juxtā, adv. and prep. A. Adv.: Of place, in close proximity, hard by, by one's side: legio, quae juxta constiterat, Caes. With motion: accedere juxta, Ov. II. Transf. in like manner, equally, alike: eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall.: juxta insontes, equally innocent, Liv. With Dat. (rare): rem parvam ac juxta magnis difficillem censebat, just as difficult as great things, id. With ac, atque, et, quam, cum: juxta mecum

omnes intelligitis, as well as I do, Sall.: absentium bona juxta atque interemptorum, as well as, just the same as, Liv. B. Prep. with Acc.: of place: close to, hard by: juxta murum castra posuit, Caes. Placed after the subst.: vicina Ceraunia juxta, Virg. II. Transf.: of succession: next to, immediately after: juxta deos in tua manu positum est, next to the gods, it rests with yourself, Tac. 2. along with, together with: periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem, among a free people, id. 3. Denoting likeness: near, approaching to, bordering upon: celeritas juxta formidinem est, speed is akin to fear, id. With the notion of tendency to, or direction to: juxta seditionem ventum est, things came near to insurrection, id. 4. according to: juxta praeceptum, Just. [Juxta is a superl. form for jug-ist-a, from jug-is, bound together, connected; root jug, v. Jungo.]

juxtim, adv. [cf. juxta] *next, close by*: assidebat juxtim, Suet. 2. near, in the neighbourhood: Lucr. II. alike, equally: miscentes vultu parentum, of children, blending equally, id.

K, k, a guttural corresponding to I. E. k, Gr. κ, which was employed in the earliest period of the Latin language, when C represented the sound of G. When subsequently a distinct symbol was introduced for the latter, C was made the representative of the sound of K, which character thus became superfluous, and fell into disuse, being retained only in certain abbreviations, as K. for Caeso, K. or Kal. for Calendae. In inscriptions KA. stands for capitalis, KK. for castrorum, K.S. for carus suis.

kālendae (Cal-), ārum, f. plur. [cālo, are=kaleō, because the beginning of the month was proclaimed by the pontifices; hence, lit. proclamation day] *the first day of the Roman month, the Kalends*: usu. written Kal. (Cal.): e.g. Kal. Januar., on the first of January, Cic. (For the Roman way of reckoning time, v. Smith's Ant. 66 seq.) On the Kalends interest fell due: hence, from a debtor's point of view, tristes Kalendae, Hor.: celeres, that come round too quickly, Ov. This way of reckoning time was peculiar to the Romans; hence, Proverb.: ad Kalendas Graecas solvere = never to pay at all, Suet. On the Kalends of March, married people celebrated the Matronalia, a festival in honour of Juno Lucina; hence, Martius caelebs quid agam Kalendis, Hor.: sextae Kalendae, the first of June, Ov. II. Meton.: a month: nec totidem veteres quot

nunc habuere Kalendas; ille minor geminis mensibus annus erat, Ov.

kalo, v. calo.

koppa, n. indecl. = κόππα, the obsolete Greek letter: Quint.

L, l, indecl. n. or (subaud. littera) f. the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet, the form of which is identical with the Greek Δ, but changed in position. II. Latin l represents orig. l; also not unfrequently r; some, indeed, deny that the l-sound existed at all in the primitive I. E. tongue; r is often retained by Skr. and Zend, when in the European languages it has passed into l; thus ruk' in Skr. corresponds to luk (lux, luceo, λευκός) in Graeco-Italian.

2. Orig. d in a certain number of words becomes l in Latin; thus levir is cogn. with Skr. (stem) dēvar, Gr. δάψ; lingua was orig. dingua (cf. Goth. tug-gō, Eng. tongue); and lacrima was dacrīma (cf. Gr. δάκρυ; Goth. tagr). This happened gen. when the d was initial; but is found also when it stood between two vowels; thus Gr. δό-ωδ-a; Lat. odor, but also olere, and perh. the same occurs in calamitas, which may be for cadamitas. 3. In many adjectives the termination is -aris or -alis, acc. as l is found, or r, in the preceding syllable; thus volg-aris, popul-aris, but mort-alis, later-alis; this is an effect of Dissimilation. 4. In the composition and derivation of words, l exercises an assimilating power over other consonants brought into contact or proximity with it: e.g. alligo for alligo; colligo for conligo: similarly by contraction and assimilation are formed libellus from liber; ullus from unus; labellum from labrum. III. Changes of L in the Romance languages. In Ital. into i: e.g. Lat. plus, flos, glacies; It. più, fiore, ghiaccio. 2. In French into r; e.g. Lat. apostolus, capitulum, epistola; Fr. apôtre, chapitre, épître. Also in the several derivatives of Lat. lusciniolus; It. rossignuolo; Sp. ruiseñor; Fr. rossignol.

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of *l* into *u*, seen in the examples last given, often occurs in other combinations: e.g. *Lat. talpa, albus, delphinus, altus, alter, dulcis*: Fr. *taupe, aube, dauphin, haut, autre, doux*. 9. Fr. *lierre*, ivy, is a corruption of *l'ierre*, where *ierre* is for *hierre*, from *Lat. hederā*. IV. As an abbreviation *L.* usu. denotes the praenomen *Lucius*, though it also stands for *libens* and *locus*. 2. As a numeral *L.* stands for 50.

labasco, 3. v. n. *insep.* [*labo*] to totter, be ready to fall: *Lucr.* II. Fig.: to stagger, waver, give way, yield, be confounded: *labascit victus uno verbo, Ter.*

labecula, ae, f. dim. [*labes*] a slight stain or disgrace: *Cic.*

labefacio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. (pass. *labefio, factus, fieri*) [*labo*] to cause to totter, to shake, loosen, to make ready to fall: *dentes allicul, Ter.*: *partem muri, Caes.*: *chartam a vinculis, to unfasten or open a letter, Ov.*: *labefacta jugera, loosened, i.e. by breaking up the clods, Virg.* II. Fig.: of the mind: to agitate, disquiet, cause to waver, to shake: *quem nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic.*: *primores classiariorum, to shake the loyalty of, Tac.* 2. to weaken, overthrow, destroy, impair: *Liv.*: *fidem, to destroy one's credit: Suet.*

labefacto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [*labefacio*] to cause to totter, to shake, to overthrow: *signum vectibus, Cic.*: *horrea bellicis machinis, Suet.* 2. Meton. in gen. to injure, weaken: *sensus, Lucr.* II. Fig.: to shake, overthrow, destroy, weaken: *aliquem, Cic.*: *Carthaginem, id.*: *fidem, Liv.*

labefactus, a, um, Part. [*labefacio*]. **labefio**, pass. of *labefacio*.

(1) **labellum**, i, n. dim. [*labrum*, 1] a little lip: *Cic.*

(2) **labellum**, i, n. dim. [*labrum*, 2] a small water-vessel, bathing-tub: *Cic.*

(1) **labes**, is (Abl. *labi* for *labe*, *Lucr.*), f. [*labo*] a sinking, falling, sinking in: *Cic.*: *terrae, Liv.* II. Fig.: a fall, ruin, destruction: *Innocentiae, Cic.*: *hinc mihi prima mali labes, my downfall hence began, Virg.*

2. Meton. of persons: (Verres) *labes atque perniciēs Siciliae, the ruin, Cic.*

(2) **labes**, is, f., a spot, blot, stain, blemish: *tractata notam labemque relinquunt atramenta, Hor.*: *labem eximere, Virg.* Fig.: animi, *Cic.* Meton. of persons: a disgraceful, shameful fellow: *coenum illud ac labes, id.* [Perh. cogn. with Gr. *λαβή*.]

labia, ae, f. and **labium**, ii, n. a lip: age tibi cen: refer ad labias tibi, Pl. Proverb.: *labilis ductare aliquem, to make game of one (like our, 'to lead anyone by the nose'), id.* [Cf. Gr. *λάβω*, and, with *φ* for *π*, *λαφύσσω* (in *Lat. p* is weakened to *b*): O. H. G. *lef-sa*, mod. Germ. *lef-ze, lippe*. The *Lat. labio* contains the same root.]

labiosus, a, um, adj. [*labium*] having large lips: *Lucr.*

labium, ii, v. labia.

labo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink, or give way: *signum labat, Cic.*: *labat arietē crebro janua, Virg.*: *labant curvae naves, roll from side to side, Ov.* (ii) of troops, to waver, be unsteady: *sustinuit labantem aciem, Tac.*: of handwriting, to be shaky: *littera labat, Ov.*

II. Fig.: of the mind: to waver, be undecided, hesitate: *scito, labare meum consilium, Cic.*: *socii labant, waver in fidelity, Liv.* 2. to sink, fail: *Cic.*: *labantem fortunam populi Romani, tottering, Liv.*: *memoria labat, begins to fail, to be uncertain, id.*: *labante jam Agrippina, when the power of A. began to totter, Tac.* [This word and *lābor* are cogn. with each other and with *Skr. lamb (=labi)*.]

lābor, psus, 3. v. n. dep. [*v. labo*] to slide, slip, or glide down, to fall down: *naufragum illum in rivo esse lapsum, Cic.*: *humor in genas furtim labitur, steals down, Hor.* 2. to glide along, move with an easy gliding motion: *sidera labuntur, Cic.*: *labitur uncta vadis abies, Virg.* 3. to slip away, escape: *lapsus custodia, Tac.* II. Fig. in gen.: to glide, proceed gently or insensibly, pass, pass away, die away: *illico res foras labitur, Pl.*: *labitur occulte aetas, Ov.* 2. to fall, fall from, sink, sink down, go to ruin, perish: *eo citius lapsa res est, fell (i.e. ceased to be), Liv.*: (*Camilla*) *labitur exsanguis, labuntur frigida leto lumina, Virg.*: *fides lapsa, Ov.*: *hac spe lapsus, disappointed in this hope, Caes.*: *mente labi, to be insane, Suet.*

3. to turn gradually or insensibly to, incline oneself to: *labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic.*: *in vitium, Hor.* 4. to fall into error, to err, mistake, commit a fault: *labi, errare, nescire, decipi et malum et turpe ducimus, Cic.*

lābor, ōris (old nom. *labos*, like *arbo*, *honor*, etc.: Pl.: *Ter.*), m. labour, toil, exertion of body or mind: *Cic.*: *res est magni laboris, id.*: *ex labore se reficere, Caes.* 2. Meton. work, workmanship, result of toil (poet.): *operum, Virg.*: *boum, i.e. tillage, id.*

II. hardship, fatigue, distress, trouble: *in labore meo, Cic.*: *Iliacos audire labores, woes, Virg.*: *Trojae supremum laborem, the death-struggle, id.* Poet.: *labores solis, eclipses, id.* [The I. E. root is *arbh*, whence Gr. *ἀρβανω*, and Germ. *arb-eit*.] (Hence It. *lavoro*; Fr. *labeur*.)

lāborātus, a, um, Part. [*laboro*].

II. Adj. laborious, wretched, full of hardship: *aevum, Val. Fl.*: *vita, Stat.*

lāborifer, a, um, adj. [*labor fero*] toil-enduring (poet.): *Hercules, Ov.*

lāboriōsē, adv. wearisomely, with difficulty, laboriously: *Cat. Comp.*: *Cic. Sup.*: *id.*

lāboriōsus, a, um, adj. [*lābor*] toilsome, wearisome, difficult, laborious: *deambulatio, Ter.*: *opus, Liv.*: *Cic.*

II. inclined to work, industrious: *homines, id.* III. that undergoes much trouble and hardship, troubled, harassed: *quid nobis laboriosius? id.*

lāboro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [*id.*]. Neutr. to labour, take pains, exert oneself: *ne labora, Ter.*: *sibi, Cic.* With *Inf.*: *brevi esse laboro, Hor.* 2. to care or trouble oneself about, to be solicitous, anxious: *animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adungeret, Caes.* So, *non laboro, nihil laboro, I don't trouble myself about it, it concerns me not: ejus manu sit percussus non laboro, Cic.* 3. Esp. to suffer, to labour under, to be oppressed, afflicted, or troubled with; to be in difficulty or danger. Absol.: *quos laborantes conspexerat, his subsidia submittebat, hard pressed, Caes.*: *Cic.*: *ne qua populus laboret, suffer harm, Hor.* Impers. pass.: *maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, Caes.* With *ex*: *ex intestinis, to be suffering from a bowel complaint, Cic.*: *ex aere alieno, to be burdened with, Caes.*: *Suet.* With *ab*: *a re frumentaria, to be in difficulties about provisions, Caes.*: *ab avaritia, Hor.* With *Abl.*: *domestica crudelitate, Cic.*: *quanta laborabas Charybdi, vast struggling, Hor.*: *obsidione, Suet.* Of inanim. and abstract subjects: *luna laborat, is eclipsed, Cic.*: *Aquilonibus laborant quercetia, Hor.* (ii) Fig. veritatem laborare nimis saepe, alunt, is often sorely cast down, Liv. II. A ct. to work out, elaborate: to form, make, prepare: *quale non perfectius meae laborarint manus, compounded, Hor.*: *vestes, Virg.* 2. to labour at, to cultivate: *frumenta ceterosque fructus, Tac.*

lābos, v. lābor, ad init.

(1) **lābrum**, i, n. [*v. labia*] a lip: *Cic.*: *superius, the upper lip, Caes.* Proverb.: *primis or primoribus labris gustare, or attingere aliquid, to get a slight taste of, a superficial knowledge of, Cic.* II. Meton. an edge, margin (of a vessel, a ditch, etc.): *fossae, Caes.* (Hence It. *labbro*; Fr. *lèvre*.)

(2) **lābrum**, i, n. [for *lavabrum*, from *lavo*] a basin, a tub, a vat: *labrum si in balineo non est, Cic.*: *spumat plenis vindemia labris, Virg.*

II. Meton. (poet.): a bath, bathing place: *Dianae, Ov.*

lābrusca (ae) vītis or ūva, also absol. *lābrusca*, ae, f. the wild vine: *silvestris, Virg.* (Hence Fr. *lambrusca*.)

lābruscum, i, n. [*labrusca*] the fruit of the *labrusca*, the wild grape: *Virg.*

lābyrinthēus, a, um, adj. [*Labyrinthus*] of a labyrinth, labyrinthine: *flexus, Cat.*

lābyrinthus, i, m. = *Λαβύρινθος*, 329

a labyrinth; esp. that built by Daedalus in Crete: Virg.: Ov.

lao, **lactis** (nom. lacte: Pl.), n. [initial *g* has been lost; cf. γαλακτ, stem of γάλα] milk: dulci repletur lacte, Lucr.: cum lacte nutritis errorem auxisse, as we say, "with one's mother's milk," Cic.: lacte vivere, Caes. Proverb.: tam similem quam lacte lacti est, "as like as eggs," Pl. II. Meton. the milky juice of plants: herbarum, Ov. 2. a milk-white colour (poet.): Id. (Hence Sp. leche, Fr. lait.)

lacer, **ēra**, **ērum**, adj. mangled, lacerated, mutilated, torn to pieces: Lucr.: corpus, Liv.: vestis, rent, Tac.: tectorum vestigia, shattered, Id. II. Act.: rending, lacerating: morsus, Ov. (Cf. lacinia, and Gr. λαιός, "a rent.")

lāceratio, **ōnis**, f. [lacro] a rending, mangling, tearing (rare): Cic. In plur.: Id.

lācerna, **ae**, f. a kind of cloak which the Romans wore over the toga on journeys or in bad weather: Cic.: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 219.)

lācernatus, **a**, **um**, adj. [lacerna] wearing a lacerna: Vell.: Juv.

lācero, **avi**, **atum**, **i. v. a.** [lacer] to tear (in all its senses), to tear to pieces, to mangle, lacerate: corpus, Lucr.: ora, comas, vestem lacerat, Ov.: ferro, Hor.: virgis, Liv. 2. to break to pieces, shatter, wreck: pontes, Id.: naves, Id.: lecticam, Suet. II. Fig. to pull to pieces (of character), calumniate, slander, defame, rail at: obtreptatio invidiaeque, quae solet lacerare plerosque, Cic.: probis, Liv.: famam sepulti, Id. 2. to rend, tear, torture; to dissipate, squander: meus me macror lacerat, Cic.: patriam, Id.: bona patria, Sall.: diem, to waste, Pl.: of pestilence, to consume, ravage: exercitum, Vell.

lācerta, **ae**, f. a lizard: Hor. Proverb.: unius lacertae se dominum facere, to get a place of one's own, however small, Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

lācertosus, **a**, **um**, adj. [lacertus] muscular, brawny, powerful: Cic.

(1) **lācertus**, **i. m.** the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow: Ov. II. Meton. in gen. the arm: Cic. Of bees: Virg. III. Fig.: in pl. muscle, strength, vigour, force, might, power: Cic.: Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

(2) **lācertus**, **i. m.** a lizard: Virg. II. an unknown sea-fish: Cic. (Hence Fr. lézard.)

lācessitus, **a**, **um**, Part. [laccio].

lācesso, **ivi** or **ii**, **itum**, **i. v. a.** [lacio; cf. facesso] to assail, attack, excite, provoke, exasperate, irritate: aliquem ferro, Cic.: proello hostes, Caes.: Aeduos injuria, Id.: aliquem probis, Suet.: Joci, Id.: aera sole lacescit, smitten, Virg.: Saguntini nec lacescentes nec lacesciti, Liv.

II. to urge, excite, shake, move, stimulate: Cic.: manibusque (au-

rigae) lacessunt pectora plausa cavis, clap the horses on their breasts (to inspire them), Virg.: pelagus carinā, to tempt (as if the sea were a wild beast, which it was dangerous to go near), Hor.: deos (precibus), to assail, importune, Id.: aliquem voce, to challenge to sing, Virg. 2. to call forth, arouse, produce, invite: sermones, Cic.: ferrum, i. e. to challenge combat, Virg.

lāchānisso or **-nizo**, **i. v. n.** [λάχων, olus] = λαχάνισω, to be weak, languid: Suet.

lācinia, **ae**, f. [v. lacer] the lappet or flap of a garment: Pl.: togae, Suet. Pro v.: aliquid obtinere lacinia, by the lappet, i. e. barely, without a firm hold, Cic.

lācio, **i. v. a.** to draw gently. [The verb itself is obsolete, but it has several compounds: e. g. allicio, elicio, etc.]

lāconicus, **a**, **um**, adj. [Lacones] Laconian, Spartan: clavis, a Laconian key (to fasten a lock from without), Pl. As subst. Laconicum, **i. n.** [sc. balneum] a sweating-room, Cic.

lācrima, **ae**, f. (archaic lacruma, not lacryma nor lacryma: old form lacrima: v. D. no. 1. 4) a tear: lacrimas effundere, to shed, Cic.: Virg.: dare, Ov.: Virg.: fundere, demittere, Virg.: effundi in lacrimas, to burst into tears, Tac.: lacrimas flere, to move another to tears, Virg.: commovere, Curt.: pellere, to cease one's tears, Virg.: mittere, Ter.: tenere, to restrain, Cic.: Ov.: lacrimae confictae dolis, feigned, "crocodile" tears, Ter.: in same sense, coactae, Virg. (dub.). II. Meton. a tear, or gum-drop of a plant: Plin.: Narcissi, Virg. [With lacrima cf. Gr. δάκρυ; Goth. tag-r, Eng. tear, mod. Germ. zähre.] (Hence It. lagrima; Fr. larme.)

lācrimabilis (lacrum.), **e**, **adj.** [lacrima] worthy of tears, lamentable, mournful: Ov.: gemitus, piteous, Virg.: bellum, weeful, Id.

lācrimābundus (lacrum.), **a**, **um**, **adj.** [lacrimo] tearful, bursting into tears: Liv.

lācrimo (lacrumo, not lacrymo), **avi**, **atum**, **i. v. n.** and **a.** and **lacrimor**, **atus**, **i. v. dep.** [lacrima] to shed tears, to weep. Neutr.: te lacrimasse moleste ferebam, Cic.: lacrimo gaudio, Ter. 2. Act. with Acc. of neut. pron.: to bewail, lament something (rare): num id lacrimat virgo? Id.

II. Meton. of plants: to weep, drop, distil: lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, dropped, distilled, Ov.

lācrimicus (lacrum.), **a**, **um**, **adj.** [Id.] full of tears, tearful, weeping: lumina, Ov.: voces, doleful, Virg.

2. Meton. of plants: dropping, distilling: vites, Plin. II. Act. exciting or causing tears: fumus, bringing water to the eyes, Ov.: Hor. 2. lamentable: Trojae funera, Id.: carmen, plaintive, Ov.

lācrimula (-mola), **ae**, f. dim. [Id.]

a little tear; esp. a sham tear (rare): Ter.: Cic.

lācrūma and **lācrūma**, with their deriv. v. lacrim. etc.

lacte, **v. lac**, **ad init.**

lactens, Part. [lacteo]. II. Subst.: a sucking animal, suckling: lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv.

lacteo, **2. v. a.** (used almost exclusively in imperf. part.) [lac] to suck milk, to be a suckling: Romulus, parvus atque lactens, Cic.: hostia, Id. Poet.: viscera lactentia, i. e. sucking children, Ov. Of the spring: tener et lactens (annus), Id. II. to contain milk or sap, to be milky, sappy, juicy: frumenta, Virg.: sata, Ov.

lactēolus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** dim. [lacteo] white as milk, milk-white (only of small, pretty objects: poet.): puellae, Cat.

lactes, **lum**, **f.** the guts; esp. the small intestines: laxas lactes, i. e. an empty stomach, Pl.: Prs. Proverb. of an useless attempt, adligare fugitivam canem agnitis lactibus, tie him fast with sausages, Pl.

lactesco, **3. v. n. incept.** [lacteo] to turn to milk: omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

lacteus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [lac] milky, full of milk (mostly poet.): humor, Ov.: ubera, Virg. II. Meton. milk-coloured, milk-white: colla, Id.: orbis, the Milky Way, Cic.: also, via, Ov.

(1) **lacto**, **avi**, **atum**, **i. v. a.** (used almost exclusively in imperf. part.) [lac] to contain milk, to suckle: ubera lactantia, Ov.

(2) **lacto**, **avi**, **atum**, **i. v. a. freq.** [lacio] to allure, wheedle; to dupe, cajole: me amor lactat, Pl.: animos, Ter.

lactuca, **ae**, f. a lettuce: Hor.

lactucula, **ae**, f. dim. a young lettuce: Suet.

lācūna, **ae**, f. [lacus] a ditch, pit, hole; a pool, pond: vastae, Lucr.: sudant humore lacunae, Virg. Poet.: salsae, briny pools, i. e. the sea, Lucr.

2. In gen.: any cavity, opening, chasm, cleft: Id.: a dimple, Ov. II. Fig.: a gap, void, defect, loss (rare): rei familiaris, deficiency, Cic.: in auro, Id. (Hence It. laguna; Fr. lagune, lacune.)

lāc nār, **āris**, **n.** [lacuna] a panel-ceiling (so called from its sunken spaces): Hor.: Cic.: spectare lacunar, i. e. to pretend not to notice what is going on, Juv.

lācūno, **avi**, **atum**, **i. v. a.** [Id.] to hollow out, to fret: Plin. II. to panel like a fretted ceiling; as a grotto with shells: Ov.

lācūnosus, **a**, **um**, **adj.** [Id.] full of holes, ponds, or sloughs: convallis, App. II. In gen. full of hollows or gaps: Cic.

lācus, **ūs**, **m.** orig. any hollow; hence, a basin, tank, tub; esp. a winevat: Cato. Hence, fig.: oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, still ferment-

ing, new, Cic. II. a lake: lacus, stagna, id.: Lemannus, Caes.: Albanus, Cic. Poet. of a deep pool in a river, Virg.: of the Styx, id. III. a basin, tank, cistern, reservoir: Liv.: Ter.: a furno redeunt lacuque, Hor. Proverb.: sicco villor lacu, more worthless than a dry tank, Prop. 2. a smith's cooling trough: Virg.: Ov. [Cf. Gr. λάκκος; O. Ir. loch.] (Hence It. lago; Fr. lac.)

laedo, sl, sum, 3. v. a. to injure, damage, hurt: aliquem vulnere, Ov.: lora laedunt brachia, Pl.: frondes, to sear, wither, Ov.: signum lagense, to break, tamper with, Hor. Poet.: collum, to hang oneself, id.: laesus nube dies, obscured, Lucan. II. Fig.: to trouble, vex, offend, injure, wound, aggrieve: with Abl. of means or manner how: dicto, facto, Pl.: aliquem tristit versu, Hor.: injuste neminem, Cic.: Pisonem, to rail at, id.: nullus, to insult no one, Ter. 2. to afflict, cause (anyone) distress: tunc tua me infortunia laedent, Hor. 3. to break, violate one's word, etc.: fidem, Cic.: foedus, Virg. 4. to mar, injure: famam alicujus, Suet. 5. laesae res, broken fortunes, disaster, Sil. [Etym. unknown.]

laena, ae, f. [borrowed from Gr. λαίνα] a lined upper garment, cloak, mantle, worn by the flamens and by persons of distinction: Cic.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 220).

laesio, ōis, f. [laedo], an injuring. Rhetor. t. t. an oratorical attack: Cic.

laesus, a, um, Part. [laedo].

laetabilis, e, adj. [laetor] joyful, glad: Cic.: factum, Ov.

laetans, antis, Part. [laetor]. II. Adj.: joyful, glad: Cic.: aliquos laetantes facere, Pl. Poet. of inanimate things: loca, joyous, cheerful, agreeable, Lucr.

laetatio, ōis, f. [id.] rejoicing, joy: Caes.

laetē, adv. joyfully, gladly, cheerfully: Cic. Comp.: Vell.

laetificans, antis, Part. [laetifico]. II. Adj.: joyous: Pl.

laetifico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [laetificus] to cheer, gladden, delight: with Abl. (rare): sol laetificat terram, Cic.

2. Reflect. to rejoice, be glad: nunc eo alii laetificantur meo malo et damno, Pl. II. In agriculture, to fertilize, manure: agros, Cic.

laetificus, a, um, adj. [laetus facio] making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful (poet.): fetus, Lucr.: vites, Enn. in Cic.

laetitia, ae, f. [laetus] joy; esp. unrestrained joyfulness, gladness, pleasure, delight: Cic.: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, to spend in jollity, Ter.: totus in laetitia effusus, wholly abandoned to pleasure, Just.: maxima omnes laetitia afficere, Caes. II. Meton. comeliness, beauty, grace: membrorum, Stat.: orationis, Tac. 2. luxuriance, fertility,

of plants, etc.: pabuli, richness, abundance, Just.

laetor, atus, 1. v. n. dep. [id.] to rejoice, be joyful or glad: constr. with Abl., de, in and Abl., quod, neutr. Acc., or Acc. and Inf.: bonis rebus, Cic.: de salute, id.: in hoc, id.: Illud mihi laetandum video, id.: incolumis laetor quod vivit in urbe, Hor.: utrumque laetor, Cic.: filiola tua te delectari laetor, id. With (perh. causal) Gen., in connection with meminisse: nec veterum meminisse laetorve malorum, nor joy nor memory have I of, Virg.

laetus, a, um, adj. joyful, cheerful, glad: constr. absol., with quod, Abl., ob, de, Gen., Inf., Acc. and Inf.: laeti atque erecti, Cic.: laetus animi (locative), quod, etc., Tac.: de amica, in high spirits about, Ter.: laetissimum, fratri oblige quod vult, id. II. Meton. doing with joy, cheerful, ready, willing: senatus supplementum etiam laetus decreverat, Sall. 2. satisfied or pleased with, rejoicing in, delighting or taking pleasure in: classis laeta praeda, Liv.: laeta Deum partu, Virg.: laeta laborum, id.: servatam ob navem, id.: gens laeta domare labores, Sil. 3. pleasing, pleasant, grateful, agreeable: omnia erant facta laetiora, Cic.: militibus nomen, Tac. 4. fortunate, auspicious: augurium, happy, id. 5. propitious, favourable: venti, Val. Fl.: exta, Suet.: finis proelii, satisfactory, Tac. 6. bright, sprightly, joyous in appearance, delightful, pleasing, beautiful: Cic.: segetes, glad, i. e. luxuriant, Virg.: laetos oculis afflaret honores, sparkling, id. 7. fertile, rich, of soil: ager, Varr.: tellus, rank, Virg. Of cattle, fat: glendo sues laeti redeunt, id. 8. copious, abundant: laeta magis pressis manant flumina mammis, id. And of style: rich, copious, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. lieto; and Fr. lie, in the expression faire chère lie.)

laeva, ae, f. [laevus] sc. manus, the left hand: Illonea petit dextra, laeva-que Serestum, Virg.: ad laevam et ad dexteram, Cic. Esp. freq. Abl. adv. laeva, on the left side, on the left: dextra montibus, laeva Tiberi amne septus, Liv.

laevatus, v. levatus.

laevē, adv. wrongly, awkwardly: Hor.

laevigatio, v. levig.

laevis, laevitas, v. levis.

laevus, a, um, adj. [cf. Gr. λαίος], left, on the left side: opp. to dexter: manus, Cic.: latus, Ov.: iter, Virg.

Adv. laevum, on the left, id.: in laevum, to the left: flectere cursus, Ov. Subst. laeva, orum, n. plur. places lying on the left: laeva Propontidos, id. 2. Fig.: awkward, stupid, foolish, silly (like Fr. gauche): o ego laevus, what a fool am I, Hor.: mens, dull, perverted, Virg. II. In augury; corresponding to the Eastern quarter of the heaven (the augur fac-

ing S.): hence, lucky, propitious: numina, favourable, propitious, id.: tonitru dedit omnia laevo Jupiter, Ov. 2. Acc. to the Greek usage, though denoting the same celestial quarter; ill-omened: picus, Hor.: Mart. (cf. supr. 1, 2).

laganum, l, n. = λαγανον, a kind of cake made of flour and oil: Hor.

lagēna (lāgoena and lāgōna), ae, f. = λαγήνη, a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles, a flask, flagon: Cic.: Hor.

lagēos, l, f. = λαγειος, a Greek species of wine: Virg.

lāgoena, v. lagena.

lagōis, idis, f. = λαγώς, a bird, species unknown; perh. a kind of grouse: Hor.

lagōna, v. lagena.

lallo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to sing lullaby, as a nurse to a child: Pers.

lāma, ae, f. a slough, bog, fen: Hor. [For lac-ma, from root of lac-us; so lumen for luc-men.]

lambēro, 1. v. a. to tear to pieces: Proverb.: lepide, Charine, me meo ludo lambras, you beat me at my own game, Pl.

lambo, bl, 3. v. a. to lick, lap: hi canes quos tribunal meum vides lambere, Cic.: serpentem tristia sanguinea lambentem vulnera lingua, Ov. II. Fig.: of a river: to flow by, to wash: quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, Hor. Of ivy: to cling to, encircle: Pers. Of fire: to lick, reach up to, play or flicker about: (Aetna) sidera lambit, Virg.: lambere flamma comas, id. [Cf. λαμπ-ω (v. labia); O. H. G. laffan, to lick. For the nasal before b, cf. cumbo, root cub.]

lāmella, ae, f. dim. [lāmīna] a small or thin plate: paucae lamellae argenti, a few paltry coins, Seu.

lāmētābilis, e, adj. [lāmentor] fit to be mourned over, lamentable, pitiable: regnum, Virg.: doleful, lamenting: vox, Cic. II. mournful, attended with signs of woe: funera sumptuosa et lamentabilia, id.

lāmētārius, a, um, adj. [lāmentum] mournful, causing tears: Pl.

lāmētatio, ōis, f. [lāmentor] a wailing, weeping, lamenting, lamentation: Pl.: Cic.: flebilis, Just.

lāmentor, atus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. Neutr. to wail, moan, weep, lament: Pl.: flere ac lamentari, Cic. II. Act.: to weep over, to bewail: vitam, id.: matrem mortuam, Ter. With Acc. and Inf.: lamentamur non apparere labores nostros, Hor.

lāmentum, l, n. a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamentation (usu. plur.): Cic.: lamenta ac lacrimas cito ponunt, Tac. [Prob. for cla-mentum, v. clamo; initial c lost as in laus.]

lāmīa, ae, f. = λαμία, a witch, a sorceress, enchantress: Hor.

lāmīna (lāmīna), and syncop. lamna (Hor.), ae, f. a thin piece of metal, wood, marble, etc.; a plate, leaf

veneer, etc.: Cic.: tigna laminis clavisque relligant, perh. clamps, saddle-plates, Caes.: lamina serrae, the blade of a saw, Virg.: of a sword, Ov.

II. Meton.: laminae ardentes, red-hot plates, as instruments of torture, Cic. 2. silver plate of any kind: levis argenti lamina, Ov.: Hor. [Perh. from *la* in *λαύω* (for *ἐ-λα-νύ-ω*, being prothetic).] (Hence It. *lama*; Fr. *lame*.)

lamna, v. *lamina*.

lampas, *adis*, f. = *λαμπάς*, a torch, flambeau: Cic.: lampadas igniferas, Lucr.: a wedding-torch: Ter. From the Grecian torch-race, which consisted in keeping the torch burning during the race and handing it, still burning, to the next runner (v. Smith's Ant. 220), are borrowed the following expressions: quasi cursores vital lampada tradunt, they pass on the lamp of life, Lucr.: qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada poscis? i. e. wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive, Pers. II. Meton. in gen. brightness: Phoebea, the light of the sun, Virg.: Phoebes, of the moon, Val. Fl. Hence poet. like lumen, for day: nona lampade, on the ninth day, Lucr. 2. a meteor resembling a torch: Sen.

lana, ae, f. wool: cum colu et lana, Cic.: lanam carere, to card wool, Pl.: lanam ducere, to spin it, Ov. II. Meton.: a working in wool: lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. Proverb.: cogitare de lana sua, to be thinking about her work, i. e. to be unconcerned, Ov. 2. Of things like wool: soft hair or feathers, down: Plin.: nemora canentia lana, cotton, Virg. Of fleecy clouds, "cirri": vellera tenula lanae, id. Proverb.: rixari de lana caprina, to dispute about trifles, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *λάχνη* and *λήνος*.] (Hence Fr. *laine*.)

lanarius, a, um, adj. [lana] of or belonging to wool: herba, fuller's weed, Plin. II. Subst.: lanarius, m. a worker in wool: Pl.

lanatus, a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with wool, woolly: oves, unshorn, Col. Absol. lanatae, arum, f. plu. sheep, Juv. 2. covered with down; downy: vitis, Col.: Plin.

lancea, ea, f. a light spear, with a leathern thong fastened to it, a lance: Tac. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. *λόγχη*.]

lancino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to tear to pieces, to rend, mangle, lacerate: Sen. II. Fig.: to destroy, consume: bona, squander, Cat.

lanus, a, um, adj. [lana] woollen, of wool: pallium, Cic.: infula, Virg. 2. downy, soft: Mart.: Cat. (Hence Fr. *laine*.)

lanu-facio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. to make faint, weary, languid: Cic.

languens, Part. [languo]. II. Adj.: faint, weak, inactive, languid: hyacinthus, drooping, Virg.: incitare languentes, Cic. Of troops: languen-

tes atque animo remissi, slack, losing heart, Caes.

languo, 2. v. n. to be faint, weary, languid: de via, Cic. Of plants, etc.: to droop, languish, wither: Suet.: Virg.: Prop. Of the sea or surf: to be wearied, to be exhausted in force, to sink: servare recursus languentis pelagi, watch for the retreating of the spent waves, Virg. 2. Esp. to be weak, faint, languid from disease: languebunt corpora morbo, id. II. Fig.: to be languid, dull, heavy, inactive, listless: languet Juventus, Cic.: otio, id.: languet aequor, is dead calm, Mart. Of a faulty tone in speaking: vox, nec languens, nec canora, sinking so as to be scarcely heard, Cic. [In *languo* the *n* nasalizes the root *lag*: cf. Gr. *λαγ-απός*, "slack, loose," and Lat. *laxus*.]

languesco, gūl, 3. v. n. insep. [languo] to become faint, weak, languid: corpore, Cic. Of things: Bacchus languescit in amphora, becomes mild or mellow, Hor.: luna languescit, becomes obscured, Tac.: ut solet a magno fluctus languescere flatu, to go down after a heavy gale, Ov. 2. Esp. to be enfeebled by disease, to be ill, to languish: id.: *tr* omnino per *xiv* annos languit, Suet. II. Fig.: to grow languid, listless, or inactive, to decline, decrease: Cic.

languidē, adv. faintly, feebly, slowly, languidly: nutare, Plin. Comp.: dicere, with less spirit, Cic.: in opere versari, more remissly than was their wont, Caes.

languidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [languidus] somewhat languid: Cat. II. withered, half-faded: coronae, Cic.

languidus, a, um, adj. [languo] faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid: homines vino languidi, Cic. Meton.: of things: boves, collo trahentes languido, Hor.: (oculi) languidi et torpentes, dull, Quint.: flumen, sluggish, Hor.: aqua, Liv. Comp.: languidiora vina, more mellow, Hor. II. Of character: feeble, powerless, inactive, listless: philosophus mollis, languidus, enervatus, Cic.: si qui antea aut alieniores fuerant aut languidiores, more sluggish, id. III. Act.: enervating: voluptates, id.

languor, ōris, m. [id.] faintness, feebleness, weariness, languor lassitude: corporis, Cic. 2. Esp. weakness, languor, faintness, proceeding from disease: aquosus, weakness caused by water, i. e. dropsy, Hor.: languor faucium, i. e. relaxed throat, Suet. II. Of the mind: dullness, sluggishness, inactivity, listlessness: languori se desidiaque dedere, Cic.: militum, Caes.

lanitus, ūs, m. [lanio] a mangling, lacerating (rare): ferarum, Cic.

II. Fig.: anguish of mind: Tac. **laniena**, ae, f. [lanius] a butcher's stall: Liv.

lanificium, ii, n. [lanificus] the

working of wool, i. e. spinning, weaving, etc.: usum lanificii docere, Just.

lanificus, a, um, adj. [lana facio] that works in wool, i. e. by spinning, weaving, etc. (poet.): manus, Tib.: sorores, i. e. the Fates, Mart.

laniger, a, um, adj. [lana gero] wool-bearing, fleecy: greges, Virg.

II. Subst.: laniger, i, m. a ram, Ov.: a lamb: timens, Phaedr.: lanigera, ae, f. a sheep, Lucr.

lanio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [lanius] to tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate, rend: Cic.: dentibus artus, Virg.: digitis ora, Ov.: vestem, id. II. Fig.: et tua sacrilegae laniantur carmina Iloguae, have pulled to pieces, id.

lanionius, a, um, adj. [lanius] of a butcher: Suet.

lanista, ae, m. a trainer of gladiators, fencing-master: Cic.: Juv.

II. Meton.: a trainer in evil; a setter at variance, inciter to violence: Cic.: lanistis Aetolis, dimicare, instigators of the quarrel, Liv.

lanitium (cium), ii, n. [lana] wool: Virg.

lanius, ii, m. [prob. for *lac-nius*; cf. *lacer*, *lacero*] a butcher: Ter.: Liv.: Cic. 2. Meton.: an executioner: Pl.

lanterna (lat.), ae, f. [λαμπτήρ] a lantern, lamp: Cic.

lanternarius (lat.), ii, m. [lanterna] a lantern-bearer. Fig.: a guide, attendant: Catillinae, link-boy, Cic.

lanugo, inis, f. [lana] woolliness, down, of plants, of the cheeks, etc.: Lucr.: Virg.: Ov.: Suet.

lanx, lancis, f. a plate, platter, dish: Cic.: Ov.: Virg. Of freq. use in sacrifices: lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta, in huge rounded dishes, id. II. Esp. the scale of a balance: in lancem aliquid imponere, to place it in one of the scales, Cic.: Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

lapathum, i, n. and **lapathus**, i, f. (m. Lucil. in Cic.) = *λάπαθον* or *λαπαθος*, sorrel: lapathi brevis herba, Hor.

lapicida, ae, m. [lapis caedo] a stonecutter, quarryman: Liv.

lapicidinae, arum, f. [id.] stone quarries: Cic.

lapidarius, a, um, adj. [lapis] of or belonging to stone, stone-: latomiae, stone quarries, Pl.

lapidat, v. lapido.

lapidatio, ōnis, f. [lapido] a throwing of stones: fit magna lapidatio, Cic.

lapidator, ōris, m. [id.] a stone-thrower: Cic.

lapideus, a, um, adj. [lapis] of stone, consisting of stone: imber, a shower of stones, Cic.: murus, Liv. Fig.: lapideus sum, I am petrified, Pl.

lapido, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to pelt with stones: quo defunctus est die, lapidata sunt templa, Suet. II. Impers.: lapidat, it rains stones: quia

Velis de caelo lapidaverat, Liv. Pass. Impers.: quod de caelo lapidatum esset, id.

lāpīdōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of stones, stony: montes, Ov. II. Meton.: hard as stone, stony; or, full of grit: panis, Hor. Of the gout: stony, i.e. producing chalk-stones in the joints: Pers.

lāpillus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little stone, a pebble: invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis, Ov. Lucky days were marked with white, unlucky ones with black stones: hence, diem signare melioribus lapillis, Mart. II. Esp.: a precious stone, gem, jewel: inter niveos viridesque lapillos, i.e. pearls and emeralds, Hor. 2. In pl.: small pieces of any valuable stone, esp. of marble: mosaic: Libyca (African marbles being much prized): id.

lāpis, idis, m. a stone, stone: undique lapides in murum jacti coepti sunt, Caes.: lapis redivivus, old stone used for new buildings, Cic.: lapide candidiore diem notare, to mark with a white stone as a luckier one than usual, Cat. Fig.: for dullness, stupidity, want of feeling: quid stas, lapis? i.e. like a stock, Ter. Proverb.: (i) lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare, i.e. to flatter openly and injure secretly, Pl. (ii) verberare lapidem, to do oneself more harm than good, id. (cf. λατρίζειν πρὸς κύνες, to kick against the goads). (iii) lapides loqui, to speak hard words, id. II. Specially: Jupiter lapis, Jupiter the stone, or a Jupiter stone; prob. a meteoric stone regarded as a symbol of Jupiter, and used to swear by: Jovem lapidem jurare, Cic. 2. a milestone, set up on the roads at every 1000 paces: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. Elliptically: ad duodecimum a Cremona, Tac. 3. the stone on which the praeco stood at slave-sales: in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi praeco praedicat, Pl. Fig.: praeter duos de lapide emptos tribunos, bought like slaves, servile, Cic. 4. a landmark, boundary-stone: Liv. 5. a tombstone: Prop. 6. a precious stone, gem, jewel, pearl: Hor. 7. albus, a slab or table of white marble, id. [Ety. unknown; the word is not cogn. with Gr. λίθος.]

lappa, ae, f. a bur: Virg.

lapsio, ōnis, f. [lābor] a sliding. Fig.: a falling, failing: Cic.

lapso, i, v. n. freq. [id.] to slip, slide, stumble, stagger, slip down on the ground: (Priamum) in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, weltering, Virg.: Tac.

lapsus, a, um, Part. [lābor]. II. Adj.: ruined, unfortunate: regia res est succurrere lapsis, Ov.

lapsus, ūs, m. [id.] a slipping, falling, a fall: equi, Virg.: terrae, a landslip, Liv. 2. a gliding, sliding, running, flowing, flying, etc.: of water let loose: Cic.: of the stars:

id.: Virg.: of the Harpies, swoop, id. Abstr. for concr., rotarum, rolling wheels, id. II. Fig.: a falling from, a failing, error, fault: Cic.

lāqueār, āris, n. [laqueare, Virg.] [akin to lacunar] a paneled ceiling (usu. plur.): dependent lychni laquearibus altis, Virg.

lāqueātus, a, um [laquear] furnished with a paneled ceiling: tecta, Hor.: tectum, Cic.: cenatio, Suet.

lāqueus, i, m. a noose, snare; a hangman's halter: laqueis falces avertabant, Caes.: collum in laqueum inserere, Cic.: laqueo gulam frangere, to strangle, Sall. II. Fig.: a snare, gin, trap: iudicii laqueos declinans, Cic.: laquei Stoicorum, subtleties, id. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. laccio; Sp. lazo; Fr. lacs.)

lār, lāris, m. [Lar, lares, O. Lat. lares, household deities: v. Smith's Blogr. and Myth. 214] a hearth, dwelling, home: relinquere larem familiarum suum? Cic.: paternus, Hor.: deserere larem, to leave one's home, Ov. Plur.: iussa pars mutare lares, Hor. Poet.: of a bird's nest: nunc avis in ramo tecta laremque parat, Ov.

lardum, v. laridum.

largē, adv. abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally: dare, Cic. Comp.: potus largius aequo, too freely, Hor. Sup.: Cic.

largi-ficus, a, um, adj. [largus facio] bountiful: Lucr.

largi-fluus, a, um, adj. flowing copiously: fons, Lucr.

largi-lōuus, a, um, adj. talking copiously, talkative: Pl.

largior, itus, 4. v. dep. (past imperf. largibar, Prop.: fut. largibere, Pl.) [largus] to give bountifully, to bestow or impart freely; to lavish: amico homini mea ex crumena largiar, Pl.: qui eripuit aliis, quod aliis largiantur, i.e. 'rob Peter to pay Paul,' Cic. Of inanimate subjects: Gallis provinciae propinquitat multa ad copiam atque usus largitur, affords an abundant supply of, Caes. 2. In gen. sense, to bestow, confer, concede: nilium parvus in largienda civitate, Cic.: Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, id.

3. Like condono, to give up, condone (rare): rei publicae injurias, to forgive, Tac. II. In bad sense: to give corruptly: to bribe: largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv.: exercitum largiendo o. rumpere, Quint.

largitas, ātis, f. [id.] abundance, bounty, liberality (rare): tui muneris, Cic.: terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit, id.

largiter, adv. abundantly, largely, very much: peccare, Pl.: posse, to be very powerful, Caes. Substantively, with part. Gen.: auri et argenti, plenty of, Pl.

largitio, ōnis, f. [largior] a giving freely, a bestowing, granting, dispensing: civitatis, Cic. 2. Esp. a

liberal giving or distribution of money: largitione redemit militum voluntates, Caes. Proverb.: largitio fundum non habet, giving has no bottom, Cic. 3. bribery, corruption, esp. to obtain a public office: tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, id.: profusissima, Suet.

largitor, i, v. dep. freq. [id.] to give or bestow liberally: Pl. (dub.)

largitor, ōris, m. [id.] a liberal giver, a bestower, granter, distributor: multarum rerum, Sall.: pecuniae, id.: Liv. 2. a squanderer, spendthrift: largitor et prodigus, Cic. II. Esp. a briber: largitores et factiosi, id.

largitus, a, um, Part. [largior].

largus, a, um, adj. abundant, copious, plentiful, large, much: pabula, Lucr.: (sol) quum terras larga luce compleverit, Cic. Comp.: largior aether, ampler, Virg.: ignis, Hor.: largiore vino usus, Liv. Sup.: munus largissimum edere, Suet. With Gen.: abounding in: opum, Virg. II. Of persons: giving abundantly, bountiful, profuse, liberal: Cic.: largus animo, of a generous disposition, Tac.: promissis, liberal in promises, id. With Inf.: spes donare novas, Hor. [Ety. unknown.]

laridum, and syncop. **lardum**, i, n. [akin to λαρός, λαρής, "fattened," "fat"] the fat of bacon, lard: Pl.: Hor. In plur.: larda, Ov. (Hence It. lardo; Fr. lard.)

larva (trisyl. larva), ae, f. a ghost, spectre: Pl. As a term of contempt, bogy, id. II. a mask: larva et tragici cothurni, Hor.

larvo, no perf., atum, i, v. a. [larva] to bewitch, enchant: usu. in Part. perf.: Pl.

lāsānum, i, n. = λάσανον, a chamber utensil, close-stool: Petr. 2. perh. a cooking pan: Hor.

lāsar icifer, ēra, ērum (and lasarpicifer), adj. [lasarpicium, feru] producing the plant lasarpicium, the juice of which (lasar or laser) is the gum asa foetida: hence, producing asa foetida: Cyrene, Cat.

lascivā, ae, f. [lascivus] sportive-ness, playfulness, frolicsomeness, jollity: Cic. Comically: o virgarum lascivia, thou scourge's game! Pl. II. wantonness, licentiousness, petulance, lewdness, lasciviousness: Sall.: theatralis populi, impudence, Tac.

lasciv bundus, a, um, adj. [lascivio] wanton, petulant: Pl. (dub.)

lascivō, ii, itum, 4. v. n. [lascivus] to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport, frisk, frolic: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, Cic.: lascivire magis plebem quam saevire, were wanton rather than cruel, Liv.: agnus lascivit fuga, frisks, Ov. II. Fig. of style: to indulge in license: Quint.

lascivus, a, um, adj. allowed to run wild, unrestrained, wanton, petulant, playful, frolicsome, frisky: nova proles (pecudum), Lucr.: hederæ, wan-

lonely clinging, Hor.: capella, Virg.: pueri, saucy, Hor.: verba, sportive, playful, id. II. licentious, lewd, lustful, lascivious: puellae, Ov. Of things: tending to lewdness, lascivious: picturae et figurae, obscene, Suet. [Cf. Gr. *laō* (for *λαο-ω*); Goth. *lustus*, Eng. *lust*.]

lassitudo, inis, f. [lassus] faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude: Pl.: Cic.: Caes.

lasso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to render faint or languid, to tire, weary, fatigue: Ov.: Prop.

lassulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat wearied: Cat.

lassus, a, um, adj. faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted: lassus de via, Pl.: itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique, worn out and exhausted, Sall. With Gen.: lassus maris et viarum, Hor. With Inf.: nomen *lassa* vocare meum, Prop. II. Meton. of things: fructibus assiduus humus, exhausted, Ov.: undae, calmed down, Lucan.: stomachus, jaded, Hor.: collum, drooping, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

lastaurus, i, m. = *λάσταυρος*, a lewd person: Suet.

late, adv. broadly, widely, extensively, often with longe, far and wide: late longaque diffusus, Cic.: Caes. Comp.: possidere agros, Ov. Sup.: ager latissime continuatus, Cic. II. Fig.: ars late patet, widely, id. Comp.: latus perscribere, more fully, Caes.: loqui, more diffusely, Cic.: opibus uti, more profusely, Hor.: aerarium implere, more largely, i. e. richly, Flor. Sup.: fidel bonae nomen latissime manat, has a very wide range, Cic.

latebra, ae, f. [lateo] a hiding-place, lurking-hole, retreat: Caes.: latebras animae, pectus, the hidden seat of life, Virg.: tell, i. e. where the arrow-head is buried in the flesh, id.: solis defectus lunaeque latebrae, the obscurations (eclipses) of sun and moon, Lucr. II. Fig.: quum illa conjunctio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. 2. Esp. a subterfuge, pretence, feigned excuse (only in sing.): videant, ne quaeratur latebra perjurio, 'a loophole,' id.: latebram dare vitii, concealment, Ov.

latebricola, ae, c. [latebra] that dwells in lurking-places or brothels: Pl.

latebrōsē, adv. in a hiding place: Pl.

latebrōsus, a, um, adj. [latebra] full of lurking-holes or coverts, hidden, secret: via, Cic.: locus, Liv. Poet.: pumex, i. e. full of holes, porous, Virg.

latens, entis, Part. [lateo]. II. Adj.: hidden, secret, unknown: saxa, Virg.

latenter, adv. in secret, privately: Cic.: amare, Ov.

latēo, ōi, 2. v. n. to lie hid or concealed, lurk: ubi sunt, ubi latent, Pl.:

abdit lateo, Cic.: naves latent portu, Hor. Proverb.: latet anguis in herba, Virg. 2. Esp. to skulk, keep out of sight, in order not to appear in court: quis est qui fraudationis causa latuisse dicat? Cic. 3. to live retired: crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. II. Fig.: to be sheltered, safe: latere sub umbra Romanae amicitiae, Liv. 2. to lurk, to be cloaked: sub nomine pacis bellum latere, Cic.

3. With non-personal subj.; with Acc. (rarely with *lat.*): to be concealed from, unknown to: nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis, Virg. With Dat.: Sen. poet. Absol.: to escape notice, be unknown: id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet, Nep. [Cf. Gr. *λα-θ-ειν*, in which the I. E. root *la* is augmented by *θ*, as in *la* in by *t*.]

later, ēris, m. a brick, tile: Cic. Pr-verb.: laterem lavare, to labour in vain, Ter. [Ety. uncertain.]

laterāmen, inis, n. [later] earthenware: Lucr.

laterculus, i, m. dim. [id.] a small brick or tile: Caes. II. Meton. a sort of cake or biscuit: Pl.

latericulus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of bricks: urbs, Suet.: turris, Caes.: opus, or absol. latericium, brickwork, id.

lateritius, v. latericulus.

laterna, v. lanterna.

laterarius, v. lanternarius.

latesco, 3. v. n. incep. [lateo] to lie hid: Cic.

latex, icis, m. any liquid, esp. water (poet.): fontis Averni, Virg.: desilit in latice, Ov. Of wine: Lyaeus, Virg. Of other liquids: absinthii, juice of wormwood, Lucr.: Palladii latice, oil, Ov. [Ety. unknown; Gr. *λάραξ* seems quite different.]

latibulum, i, n. [lateo] a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den: feras, Cic. Fig.: doloris, id.

laticlavus, a, um, adj. [latus clavus] having a broad purple stripe (a mark of distinction borne by senators, military tribunes of the equestrian order, and the sons of distinguished families: v. clavus, no. II. 2): tribunus, Suet.: tunica, Val. Max. II. Subst.: laticlavus, ii, m. one entitled to wear the latus clavus; a senator, patrician: a quodam laticlavio prope ad necem caesus, Suet.

latine, adv. in Latin: loqui, Liv.: scire, to understand Latin, Cic.: redere, to translate into Latin, id.: formare, to write or compose in Latin, Suet.: componere, id. Phr.: latine loqui, to speak with purity: ut pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, Cic. Also, to speak straightforwardly, to speak out (as we say, 'in plain English'): (gladiatorem) ut appellat li, qui plane et Latine loquuntur, id.

latinitas, atis, f. [Latinus] pure Latin style, Latinity: Cic. II. the Latin rights and privileges, also called *jus Latii* (v. Smith's Ant. 92, and 220): id.

Latinus, a, um, adj. [Latium] Latin: feriae Latinae or simply Latinae, the Latin holidays, Liv.

latio, ōnis, f. [latus: v. fero] a bearing, bringing (only fig.): auxilli, a rendering of assistance, Liv. II. Esp.: suffragii, a voting or right of voting, id.: legis, a proposing of a law, a bill, Cic.

latito, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [lateo] to be in the habit of concealing oneself, to lurk: latitans Oppianicus, Cic.: latitans aper, Hor. Of things: to be concealed: invisus atque latitantibus rebus confidere, Caes. 2. Esp. to keep out of the way, in order not to appear before a court of justice: qui fraudationis causa latitavit, Cic.

latitudo, inis, f. [latus] breadth, width: Cic.: fossae, Caes. 2. In gen. extent, size, compass: possessionum, Cic. II. Fig.: verborum, a broad pronunciation, id.

latomiae, v. laut.

lātor, ōris, m. [latus: v. fero] a bringer or bearer (only fig.): a mover or proposer of a law: legis Semproniae, Cic.: rogationis, Liv.

latrator, ōris, m. [latro] a barker: poet. for a dog: Anubis, Virg. II. Meton. a bawler, brawler: Quint.

latratus, ūs, m. [id.] a barking: apros latratu turbabis agens, Virg. In plur.: venator cursu canis et latratibus instat, id. II. Fig.: yelping, brawling, shrewish scolding or wrangling: inusitati foro latratu, Val. Max.

latrina, ae, f. [contr. from *lavarina*; *lavo*] a bath: Lucil. II. a privy: Pl.

latro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to bark. Neutr.: si canes latent, Cic. Imperf. Part. absol. latrans, a barker, i. e. a dog (poet.): Ov. Pass. impers.: scit cui latretur, whom the barking is at, id. 2. Meton. to rumble, etc.: latrans stomachus (i. e. from emptiness), clamorous, hungry, Hor. Esp. to rant, roar, bluster: latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. B. Act. for allatrate, to bark at, bay: senem adulterum latrent Suburanae canes, Hor. Fig.: to abuse, assail: si quis opprobriis dignum latraverit, id. 2. to demand vehemently: nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, Lucr. [Cf. Skr. *rā*, to bark; Gr. *λατράειν* = *λατράειν* (Hesych.); Goth. *la-i-an*, to revile.]

latro, ōnis, m. [prob. borrowed from Gr. *λατρίης*] a hired servant, mercenary: haec effatus ubi, latrones dicta facesunt, Enn. 2. Esp. a mercenary soldier, body guard: latrones, quos conduxi, Pl. II. a freebooter, highwayman, robber, brigand: collecti ex praedonibus latronibusque Syriae, Caes.: cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juv.: an assassin: Val. Max.: a hunter, i. e. one who has lain in ambush: Virg.: of a wolf, a robber, ravager: Phaedr. 2. = *latrunculus*, a

piece in the game of draughts: Ov. (Hence It. *ladione*; Fr. *larron*.)

lātrōcīnium, n. [latrocinor] the military service of a mercenary: apud regem in latrocinio fuisti, Pl. II. a raid, freebooting, highway robbery, piracy: in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa comprehensus, Caes.

2. Fig.: In gen.: villainy, roguery, fraud: quod putares hic latrocinium non iudicium futurum, Cic.

3. Meton. a band of robbers: si ex tanto latrocinio unus tollitur, Id.

4. a skirmish with banditti: guerrilla warfare: Sall. III. the game of draughts: Ov. (Hence Fr. *larcin*; Eng. *larceny*.)

lātrōcīnor, atus, i. v. dep. [latro] to perform military service as a mercenary, to be a hired soldier: ibi aliquo latrocinatum, Pl. II. to act as a freebooter or pirate, to rob on the highway: Catilina latrocinantem se interfici mallet, quam exulem vivere, Cic.

lātrōcīnulus, l. m. dim. [Id.] a highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand: Cic. 2. a piece ('man') in the game of draughts: Suet.

lātūmīae, v. lautumiae.

lātus, a, um, adj. broad, wide: fossa, Cic.: mare, Id.: palus non latior pedibus quinquaginta, Caes. Neut. absol.: crescere in latum, to increase in width, Ov. 2. extensive: fines, Id.: quam latissimas solitudines habere, Caes. II. Fig.: wide-spread, extended: gloria, Plin. 2. Of pronunciation: broad: cujus tu lata (verba) imitaris, Cic.

3. Of style: diffuse, copious, prolix: Id.: Tac. 4. Of a vain-glorious person: latus ut in Circo spatulare, that you may stalk proudly (taking up a wide space) along, Hor. (For *stlatus*, v. *stlatus*; from root of *strop-ivvui*, Lat. *ster-no*, *stra-vi*; "out-stretched," "widespread.")

lātus, ōris, n. the side or flank: cujus latus ille mucro petebat, Cic.: vellere latus digiti, to twitch one by the side in order to attract attention, Ov.: tegere latus alicui, to walk by the side of, Hor.: lateris or laterum dolor, pleurisy, Cic.: Hor.: artifex lateris, a ballet-dancer, Ov. 2. latus dare or praebere, in fencing: to expose oneself to a thrust: saepe dabis nudum, vincat ut ille, latus, Tib. Hence, fig.: to give occasion to, give a handle to: malo latus obditi apertum, Hor.: latero tecto abscedere, to get off scot-free, Ter.: nudum latus ostendere, to show the side exposed, i. e. the weak point: imperil, Flor.: imperil nudare latus, leave the frontier exposed, Lucan. 3. the lungs; esp. with ref. to oratory: voce magna et bonis lateribus, with strong voice and sound lungs, Cic.: nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis, lungs and thews, Id. II. Meton. the side, flank, lateral surface of any thing (opp. to frons and tergum): collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Caes.:

tum prora avertit et undis dat latus, the ship's side, Virg. Milit. t. t. of an army, the flank: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, i. e. on the right flank, the shield being on the left arm, Caes. Esp. a (ab) latere and a lateribus: on or at the side, on or at the sides (opp. to a fronte, and a tergo): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, i. e. on every side, Cic.: disiectos ab tergo aut lateribus circumveniebant, Sall. Less freq. with *ex*: latere ex utroque, Lucr. With *de*: de latere ire, to move from the flank, Id. III. Fig.: of companionship and intimate friendship (cf. *supr.* I. 1): ut a senis latere nunquam discederem, never left his side, Cic.: eos ab latere tyranni, his confidants, Liv. Also of disagreeable companionship: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa salient latus, encompass on every side, Hor. [Originally the breadth of anything; cf. Gr. *πλάτος*, *πλάτος*. In the Latin word initial *p* has been lost.]

lātus, a, um, Part. [fero].

lātusculum, l. n. dim. [lātus] a little side (poet. and rare): Lucr.: Cat.

laudābilis, e, adj. [laudo] praiseworthy, laudable: honestum, etiam si a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, Cic.: carmen, Hor. Comp.: vitae ratio laudabilior, Cic.

laudābiliter, adv. praiseworthily, laudably: vivere, Cic. Comp.: injuriam ferre laudabiliter, Val. Max. Sup. not found.

laudatio, ōnis, f. [laudo] a praising, commendation; an eulogy, panegyric: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? with the eulogy pronounced by you, Cic. With *obj.* Gen.: laudationes eorum, qui sunt ab Homero laudati, Id. 2. Esp. a funeral oration or panegyric: funebria, Id. With *obj.* Gen.: matronarum, Liv. II. a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice; a testimonial: gravissima, Cic.: judicialis, Suet.

laudativus, a, um, adj. [Id.] In rhetor. laudatory: Quint.

laudator, ōris, m. [Id.] a praiser; a eulogizer, panegyrist: integritatis et elegantiae, Cic.: temporis acti, Hor. 2. one who pronounces a funeral oration: Liv. II. Esp. one who bears a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice: Cic.

laudatrix, icis, f. [Id.] she who praises (rare): Cic.: Ov.

laudatus, a, um, Part. [laudo].

II. Adj.: praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent: artes, Cic.: virgo laudatissima formae dote, beyond all praise for her gift of beauty, Ov.

laudo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [laus] to praise, commend, extol, eulogize: bonos, Cic.: legem, Id.: agricolam laudat juris peritus, extols his happiness, Hor. 2. Esp. to pronounce a funeral oration or panegyric: quem quum supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, Cic. II. to adduce, name, quote, cite:

Jovem supremum testem laudo, Pl.: auctores, Cic. (Hence Fr. *louer*.)

laurea, ae, f. (sc. arbor) [laureus] the laurel-tree or bay-tree: Liv.: spissa ramis laurea, Hor. 2. (sc. corona) a laurel wreath, laurel branch, as the ornament of Apollo, of poets, of ancestral images, of triumphant generals, and of letters containing news of a victory: te precor, o vates, a-sit tua laurea nobis, Ov.: laurea donandus Apollinari, the poetic bay-crown, Hor.: Suet. II. Meton. a triumph: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic.

laureatus, a, um, adj. [laurea] crowned or decked with laurel, laureate: imago, Cic.: litterae, a letter announcing a victory (so called because bound up with bay-leaves), Liv.: alae absol.: ne laureatis (sc. litteris) quidem gesta prosecutus est, Tac.

laureola, ae, f. dim. [Id.] prop. a laurel crown; hence, Meton. a triumph: Cic. Proverb.: laureolam in mustaceo quacere: v. mustaceus.

laureus, a, um, adj. [laureus] of laurel, laurel-; corona, Liv.: sarta, Ov.

lauricomus, a, um, adj. [laurus coma] laurel-foliaged, covered with laurels: montes, Lucr.

lauriger, era, erum, adj. [laurus gero] crowned or decked with laurel: Phoebus, Ov.

laurus, i (Abl. lauru, Hor.: Nom. plur. laurus, Virg.: Tib.), f. a bay-tree, sacred to Apollo (respecting its uses, v. *laurea*, no. 2): Liv.: Cic. The leaves, when eaten, were said to impart the power of prophesying: Juv. II. Meton. for laurea, a laurel crown, and hence, a triumph: incurrit haec nostra laurus in oculos, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

laus, laudis, f. praise, commendation, glory, fame, esteem: in laude vivere, Cic.: ornare aliquem laudibus, Id.: dicere alicujus laudes, to sing anybody's praises, Virg. II. Meton. a praiseworthy deed, merit, desert: bellicae laudes, Cic.: merui qui laude coronar, by my merit, Virg. (For *claudis*; cogn. with Gr. *κλυ-ω*; Lat. *clueo*; Goth. *hliu-ma* (= *akoj*), Germ. *laut*. With the form *lau-d-s* cf. *frau-d-s*.)

lautē, adv. elegantly, splendidly, sumptuously: deversari, Cic.: vivere, Nep.: lautius accipi, Suet. II. Fig. excellently, beautifully, finely: loquitur laute, Pl.: me emunxeris lautissime, very nicely (i. e. thoroughly), poet. ap. Cic.

lautia, orum, n. plu. entertainment given at home to foreign ambassadors or distinguished guests at the expense of the State: locus inde lautiaque legatis praeberi jussa, Liv.

lautitia, ae, f. [lautus] elegance, splendour, sumptuousness of living: Cic.: Suet.

lautimīae (lātōmīae and lātūmīae), arum, f. plu. [borrowed from Gr. *λατομια*] a stone-quarry: vel in lautumia mavelim agere actatem, Pl. II. Esp.

a prison cut out of the rock, at Syracuse: lautumias Syracusanas omnes audistis, Cic. 2. one of the two public prisons at Rome, perhaps the Tullianum (v. Smith's Class. Dict. art. Roma, XII.): Liv.

lautus, a, um, Part. [lavo]. II. Adj.: neat, elegant; and usu. more than this, fine, sumptuous, splendid: supellex, Cic.: lautissima cena, Plin. Ep.: lautum et copiosum patrimonium, splend. d. magnificent, Cic.: civitas, id.

2. nice, refined, polished: eques Romanus, of refined tastes, Nep.: beneficentiae ratio lautior, finer, more noble, Cic.: homines lauti et urbani, refined, fashionable, id.

lavatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a washing, bathing, bath: quid ea messis attinet ad meam lavationem? Pl. II. Meton. a bathing-place, bathing-room, bath: ut lavatio parata sit, Cic.: argentea, Phaedr.

lavo, lavi and lavavi, lautum, lavatum and lotum, i. and 3. v. a. and n. to wash, bathe, lave: Act.: manus lava, Cic.: lautis manibus, Hor. Reflect.: lavantur in fluminibus, they bathe, Caes. 2. Meton. to wash, moisten, bedew: eas (tabellas) lacrimis lavis, Pl.: of the sea, of rivers, to wash, i. e. to flow close by, to flow over: villam, Hor.: arena, Ov. II. Fig.: dulci mala vino lavare, to wash away (drown) the ills of life, Hor. B. Neutr.: lavanti regi dicitur nuntiatum, hostes adesce, as he was bathing, Liv. [Akin to λούω=λόγω, and to λuo="to wash," q. v.]

laxamentum, i. n. [laxo] an extending, widening: Sen. II. Fig. a relaxation, mitigation, alleviation, respite: si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv.: dare laxamentum legi, a liberal interpretation, Cic.: ut minus laxamenti daretur his ad auxilla Hannibali submitenda, that they might be less at liberty to send, Liv.

laxatus, a, um, Part. [laxo]. II. Adj.: extended, wide: ordines (aciei), loose (in formation), Tac.

laxo, adv. widely, spaciously, loosely: vis elderis laxo grassantis, at large, Plin. Of time: laxius proferre diem, to appoint a later day, Cic. II. Fig. unrestrictedly, freely: in hostico laxius rapti sueti vivere, Liv.: Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, under looser discipline, Sall. Of troops: laxius stare, in more open order, Curt.

laxitas, ōtis, f. [laxus] roominess, spaciousness, extent: Cic.

laxo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. A. Act.: to make wide or roomy, to expand, extend: forum, Cic.: manipulos, to open out, Caes.: alveum Tiberis, to widen, enlarge, Suet. 2. to open, undo, unloose: vincula epistolae, Nep.: claustra, Virg.: via voci laxata dolore est, is cleared, id. 3. to slacken, relax: arcum, to unbend, Phaedr.: rudentes, to ease the sheets,

Virg.: laxantur corpora rugis, become withered, Ov. Of sleep, or persons asleep: to relax (the limbs): Virg.

II. Fig. to set free, to lighten, relieve, recreate: with Abl. libidinum vinculis laxatos esse, to have been freed, Cic.: corpore laxati, released, id.: with ab: a contentione disputationis animos, id. 2. to relax, mitigate, abate, weaken: sibi aliquid laboris, Liv.: laxatam pugnam videt, that the attack was slackened, id.: laxatas custodias sensit, that the sentinels were released from duty, withdrawn, id.: annonam, to reduce, lower, id. B. Neutr. to abate, lessen, fall: annonae laxaverat, id. (Hence It. lasciare; Prov. laisser; Fr. laisser.)

laxus, a, um, adj. wide, loose, open, roomy: opp. to angustus and adstrictus: casses, Virg.: funis, slack, Hor.: male laxus in pede calceus haeret, ill-fitting, perh. down at heel, id.: janua, open, Ov.: habense, Cic.: arcus, unstrung, Virg. 2. Meton.: of time: diem satis laxam, sufficiently distant, Cic. II. Fig.: negligentiae laxior locus, wider scope, Liv.: laxius imperium, lazier, less strict, Sall.: annonae, low prices (cf. Eng. "market easy"), Liv.: caput, unstrung, reclining (from drunkenness), Pers. [For etym. v. languo.] (Hence Sp. lejos; Fr. lâche.)

leā, ae, f. [leo] a lioness (poet. for leaena): Ov.

leāena, ae, f. = λέαινα, a lioness: Virg.: Ov.

lebes, ōtis, m. = λέβης, a bronze basin, kettle, or caldron: Virg. 2. a wash-hand basin: Ov.

lectica, ae, f. a litter, sedan, used at first only on journeys, but afterwards in the city also: Cic.: Hor. 2. a bier or hearse: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 221.)

lecticarius, i. m. [lectica] a litter-bearer, sedan-bearer, chairman: Cic.

lecticula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small litter or sedan: lecticula in curiam esse delatum, Cic. 2. a bier: elatus est in lecticula sine ulla pompa funebri, Nep. 3. a couch or settee: lucubratoria, Suet.

lectio, ōnis, f. [lēgo] a gathering, collecting: lapidum, Col. 2. Esp. a picking out, selecting: iudicium, Cic.

II. a reading, perusal; a reading aloud: librorum, id. Hence, lectio senatus, a reading or calling over the roll of the senators: this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck out from the list the names of those whom he considered unworthy: infamis atque invidiosa senatus lectio, Liv.

lectisterniātor, ōris, m. [lectister-nium] a slave who arranged the couches for reclining on at table: Pl.

lectisternium, ii. n. [lectus sterno] a feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches

before tables covered with rich fare: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 221).

lectito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [lēgo] to gather often or eagerly: litribus conchulas, Val. Max. II. to read often or with eagerness: libros, Cic.

lectiuncula, ae, f. dim. [lectio] light reading: Cic.

lector, ōris, m. [lēgo] a reader: Cic. 2. Esp. a slave who read aloud to his master: Plin.

lectulus, i. m. dim. [lectus] a little bed, couch: Cic. II. Esp. a couch for reclining on at meals: statuile hic lectulos, Pl. 2. a funeral bed, bed of state: Tac. 3. a reading-couch, settee, sofa: Ov.

lectus, a, um, Part. [lēgo]. II. Adj. picked, select: pueri, Cic.: equites, Virg.: virgines lectas puerosque castos, Hor. 2. choice, excellent: viri, Cic.: argenti lectae numeratae minae, good, i. e. of full weight, Pl.

lectus, i (lectus, ūs, Pl.), m. a couch, bed: in lecto esse, Cic.: lecto teneri, to be bed-ridden, id. II. Esp. a bridal-bed: lectus genialis, called adversus (because it was opposite the door), id.: jugalis, Virg. 2. a couch for reclining on at meals: lecto recumbere, Hor.

3. a funeral couch, bier: aruro positus lecto, Tib. [Cf. Gr. λέχος; Goth. ligan, Eng. lie.] (Hence It. letto; Sp. lecho; Fr. lit.)

lēgalis, e, adj. [lex] of or belonging to the law, legal: Quint. (Hence It. leale; Sp. leal; Fr. loyal.)

lēgātārius, a, um, adj. [legatum] enjoined by a last will or testament: as subst.: legatarius, ii. m. one to whom something is left by will, a legatee: Suet.

lēgatio, ōnis, f. [lēgo] the office or post of an ambassador, an embassy, legation: cum potestate aut legatione proficisci, Cic.: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes.: in legationem proficisci, Liv. 2. libera legatio, a free commission, i. e. a privilege granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs, in the character, but without the duties, of an ambassador: negotiorum suorum causa legatus est in Africam legatione libera, Cic. 3. legatio votiva, a free embassy procured for the purpose (often a mere pretext) of paying a vow in a province, id. II. Meton. the errand or result of an embassy: legationem renuntiare, to give an account of one's embassy, id.: haec quum legatio renuntiaretur, the result of this embassy, Liv.: quod legationem ementitus esset, Cic. 2. the persons who go on an embassy, an embassy: cuius legationis Divico princeps fuit, Caes.

III. the office of a legatus, i. e. a deputy, lieutenant, lieutenant-general: legationem ejus praeclaram cognoscite, Cic.: legatio legionis, command, Tac.

lēgator, ōris, m. [id.] one who leaves something by will, a testator: Suet.

lēgātōrius, a, um, adj. [legatus] of or belonging to a legatus: Cic. (dub.)
lēgātum, i, n. [lēgo] something left by will; a bequest, legacy: Cic.

lēgātus, i, m. [id.] an ambassador, envoy, legate: legatos de aliqua re mittere, Cic.: ad indicendum bellum, Liv. II. a lieutenant, lieutenant-general: qui M. Aemilio legati fuerunt, Cic.: freq. in Caes. 2. Under the empire, a governor sent into a province by the emperor; more fully, legatus Caesaris: Tac.

lēgifer, a, um, adj. [lex fero] law-giving (poet.): Minos, Ov.: Ceres (as the foundress of social life), Virg.

lēgiō, ōnis, f. [lēgo] prop. a selecting; but always meton. a (chosen) body of foot soldiers, a Roman legion, divided into 10 cohorts, the number of men varying between 4200 and 6000 (respecting its constitution, changes, etc. v. Smith's Ant. 164 sq.): cum legionibus secunda ac tertia, Liv.: decima legio, Caes.: Claudiana, Tac.

II. Transf. of the troops of other nations: legions, soldiers: Brutiae Lucanaeque legiones, Liv. 2. In gen. an army: cetera dum legio campis instructa tenetur, Virg. Fig.: sibi nunc uterque contra legiones parat, his forces, expedients, Pl.

lēgiōnārius, a, um, adj. [legio] of or belonging to a legion, legionary: legionarii milites legionis decimae, i. e. the foot soldiers as distinct from the cavalry attached to the legion, Caes.: legionarii (opp. to alarii, i. e. allied) equites, the complement (usu. about 300 strong) of cavalry regularly attached to a legion, Liv. (v. ala).

lēgīrūpa, ae, m. [lex and rup in rum] a lawbreaker: Pl.

lēgīrūpiō, ōnis, m. [id.] a lawbreaker: Pl.

lēgis-lātor and **lēgum-lātor** (better separately; v. lator), ōris, m. a lawgiver, legislator: Liv.

lēgītīmē, adv. according to law, legally, legitimately: is qui legitime procurator dicitur, Cic. II. Transf. duly, properly: studere, Tac.

lēgītīmus, a, um, adj. [lex] fixed or allowed by law, that is, by some particular law: the word legal is properly a more comprehensive term than legitimus: si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo tempore, all the time allowed by the law, that is, by the lex de repetundis, Cic.: controversiae legitimae et civiles, which come under and are settled by laws, id.: justus et legitimus hostis, a lawful adversary, as distinguished from pirates and other outlaws, id. 2. Subst. legitima, orum, n. plu. usages prescribed by law (rare): legitimis quibusdam confectis, Nep. II. Transf. in gen. right, just, proper, regular, genuine: numerus, Cic.: legitimum poema facere, Hor.: verba, Ov.

lēgīonūla, ae, f. dim. [legio] a small or paltry legion: Liv.

lēgo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to send as ambassador: ne hoc quidem senatus relinquebas, ut legati ex ejus ordinis auctoritate legarentur, Cic. 2. In gen. sense, to commit a business to any one (=mando): quod legatum est tibi negotium, committed, entrusted, Pl. II. to appoint or choose as deputy or lieutenant: Dolabella me sibi legavit, chose me for his lieutenant, Cic.

III. In law: to appoint by will, to leave or bequeath as a legacy: usum fructum omnium bonorum Caesenniae legat, id. 2. With Dat. of recipient, and Abl. with a or ab of the heres who was responsible for payment: to leave one a legacy to be paid by the principal heir: uxori testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, si qui natus esset; ab secundo herede nihil legat, id.

lēgo, lēgi, lectum, i, v. a. to gather, pick: nuces, Cic.: herbas collibus, Ov.: spolia caesorum, Liv. Poet.: legere fila, to wind up: of Ariadne's clue; quae dedit ingrato fila legenda viro, Ov.: extrema Lauso Parcae fila legunt, spin the last thread of life, Virg.: vela, to furl, id.: funem, to haul in, Val. Fl. 2. to pick out, choose, single out, select, elect: iudices, Cic.: cives in patres, Liv.: viros ad bella, Ov. 3. to traverse, pass along (poet.): pars cetera pontum pone legit, skims, Virg.: vestigia alicujus, to follow one's footsteps, to track or pursue him, id.

4. Esp. to sail by, to coast along: navibus oram Italiae, Liv. Fig.: to hug the shore, i. e. not to enter into details: primi litoris oram, Virg. 5. to take wrongfully, to carry off, steal: sacra divum, Hor. II. Fig.: to pick up, collect, news, etc.: alicujus sermonem, to overhear, Pl. 2. to observe, survey: omnes longo ordine adversos, peruse, Virg. 3. Esp. to read or peruse a writing: libros, Cic. With personal object: Horatius fero solus legi dignus, almost the only lyric poet worth reading, Quint. 4. to read out or aloud, to recite: convocatis auditoribus volumen legere, Cic. Hence, legere senatum, to read or call over the names of senators (v. lectio, no. II.): censores fideli concordia senatum legunt, Liv. [Cf. Gr. λέγω; the sense "to read" is found in ἐπιλέγομαι and ἀναλέγομαι.] (Hence It. leggere; Sp. leer; Fr. lire.)

lēgūlēius, i, m. [lex] a pettifogging lawyer: Cic.

lēgūlus, i, m. [lēgo] a gatherer or picker up (of fruit): Varr.: Col.

lēgūmen, inis, n. [lēgo] pulse, any leguminous plant (i. e. that has pods, e. g. the pea): Cic. Esp. the bean: Virg.

lēmbuncūlus, v. lenunculus, 2.

lēmbus, i, m. = λέμβος, a small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow, a pinnace, yacht, cutter: Liv.

lemma, ātis, n. = ἄλμα, a theme, matter, subject: Plin. 2. the argument or title of a poem, etc.: Mart.

lēmniscātus, a, um, adj. [lemniscus] adorned with pendent ribbons: palma, a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, the highest reward of a victor: Cic.

lemniscus, i, m. = ληνίσκος, a ribbon which hung down from a victor's wreath, the highest reward of a victor: coronas lemniscosque jacere, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 224).

lēmūres, um, m. shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres: Ov.: Hor. [Etym. unknown.]

lēmūria, orum, n. pl. [lemures] a festival held in the month of May, to propitiate the lemures: Ov.

lēna, ae, f. [leno] a procuress: Ov.

II. Fig.: she that allures or entices; a seductress: Cic.: Ov.

lēnē, adv. (poet.) softly, mildly, gently: Ov.

lēnimen, inis, n. [lenio] a soothing remedy; an alleviation, mitigation, solace (poet.): laborum, Hor.

lēnimentum, i, n. [id.] a softening or soothing remedy: Plin. II. Fig.: an alleviation, mitigation, sop: Tac.

lēnio, lvi or li, itum, 4, v. a. and n. (past imperf. lenibant, Virg.: fut. lenibunt, Prop.) [lenis]. A ct. to make soft or mild, to soften, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe: inopiam frumenti, to mitigate, cause to be less felt, Sall.: stomachum latrantem, appease, Hor.: vulnera, to assuage, Prop.: clamorem, to moderate, Hor. 2. Fig.: to allay, calm, pacify, soothe: iratum, Cic.: seditionem, Liv.: animum ferocem, Sall. II. Neut. to become soft or mild, to be softened, mitigated (rare): dum irae leniunt, Pl.

lēnis, e, adj. smooth, soft, mild, gentle, easy, calm: Cic.: lenissimus ventus, id.: somnus, Hor.: jugum paulo leniore fastigio, with a gentler, i. e. more gradual incline, Caes. II. Fig.: servitutem lenem reddere, easy, Pl.: homo lenis et facilis, moderate, forbearing, Cic. With Inf.: Mercurius non lenis precibus fata recludere, not gracious, i. e. refusing, Hor. 2. Esp. of style: easy, smooth: oratio, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

lēnitas, ātis, f. [lenis] smoothness, softness, gentleness, mildness: vini, opp. to asperitas, Plin.: Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, Caes.: vocis, sweetness, Cic. II. Fig.: clemency, gentleness, lenity: dare se ad lenitatem, id.: legum, id. 2. Of style: smoothness, ease: id.

lēniter, adv. softly, mildly, gently: arridens, Cic.: collis acclivis, gently rising, Caes. II. Fig.: quietly, calmly, moderately: tentem leniter an minaciter? by gentle means or by menaces, Pl.: lenius agere, without sufficient resolution, Caes. Sup.: lenissime sentire, Cic. Comp. in bad sense; lenius, too slowly, remissly: Caes. 2. Of style, smoothly, with easy flow: multa leniter, multa aspero dicta sunt, Cic.

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lenitudo, *inis, f.* [lenis] *smoothness, softness, gentleness* (rare): Cic.

leno, *ōnis, m.* a pimp, pander, procurer: Pl.: Cic. II. Fig.: in gen. a seducer, allurer: id. [Prob. from root of lenio.]

lenocinium, *ii, n.* [leno] the trade of a pander, pimping, pandering: quid? ego lenocinium facio? Pl. II. Transf.: an allurements, enticement: Cic.: nec ullum orationi aut lenocinium addit aut pretium, flattery, cajolery, Tac. 2. excessive ornament, finery in dress: corporum lenocinia, seductive tricking out, Cic. 3. Esp. of style: meretricious ornament or allurements: Quint.

lenocinor, *atus, i. v. dep.* [id.] lit. to be a pimp, to pander; hence to flatter, wheedle, cajole: tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, he will be your slave, your pimp, Cic. II. to forward, make the most of, promote: insitiae feritatis, increase the effect of, Tac.

lenonius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to pimping or procuring: aedes, Pl.: term of reproach, lutum lenonium, filthy pander, id.

lens, *tis, f.* a lentil: Peluslaca, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

lentō, *ade, slow'y*: lento ac paulatim proceditur, Caes.: corpora lente augescunt, cito exstinguuntur, Tac. Comp.: cum reliquis copiis lentius subsequi, Caes. II. Fig.: coolly, dispassionately, indifferently: agere, Liv.: respondere, phlegmatically, Cic. Comp.: id. 2. leisurely, with deliberate consideration: aliquid probare, id.

lentesco, *i. v. n. insep.* [lentus] to become pliant, soft: sed plect in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, is sticky, Virg. II. Fig.: to slacken, relax: lentescent tempore curae, become deadened, Ov.

lentiscifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [lentiscus ferō] bearing mastich-trees: Ov.

lentiscus, *i, f. and lentiscum*, *i, n.* the mastich-tree: Cic. poet.

lentitudo, *inis, f.* [lentus] slowness, sluggishness, inactivity: conjuratorum, Tac. II. Fig.: dullness, apathy, insensibility: Cic.: libros ejusdem lentitudinis ac teporis, dullness, heaviness, Tac.

lento, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] to make flexible, to bend: remum (poet.), to ply, Virg.

lentulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [id.] rather slow (v. rare): Cic.

lentus, *a, um, adj.* [cogn. with lenis] pliant, flexible, twining, tenacious: viburna, Virg.: massa, malleable, id.: lentis adhaerens brachiis, twining, Hor.: lentior salicis virgis, more pliant, Ov.: pice lentius, more sticky, Virg.

2. slow, immovable: in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, sluggish, calm, Virg.: asinus, Phaedr. II. Fig.: slow, tedious, protracted: duellum, Hor.: spes, lingering, Ov.: genus mortis, Sen.: venenum, slow, i. e. in acting, id. 2. slow, lingering,

lazy, backward: Insiatiatores, backward in their payments, Cic.: lentus in dicendo, drawling, id. 3. Of character, easy, indifferent, phlegmatic, e. c.: Hannibalem lentis spectamus, we look coolly on, Liv.: lentus in suo dolore, Tac.

lenulus, *i, m. dim.* [leno] a little pimp: Pl.

(1) **lenunculus**, *i, m. dim.* [id.] a young pimp: Pl.

(2) **lenunculus**, *i, m. dim.* [a corruption of lembunculus, from lembus] a small sailing vessel, a skiff: Caes.

leo, *ōnis, m.* a lion: Lucr.: Ov. II. the constellation, Leo: Hor.

[Cf. Gr. λέων; O. H. G. lewo(n).]

lē as, *adis, f.* = λέπας, a kind of shell-fish that adheres to rocks; a limpet: Pl.

lepīdē, *adv.* pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily: lepide ornata, Pl.: ubi lepide voles esse tibi, when you want to enjoy yourself, id. As an affirmative answer: ego loquar? Bacch. lepide licet, by all means, id. As a term of applause: facete, lepide, laute, neatly, Ter. II. smartly, wittily, humorously: lepide in soceri mei persona lusit, Cic.

lepīdus, *a, um, adj.* [v. lepor] pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat: Pl. Comp.: non juveniles alterum lepidorem ad omnes res, id. Sup.: o capitulum lepidissimum, Ter. In a bad sense, nice, effeminate: pueri, Cic.

II. Esp. of speech: elegant, witty, facetious: scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor.

lepor and **lepos**, *ōris, m.* pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm: Cic.: fons leporum, of delights, Lucr. 2. Of behaviour: pleasantness, grace, politeness, amiability: Cic. 3. Esp. of speech: elegant pleasantry, wit, humour: tantus in jocando lepos, id. 4. As a term of compliment: o mi lepos, my charmer, Pl. [Perh. connected with λέπω; for sense, cf. luculentus.]

lepos, *v. lepor.*

lē-rae, *arum, f. plu.* = λέπρα, the leprosy: lepras sedare, Plin.

lepus, *ōris, m.* a hare: Virg.: Hor.

2. As a term of endearment: mea columba, mi lepus, Pl. Prov.: alius leporem exagitare, to hunt a hare for others, i. e. be made a cat's-paw of, Ov.

II. the constellation Lepus, the Hare: Cic. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence It. lepre; Fr. lièvre.)

lepisculus, *i, m. dim.* [lepus] a young hare, leveret: Cic. Fig.: id.

Lesbius, *a, um, adj.* [Lesbos] Lesbian: esp. with ref. to Sappho and Alcaeus, lyric poets: Lesbica vates, i. e. Sappho, Hor.: vinum, a kind of wine, id.: also, absol. Lesbium, Lesbian wine, id.

lessus, *m.* (only in Acc. sing.) a wailing cry, funeral lamentation: Pl.: Cic.

lētālis, *e, adj.* [letum], deadly, fatal, mortal: vulnus, Virg.: ensis, Ov.

lēthargicus, *a, um, adj.* = ληθαργικός, drowsy, lethargic: Plin. II. Subst. lethargicus, *i, m.* a lethargic person: Hor.

lēthargus, *i, m.* = ληθαργος, drowsiness, lethargy: Hor.

lētifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [letum] death-bringing, deadly (mostly poet.): arcus, Virg.: ictus, Ov. 2. liable to death: locus (corporis), fatal, i. e. where a wound is deadly, id.

lēto, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] to kill, slay (rare): Paris hunc letat, Virg.

lētum, *i, n.* death: Pl.: turpi leto perire, Cic.: leto adimere aliquem, to save from death, Hor. II. Meton. of inanimate subjects, ruin, destruction (poet.): tenues Teucrum res eripe leto, Virg. [Perh. from le in de-le-o, which is prob. cogn. with li-n-o.]

leucas, *pis, idis, f. adj.* = λευκασπης, having a white shield: phalanx, Liv.

lēvāmen, *inis, n.* [lēvo] an alleviation, mitigation, solace: quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic.

lēvāmentum, *i, n.* [id.] a lightening, an alleviation, mitigation, consolation: tributū, Tac.: miseriarum, Cic.

lēvātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a lifting up, raising, elevating. Vitruv. II. Fig.: an alleviation, mitigation, relief: aliquid esse levationi, Cic. 2. a diminishing (rare): vitiorum, id.

lēvātus, *a, um, Part.* [lēvo].

lēvātus, *a, um, Part.* [lēvo].

lēvīculus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [lēvis] trivial, insignificant: res, Gell. II. somewhat light-minded, vain: Cic.

lēvidensis, *e, adj.* [lēvis densus] slightly wrought, thin: Isid. II. Transf. slight, poor: munusculum, Cic.

lēvī-fidus, *a, um, adj.* [lēvis] of slight credit, untrustworthy: Pl.

lēvīgātus, *a, um, Part.* [lēvigo].

lēvigo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [lēvis] to make smooth, to smooth: parietes, Varr. II. Meton. to bruise small, powder, pulverize: semina, Col.

lēvīpes, *ēdis, adj.* [lēvis pes] light-footed (rare): lepus, Cic.

lēvir, *īri, m.* a husband's brother: Dig. (Skr. (stem) dēcar; Gr. δαίρ.)

lēvis, *e, adj.* light in weight, opp. to gravis: aether, Lucr.: stipulae, Virg.: armatura, light armour: levis armaturae Numidae, Caes. (v. armatura): levis miles, a light-armed soldier, Liv.: sagulo leves, lightly clad in, Tac.: levis turba, unsubstantial, shadowy, i. e. the shades of the dead, Hor.: terra, light, poor soil, Virg. II. Meton. light of digestion, easy to digest: leves malvae, Hor. 2. light in motion, swift, nimble, quick: curus, swift, Ov.: ad motus esse leviores, Nep.: Nympharum chori, light-footed, Hor.: hora, fleeting, Ov. III. Fig.

light, unimportant, inconsiderable, trivial, slight: quod alia quaedam inanla et levia conquiras, Cic.: auditio, an unfounded report, Caes.: levius nomen, Cic. Phr.: in levi habitum, regarded as a trifle, Tac. 2. Of character: *light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant, false*: homo levior quam pluma, Pl.: amicitiae, Cic.: spes, vain, empty, Hor.: non praeter solitum leves, *light-hearted, gay*, id. 3. *mild, gentle, pleasant*: nunquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, Pl.: levior reprehensio, Cic.: exsiliium, to be lightly borne, Suet. 4. *easy to be done*: tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum est, Liv. [For leg-u-is, as brevis for breg-u-is. Cf. Skr. lagh-u-s; Gr. ἑλαφύς; Eng. light, Germ. leicht.] (Hence, through levianus, It. leggiero; Fr. léger.)

lēvis (and erroneously laevis), e, adj. *smooth, not rough* (opp. to asper): corpuscula, Cic.: galeae, polished, Hor.: levissima corpora, Lucr.: levior assiduo detritis aequore conchis, Ov. Poet.: sanguis, *slippery*, Virg.: levius juvenas, *smooth, beardless*, Hor.: hence, *youthful, delicate, beautiful*, pectus, Virg.: colla, Ov. Also *effeminate*: vir, id. II. Fig. of style: *smooth, flowing*: oratio, opp. to aspera, Cic. [Cf. Gr. λείος, λειπός.]

lēvisomnus, a, um, adj. [lēvis somnus] *lightly sleeping*: Lucr.

levitas, ātis, f. [lēvis] *lightness* (opp. to gravitas): plumarum, Lucr.: armorum, Caes. 2. *agility, velocity*: ubi tam volucris haec levitate feruntur, Lucr. II. Fig.: *light-mindedness, fickleness, inconstancy, levity*: Cic.: animi, Caes. 2. *shallowness, vainness*: opinionis, Cic.

levitas (not laev.), ātis, f. [lēvis] *smoothness*: speculorum, Cic. II. Fig. of style: *smoothness, fluency, facility*: Quint.

leviter, adv. *lightly, not heavily*: armati, *light-armed*, Curt. II. Fig.: *slightly, a little, not much*: leviter densae nubes, Lucr.: leviter inflexum bacillum, Cic. Comp.: tanto levius miser, so much less, Hor. Sup.: ut levissime dicam, to express it in the mild-st manner, Cic. 2. *without difficulty, with equanimity*: id levius ferendum est, id.

lēvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. (fut. perf. levasso, Enn. in Cic.) [lēvis] *to make light, lighten, to relieve, ease*: hoc te fascie levabo, Virg.: serpentum colla levavit, i. e. alighted from the dragon-car, Ov. 2. Meton. *to lift up, raise, elevate*: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit, Virg.: quae (hiems) altius Alpes levat, i. e. by one fall of snow on the top of another, Flor. 3. *to take away, take off, relieve of*: alicui vincla, Virg.: ictum, to ward off, Hor. II. Fig.: *to lighten, relieve, console*: angorem animi sermone, Cic.: siliu, to slake, Ov. 2. *to alleviate, mitigate*: morbum, Pl.:

viam vario sermone, beguile, Virg.: pretia frugum, to reduce, Tac.: fenus, Liv. 3. *to relieve, release, discharge, free from*. With Abl.: se aere alieno, Cic. With Gen. (Gr. construction): me laborum, Pl. 4. *to lessen, diminish, weaken, impair*: auctoritatem, Cic.: fidem, Hor.

lēvo (not laevo), avi, atum, i. v. a. [lēvis] *to make smooth, to smooth, polish*: tigna, Lucr.: corpus, Cic. II. Fig. of style: *to polish, soften*: nimis aspera sano levabit cultu, Hor.

lēvor (not laevor), ōris, m. [id.] *smoothness*, Plin. Meton.: vocis, Lucr.

lex, legis, f. *a law*: legem ferre, rogare, to propose, Cic.: legem promulgavi pertulitque, gave notice of, and carried, Liv.: antiquare, to reject, Cic.: leges duodecim tabularum, the XII. Tables; laws composed by the decemvirs, the foundation of Roman legislation, Liv. (Roman laws were known by the gentile name of their proposers: e.g. Lex Porcia, Cornelia, etc.) So of the laws of foreign and even barbarous nations: Belgae, Aquitani, et Galli legibus inter se differunt, Caes. Phr.: lege and legibus, according to law, legally: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter.: Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret iudicium, Nep. 2. *lege agere, to proceed according to law*: (i) of the licitor, to execute a sentence: Fulvius praeconi imperavit, ut licitorem lege agere juberet, Liv.: (ii) to bring an action according to law: lege egit in hereditatem paternam exheres filius, Cic. 3. *fraudem legi facere, to evade a law*, id. II. In gen. any rule or law, precept, regulation, mode, manner: versibus est certa quaedam et definita lex, id. Of natural 'laws': qua sidera lege mearent, Ov. Hence, sine lege, without control or restraint: jacent collo sparsi sine lege capilli, id.: also, lege solutus, Hor. III. *a contract, agreement, covenant*: in mancipii lege, a contract of sale, Cic. Hence of conditions of peace: pax data Philippo in has leges est, on the following terms, Liv. Fig.: homines ea lege natos esse, on that condition, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. legge; Span. ley; Fr. loi.)

lexis, is=λεξίς, a word: Lucil. in Cic.

libāmen, inis, n. [libo] *an offering to the gods, esp. of some liquid, and particularly wine, a libation* (poet. for libamentum): Ov.: setas ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima, i. e. offered first, Virg. II. Fig.: *a sacrifice; giving up*: libamina famae, Ov.

libāmentum, i, n. [id.] *an offering to the gods, esp. a drink-offering, libation*: Cic.: Just. Fig.: quasi libamenta praedarum, first-fruits, Cic.

libatio, ōnis, f. [libo] *a libation*: Auct. Har. Resp.

libella, ae, f. dim. [libra] *an as, a*

small silver coin, the tenth part of a denarius: Plin. Hence, the denarius being regarded as unity, h-eres ex libella, heir to one-tenth of the estate: Curius fecit palam te ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic. 2. *a very small sum*: tibi libellam argenti nunquam credam, Pl. Hence ad libellam, i. q. ad a-rem, to a farthing, exactly: Cic. II. *a level, water-level, plummet-line*: collocare et expellere aliquid ad regulam et libellam, Vitruv. (Hence It. livello; Sp. nivel Fr. niveau.)

libellus, i, m. dim. [liber] *the inner bark of a tree, used for writing-tablets*: Cinna in Isid. II. Transf. *a little book, pamphlet*: scripsi illud in libello, Cic.: libellis operam dare, to books, Liv. 2. In plur., perh. *a bookseller's shop* (poet.): te (quaesivimus) in omnibus libellis, Cat. 3. *a memorandum-book, journal, diary*: si quid memoriae causa retulit in libellum, Cic. 4. *a memorial*: id. 5. *a petition*: Atticus libellum composuit; eum mihi dedit, ut darem Caesari, id.: subnoto libellos, Plin. (ii) *an answer to a petition, an (imperial) warrant*: in diplomatibus, libellisque et epistolis signandis, Initio Splinge usus est, Suet. 6. *a note of invitation, a notice, programme*: gladiatorum libellos, Cic. 7. *a placard, hand-bill*: edere per libellos, Suet.: libellos Sex. Alfenu, procurator P. Quincti, defecit, tears down the bills announcing the auction, Cic. 8. *a letter*: libellum ipsius habeo, id.: Pl. 9. *a libel, lampoon, pasquinade*: libellos aut carmina ad infamiam ejusplam edere, Suet. 10. *a deposition, a written accusation or complaint*: componunt ipsae per se formantque libellos, Juv.

libens (lub.), entis, Part. [libet]

II. Adj.: *acting willingly or with readiness, willing, with good will, with pleasure*: facio lubens, Pl.: Ter.: Cic. Freq. in Abl. absol.: me lubente facies, with my good will, Pl.: fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, Cic. 2. Esp. libens or libens merito (abbreviated L. M.), a formula used in paying a vow: Jovi lubens meritoque vitulor, Pl. 3. *glad, joyful, cheerful, merry*: hilarum ac lubentem fac te in gnati nuptiis, Ter.

libenter (lub.), ade. *willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure*: libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, readily, Caes. Comp.: ille adjuvans, nusquam se unquam libentius (cena-visse), with a better appetite, Cic. Sup.: id.

libentia (lub.), ae, f. [libens] *delight, pleasure*: Pl.

liber, ēra, ērum, adj. *enjoying the condition of social freedom, free, not a slave*: qui est matre libera, liber est, Cic. Of things: toga libera, = toga virilis (assumed by a youth in his sixteenth year), Ov. 2. In political sense: *enjoying civil rights; not under despotic or monarchical rule*: also

not in subjection to another people: hunc nimis liberum populum, Cic.: Roma, still under the republic, Juv. (II) free from service, imposts, etc.: Mamerini liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia, Cic. 3. that acts as he pleases, is his own master, independent: also frank, bold, free-spoken: nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem, that only the wise man is free, id.: ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. Comp.: hoc liberiores et solutiores sumus, id. Sup.: liberrime Lolli, most frank, most ingenuous, Hor. With the idea of excess; unbridled, unchecked, licentious: adolescens, Ter.: sit adolescentia liberior, somewhat free, Cic. 4. Of things: free, unrestricted, unimpeded, unlimited, unbiassed, undisturbed, etc.: mandata, full powers, id.: fenus, unlimited, id.: aedes liberae, free lodging (given at Rome by the state to ambassadors), Liv.: locus, free from interruption, Pl.: custodia, free custody, i.e. confinement to a house or to a town, Liv.: tantum abest ut meae rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, free from debt, Cic.: aqua, not obstructed by land, Ov. II. Exempt from: not subject to: usu. foll. by Abl., with or without a or ab: ab omni perturbatione animi, Cic.: omni liber metu, Liv.: animus religione liber, unfettered by superstitious fears, id. With Gen. (Gr. constr.): laborum, Pl. (Prob. cogn. with *libet*, *libet*; the O. Lat. form of the word was *loebetur*.)

libor, eri, m. (Liber, an Ital. deity, corresp. to the Gr. Bacchus; the name is prob. cogn. with *libo*. Thence) Meton. wine: pressum Calibus ducere Liberum, Hor.

liber, bri, m. the inner bark or rind of a tree: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. II. Meton. (from the ancient use of this bark of trees for writing on) any writing consisting of several leaves: most freq. a book, work, treatise: de aliqua re, id. Absol., for some well-known book, as, a code of civil or religious laws: and (in plur.) esp. the Sibylline books: decemviris adire libros Jussis, the Sibylline books, Liv. 2. a division of a work, a book: tres libri de Natura Deorum, Cic. With *liber* omitted: legittum nuper quantum de Finibus, id.

3. a list, catalogue, register: id. 4. a letter, epistle (rare): Nep. 5. a rescript, decree: liber principis severus et tamen moderatus, Plin. (Etym. uncertain.) (Hence It. Sp. *libro*; Fr. *livre*.)

liberālis, e, adj. [liber] of or belonging to freedom, relating to the freeborn condition of a man: causa or iudicium, a suit concerning a person's freedom: ego liberalli illam assero causa manu, I formally assert that she is freeborn, Ter. II. Meton. befitting a freeman, honourable, gentlemanly, noble, noble-minded, gracious, kind: artes, befitting a freeman, Cic.: spes libera-

horis fortunae, of a higher, more respectable station, Liv.: responsum, kind, gracious, Cic. 2. Esp. bountiful, generous, liberal: benefici liberalesque, id. With Gen.: pecuniae liberales erant, Sall. With in and Acc. of indirect obj.: in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, most liberal to, Suet. 3. Of things: plentiful, abundant: viaticum, Cic. 4. Of personal appearance: open, engaging: visus, Pl.

liberālia, ium [Liber], n. pl. a festival held on the 17th of March, at which young men received the toga virilis: Cic.

liberālitās, ātis, f. [liberalis] a way of thinking or acting befitting a freeman; nobleness, kindness, affability: liberalitate liberos retinere, gentleness, Ter.: qui ita vivunt, ut eorum probetur fides, liberalitas, kindness, Cic. Esp. generosity, liberality: id. 2. Meton.: a gift, present: decima pars liberalitatis, bounty, Tac. Esp. in pl., liberalitates, grants, Suet.

liberāliter, adv. in a manner befitting a freeman, nobly, kindly, graciously: liberaliter educatus, brought up like a gentleman, Cic.: respondere, courteously, Caes. 2. Esp. bountifully, generously, liberally: Cic.: instructus, Caes. Comp.: vivo paulo liberalius, Cic. Sup.: liberalissime polliceri, id.

liberātio, ōnis, f. [libero] a freeing or setting free, a delivering, release, liberation: with Gen. of thing from which: molestiae, Cic.: rem publicam sub obtentu liberationis invadere, under the mask of setting it at liberty, Just. II. Esp. in law, an acquittal, discharge: Cic.

liberātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who frees, a deliverer, liberator: patriae, Cic.: urbis, Liv. As epithet of Jupiter, Jupiter the deliverer, Tac. Meton.: liberator ille populi Romani animus, the spirit that was destined to deliver, Liv.

liberē, adv. freely, without let or hindrance: animus movetur, Cic. Comp.: liberius vivendi potestas, Ter.

II. Esp. frankly, freely, boldly, openly: se gerere, Cic.: liberius si dixero quid, Hor. III. Without limit, abundantly: ipsa tellus omnia liberius ferebat, more bountifully, Virg.

liberī, orum, m. plu. (sing. very rare: Gen. plur. liberum, Cic.) [liber] children (as opp. to the domestics, servi) in relation to their parents: cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic.: ius trium liberorum, under the emperors, a privilege enjoyed by those who had three legitimate children (consisting in the permission to fill a public office before one's 25th year, with freedom from personal burdens), v. Smith's Ant. 230. In plur. of one child: Ter.: Cic. 2. In wider sense, grandchildren and great-grandchildren:

Dig. II. Transf. of animals: liberis orbas oves, Pl.

libero, avi, atum (fut. perf. liberasso, Pl.), i. v. a. [id.] to release from slavery, to free, manumit: servos, Caes.: sese, Cic. II. In gen. to free, release, extricate, deliver, etc.: constr. with Acc. of pers. or thing delivered, and Abl., either with or without ab, of that from which they are delivered; rarely with Gen.: teque item ab eo vindico ac libero, id.: aliquem periculo, Caes.: se aere alieno, to get out of debt, Cic. With Gen.: aliquem culpa, Liv. With ex: multos ex incommotis, Cic. With Acc. only, where the context explains from what: Butthorios quum Caesar decreto suo liberavisset, viz. from a division of their lands, id. 2. Absol. to exempt from taxes, etc.: vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit, id. 3. to discharge, release a debt, promise, obligation, etc.: fidem liberare, to keep one's word, id.: liberare promissa, to cancel promises, make them void, id.: nomina, to settle debts, Liv. 4. In law: to absolve or acquit: aliquem, opp. to condemnare, Cic. 5. Rarely with Acc. of charge: crimen libidinis, to do away with, Val. Max. (Hence It. *liverare*, *liverare*; Sp. *librar*; Fr. *liver*.)

liberta, ae, v. libertus.

libertas (old form, loebertas), ātis, f. [liber] civil freedom, the condition of a freeman, as opp. to that of a slave: Caes. In plur.: tribus non conduci possum libertatibus, Pl. Fig.: se in libertatem vindicare, Cic. 2. political freedom, liberty of a people (opp. to servitus and dominatus, which denote the condition of people under despotism), id. II. In gen. the power of doing as one pleases, freedom from restraint, obligation, etc.: id. With Gen.: quid est libertas? potestas vendi ut vellis, id.: omnium rerum libertatem, Liv. 2. freedom of speech or thought, frankness, boldness, candour: hoc mihi libertas, hoc pia lingua dedit, Ov.: libertas ingenii, Sall.

libertina, ae, v. libertinus, no. II. 2.

libertinus, a, um, adj. [libertus] of or belonging to the condition of a freedman (opp. to ingenuus, belonging to the condition of a free-born person): homo, a freedman, Cic.: mulier libertina, a freedwoman, Liv.: me libertino patre natum, of a father who was a freedman, Hor. II. Subst.: libertinus, i, m. a freedman: a freedman was libertinus with ref. to the class to which he belonged, and libertus with ref. to his master. (So with f. libertina and liberta.) The sons of libertini were ingenui, but could not have gentile rights: Ti. Gracchus libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic.: libertini centuriati, Liv. 2. libertina, ae, f. a freedwoman: ingenuamne an libertinam, Pl.

libertus, i, m. [liber] a manumitted slave, a freedman (in relation to his

manumitter): tibi servire mavelim multo, quam alii libertus esse, Pl.: servos nostros libertos suos fecisset, Cic.: Ciceronis libertus Tiro, Quint.

2. *liberta*, ac, f. (Dat. and Abl. pl. *libertabus*, for sake of distinction: Inscr.) a freedwoman: mea, tua, Pl.: matris meae, Suet.

libet (or *libet*), *libuit* and *libitum* est, 2. v. n. *impers.* it pleases, is agreeable; *libet mihi*, tibi, etc., I (thou, etc.) am disposed, I like, I please, I will: constr. with *Dat.* of pers. or *absol.*: quod tibi libet, idem mihi libet, Pl.: sin tibi id minus libebit, non te urgebo, Cic. *Plur.*: quae culque libuissent, Suet. *Absol.*: rogita quod libet, Pl. 2. With *Inf.* clause as subject: with or without *Dat.*: non libet mihi deplorare vitam, Cic. 3. *si libet*, if you please: ut libet, as you please: adi, si libet, Pl.: ut libet, Ter. (Cf. Gr. *ἀν* (root *ἀν*), desire; Goth. *liub-s*, dear, Eng. *lieve*, love.)

libidinor (*libido*), i. v. dep. [*libido*] to indulge or gratify lust: Suet.

libidinose, adv. according to one's pleasure, wilfully, lustfully: Cic.: Liv.

libidinōsus (*libido*), a, um, adj. [*libido*] full of desire or passion, licentious, sensual, lustful: Cic.: caper, Hor. 2. acting by caprice, capricious: *libidinosisimae* liberationes, most arbitrary, Cic.

libido (*libido*), inls, f. [*libet*] pleasure, desire, eagerness, longing, inclination: Cic.: ex *libidine*, according to caprice, Tac.: *instruitur acies ad libidinem militum forte procurrentium*, impulse, Liv. II. *Esp.* unlawful or inordinate desire, passion, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness: Cic.: *libidine accendi*, Sall.: *voluptatum libidine ferri*, Cic.: more fully, mala *libido*, depraved desire, Liv. Of animals, heat, rut: Cic. 2. *Meton.* in plur.: *voluptuous or obscene representations in painting and sculpture*: id.

Libitina, ae, f. [*Libitina*, the goddess of funerals, hence] the trade of an undertaker: Val. Max. 2. a bier, a funeral pile: Mart. 3. the grave, death (poet.): *multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam*, shall escape the tomb, Hor.

libitus, a, um, Part. [*libet*]. II. Subst. *libita*, orum, n. plu. the things that please one; hence, pleasure, will, liking, humour: Tac.

libo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to take a little from: *libas ex omnibus*, Cic.: to eat sparingly or temperately of: dapes, Hor. Hence, to lessen, diminish, impair: *ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrescit*, Lucr.: *vires*, Liv. 2. *Esp.* to take a taste of, to taste, to sip: dapes, Virg.: *amnem*, id.: *flumina libant summa leves* (apes), id.: *Jecur*, Liv.: *pocula Bacchi*, Virg. 3. *Poet.* to touch lightly: *cibos digitis*, Ov.: *oscula natae*, to kiss lightly, Virg.

4. to pour out in honour of a deity,

to make a libation: duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho, id. Transf. (poet.): Celso lacrimas libamus adempto, Ov. (ii) Also of things not fluid: to make an offering, to offer, dedicate, consecrate: *certas fruges sacerdotes publice libanto*, Cic.: *libatas comas*, a few hairs cut and offered, Ov.

II. Fig.: to take out, cull, extract: *ex variis ingenilis excellentissima quaeque libavimus*, Cic. [By vowel-extension from root *lib*; cf. *delibuo*, and Gr. *ἀλίσσω*, *ἀλίσσω*, *ἀλίσσω*.]

libra, ae, f. the Roman pound, of 12 ounces: *corona aurea libram pondo, a pound in weight*, Liv. Also used as a measure for liquids: *frumenti denos modios et totidem olei libras*, Suet.

2. a balance, pair of scales: in alteram *librae* lancem animi bona imponebat, in alteram corporis, Cic.: *libra et aere, by formal sale* (v. *mancipium*), Liv. *Meton.*: the constellation *Libra*: Ov.

3. By anal., a water-level: Col. Hence, ad *libram*, on a level, Caes. [Gr. *λίτρα* and Lat. *li-bra* had prob. a common origin.] (Hence It. *libra*, *lira*; Sp. *libra*; Fr. *livre*.)

libramen, inls, n. [*libro*] a balance, poise: Liv.

libramētum, i, n. [*id.*] a weight used to balance or weigh down something: Liv. *Esp.* the spring-weight of a ballista: Tac. 2. fall, downward tendency: *aquae*, fall, Plin. 3. a level surface, horizontal plane: Cic.

libraria, ae, f. [*libra*] she that weighed out the wool to the female slaves, a forewoman, head-spinster, called also *lanipendia*: Juv.

librariolus, i, m. dim. [*librarius*] a transcriber's or bookseller's boy: Cic.

librarium, ii, n. [*id.*] a place to keep books in, a bookcase, book-chest: *librarium illud legum vestrarum*, Cic.

librarius, a, um, adj. [*liber*] pertaining to books: *taberna, a bookseller's shop*, Cic.: *scriptor, a transcriber of books*, Hor. II. Subst.: *librarius*, i, m. a transcriber of books, a copyist, scribe, secretary: Cic.: *librarii mendum*, a clerical error, Liv. 2. a bookseller: Sen.

librator, oris, m. [*libro*] a leveller, a surveyor: Cato. II. one who discharges missiles by means of machines, an artilleryman, engineer: Tac. (al. *libitores*).

libratus, a, um, Part. [*libro*]. II. Adj.: level, horizontal: Vitruv. 2. poised, hurled: *librato magis et certo ictu*, with more deliberate and certain aim, Tac. Comp.: *librator ictus*, Liv.

librilis, e, adj. [*libra*] of a pound, weighing a pound. Subst. *librilla*, ium, n. plu. (sc. *saxa*), stones of a pound weight: *fundis, librilibus, sudibusque* (al. *fundis librilibus*, slings throwing stones of a pound weight), Caes.

libro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*id.*] to

weigh, weigh out. Fig.: *crimina in antithetis, to balance*, Pers. 2. to make even or level: *pavimenta*, Cato.

3. to hold in equilibrium, to poise, balance: Cic.: *tellus ponderibus librata suis*, Ov.: *corpus librabat in herba, was carefully balancing* (i. e. as one who goes on tiptoe), id. 4. to cause to hang or swing, to keep suspended, keep in its place: *vela cadunt primo et dubia librantur ab aura, are waved to and fro*, id. 5. to cause to swing, to swing, hurl, level: *summa telum librabat ab aure*, Virg.: *malleus dextra libratus ab aure*, Ov.

libum, i, n. a cake, pancake: Ov.: Virg. Often used in offerings to the gods, esp. on birth-days: Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

liburna, ae, f. [*Liburni*, an Illyrian people] a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley, a brigantine: Caes.: Hor. Also called *liburnica*: Suet.

licens, entis, i, art. [*licet*]. II. Adj.: free, unrestrained, presumptuous, licentious: Prop. 2. free from rule; of things: *licentior dithyrambus*, Cic.

licenter, adv. freely, according to one's own pleasure or fancy: and, in a bad sense, without restraint, boldly, impudently, licentiously: Cic. Comp.: *Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, more lawlessly behaved*, Sall.

licentia, ae, f. [*licet*] freedom, liberty, leave to do as one pleases, license: *pecuniarum eripendarum*, Cic. II. *Esp.* the taking of a liberty that is not granted, boldness, presumption, license: *homo ad scribendi licentiam liber*, id. Freq. of style: *juvenilis quaedam dicendi*, id.: *poetarum*, id.

2. unbounded license, dissoluteness, lawlessness, licentiousness: Ter.: Cic. Of things: *magna gladiorum est licentia*, i. e. murder is rife, id.: *ponti, wild rage*, Ov.

licentiōsus, a, um, adj. [*licentia*] wanton, licentious: Quint.

licēo, cūl, cūm, 2. v. n. (v. *licet*) to be for sale, to be valued at (rare): *quanti licuisse tu scribis* (hortos), how much they were valued at, Cic.: Hor.

licēor, hētus, 2. v. dep. (v. *licet*) to bid at an auction. *Absol.*: *licetur Aebutius*, Cic.: *digito liceri*, by raising the finger (the usual method), id. With *Acc.*: *hortos liceri*, to bid for the gardens, id.

licet, cūl and cūm est (licessit for licuerit, Pl.), 2. v. n. *impers.* it is lawful, allowed, or permitted; one may or can, one is at liberty: constr. with *neutr. pron.*, or *Inf.* or *Subj.* clause as subject; sometimes without any expressed subject; with *Dat.* of person or *absol.*: *si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit*, Ter.: *licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum*, Cic.: *his cognosci licuit, quantum esset hominibus praesidium in animi firmitudine*, Caes.

2. When the *Inf.* has an ex-

pressed subject, it is regularly in the Acc.: licet esse miseros, Cic. So even when the Dat. of person is expressed: si civil Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Id. But in this case, and esp. with esse and fieri, the subject of the Infin. is freq. put in the Dat. by attraction: mihi negligentem esse non licet, Id.: ut sibi triumphantem urbem invellet liceret, Liv. In this constr. the Dat. of the pers. is sometimes wanting: atqui licet esse beatis (sc. his), Hor. 3. With Subj. clause as subject: neque jam mihi licet ut meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis non impertiam, Cic.: usu. without ut: ludas licet, Ter.: licet pauca degustes, you may taste a few samples, Cic. 4. Particular uses of licet: (1) to express assent: be it so, yes: Dae. eum rogato ut huc veniat. Tr. licet, Pl. Hence, in asking permission: Sy. Here, licetne? Chrem. loquere, Ter. Esp. in legal formulas: e. g. in examining witnesses: licet rogare? Cic.: in asking the advice of a jurisconsult: licet consulere? Id.: in summoning a witness: licet antestari? (v. antestor). (2) si per vos licet, if you have no objection, Pl.: dum per actatam licet, Ter. II. As conjunction: granting that, although: with Subj.: licet saepius tibi hujus generis litteras mittam, sed tamen non parcam operae, Cic.: licet haec quibus arbitratus suo reprehendat, certe levior reprehensio est, Id. [Acc. to Curtius, licet, "it is left free," is intrans. of linquere (root lic). With the sense of licet, "is for sale," cf. Eng. "to let"; from this meaning of licet comes liceor, "to bid at a sale."]

lichen, ōnis, m. = λειχήν, lichen; also in pl. lichenes, ringworm: Mart.: Plin. **licitatio**, ōnis, f. [licitor] a bidding at sales: Cic. **licitor**, atus, i. v. dep. [liceor] to bid for: hostium capita, set a price on their heads: Curt. **licitus**, a, um, Part. [licet]. II. Adj.: permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful: sermo, Virg. Neut. pl. absol. things allowed or lawful: per licita atque illicita, Tac. **licium**, ōnis, n. the thrum or ends of a weaver's thread: Ila telae addere, Virg. II. Meton. a thread of anything woven: Ov. Often used in charms and spells: cantata licia, Id. **licitor**, ōnis, m. [ligo] a licitor, an attendant on a Roman magistrate: Liv.: Cic. (On the origin and office of the licitors, v. Smith's Ant. 219.) **licitorius**, a, um, adj. [licitor] pertaining to a licitor: Flor. **lien**, ōnis, and **lienis**, is, m. the milt or spleen: Cels. Fig. vexation: quasi zona, liene cinctus ambulo, Pl. **lienōsus**, a, um, adj. [lien] splenetic: cor, Pl. **ligamentum**, i, n. [id.] a band, bandage: Tac. **lignarius**, ōnis, m. [lignum] a carpenter, joiner: Pall. Hence, interlignarios, a place in Rome, perh. the timber-market, Liv. **lignatio**, ōnis, f. [lignor] a felling or procuring of wood: Caes. **lignator**, ōnis, m. [id.] milit. t. t. a wood-cutter, a soldier sent to cut wood: usu. pl.: Caes.: Liv. **lignōlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [lignus] wooden, of small objects: Cic. **lignēus**, a, um, adj. [lignum] of wood, wooden: ponticulus, Cic.: turres, Caes. II. like wood, dry: conjux, Cat. **lignor**, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to fetch or procure wood: esp. as milit. t. t.: lignandi atque aquandi potestas, Caes.: Liv. **lignum**, i, n. wood: freq. in plur. ligna, fire-wood: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis fieri jussit, Cic. Proverb.: in silvam ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle, Hor. II. Meton. a writing-tablet: Juv. [Prob. from ligo, "to gather"] (Hence It. legno, legna; old Fr. laigne.) **ligo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to tie, bind, bind together, tie up, bandage, bind fast, wind or tie round, etc.: manus post terga, Ov.: crus fascia, Phaedr.: dum mula ligatur, is harnessed (to the boat), Hor. 2. Meton.: pisces in glacie ligatos, i. e. frozen fast, Ov. II. Fig.: to bind together, unite, combine: dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Id.: of a bargain: to bind fast, close: pacta, Prop. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. λυγος=vimen, and λυγισω, to bend, knot.] (Hence Fr. lier.) **ligo**, ōnis, m. a matlock, hoe: purgare ligonibus arva, Ov. II. Meton. (poet.): work done with the spade: Juv. [Cf. Gr. λαιχ-αιρ-ω, I dig.] **lingula** and **lingula**, ae. f. dim. a little tongue, hence transf. a tongue of land: oppida posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, Caes. 2. a shoe-trap, shoe-latchet: Juv. [Appy. from lingua, though the form ligula suggests rather lig in lingo.] **ligurio** and **ligurio**, ōnis, f. [ligurio] lickerishness, daintiness: Cic. **ligustrum**, i, n. a plant; privet, or perh. syringa (K.): Virg.: candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri, Ov. **lilium**, ōnis, n. a lily: candida, Virg.: breve, short-lived, Hor. II. Meton. a sort of fortification consisting of rows of pits, in which were driven stakes, sharp at the top, and rising only four inches above the ground: Caes.

[Either borrowed from, or cogn. with, Gr. λειμω.] (Hence It. giglio; Sp. lirio; Fr. lis.) **lima**, ae. f. a file: Pl.: Phaedr. Fig. of literary compositions: limas labor et mora, file-work, polishing, revision: Hor. [Perh., with vowel-extension, from li in li-no, po-li-o, etc.] **limatiūs**, comp. adv. in a more polished manner, more finely, elegantly: scriptum, Cic. **limatulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [limatus] nicely filed or polished: Cic. **limatus**, a, um, Part. [limo]. II. Adj.: polished, refined, elegant: vir oratione maxime limatus, Cic. **limax**, ācis, c. [akin to limus, i] a slug, snail: Col.: Plin. **limbolaris**, i, m. [limbus] a fringe-maker: Pl. **limbus**, i, m. a border, hem, welt, edge, selvage, fringe: picto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Virg. **limen**, inis, n. the lintel of a doorway (limen superum), the threshold, door-sill (limen inferum): Pl. II. Meton. a door, entrance: intra limen cohibere se, to keep within doors, Id.: contineri limine, Liv.: penetrare aulam et limina regum, Virg. 2. the barrier or starting point in a race-course (poet.): Id. III. Fig. a beginning, commencement: in limine belli, outset, Tac.: leti, threshold, Lucr. [Limen for lie-men, cf. lumen for luc-men; "cross-beam," lie being the same as in liqu-is, ob-liqu-us; v. limus, adj.] **limes**, itis, m. [akin to limen, q. v.] a cross-path, balk between fields: Col.: Varr. II. Meton. any boundary or limit between two fields: partiri limite campum, Virg. 2. a fortified boundary-line, a frontier-line: Tac. 3. In gen. any path, passage, road, way: eo limite Athenienses signa extulerunt, Liv. acclivis, Ov. 4. a channel: solito dum flumina currant limite, Id. 5. the track or path of a comet, meteor, torch, etc.: longo limite sulcus dat lucem, Virg.: of the zodiac, Ov. III. Fig. a distinction, difference: Id. 2. a way, path: Cic.: eundem limitem agere, to go the same way to work, Ov. (1) limo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [limo] to file: Plin. 2. to file off: plumbum limatum, lead filings, Id. II. Meton. to rub, whet: cornu ad saxa limato, Id. Comic.: limare caput cum aliquo, to kiss, Pl. III. Fig. in gen. to file, polish, finish: quaedam institut, quae limantur a me politius, Cic.: vir urbanitate limatus, i. e. of polished courtesy, Id. 2. Esp. to investigate accurately, to clear of superfluities: veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, Id. 3. limare se ad aliquid, to prepare oneself thoroughly, Id. 4. to file off, take away from, diminish: tantum alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, Id. (2) limo, i. v. a. [limus, i] to bespatter with mud: caput alcul, Pl. **limosus**, a, um, adj. [id.] full of

mud or slime, miry, muddy: lacus, Virg.: juncus, Id.

limpidus, a, um, adj. [prob. for limp-idus; cf. λάμπω] clear, limpid. lacus, Cat. (Hence It. and Sp. lindo.)

limulus, a, um, adj. dim. [limus, adj.] looking askance (appy. without all. from foll.): Pl.

limu-, a, um, adj. sidelong, aslant, askance: limis oculis aspicere, to look askance, Pl.: limis subrisit ocellis, Ov. [For lic-mus; v. limen.]

(1) limus, i, m. slime, mud: Ov.: profundo limo cum ipsa equis hausti sunt, mire, Liv. 2. dirt of any kind: gravis veteri craterae limus adhaesit, grime, Hor. II. Fig.: malorum, mire of woes (cf. "slough of Despond"), Ov. [Etym. uncertain; Corssen makes the word radically the same with Eng. slime, Germ. schleim.]

(2) limus, i, m. a girdle or apron trimmed with purple, worn by the sacrificing priests: vlati limo, Virg. [A "cross-girdle" or scarf; cogn. with adj. limus.]

linctus, a, um, Part. [lingo].

linea, ae, f. [linum] a linen thread, a string, line: Plin. II. Meton. a net: Id. 2. a fishing-line: Mart. Hence proverb.: mittere lineam, to cast a line, try to catch a person, Pl.

3. a plumb-line of masons and carpenters: perpendiculo et linea uti, Cic. Hence the phrases, ad lineam and recta linea, in a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly: Id. 4. a thread-like stroke or mark made with a pen, pencil, etc., a line: Proverb. of "keeping one's hand in" (v. Smith's Class. Dict. Apelles): nulla dies sine linea, i. e. practice makes perfect, Plin. In geometry, a math. line: Quint. 5. a transverse line on the upper part of the seats in theatres to define the space to be occupied by each spectator: quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea Jungi, Ov. III. Fig.: a boundary-line, limit, end, goal: si quid est peccare tanquam transire (al. transillire) lineas, to go beyond the bounds of morality, Cic.: mors ultima linea rerum est, the final bourne, Hor. Proverb.: extrema linea amare, to love at a distance, Ter.

lineamentum, i, n. [linea] a line or stroke made with a pen, etc., a geometrical line: Cic. II. Meton. a feature, lineament: Id.: habitum oris lineamentaque intueri, cast of countenance and features, Liv. 2. In plur. designs, drawings, delineations. decorum, Cic. 3. Fig. a feature of character: animal, Id.

linearis, e, adj. [Id.] pertaining to or consisting of lines, linear: Plin.

linéo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [Id.] to fashion to a straight line, to make straight or perpendicular: bene lineata carina, truly laid, Pl.

linéus, a, um, adj. [linum] of flax or lint, flaxen, linen: vincula, Virg.: amictus, Tac. (Hence Fr. linge.)

lingo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to lick, lick up: mel mihi videtur lingere, Pl. [I. E. ligh; Gr. λίσσω, λίσσω; Goth. bi-laig-on, O. H. G. lecchôn, Eng. lick; v. ligurio.]

lingua (old form dīngua, like dacrīma for lacrima), ae, f. the tongue: in ore sita lingua est, Cic. II. Meton. speech, language: divite lingua, with copious expression, Hor.: Actolorum linguas retundere, to silence, Liv. (II) the language of a people: lingua Latina, Graeca, Cic.: utraque lingua, i. e. Greek and Latin, Hor. 2. Poet. of the sounds made by animals: volucrum, Virg. 3. a tongue of land: eminent in altum lingua, in qua urbs sita est, Liv. [With dīngua cf. Goth. tuggô, Eng. tongue, Germ. zunge.] (Hence Fr. langue.)

lingula, v. ligula.

lingulāca, ae, c. [lingula] a gossip. chatter-box: ea (uxor) lingulaca est nobis: numquam tacet, Pl.

līnger, ēra, ērum, adj. [linum gero] linen-wearing, clothed in linen, of Isis and her priests: turba, Ov.

lino, lvi or lvi, litum, 3. v. a. to daub, besmear, anoint, to spread or rub over: spiramenta cerā, Virg.: Sabulum quod ego ipse testa conditum levi (sc. pice), which I myself sealed with pitch, Hor. 2. Of writing with the stilus, to erase (which was done by reversing the stilus, and smoothing down the wax): Ov. II. Transf. to overlay, cover: tecta auro, Id. 2. to bedaub, bemire: ora luto, Id. III. Fig.: to b-foul: splendida facta carmine foedo, Hor.

linquo, liqui, 3. v. a. to leave, quit, forsake, depart from: Cic.: patriae fines, Virg.: urbem exsul linquit, Pl.: linquere lumen, animam, vitam, to die: Pl.: Virg.: linquit animo, or linquit, to faint, swoon: Suet.: Ov. II. to leave or let alone, to resign, abandon: nil intentatum nosiri linquere poetae, Hor.: linquamus naturam artesque videamus, Cic. III. to leave in any place or condition, to leave in the lurch: herum in obsidione linquit, Pl. IV. Pass. impers. linquitur, it is left, it remains: Lucr. [Cf. Gr. λίσσω, λίσσω; Goth. leihe-an, Germ. leihen, to lend. For Lat. lic beside Gr. λίσσω, cf. sequor beside ἑπομαι.]

līntēatus, a, um, adj. [līntēum] clothed in linen: Sen.: legio, a legion raised among the Samnite patricians, so called from the place in which they took the military oath being roofed with linen canvas: the linen-court legion, Liv.

līntēo, ōnis, m. [Id.] a linen-weaver: Pl.

līntēolum, i, n. dim. [Id.] a small linen cloth: Pl.

linter, tris, f. (m. Tib.) a boat, skiff, wherry: linteribus materiam in insulam convehere, Cic. Phr.: (i) loqui e linter, said of a speaker who sways his body to and fro as if on a rocking

boat, Julius in Cic. (II) naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, i. e. let me now turn to something else, Ov. (III) in liquida nat tibi linter aqua, you are in smooth water: have a favourable opportunity, Tib. II. Meton. a trough, vat, for wine: Virg. [Linter is also found; the word is prob. borrowed, with loss of initial p, from Gr. πλυντήριον.]

līntēum, i, n. [linum] a linen cloth: līntēum cape atque exterge tibi manus, Pl. II. Meton. linen: Tarquinien-ses (polliciti sunt) līntea in vela, canvas, Liv. 2. a sail: dare līntea retro, Virg.

līntēus, a, um, adj. [Id.] linen-: vestis, Cic.: libri, an ancient chronicle of the Roman people, written on linen, Liv.: thorax, a linen breastplate, Nep.

līntricius, i, m. dim. [linter] a small boat or wherry: Cic.

linum, i, n. a plant, flax: urit līnī campum seges, Virg. II. Meton. linen: reticulum tenuissimum līnī, minutis maculis, gauze or muslin, Cic.: Massica integrum perdunt līno vitata saporem, strained through linen, Hor.

2. a thread: Cels. Esp. the thread with which letters were bound: līnum līcidum, legimus, Cic. 3. a fishing-line: nunc in mole sedens mod. rabar arundine līnum, Ov. 4. a rope, line: subducere carbasa līno, Id. 5. a hunter's or fisher's net, casting-net: Id.: Virg.: cymbae līnīque magister, a fisherman, Juv. [Cf. Gr. λίνον; Goth. lein, līnan, O. H. G. lin, flax.] (Hence It. lino; Fr. lin.)

līppio, ivi, itum, 4. v. n. [līppus] to have watery or inflamed eye, to be bleary-eyed: Cic. II. Transf.: līppunt fauces fame, burn, Pl.

līppitudo, inis, f. [Id.] blearedness, rheum or inflammation of the eyes: Cic.

līppus, a, um, adj. bleary-eyed: mulier, Pl.: oculus, Id. Proverb.: omnibus et līppis notum et tonsoribus, to every gossip-monger (gossip being discussed at apothecaries' and barbers' shops, among those who came to have their eyes dressed, or to be cut or shaven), Hor.: fulgine līppus, half-blinded with soot, Juv. III. Fig.: blind to one's own faults: Hor. [Cf. Gr. λείπω, and ἀ-λείπω (which has φ for π), to salve.]

lique-facio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. Pass.: liquefio, factus, fieri: to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy: glacies liquefacta, Cic.: liquefactum plumbum, Virg.: margaritas aceto, Suet.

2. Meton. of disease or death: to decompose, make liquid: liquefacta boum viscera, putrefied, Virg.: caeca liquefactae tabe medullae, melted, Ov.

II. Fig.: to weaken, enervate: quos laetitia languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic.

lī uēfactus, a, um, Part. [lique-facio].

lī uēfio, v. liquefacio.

lī uēo, licui or liqui, 2. v. n. [v. līquo] to be fluid or liquid (in lit.

signif. only in Imperf. Part.): caelum ac terras camposque liquentes, the watery plains; the sea, Virg. II. Fig.: to be clear, apparent, evident (usu. only in 3rd pers. sing.): quicquid mihi in animo prius ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, Pl. 2. Esp. legal t. t. non liquet (abbreviated, N.L.) it doth not appear; a formula, by which the judge declared his inability to decide respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused (like the Scotch, not-proven): non liquere dixerunt (judges), Cic. So, on the contrary, liquet: quum causam non audisset, dixit sibi liquere, Id.

Liquescō, lēsi, i. v. n. inep. [liqueo] to become fluid or liquid, to melt: tabes nilvis liquescentis, Liv. II. Meton. to become decomposed or putrid: (corpora) dilapsa liquescunt, Ov. III. Fig.: to grow soft, effeminate: qua (voluptate) liquescimus, Cic. 2. to melt or waste away; to decay: fortuna liquescit, Ov.

Liquet, v. liqueo.
Liquidē, adv. clearly, purely: caelum liquide serenum, Gell. II. Fig.: clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly: liquidus iudicare, Cic.

Liquidiusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [liquidus] somewhat more fluid or soft: Pl.

Liquidus, a, um, adj. (the first syll. sometimes long in Lucr.) [liqueo] flowing, fluid, liquid: odores, perfumes, Hor.: Nymphae, fountain-nymphs, Ov.: deus, watery, i.e. river god, Prop.: iter, Id. Subst. liquidum, i. n. a liquid, water: tibi si sit opus liquidum non amplius urna, Hor. II. Meton. clear, transparent, limpid: ignis, Virg.: aer, Id.: color, Hor.: vox, liquid, Id.: Lucr. III. Fig.: flowing, uninterrupted: genus sermonis, Cic. 2. clear, calm, serene: animo liquido et tranquillo es, Pl. 3. unmixed, unadulterated: Cic. 4. clear, evident, certain: auspiciis, Pl. As subst. liquidum (after prep.): clearness, certainty: res ad liquidum ratione perducta, brought to a satisfactory solution, Vell. Hence, adverbially, in Abl.: aliquid liquido confirmare, Cic. [V. liquo.]

Liquo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make liquid; to melt, dissolve, liquefy: vitrum, Plin. II. Meton. to strain, filter, clarify: vina liques, Hor. Of the florid language of youth: deservisse tempore et annis liquata (dicta), have lost their fire by being strained through time and years, Quint. [Cf. colliciae, "gutters;" elices, "a drain;" and v. elixus.]

Liquor, i. v. n. dep. [liqueo] to be fluid or liquid, to flow, melt, dissolve: toto corpore sudor liquitur, Virg. II. Fig.: to melt or waste away: illico res foras labitur, liquitur, Pl.: liquitur actas, Lucr.

Liquor, oris, m. [Id.] fluidity, liquidity: Cic.: liquor aequal, Lucr.

II. Meton. a fluid, liquid: liquoris vitigeni latex, Id.: liquores amnium, Cic. Of the sea: qua medius liquor secerit Europen ab Afro, an intervening sea, Hor.

Lira, ae, f. the earth thrown up between two furrows, a ridge: Col. II. Meton. a furrow: patentes liras facere, Id. [Etym. uncertain.]

Liroe=ληροι, trifles, bagatelles: Pl. **Lis, litis** (old form stlis, stlitis), f. a strife, dispute, quarrel: philosophi aetatem in litibus conterunt, wranglings, Cic. Fig. of things: lis est cum forma magna pudicitiae, struggle, Ov.: of the elements: ut semel haec (massa) rerum recessit lite suarum, discord, Id.

II. Esp. a lawsuit: Cic.: litem suam facere, of an advocate who neglects the cause of his client and defends himself, Id. 2. the subject of an action at law, the matter in dispute: litem aestimare, to assess damages, Caes.: adhuc sub iudice lis est, the question, Hor.: litem lite resolvere, to explain one obscure thing by another equally so, Id. [The old form stlis is prob. connected with Germ. streit.]

Litatio, onis, f. [lito] a favourable sacrifice: Liv.

Litatio, adv. [lito] with favourable omens: Liv.

Litara: v. littera.

Litigiosus, a, um, adj. [litigium] full of disputes, quarrelsome: disputatio, Cic. 2. fond of disputes, contentious, litigious: homo, Id. II. Meton. of the object, disputed: praedolum, Id.

Litigium, ii, n. [litigo] a dispute, quarrel: Pl.

Litigo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [lis, litis, ago] to dispute, quarrel: Cic.: qua de re litigatis inter vos? Pl. II. Esp. to dispute at law, litigate: Cic.

Lito, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to sacrifice under favourable auspices, to obtain favourable omens. Neutr.: Manilius egregie litasse, had obtained very favourable omens, Liv.: Pl.: Suet. With Dat.: diis, to offer acceptable sacrifice to, Cic. With Abl. of the thing: proximam hostiam litatur saepe pulcherime, Id.: animamque litandum Argolicam, the gods must be propitiated by means of a Grecian life, Virg. 2. Of the victim itself: to give a favourable omen, promise a successful event: victimam Diti patri caesa litavit, Suet. B. Act.: sacra, Ov.: sacris litatis, Virg. II. to make atonement to, to appease, satisfy: litemus Lentulo, Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

Litoralis, e, adj. [litus] of or belonging to the sea-shore: dii, that guard the shore, Cat.

Litorens, a, um, adj. [Id.] pertaining to the sea-shore, shore-: arena, Ov.: aves, Virg.

Littera (littera, O. L. lettera), ae, f. [lino] a letter of the alphabet: sus rostro si huius litteram impresserit, Cic.: facere litteram or litteras, to

write, Pl.: nescire litteras, not to know how to write, Suet.: litteram ex se longam facere, to make the letter l of, i.e. hang one's self, Pl.: littera salutaris, i.e. A. (absolvo) and tristis, i.e. C. (condemno), which were used in voting: Cic.: homo trium litterarum, i.e. fur, a thief, Pl. II. Meton. a word, a line: Cic. 2. a handwriting: Id.

3. Esp. plu. a letter, epistle: liber litterarum missarum et allatarum, a letter-book indexed under L. M. (i.e. litterae missae, sent): L. A. (i.e. litterae allatae, received): Id. Poet. in sing.: quam legis a rapta Briseide littera venit, Ov. (ii) a writing, document, paper, list, notarial act, diploma, etc.: litterae publicae, Cic.: litteras revocavit, cancelled his commission, Suet. (iii) an account-book: Cic. (iv) an edict, ordinance: praetoris, Id. (v) written monuments, literature: abest historia litteris nostris, is wanting in our literature, Id.: hoc ipsum littera prisca docet, perh. the old spelling, Ov.: artem litteris sine interprete percipere, merely from books, Cic. (vi) history, as derived from written monuments: cupidissimus litterarum fuit, Nep. (vii) literary composition: Id. (viii) learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship, letters: orator tinctus litteris, Cic. (Hence It. lettera; Sp. letra; Fr. lettre.)

Litterarius (lit.), a, um, adj. [littera] of or belonging to reading and writing: ludus, an elementary school, Quint.: Tac.

Litteratē (lit.), adv. with plain letters, in a clear hand: Cic. 2. literally: respondere, Id. 3. learnedly, scientifically, elegantly, cleverly: belle et litterate dicta, clever sayings, Id. Comp.: litteratius Latine loqui, Id.

Litterator (lit.), oris, m. [littera] a teacher of reading and writing, an elementary instructor: App. II. a grammarian, critic, philologist: Cat. Opp. to litteratus (a man of real learning), a smatterer, sciolist: Suet.

Litteratura (lit.), ae, f. [Id.] a writing formed of letters, the letters, or alphabet: Graeca, the Greek alphabet, Tac. II. the science of language, grammar, philology: Quint. III. learning, erudition, scholarship: Cic.

Litteratus (lit.), a, um, adj. [Id.] lettered, marked with letters, branded: ensiculus, Pl. II. learned, liberally educated: Cic. Esp. of critics and exponents: quem litteratissimum fuisse iudico, Id. 2. of or belonging to learning, learned: otium, learned leisure, Id.

Litterula (lit.), ae, f. dim. [Id.] a little letter: Cic. II. Plur.: a short letter: hoc litterularum exaravi, this bit of a note, Id. 2. a little grammatical knowledge, learning, liberal studies: litterulae meae, my attempts at literary work, Id.

Litigator, oris, m. [litigo] a party in a lawsuit, a litigant: Quint.: Tac. **littus, v. litus.**

litura, ae, f. [lino] a smearing, anointing: Col. II. Esp. a smearing of the wax on a writing tablet, in order to erase something written; an erasure, correction: also meton. a passage erased, an erasure: unius nominis litura, Cic.: carmen quod non multa litura coercuit, i.e. cancelling and correcting much, Hor. 2. a blot, smear: littera suffusa quod habet maculosa lituras, Ov.

litus, a, um, Part. [lino].

litus (not littus), ōris, n. the sea-shore, coast, beach, strand: Cic. Proverb.: litus arare, to labour in vain, take useless pains, Ov. (ii) in litus arenas fundere, "to carry coals to Newcastle," id.

II. In less exact sense: a landing-place: Suet. 2. the shore of a lake: Larium litus, Cat. 3. the bank of a river: Cic. 4. arable land by the sea-side: Virg.: electio litorum, of a place to live at by the sea-side, Tac. [Perh. cogn. with λιμήν, λίμνη, λιμὴν.]

lituus, l, m. [prob. an Etrusc. word; prim. signif. crooked; v. Smith's Ant. 240] the curved staff borne by the augurs, an augur's wand: Liv. II. a curved trumpet, clarion (used by the cavalry): lituo tubae permixtus sonitus, Hor. 2. Fig.: an instigator, author: mese profectionis, Cic.

livens, entis, Part. [liveo]. II. Adj. black and blue, bluish, livid: plumbum, Virg.

liveo, 2. v. n. to be black and blue, livid: rubigine dentes, Ov.: catenis brachia, Prop. II. Fig.: to be envious (cf. "to look black"): Mart. 2. to envy (with Dat.: rare): vivere his, qui eloquentiam exercent, Tac. [Ety. uncertain.]

livesco, 3. v. n. incept. [liveo] to turn black and blue, become livid: digiti livescunt in pedibus, Lucr.

lividulus, a, um, adj. dim. [lividus] somewhat envious: Juv.

lividus, a, um, adj. [liveo] bluish, blue: vada, Virg.: racem, beginning to turn purple, Hor. 2. Esp. black and blue, livid from bruises: ora, Ov.: brachia, Hor. II. Fig.: envious, invidious, spiteful, malicious: Cic.

livor, ōris, m. [id.] a bluish or leaden colour, a black and blue spot: Tib. II. Fig.: envy, spite, malice, ill-will: Tac.: Suet.

lix, licis, m. ashes: foci, Plin.

lixa, ae, m. a suttler (acc. to Non., strictly a water-carrier, from lixa = aqua): Liv. In plur. camp-followers, consisting of sutlers, cooks, servants, etc.: Val. Max.: lixae permixti cum militibus, Sall.

lixivius, a, um, adj. [lix] made into lye: uvas in cinere lixivio tingere, lye-ashes, Plin. (Hence It. liscio: Sp. lejía; Fr. lessive.)

locatio, ōnis, f. [loco] a placing, a disposition, arrangement: verborum, Quint. II. Fig.: a letting out, leasing: praediorum rusticorum, the farming

out of crown-lands, Liv. 2. Meton. a contract of letting or hiring, a lease: Cic.

locatōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to letting or hiring out: provincia, where one will be a mere letter-out, Cic.

locatus, a, um, Part. [loco]. Neut. in abstr. sense: judicia quae fiunt ex conducto aut locato, which arise out of hiring and letting, Cic.

locito, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to be wont to let or hire out: Ter.

loco, avi, atum (locassim for locaverim, Pl.: locassint, Cic.), 1. v. a. [locus] to place, put, lay, set: insidias aliquid, Pl.: crates adversas locari jubet, Caes.: milites, to post or station, Sall.: vicos, to arrange, dispose, set out, Tac. Fig.: eo loco locati sumus, we are placed in such a position, Cic. 2.

Esp. locare in matrimonium or matrimonio, or simply locare, to give in marriage: virginem locare aliquid, Pl.: in matrimonium, id.: in matrimonio stabili et certo, Cic. 3. to let, lease, hire or farm out: vectigalia, id. With Abl. of the price or rent: agrum frumento, Liv. 4. to contract or bargain for: usu. with ger. part. of that which is to be done, statum faciendam, to put the business of erecting a statue out on contract (the contractor being said, conducere), Cic. 5. locare se or locare operam suam, to hire oneself out, hire out one's services: quid si aliquo ad ludos me pro manduco locem, Pl.: vocem, to become a public crier, Juv. 6. to put or lend out money on interest: argentum, Pl. Fig.: to bestow or lay out with a view to a return: beneficia apud gratos, to confer upon, Liv. 7. Phr.: locare nomen, to become surety: Phaedr. (Hence Fr. louer.)

loculus, l, m. dim. [id.] a little place: Pl. II. Esp. a small chest or case: conditus [digitus] loculo in templo, Plin. In plur. loculi, a small receptacle with compartments, a coffer or casket: a school-boy's satchel, Hor.: a cash-box: gestit numum in loculos demittere, id.: e peculiaribus loculis suis, out of his own pocket, Suet.

locuples, etis (Gen. plu. locupletium and locupletum), adj. [locus and pletio, particip. stem from ple-o] Lit. full of landed property; hence, rich, opulent: Cic.: locuples aquila, i.e. the lucrative post of centurion, Juv.: podagra, the rich man's gout, id. With Abl.: praeda locuples, Sall. Comp.: locupletior negotiator, Quint. Sup.: locupletissimae urbes, Caes. II. Fig.: well stored or provided, richly supplied, rich: oratione, copious enough in speech, Cic.

2. Transf. responsible, trustworthy, safe, sure: reus, that can fulfil his engagements, Liv.: auctor or testis, a sufficient authority, a credible witness, Cic.: tabellarius, trusty, id.

locupletator, ōris, m. [locupletio] an enricher: familiarium, Eutr.

locuplētō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [locuples] to make rich, enrich: homines fortunis, Cic.: templum picturis, id.

locus (old form stlocus like stilis for lis), l, m. (in plur. loci, single places; also specially in sense II.; loca, places connected with one another, regions) a place: omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic.: Galli qui ea loca incolerent, those parts, Caes.: ex (de) loco superiore, of an orator speaking from the rostra, or of a judge: ex aequo loco, of one speaking in the Senate or conversing with another: et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habiti, Cic.: ex inferiore loco, to speak before a judge, id.: milit. t. t. post, position, Caes.: locum dare or cedere, to give way, yield, Sall. As part. gen., quo loci, in the spot where, Cic.: so, eo loci = eo loco, id. 2. Esp. a place or seat in the theatre, circus, or forum: locum ad spectandum dare, id. Also house-room, lodging, quarters (given to ambassadors): Liv. 3. a place, spot, locality: id. Esp. the site, of a city which no longer exists: Pherae, Plin. Phr.: abire in communem locum, to die, Pl. II. Fig.: a topic of discussion, a matter, subject, point: is erat locus alter de vitis senectutis, that was the second point (head) concerning the evils of old-age, Cic. Esp. loci communes, common-places; arguments suitable to many cases: id. 2. room, occasion, opportunity, situation, time, etc. for anything: probandae virtutis, Caes.: in poetis non Homero soli locus est, there is room for, Cic.: si ego in istoc siem loco, dem potius aurum, if I were in your position, Pl.: se eodem loco illos quo Helvetios habiturum, he would regard them as standing in the same position relatively to himself, Caes. Hence, (i) loco or in loco, in the right place, seasonably: posuisti loco versus Attianos, Cic.: dulce est desipere in loco, Hor. (ii) As part. gen. interea loci for interea, meanwhile, Ter.: adhuc locorum, hitherto, Pl.: ad id locorum, to that time, till then, Liv.

3. position, degree, rank: summus locus civitatis, Cic.: hunc Caesar majorum locum restituerat, Caes. So esp. of birth: Tanaquil summo loco nata, Liv. Of things: Socrates voluptatem nullo loco numerat, estimation, Cic. 4. Loco, adverbially: in the place of, instead of, for: criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, id. [The etym. of stlocus is uncertain.] (Hence It. luogo; Fr. lieu.)

locusta, ae, f. a locust: Plin. **locutio** (loquutio), ōnis, f. [loquor] a speaking, speech, discourse: Cic. 2. Esp. pronunciation: id. **locutus** (loqu.), a, um, Part. [loquor]. **lodicula**, ae, f. dim. [lodix] a small coverlet, blanket: Suet.

lōdix, *icis*, *f.* a blanket, counterpane: Juv. [Ety. unknown.]

loebertas, **loebesum**, *v.* liber, *fn.* **lōgica**, *ae*, or **lōgicē**, *es*, *f.* = λογική (*sc.* τέχνη), *logic*: Cic.

lōgicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = λογικός, *logical*: Cic. *Neut. pl.* **logica**, *logic*: id.

lōgos (-us), *i*, *m.* = λόγος, a word: Pl. II. *Esp.* mere words, empty talk: dabuntur dotis tibi sexcenti logi, id.

2. a witty saying, bon-mot, jest: id.

lōlīgūncūla (*lōlīg.*), or **lōlīgūncūla** (*lōlīg.*), *f. dim.* [lōlīgō] a little cuttle-fish: Pl.

lōlīgō (*lōlīg.*), *inis*, *f.* the cuttle-fish: Cic. *Fig.*: nigrae sucus loliginis, i. e. the venom of calumny, Hor. [Ety. unknown.]

lōlīm, *li*, *n.* darnel: Virg.: lolio veltare, to live on darnel; and by consequence to have bad eyes (it was thought that eating this plant hurt the sight), Pl.: Ov. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence It. *gioglio*, *loglio*; Sp. *joyo*.)

lōmentum, *i*, *n.* [lavo] a mixture of bean meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the skin: Mart. II. *Fig.*: a means of cleansing: Cael. in Cic.

longaevus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [longus aevum] of great age, aged, ancient (poet.): parens, Virg. *Absol.*: longaeva, an old woman, Ov.

longi, *adv.* long, lengthwise: longe lateque, in length and breadth, far and wide, Cic.: in length: digitum longe (ire), a finger's length, Pl.: longe gradientem, taking long strides (appy. = Hom. μακρὰ βιβάτω), Virg.

2. a long way off, far off, at a distance: longe absum, audio sero, Cic. *Comp.*: id.: from farther back: longius ex altoque, from the farther deep, Virg. II. *Fig.* of time: longe prospicere futuros casus, far in advance, Cic. In *comp.* = diutius: longius anno permanere, Caes.: Cic. 2. Of speech: long, at length, diffusely, tediously; only in *comp.*: diel, id. 3.

longe esse, abesse, with *but.*: to be far away, i. e. to be of no assistance, of no avail: longe his fraterum nomen populi R. afuturum, Caes. 4. by far, greatly, very much, esp. with *Comp.* and *Sup.*: errat longe, Ter.: longe mellor, Virg.: longe nobilissimus, Caes. (Hence Fr. *loin*.)

longinuitas, *ātis*, *f.* [longinquus] length, extent: itineris, Tac. 2. *Esp.* distance, remoteness: Cic.: regionum, Tac. II. Of time: length, long continuance or duration: aetatis, Ter. *Absol.*: dolores longinquitate producti, lasting a long time, Cic.

longinuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [longus] long, extensive: linea, Plin. 2. *Esp.* far removed, far off, remote, distant: Cic.: nationes, Caes.: cura, about things far off, Liv.: vulnera, given from a distance, i. e. by missiles, Lucan. *Neutr. absol.*: ex (e) longinquo, from afar, from a distance: *

longinquo intueri, Plin.: Tac. 3. living far off, foreign, strange: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. II. *Transf.* of time: long, of long duration or continuance, tedious: vita, Pl.: oppugnatio, Caes. *Comp.*: longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, Nep. 2. long deferred, distant: tempus, Cic.

longiter, *adv.* far: Lucr.

longitudo, *inis*, *f.* [longus] length, in longitudinem, lengthways, Caes.: Cic. II. *Transf.* of time: length, long duration (rare): orationis, id.

longiusculus, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [longior] rather too long (rare): Cic.

longulē, *adv.* rather far: Pl.

longulus, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [longus] rather long: iter, Cic.

longrius, *li*, *m.* [longus] a long pole: Caes.

longus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* long, tall: intervallum, Cic.: epistola, id.: longa navis, a war-ship (from its shape: opp. to rotunda), Caes.: an nescis longas regibus esse manus, have far-reaching hands, Ov. 2. far off, remote, distant = longinquus (rare): longa a domo militia, Just.: longum clamare, so as to be heard afar off, i. e. loudly (cf. μακρὸν αὐσεν, Hom.), Hor. 3. great, vast, spacious (poet.): pontus, id. II. *Transf.* of time: long, of long duration or continuance, tedious: horae quibus expectabam, Cic.: mora, Caes. Hence, longum est, it would take long, it would be tedious: longum est ea dicere, Cic. *Ellipt.* without *Inf.*: ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, not to be tedious, to speak briefly, id.: spem inchoare longam, that looks far into the future, Hor.: nec longum laetabere, have long joy, Virg. 2. Of persons: prolix, tedious: nolo esse longus, Cic.: longus spe, perh. slow to hope, Hor. 3. Of pronunciation: syllaba, id. [Cogn. with Gr. λῡγγίς, λῡγγά, Goth. *lagg-s*, and possibly with Lat. *languo*, q. v.]

lōnuācitas, *ātis*, *f.* [loquax] talkativeness, loquacity: Cic.

lōnuāciter, *adv.* talkatively, loquaciously: Cic.: aliquid -cribere, i. e. in detail, with all particulars, Hor.

lōnuāculus, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [loquax] somewhat loquacious: Lucr.

lōquax, *ācis*, *adj.* [loquor] talkative, prating, chattering, loquacious: Cic.: senectus, id.: homo, id. II. *Transf.*: ranae, incessantly croaking, Virg.: nidus, in which the young birds chirp, id.: stagna, noisy, i. e. with the trumpeting of swans, id.: lymphae, babbling, Hor.: oculi, speaking, i. e. expressive, Tib.

lōnuē (loquella), *ae*, *f.* [id.] speech, discourse: Virg. II. *Transf.*: a language: Graia, Ov.

loquitor, *atus*, *i*, *v. n. dep. freq.* [id.] to speak often, chatter: Pl.

lōuor, *cātus* (quātus), *i*, *v. n. and a. dep.* *Neutr.* to speak, talk, say (colloquially; as opp. to dicere, orare,

to speak with ordered language): bene et loqui et dicere, to be both a good talker and a good speaker, Cic.: plane et Latine, id. With *Dat.*: male loqui alicui, to speak evil of any one, Pl.

II. *Fig.*: to speak, declare, show, clearly indicate: oculi loquuntur, Cic.: cum charta dextra locuta est, has written upon it, Ov. 2. Poet. of trees: to rustle, murmur: pinos loquentes, Virg. B. A ct. to speak out, to say, tell, utter, name: loquere tuum mihl nomen, Pl.: ne singulas loquar urbes, mention, Liv. *Foll.* by noun-sent. with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: Jupiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur, they say that thou, Virg. 2. to talk of, speak about, have ever on one's lips: omnia magna loquens, Hor. [Cf. Gr. ἑ-λακ-ον, λάκω (for λάκ-σκω).]

lōrimentum, *i*, *n.* [lorum] a thong: Just.

lōrātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] bound with thongs: juga, Virg.

lōrēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] of thongs, made of thongs: vestra faciam latera lorea, I'll cut your hide into ribbons, Pl.

lōrīca, *ae*, *f.* [id.] a leather cuirass, a corselet of thongs: Cic.: Liv.: lintea, made of quilted linen, Suet. Also in gen. sense, a corslet or breastplate: (militēs) graves loriceis, Liv.: Hor.: Juv. II. *Meton.*: a breastwork, parapet: pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, mantlets, Caes.

lōrīco, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [lorica] to clothe in a cuirass (rare except in *p. part.*): statua lorica, Liv.

lōrīcula, *ae*, *f. dim.* [id.] a small breast-plate: meton.: a small breast-work: Hirt.

lōrīnes, *ēdis*, *adj.* [lorum pes] crook-footed, bandy-legged: loripedem rectus derideat, Juv.

lōrum, *i*, *n.* a thong: Pl.: lora restrictis lacertis sensit, Hor. II. *Meton.* a bridle, reins: loris ducere equos, Liv.: lora dare, to give the horses their heads, Virg. 2. a whip, lash, scourge: loris uri, Hor. 3. the leathern bulla, worn by children of the poorer sort: Juv. [For *elo-rum*; cf. Gr. (Dor.) αἰλῆρα, Homeric εἰλῆρα (= ἑ-ἡρα). The word is cogn. with Gr. ἑλ-ῶω, ἑλ-ῶω, "to wind, twist," and with Lat. *vol-ro*.]

lōt um, *li*, *n.* urine: Suet.

lōtos and **lōtus**, *i*, *f.* = λωτός: the lotus plant or tree: Plin. Of the fruit: Ov. II. *Meton.* a flute (because made of lotus-wood): horrendo lotos adunca sono, id.

lōtus, *i*, *v.* lotos.

lōtus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [lavo].

lūbens, **lūbenter**, *v.* libens, etc.

lūbido, *v.* libido.

lūbrico, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [lubricus] to make smooth or slippery, to lubricate: Juv.

lūbricus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* slippery, smooth; that easily slips or glides: lapis, Mart.: natura lubricos oculos fe-

cit, Cic.: angulis, Virg. II. Fig.: slip-
pery, uncertain, ticklish, hazardous,
critical: via vitae, Cic.: cupiditas
dominandi, id.: vultus nimium lubri-
cus aspicit (poet.), too dangerously at-
tractive to be looked on, Hor. Neut. as
subst. with prep.: in lubrico versari,
in a dangerous position, Cic. Later,
even in Nom.: lubricum adolescentiae,
the dangerous (erring) period of our
youth, Tac. 2. gliding, fleeting:
annus, Ov.: of what one cannot hold:
umbra, id. 3. slippery, deceitful:
tentasti lubricas artes, Virg. [Perh.
cogn. with Gr. ὀλισθητός (Hesych.)]

lucānica, ae, f. [Lucania] a kind
of meat-sausage invented by the Lu-
canians: Cic.

Lūca bos, Lucae bovis, f. (Lucr.):
Lucanian ox, for elephant (because the
Romans first saw this animal in Lu-
caulia, in the army of Pyrrhus): Enn.:
Lucr.

lūcār, āris (Charis.), n. the pay of
actors: Tac.

lūcellum, i, n. dim. [lucrum] small
or paltry gain, slight profit: Cic.

lūcēo, xi, 2. v. n. and (rarely) a. [lux]
to be light or clear, to shine, beam,
glitter: (stella) luce lucebat allena,
Cic.: globus lunae, Virg.: faces, Ov.
Impers.: lucet, it is light, it is day:
nondum lucebat, Cic. II. Fig. to
shine out, to be conspicuous, clear,
evident: imperii nostri splendor, id.

B. Act.: alicui lucere facem
or cereum, to cause to shine for, i. e. to
light any one with: huic lucebis novae
nuptiae facem, Pl. (Hence It. *lucere*;
Sp. *lucir*; Fr. *lucir*.)

lūcēres, lum, m. plu. see of the
three tribes into which Romulus (or one
of his successors) divided the Roman
patricians: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant.
390). [Perh. "the shining," illustri-
ous ones.]

lūcēna, ae, f. [v. lux] a lamp, oil-
lamp: Cic.: olivo fraudare lucernas,
Hor.: vino et lucernis discrepat, is
out of keeping with wine and lamps,
i. e. with a festive occasion, id. II.
Meton. a nocturnal labour, lucubra-
tion (poet.): haec ego non credam Ve-
nusina digna lucerna? the Venustian
night-lamp (in allusion to the satires
of Horace), Juv.

lūcesco and **lūcisco**, 3. v. n. incep.
[luceo] to begin to shine: sol lucescit,
Virg.: nonae, dawn, Ov. 2. Impers.:
lucescit or luciscit, it dawns: quum
lucisceret, as day was breaking, Cic.

lūci, adv.=luce, by day: Cic.

lūcidē, adv. clearly, plainly, dis-
tinctly: verbum definire, Cic.

lūcidus, a, um, adj. [lux] contain-
ing light, full of light, clear, bright,
shining: aer, Lucr.: sidera, Hor.:
gemma, Ov. II. Meton.: brilliant,
bright, beautiful, transparent, shining,
white, etc.: puella, id.: ovis, Tib.

III. Fig.: clear, perspicuous, lu-
minous, lucid: ordo, Hor. Comp.:
Quint.

lūcifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [lux fero]
light-bringing: lucifera pars Lunae,
Lucr.: luciferi equi, the horses of Luna,
Ov. II. Subst.: Lucifer, eri, m.
the morning star, the planet Venus:
=Φωσφόρος, Cic. 2. Meton.: a
day: paucis luciferis, in a few days,
Ov.

lūcīfūgus, a, um, adj. [lux fugio]
light-shunning: blattae, Virg. Fig.:
homines, Cic.

lūcīna [lux], the goddess of child-
birth, and Meton. childbirth: Virg.

lūcisco, v. *lucisco*.

lūcrātīvus, a, um, adj. [lucror] at-
tended with gain, gainful, profitable,
lucrative: Quint.

lūcrī-fācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a.
and pass. *lucrifio*, factus, fieri (written
separately: me esse hos trecentos Phi-
lippos facturum lucri, Pl.) [lucrum
facio] to gain, win, acquire, get, make:
tritici modios centum, Cic. II. Fig.:
lucrifac censoriam notam, esteem your-
self fortunate to have escaped, Val.
Max.

lūcrīfactus, a, um, Part. [lucrifac-
io].

lūcrīficābilis, e, adj. [lucrum
facio] gainful, profitable: dies, Pl.

lūcrīficus, a, um, adj. [id.] gain-
ful, profitable: Pl.

lūcrīfio, v. *lucrifacio*.

lūcrīfuga, ae, m. [lucrum fugio]
a gain-shunner: Pl.

lūcrīpēta, ae, m. [lucrum peto] a
gain-seeker, one fond of lucre: Pl.

lūcror, atus, i. v. a. dep. [lucrum]
to gain, win, acquire, get, make: auri
pondo decem, Cic. II. Fig.: lucre-
tur indicia veteris infamiae, i. e. I will
make him a present of them, will not
mention them, id.

lūcrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] gainful,
profitable, lucrative: voluptas, Ov.

lūcrum, i, n. gain, profit, advan-
tage: Cic.: ponere or deputare in lucro,
to count as gain (esp. of what comes
unforeseen, or without one's own
effort), id.: Ter.: quem sors dierum
cunque dabit, lucro appone, set down as
clear gain (lit. enter to profits, as in a
ledger), Hor.: de lucro vivere, on suf-
ferance, at the mercy of another, Cic.:
quae ille fecit lucri, got the credit of,
Nep. II. Meton. wealth, riches:
omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat
humus, Ov. 2. greed, avarice: lucro
aversa, Hor.: concidit domus ob lu-
crum, id. [The root is *lu*, *lav*, seen
in Gr. ἀπο-λαύω, Lat. *lav-erna*, and
Goth. *laun* (mod. Germ. *lohn*).]

luctāmen, inis, n. [luctor] a wrest-
ling: Lampr. II. Meton. a strug-
gling, exertion, fight: remo ut lucta-
men abesset, that the oar might play
without effort, Virg.

luctans, ntis, Part. [id.] II. A. adj.:
reluctant: luctantia oscula carpere,
Ov.

luctatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a wrestling:
sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic.

2. Transf. a struggle, contest
of any kind: taetra tibi luctatio erat,
Liv.: cum Academicis, contention, Cic.

luctator, ōris, m. [id.] a wrestler:
Ov. Fig.: (vinum) pedes captat pri-
mum, luctator dolosus est, Pl.

luctificābilis, e, adj. [luctus facio]
sorrowful, afflicted: Pac. in Pers.

luctificus, a, um, adj. [id.] causing
sorrow or lamentation, doleful, woeful:
Alecto, Virg.

luctisōnus, a, um, adj. [luctus
sono] sad-sounding, mournful, dole-
ful: mugitus, Ov.

lucto, i, v. n.=luctor, to wrestle:
Ter.

luctor, atus, i. v. dep. n. to wrestle:
luctabitur Olympis Milo, Cic. Fig.:
of the wind and waves; with Dat. (Gr.
constr.): luctantem Icaris fluctibus
Africum, battling with, Hor. II.

Transf. to struggle, contend: in pesti-
lenti atque arido solo, i. e. to work la-
boriously, Liv. With Inf. (poet.): telum
eripere, Virg. Of things: tristia robustis
luctantur funera plaustris, jostle, Hor.

III. Fig. of the mind: to struggle,
strive, contend: cum aliquo, Cic.:
later with Abl.: diu clementia luctatus
sua, Vell. With Inf.: deducere ver-
sum, Ov. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. λυγός,
λυγίζω, with relation to the twining,
mutual interlacing, of wrestlers.]
(Hence Fr. *lutter*.)

luctuōsē, adv. dolefully, mourn-
fully, lamentably: perire, Liv.

luctuōsus, a, um, adj. [luctus] caus-
ing sorrow, doleful, mournful: o diem
reipublicae luctuosum, Cic.: luctuosis-
simum exitum, id. II. feeling sor-
row, sorrowful, sad: Hesperia, Hor.

luctus, ūs, m. [lugeo] sorrow,
mourning, lamentation, esp. over the
loss of kindred: filius luctu perditus,
Cic.: luctu atque caede omnia com-
plentur, Sall.: dare animum in luctus,
Ov. II. Meton. mourning apparel,
mourning (worn by bereaved, and also
by accused persons): erat in luctu
senatus, squalebat civitas, publico con-
silio mutata veste, Cic. 2. a source
of grief: tu non inventa repertā luc-
tus eras levior, Ov.

lūcūbratio, ōnis, f. [lucubro] a
working by lamp-light, nocturnal
study, lucubration: Cic.: anicularum,
evening gossip, id. II. Meton. what
is done or composed at night, a lucu-
bration: perire lucubrationem meam
nolui, id.

lūcūbratōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] for
working in at night: Suet.

lūcūbro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.
[lux]. Neutr.: to work by lamp-
light, work at night: ancillae lucu-
brantes, Liv. II. Act.: to make by
lamp-light, to compose at night: par-
vum opusculum lucubratum his jam
contractioribus noctibus, Cic.

lūcūlentē, adv. splendidly, excel-

lently, well. diem habere, *brightly*, l. e. *meritly*, Pl.: vendere, *to advantage*, id.: aliquem calefacere, *to warm any one soundly*, l. e. *chastise*, Cic.: *brilliantly, strikingly*: scribere, id.

luculenter, adv. l. q. luculente, *splendidly, well*: hoc quidem sane luculenter, *very well said*, Cic.

luculentus, a, um, adj. [lux] full of light, *bright*: caminus, *brightly burning*, Cic. II. Fig.: distinguished of its kind, *excellent, splendid*: femina, Pl.: navigia, Cic.: oratio, *fine*, Sall.: plaga (ironically), *a noble blow*, Cic. 2. *respectable, considerable*, rich: divitiae, Pl.: patrimonium, Cic.

3. *luminous, clear*: verba luculentiora, id. 4. *lucky, fortunate*: dies, Pl. 5. *trustworthy*: auctores, Cic.

luculus, l. m. dim. [lucus] a small grove: Suet.

lucumo (lucōmo, and sync. lucmo), ōnis, m. [an Etrusc. word] an appellation of Etruscan princes and priests: Cic.

lucos, l. m. a wood or grove sacred to a deity: Cic.: Liv.: Dianae, Virg.

II. Transf. in gen. a wood (poet.): aut quos Oceano propter gerit India lucos, id. [The affinities of lucus are obscure; but the rad. notion appears to be that of "dim light, glimmer;" v. luscus.]

lucous, ūs, m. l. q. lux, *light*: only in Abl. sing.: cum primo luce, *at day-break*, Ter.

ludia, ae, f. [ludus] an actress, a female stage-dancer: Mart. II. a female gladiator: Juv.

ludibrium, il, n. [ludo] a mockery, derision, sport: ridicula ludibriaque, *mockeries*, Lucr.: hosti ludibrio esse, *the contempt of*, Cic.: legati per ludibrium auditi dimissique, *scornfully*, Liv.: ludibrium ventis debere, *to be destined to be the sport of the winds*, Hor. With Gen. subj.: haec ludibria fortunae, quae nos appellamus bona, *mockeries of fortune, which we call our goods*, Cic. With Gen. obj.: ludibrio fratris Remum novos transilisse muros, *in derision of*, Liv.: oculorum, *deception*, id. 2. *abuse, violence done to a person*: corporum, *dishonouring*, Curt. II. Meton. a laughing-stock, butt: is ludibrium verius, quam comes, Liv.

ludibundus, a, um, adj. [id.] playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton: milites ludibundi Beneventum redire, *in gamesome mood*, Liv. II. Transf. playing, l. e. at one's ease, free from danger: caelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

ludicer or **ludicrus** (the Nom. sing. m. is not used), cra, crum, adj. [ludus] that serves for sport, done in sport, sportive: exercitatio, Cic.: versus et cetera ludicra pono, Hor. II. Esp. pertaining to stage-plays: ars, the art of an actor, Liv.: ludicras partes sustinere, *to appear on the stage*, Suet.

Subst. ludicrum, l. n. a show, public games; a stage-play: Olympiorum sollemne ludicrum, *the Olympic festival*, Liv.

ludicrus, v. ludicer. **ludi-facio**, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [ludus facio] to make game of: Pl.

ludificabilis, e, adj. [ludifico] employed as means of ridiculing: ludi, Pl.

ludificatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a making game, a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking: exacta prope aestate per ludificationem hostis, *fooling, baffling*, Liv.

ludificator, ōris, m. [id.] one who makes game, a mocker: Pl.

ludificatus, ūs, m. [id.] a mocking, mockery, derision: Pl.

ludifico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n.; and **ludiflor**, atus sum, 1. v. dep. [ludus facio] to make sport of, make game of, to delude, deceive. Form ludifico: herum ludificare, Pl. Absol.: si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, *deceive*, Cic. Pass.: Lucr. (ii) Form ludiflor: aliquem, Pl.: Ter. Absol.: aperte ludificari et calumniari, Cic.

II. Transf. to thwart, frustrate, by tricks or contrivances: locationem, Liv.

ludi-magister, tri, m. a school-master: Cic.

ludio, ōnis, m. [ludus] a stage-player, pantomimist: Liv.

ludius, il, m. [id.] a stage-player, pantomimist: Cic. II. a gladiator: Juv.

ludo, si, sum, 3. v. a. and n. to play: to play at some game: with Abl. of the game: ludere alea, Cic.: trocho, Hor. With Acc. of the game, and Abl. of the stakes: quadrigenis in punctum HS. aleam lusit, Suet.: par impar, Hor. Absol.: lusimus per omnes dies, Suet.

2. to play, sport, frisk, frolic: in sicco ludunt fulcae, Virg.: ludunt jubae per colla, *play, i. e. flutter*, id.: exempla ludendi, *amusement*, Cic.: in numerum ludere, *to dance*, id. 3. to sport, as a lover with his mistress: lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti, *have dallied*, Hor. II. Fig.: to sport or play with, to practise as a pastime, amuse oneself with: ad ludendum arma sumere, Cic.: aliquid calamo, Virg.: versibus, id. 2. With Acc. to play, counterfeit, mimic: civem bonum ludit, Cael. in Cic.: ludis Trojam lusit, *played in (i. e. in a piece called) the Siege of Troy*, Suet. 3. to spend in play or amusement, to sport away: otium, Mart. Hence, ludere operam, *to throw away one's labour*, Pl. 4. to make sport or game of, to ridicule, rally, banter: Domitius in senatu lusit Appium collegam, Cic.: pericula, *to trifle with*, Mart. 5. to delude, deceive: ludere aliquem dolls, Ter.: Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

ludus, l. m. [ludo] a play, game, diversion, pastime: novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic. 2. Esp.

in plur. public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions: id.: me memini ludos in gramine Campi aspicere, Ov.: ludi fuere, Megalesia appellata, Liv.: ludis, *during the games*, Pl. Freq. with name of a festival, in neutr. plur. in appos.: ludi Taurilia, Liv. Sometimes for stage-plays, in opp. to the games of the Circus: si examen apum ludis in scenam venisset, Cic.: edidit etiam ludos regionatim urbe tota, Suet.: ineunt proscenia ludi, Virg. 3. a school of any kind: in ludum ire, Pl.: ludus litterarum, Liv.: ludus discendi, Cic. Esp. a training school for gladiators: Caes.: Hor. II. Meton. of something easy or trifling: mere sport, child's play: quum illa perdiscere ludus esset, Cic. 2. sport, jest, joke, fun: per ludum, in sport, id.: amoto ludo, *jesting apart*, Hor.: ludos facere aliquem, *to make game of, banter*, Pl.: si non te ludos pessumos dimisero, *send you off with a flea in your ear*, id.: ludos praebere, *to afford fun*, l. e. *make one's self ridiculous*, Ter.: ludos alicui reddere, *to play one a game*, id.: nunc et operam ludos facit et retia, *he labours in vain, loses his labour*, id. 3. the pleasures of love, amorous dalliance: amori dare ludum, Hor.

lūella, ae, f. [luo] an expiation, a punishment: Lucr.

lues, is, f. a spreading or contagious disease, a plague, pestilence: lues et pestifer annus, Virg. II. Fig.: any spreading evil, general calamity or misfortune: of war, Tac.: of an earthquake, id. III. any corrupting or blighting influence: Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

lūgeo, xi, ctum, 2. v. n. and a. to mourn, lament. Neutr.: luget senatus, Cic. 2. to wear mourning, be in mourning: maesta ac lugentia castra, Just.: annum feminis ad lugendum constituere majores, Sen.: nec lugentibus id facere est fas, Liv. II. Act.: lugere mortem alicujus, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: quam (urbem) ex suis faucibus ereptam esse luget, id. In Pass.: lugebere nobis, Ov. 2. to be in mourning for (v. luctus): matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv. [Cf. λυγρός, λυγρός, λυγρός.]

lūgūbris, e, adj. [lugeo] of or belonging to mourning, mourning: lamentatio, over the dead, Cic.: vestis, mourning apparel, Ter. Subst. lugubria, ium, n. plu. mourning garments: induere, Ov. Neutr. adv.: cometæ sanguinei lugubre rubent, *mournfully*, Virg. II. Meton. that causes mourning, disastrous: bellum, Hor. 2. doleful, plaintive: vox, Lucr.

lumbifragium, il, n. [lumbus frango] a breaking of the loins: Pl.

lumbricus, l. m. an intestinal worm, man-worm, stomach-worm: Plin.

II. an earth-worm: Pl. Fig. as term of contempt: id. [Etym. uncertain.]

lumbus, i, m. the loin: Cic.: Hor. Hence, of the organs of generation: Juv. [A. S. *lendum* (pl. subst.), O. E. *lendis*, *leendis* appear to be cognate.] (Hence, through low Lat. *lumbea*, Fr. *longe*, and *logne*, from which last comes Eng. *loin*.)

lūmen, inis, n. [for *lucmen*, from *luc* in *lux*] light: solis, Cic.: solare, Ov. II. Meton. a light, a lamp, torch, etc.: Liv.: *luminale oleum* instillare, Cic.: *extincto praetoriae navis lumine*, Flor. 2. a bright colour (poet.): *lumen juventae purpureum*, ruddy light, Virg. (ii) sheen, gleam: ferri, Stat. 3. daylight, day (poet.): se tollunt in luminis oras, Virg.: *lumine quarto*, id. 4. the light of life, life (poet.): Ov.: ipse Epicurus obit decurso lumine vitae, when his light of life had spent itself, Lucr.

5. the light of the eye, the eye; esp. in pl. (mostly poet.): *luminibus amissis*, Cic.: *astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres*, Virg.: Ov. 6. an opening for the light, a light: Plin. Esp. a window: *luminibus alicujus obstruere*, to interfere with any one's lights by building, Anct. pro dom.

III. Fig.: an excellent or distinguished person or thing, an ornament, glory, luminary: certa dicendi lumina, Cic.: civitatis, id. 2. a light, helper, guide: hunc (puerum) lumen rebus nostris dubilis futurum, Liv. 3. light, clearness: ordo est maxime, qui memoriae lumen affert, Cic. (Hence It. *lume*.)

lūmināria, ium, n. plur. [lumen] window-shutters, windows: Cic.

lūminōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of light, light, luminous: aedificia, Vitruv.

II. Fig.: bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable: partes orationis, Cic.

lūna, ae, f. [for *luc-na*, from *luc* in *lux*] the moon: Cic.: *lunae defectus*, eclipses of the moon, Liv. II. Meton. a month: Ov. 2. a night: roscida luna, Virg. 3. the figure of a crescent or half-moon, which the senators wore on their shoes: Juv.

lūnāris, e, adj. [luna] pertaining to the moon, lunar: cursus, Cic.: equi, Ov. II. moonlike, crescent-shaped: cornua, id.

lūnātus, a, um, Part. [luno]. II. Adj.: shaped like the crescent moon; crescent-shaped: peltae, Virg.: pellis, a senator's shoe (v. luna II. 3), Mart.

lūno, avi, atum, i, v. a. [luna] to bend like a half-moon or crescent, to crook like a sickle (rare except in p. part.: v. lunatus): arcum, Ov.

lūnula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a crescent, an ornament worn by women: Pl.

(1) **lūo**, lūi, 3. v. a. to wash, lave: Graecia Ionio luitur profundo, Sil.

II. Fig.: to clear, purge of guilt, etc.: insontes errore, Val. Fl. [Cogn.

with *lavo*, λούω, but rarely used except in compounds: v. diluo, eluo.]

(2) **lūo**, lūi, 3. v. a. to pay a debt or penalty: aes alienum, Curt. 2. to atone for, expiate: stuprum, voluntaria morte, Cic.: noxam pecunia, Liv.: qui capite luerent, si non, etc., who were to pay forfeit with their lives, id. 3. to avert by expiation or punishment: pericula publica, id.: responsa, annul, Val. Fl. 4. luere poenas or poenam, to suffer, undergo: mei peccati luo poenas, I am paying the penalty, Cic.: poenam pro caede, Ov. [Cf. Gr. λῶω; Lat. solvo (=se-luo); Goth. laus, mod. Germ. los (loose).]

lūpa, ae, f. [lupus] a she-wolf: Liv.: Ov. II. Fig. a prostitute: Pl.: Liv.

lūpānar, āris, n. [lupa, II.] a brothel, house of ill fame: Juv.

lūpātus, a, um, adj. [lupus] furnished with wolf's teeth, i. e. iron jags like a wolf's teeth: Gallica nec lupatis temperat ora frenis, with wolf-toothed bits, Hor. Also as subst. lupati, orum, m., and lupata, orum, n. plu. (sc. freni or frena), a bit armed with sharp teeth: duris parare lupatis, Virg.

lūpērcālia, ium and iorum, n. pl. [Lupercus] the festival called Lupercalia, celebrated in February: Cic.

Lūpercus, i, m. a Roman pastoral deity, identified with Pan: Just. 2. a priest of Lupercus: Virg.: Ov. (v. Smith's Dict. of Ant. s. v.).

lūpillus, i, m. dim. [lupinus] a small lupine: Pl.

lūpinus, a, um, adj. [lupus] of or belonging to a wolf, wolf's: Cic.

lūpinus, i, m., and **lūpinum**, i, n. a lupine: Plin. On the stage, lupines were used for money: hence, quid distent aera lupinis, the difference between coins and counters, Hor.

lūpus, i, m. a wolf: Virg.: Martialis, sacred to Mars, Hor.: vox quoque Moerim jam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores (from the belief that if a wolf saw a man before the latter saw the wolf, the man became dumb), Virg. Proverb.: lupus in fabula or sermone, like our "talk of the devil": de Varrone loquebamur: lupus in fabula: venit enim ad me, Cic. (ii) lupum auribus tenere, to catch a Tartar, to be in a situation of difficulty, Ter. (iii) hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, to be between two fires, Hor. (iv) ovem lupo committere, to set the fox to keep the geese, Ter. (v) lupo agnum eripere, of a difficult undertaking; as we say, to get the meat out of a dog's mouth, Pl. (vi) lupus ultro fugiat oves, of something unlikely, Virg. (vii) tantum Boreae curamus frigora, quantum (ovium) numerum lupus, i. e. not at all, id. II. Meton.: a voracious fish: Hor. 2. a bit armed with points like wolves' teeth (= frena lupata): et placido duos (equos) accipit ore lupos, Ov. 3. a hook with which things were hoisted: in allos

lupi superno ferreli injecti, *grapnel*, Liv. [Cf. Gr. λῦκος; lupus offers one of the very few examples of Lat. p from orig. k; v. saepio and vesper.] (Hence It. *lupo*; Sp. *lobo*; Fr. *loup*.)

lurco, ōnis, m. a gormandizer, glutton: Pl.

lūridus, a, um, adj. pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid: maculari maculis luridis, Pl.: Orcus, Hor. II. Meton.: that renders pale or ghastly: aconita, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *lardo*; Fr. *lourd*.)

lūror, ōris, m. a yellowish colour, sallowness, paleness: Lucr.

luscīnia, ae, f. (masc. *luscīnius*, li, Phaedr.) the nightingale: Hor. [Commonly explained as = *luscī-cin-ia* "twilight-singer," v. *luscus*.]

luscīnīola, ae, f. dim. [luscīnia] the (little) nightingale: Pl.: Varr. (Hence It. *rossignuolo*; Sp. *ruiseñor*; Fr. *rossignol*.)

luscīnius, li, m. v. *luscīnia*.

luscīosus and **luscītilis**, a, um, adj. [luscus] dim-sighted, purblind: caecus, non luscītilis, Pl.

luscus, a, um, adj. one-eyed: Cic.: Juv.: dux, i. e. Hannibal, Juv.: statuā meditatatur proelia luscā, perh. with one eye shut, as in taking aim, id. [For *luc-scu-s*; the specific notion of the root *luc* seems to be "glimmer;" cf. *λύγη*, twilight (which seems to be from that root), and v. *lucus*.] (Hence Fr. *louche*.)

lūsio, ōnis, f. [ludo] a playing, play: Cic.

lūsio, i, v. n. freq. [id.] to play often: Pl.

lūsor, ōris, m. [id.] one who plays, a player: sic, ne perdidit, non cessat perdere lūsor, gambler, Ov. II. Fig. a playful or wanton writer: tenerorum lūsor amorum, id. 2. a banterer, mocker: Pl.

lūsōrius, a, um, adj. [lūsor] pertaining to play: pila, a playing-ball, Plin.

lustrālis, e, adj. [lustrum, no. 1] relating to purification from guilt, expiatory: sacrificium, a sacrifice of purification, Liv.: aqua, lustral water, holy water, Ov. II. Meton. quinquennial, i. e. coming every fifth year (v. *lustrum*): certamen, Tac.

lustrātio, ōnis, f. [lustrum, 2] a purification by sacrifice, a lustration: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 244). 2. Meton. (from the fact that the priest carried the lustral sacrifices round the person or thing to be purified): a going or wandering about: Cic.

lustrīcus, a, um, adj. [lustrum] pertaining to purification: dies, the eighth (or ninth) day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name: Suet.

(1) **lustrum**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [luceo; cf. *illustris*] to light, illumine: Cic.: Virg.

(2) **lustrum**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [lustrum, 1] to purify by means of a

propitiatory offering: coloniam, Cic.: exercitum suovetaurilibus, Liv. Reflect. pass.: lustratur Jovi, we purify ourselves in honour of, Virg. II. Meton. (v. lustratio, 2): to go round, wander over, traverse: Cic.: pede barbaro lustrata Rhodope, Hor.: montibus umbræ lustrant convexa, shall sweep over the mountain slopes, Virg.

2. to review an army (because the general went round and observed every part): exercitum, Cic. 3. In gen. to review, survey, observe, examine (poet.): quæ sit me circum copia lustrum, mark, Virg. Fig.: omnia ratione animoque, Cic.

lustror, i. v. n. dep. [lustrum, 2] to frequent brothels: Pl.

(1) **lustrum**, i. n. [luc, i] a purificatory sacrifice, lustration, made by the censors every fifth year, after completing the census; in which a pig (or ram), a sheep, and a bull were offered (suovetaurilia): Liv. Tech. t.: condere lustrum, to complete such a lustration, Cic. Also of other expiatory sacrifices: Liv. 2. Meton.: a period of five years, a lustrum: Cic.: cuius octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum, i. e. to complete my 40th year, Hor.: mensibus egerunt lustra minora decem, five-year periods too short by ten months, Ov. 3. In less exact sense, of periods of years. Of four years (of the Julian calendar): id.: ingens lustrum, a hundred years, at the end of which the ludi saeculares were celebrated, Mart. 4. the Capitoline games, recurring every fifth year: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 244).

(2) **lustrum**, i. n. [v. lūm] a slough, bog, morass: Varr. II. Transf. a haunt, lair, or den of wild beasts: lustra ferarum, Virg. 2. a wood, forest: montes atque invia lustra, thickets, id. 3. In pl.: vicious haunts; a brothel: Cic. Hence, Meton. debauchery: Pl.: Hor.

lūsus, a, um, Part. [ludo].
lūsus, ūs, m. [id.] a playing, a play, game: virgineis exercent lusibus undas Nalder, gambols, Ov.: alcae, Suet. (II) a public game or amusement: Trojae lusum exhibuit, i. e. a mimic siege, id. II. Meton.: anything done by way of sport or amusement; a joking, trifling, etc.: venustissimus, Quint. 2. dalliance, toying: apti lusibus anni, Ov.

lūtēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [luteus] yellow (of small thing-): caltha, Virg. **lūtēus**, a, um, adj. [lūtum] dyed with the herb luteum: chrysocolla, Plin.

II. Meton.: golden-yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow: pallor, fallow, Hor.: Aurora in rosels fulgebat lutea bigis, saffron-skirted, Virg.

lūtus, a, um, adj. [lūtum] of mud or clay: Rhēni caput, Hor.: opus, of a swallow's nest, Ov. 2. bemired, muddy, belaboured: Vulcanus, smutty, Juv. II. Fig.: dirty, vile, worthless: homo, Cic.

lūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to bedaub with mud or clay: granaria, Cato.

II. In gen. to bedaub, besmear: crassis lutatus amomis, Pers.

lūtulentus, a, um, adj. [id.] muddy: sus, Hor. II. Fig.: filthy, dirty, nasty, vile: Cic. 2. Of style: turbid, impure: (Lucilius) quum fluere lūtulentus, Hor.

lūtūlo, i. v. a. [id.] to bespatter with mud: Fig. to asperse: Pl.

(1) **lūtum**, i. n. a plant used in dyeing yellow; yellow weed, dyer's weed, wood: croceum mutabit vellera luto, Virg.

II. Meton. a yellow colour, yellow: id. (For *flu-tum*; cogn. with *χλωρός*.)

(2) **lūtum**, i. n. [luc, i] mud, mire: volutari in luto, Cic.: crates luto contingere, Caes. Proverb.: in luto esse or haerere, to stick in the mud, i. e. to be unable to proceed: nunc homo in medio luto est: nomen nescit, Pl. As a term of reproach: scum of the earth: Cic. II. Transf.: loam, clay, potter's earth: pocula de facili luto componere, Tib. Fig.: quibus meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan, of better clay, i. e. of better materials, Juv. [From root of *luc*, to wash; cf. *col-luv-ies*, *pol-lu-o*, *lu-s-trum* (2); Gr. *λύμα*.] (Hence It. *loto*; Sp. *lodo*.)

lux, lūcis, f. (m., Pl.) light, the light of the sun, stars, etc.: Cic. 2. Esp. daylight, day: ante lucem, id.: prima luce adesse, Caes. Hence Abl. adverbially, luce, luci, by daylight, in the daytime: quis audeat luci aggredi, Cic.: luce, Ov. 3. the reflected light, brightness of polished bodies: luce coruscus athena, gleam, Virg. II. Meton.: the heavenly bodies: illae, quae fulgent luces, Cic. 2. a day: centesima lux est ab Interitu P. Clodii, id. Hence, poet.: lux aestiva, summer, Virg.: lux brumalis, winter, Ov. 3. life: corpora luce carentum, Virg. 4. an eye, the eye-sight: damnum lucis ademptae, Ov. III. Fig.: the public view, the public, the world: nec vero ille in luce modo atque in oculis civium magnus, Cic. 2. encouragement, help, succour: civibus lucem ingenii et consilii porrigere, id. 3. a light, an ornament: hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum, id. 4. means of showing, illustration, elucidation: historia lux veritatis, id. [Root *ruk*, which in European languages becomes *luk*; cf. Gr. *ἀμφι-λύκ-η*, *λύκος* (= *λυκ-ος*), *λευκός*; Goth. *liuhath*, O. H. G. *lioh*, mod. Germ. *licht*, Eng. *light*. In *lū-* cerna we have the short rad. vowel; in *lux*, *luceo* (O. L. *louceo*), there is vowel-extension.] (Hence It. *luce*; Sp. *luz*.)

luxo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [luxus, adj.] to put out of joint, to dislocate: Sen.

luxor, i. v. dep. [luxus, subs. 2] to riot, revel, live luxuriously: luxantur, lustrantur, Pl.
luxūria, ae, and **luxūriēs**, ei, f. [id.] rankness, luxuriance of trees and plants: luxuriam segetum, Virg. II.

Fig.: riotous living, luxury, extravagance: animus, qui nunc luxuria et lascivia diffuit, Ter.: res ad luxuriam pertinentes, Caes. Of style: luxuries quaedam, redundancy, extravagance: Cic.

luxūrio, avi, atum, i. v. n. and **luxūrior**, atus, i. v. dep. [luxuria] to be rank, luxuriant (of the soil, of plants, etc.): ager assidua luxuriabat aqua, Ov. 2. to have in abundance, to abound: luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, swells in full curves of muscle, Virg. 3. to swell, increase: membra luxuriant, Ov. II. Fig.: to be luxuriant, to be too fruitful, to run riot: luxuriantia compescet, will prune away what is too rank, Hor. 2. to wanton, sport, skip, frisk: equus luxurians, Virg. 3. to be wanton or licentious, to revel, run riot, be dissolute: ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv.

luxūriōse, adv. wantonly, immoderately, excessively: Cato. 2. luxuriously, voluptuously: vivere, Cic. Comp.: epulari, Nep.
luxūriōsus, a, um, adj. [luxuria] rank, luxuriant, exuberant: frumenta, Cic.: seges, Ov. II. Fig.: running riot, excessive: laetitia nimis luxuriosa, Liv. 2. luxurious, voluptuous, given to sensuality: luxurioso otio esse, to be given to profligacy in time of leisure, Sall.: reprehendere luxuriosos, Cic.

luxus, a, um, adj. dislocated, Cato. [Cf. Gr. *λοφός*; Lat. *ob-liqu-us*.]
(1) **luxus**, ūs, m. a dislocation, luzzation: Cato.
(2) **luxus**, ūs, m. excess, extravagance in eating and drinking, luxury, debauchery: in vino ac luxu, Cic.: per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agere, Sall. 2. splendour, pomp, magnificence: at domus interior regali splendida luxu instruitur, Virg. [Prob. cogn. with *pol-luc-ere*, *pol-luc-te*, q. v.] (Hence It. *lusso*; Sp. *lujo*; Fr. *luze*.)

lychnūchus, i, m. = *λυχνόχος*, a lamp-stand, candlestick: Cic.

lychnus, i, m. = *λύχνος*, a light, a lamp: Cic.
lympa, ae, f. water; esp. pure or spring water (poet.): lymphæ puteales, Lucr.: fluvialis, Virg. [Commonly, but prob. erroneously, connected with Gr. *λύπη*.]
lymphaticus, a, um, adj. [lympa; perh. orig., one attacked with hydrophobia; hence, in gen.] distracted, frantic, panic-struck: lymphaticus pavor, a panic, Liv. Comice: numi, crazy to be spent, Pl. II. Subst.: lymphaticum, i, n. the disease of a lymphatic: id.

lymphatus, a, um, Part. [lympa].

II. Adj.: distracted, crazy, beside oneself: lymphati et attoniti, Liv.

lympo, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [lympa] to drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad: mentem lymphatam Mareotico, mad-dened, Hor.: hac herba pota lymphari

homines, Plin. II. Neutr.: lymphantas animi, distraught, driven crazy, mad, id.

lynceus, a, um, adj. [lynx] relating to the lynx, which was famed for its sharp sight. Transf. lynx-eyed, sharp-sighted: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic.

lynx, lynceis, c. = λύνξ, a lynx: lynces Bacchi variae (Bacchus was represented as drawn by a team of lynxes), Virg.: lynces quae clarissime omnium quadrupedum cernunt, Plin.

lyra, ae, f. = λύρα, a lute, lyre, a stringed instrument resembling the cithara (v. Smith's Ant. 245): curva, Hor.: Threicia, Ov. Meton.: lyric poetry, song: Imbellis lyra, Hor. 2. a constellation, the Lyre: exoriente Lyra, Ov.

lyricus, a, um, adj. [lyra] pertaining to the lute or lyre, lyric: lyrici soni, Ov.: vates, Hor. II. Subst. lyrica, orum, n. plu. lyric poems: Plin.

2. lyrici, orum, m. plu. lyric poets: Quint.

lyristes, ae, m. = λυριστής, a lute-player, lyrist: Plin.

M, m, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet (if J be distinguished from I) resembling in form and sound the Greek *M*, and corresponding to *m* in orig. I. E. and in all the languages of the family. It belongs to the class of liquids, and is closely connected with the labial mutes. The Latin language, unlike the Greek, tolerated a final *m*; but its sound was faint, and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard. Hence arose the rule of versification respecting the elision of final syllables terminating in *m*. To this also are owing the forms attinge, dice, ostende, facie, recipe (Quint.), for attingam, dicam, ostendam, faciam, recipiam; and the forms donec for donicum, circueo, veneo, for circumeo, venum eo, etc. Initial *m* cannot be followed by *n*, as in Greek; hence *μ-α* became *mi-na* in Latin. The Latin termination *m* generally corresponds to the Greek final *ν*, in the inflections both of nouns and verbs. II. *M* and *n* are interchanged in many instances in Latin for the sake of euphony: e.g. *eundem* for *eundem*; *quorundam* for *quorumdam*; *imbellis* for *imprimis*; *immanis* for *inmanis*, etc. *M* is substituted for *p* or *b* before a nasal suffix; cf. *sop-or*, *som-nus*; *scam-num*, *scabellum*. It is used to nasalize roots ending in *p* or *b*, as in *rumpo* (*rup*), *cumbo* (*cub*). III. The only change of *M* in the Romance languages is into

n in a few words: e.g. Lat. *mespilum*, It. *nespolo*, Sp. *nespera*, Fr. *nefle*; Lat. *mappa*, Fr. *nappe*; Lat. *malta*, Fr. *matte*. So with the omission of a vowel: e.g. Lat. *semila*, Sp. *senda*, Fr. *sentier*; Lat. *comilem*, It. *conte*, Sp. *conde*. So when followed by *n*: e.g. Lat. *autumnus*, *columna*; It. *autunno*, *colonna*; Fr. *colonne*. 2. Omission of *m* before *n*: e.g. Lat. *domina*, *somnus*; Sp. *doña*, *sueño*; Port. *dona*, *sono*.

IV. As an abbreviation, *M* usu. denotes the praenomen Marcus, and less freq. magister, monumentum, municipium; *M'* denotes the praenomen Manius. 2. As a numeral *M*, or *CIO*, denotes the number 1000.

maccis, v. macis.

macellarius, a, um, adj. [macellum] pertaining to the meat-market or provision-market: taberna, Val. Max. II. Subst. macellarius, ii, m. a dealer in meat or other provisions: Suet.

macellum, i, n. a provision market (where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold), surrounded by a maceria or wall (whence, acc. to Varro, its name, whilst Curtius connects it with *maculare*, to kill): venio ad macellum, rogo pisces, Pl.: putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic.

macero, 2. v. n. [macer] to be lean, meagre: Pl.

macer, crs, crum, adj. lean, meagre: taurus, opp. to pinguis, Virg. 2. Of things: solum, poor, meagre, Cic.: agellus, Hor. Fig.: si me palma negata macrum reducit, lean from disappointment, id. [Perh. cogn. with macero and Gr. μάσσω.] (Hence Fr. *maigre*, and, from it, Eng. *meagre*.)

maceratio, onis, f. [macero] a steeping, soaking, maceration: Vittr.

maceria, ae, f. an inclosure, a wall (esp. a garden wall): Ter.: Cic. [Cf. Gr. μάκιστος, μάκιστος (Hesych.).]

macero, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make soft or tender, to soften by steeping, to macerate: salsamenta, Ter. II. Meton. to weaken, to emaciate, enervate: multos iste morbus homines macerat, Pl. III. Fig.: to fret, vex, torment: cur me excrucio? cur me macero? Ter.: me macerat Phryne, Hor. Reflect.: maceror interdum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi, pine to think that, Ov. [Cf. Gr. μάσσω (root μακ), to knead.]

macresco, 3. v. n. incep. [maceo] to grow lean or thin, to become meagre: tuo maerore maceror, macresco, connesco et tabesco miser, Pl.

machæra, ae, f. = μάχαῖρα, a sword: Pl.

machærium, ii, n. dim. = μάχαῖριον, a small sword: Pl.

machærophorus, i, m. = μάχαροφόρος, a sword-bearer, satellite: Cic.

machæonius, a, um, adj. [Machæon] surgical: Ov.

machina, ae, f. = μηχανή, a machine, i. e. any artificial contrivance for

performing work, an engine, scaffolding, staging, easel; a warlike engine, military machine, etc.: omnes illae columnae machina appposita delectae sunt, scaffolding, Cic.: torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, perh. a crane, Hor. Of warlike engines: machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall. II. Fig.: a device, contrivance; esp. a trick, artifice, stratagem: totam hanc legem ad illius opes evertendas tanquam machinam comparari, Cic.: quantas moveo machinas! Pl. (Hence It. *macchina*; Fr. *machine*.)

machinamentum, i, n. [machinor] a machine; an instrument, engine: machinamenta quatendis muris, Liv.

machinatio, onis, f. [id.] an artificial contrivance, mechanism: machinatione quadam moveri, Cic. 2. Meton.: a machine: tantae altitudinis machinationes, Caes. II. Fig.: a trick, device, machination: Cic.

machinator, oris, m. [machina] a machine-maker, machinist, engineer: bellicorum tormentorum (Archimedes), Liv. II. Fig.: a contriver, inventor: omnium architectus et machinator, Cic.

machinor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. [id.] to contrive skilfully, to devise, design: incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit, Cic. II. Esp. in a bad sense, to contrive artfully, to scheme, plot: necem alicui, Liv.: perniciem alicui, Sall.: pestem in alique, Cic. Perf. Part. in pass. sign.: indicium a P. Antonio machinatum, contrived, Sall.

machinosus, a, um, adj. [id.] skilfully constructed: navigium, Suet.

macies, ei, f. [maceo] leanness, meagreness: profectus est (ad bellum) Hirtius consul: at qua imbecillitate! qua macie! Cic.: equi macie corrupti, wasted to skeletons, Caes. Of things: seges macie deficit, emptiness, barrenness, Ov. II. Fig. of style: meagreness, poverty of language: qui haec ossa et hanc maciem probant, Tac.

macilentus, a, um, adj. [macies] lean, meagre: Pl.

macis, idis, f. a fictitious spice: Pl.

macresco, crui, 3. v. n. incep. [macer] to grow lean, meagre: macrescit pecus, Col. Fig.: invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, pines away at, Hor.

macritudo, inis, f. [id.] leanness, meagreness (= macies): Pl.

macroscolum and **macroscollum**, i, n. = μακροσκολον, large-sized paper, royal paper: Cic.

mactabilis, e, adj. [macto] deadly: plaga, Lucr.

mactatus, us, m. [id.] a slaying, killing: only in Abl.: mactatu parentis, Lucr.

macte and **macti**, v. mactus.

mactea, v. mactea.

macto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. to

magnify. Fig.: to extol, glorify, honour: eos ferunt laudibus et mactant honoribus, Cic. 2. Esp. to glorify or worship a deity: deos manes, id. II. Meton.: to offer up or sacrifice in honour of the gods: lectas de more bidentes, Virg.: mactata venit lenior hostia, Hor. 2. In gen. to afflict, punish, overthrow, ruin, destroy: hostes patriae aeternis supplicibus vivos mortuosque mactabis, pursue, punish, Cic.: aliquem morte, id. Without Abl.: perfidos et raptos pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos, to be offered up, immolated, Tac. [There are prob. two different verbs mactare, one the causative of mactus, "magnified," the other that of mactus, "hit, wounded." See these words.] (Hence Sp. and Port. *matar*.)

(1) **mactus**, a, um, Part. Lit. magnified: hence, glorified, honoured, adored, (most freq. in the masc. Voc. macte, in addressing a deity to whom a sacrifice is offered): Jane pater, macte vino inferio esto, adored be thou! Cato. II. Transf. as an encouraging or congratulatory exclamation addressed to men: macte virtute (esto); and pl., macti virtute este, etc.; also simply macte, good luck! hail to thee! etc.: in responses, bravo! well done! go on! tantumne ab re tua est otii tibi, ut etiam Oratorem legas? Macte virtute! Cic.: macte esto virtute, Hor. In plur.: macti virtute milites Romani este, Liv. Absol.: macte! that's right! well done! Cic. In obliqua oratio: Juberem (te) macte virtute esse, Liv. [Cf. Gr. μάχ-απ ("great, powerful") and μάχ-ρός.]

(2) **mactus**, a, um, Part. hit, wounded: boves Lucae, ferro male mactae, Lucr. [Perh. for mag-tus, cogn. with μάχ-η, μάχ-αιρα.]

macula, ae, f. a spot: bos maculis insignis et albo, i.e. with white spots, Virg.: in ipsis quasi maculis (terrae), ubi habitatur, in those spots as it were, i.e. small places, Cic. 2. Esp. a spot, stain, blot, blemish, mole, etc.: maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov. 3. Meton. a mesh in a net: reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. II. Fig.: a blot, stain, blemish, fault: inest amoris macula hunc homini in pectore, Pl.: est huius saeculi labes quaedam et macula, virtuti invidere, Cic. [In macula, cogn. with Gr. μαῖ-α, μαῖ-α, initial s has been lost.] (Hence It. *macchia*, *maglia*; Sp. *malla*; Fr. *maille*.)

maculo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [macula] to make spotted, to spot, speckle (only poet.): telas maculare ostro, Val. Fl. 2. Esp. to spot, stain, defile, pollute: terram tabo, Virg. II. Fig.: to defile, dishonour, disgrace, etc.: rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic.: partus suos parricidio, Liv.

maculosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of spots, spotted, speckled, mottled,

variegated: lynx, Virg. 2. Esp. blotted, stained, defiled: vestis, Cic.: maculosae sanguine arenae, Ov. II. Fig.: defiled, polluted, filthy: senatores, disgraced, covered with infamy, Cic.: mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas, foul, scandalous, Hor.

madē-facio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. pass. **madēfio**, factus, fieri [madeo facio] to make wet, to wet, moisten, soak: spongiā (opp. to exprimere), Suet.: imbuti sanguine gladil, vel madefacti potius, steeped, Cic. Poet.: terram suo madefecit odore, saturated, filled, Ov. II. Esp. to drench with wine, to intoxicate: Pl.

madefactus, a, um, Part. [madeo facio].

madēfio, factus, fieri, v. madeo facio. **madens**, entis, Part. [madeo]. II. Adj.: wet, moist: camp, wet, marshy (corresp. to paludes), Tac.: nix sole madens, melting, Ov.: crinis, appy. flowing (cf. Gr. ὑγρός), or perh. reeking with essences, Virg. 2. Esp. drunk, intoxicated: mersus vino et madens, Sen. Absol.: distentus ac madens, Suet.

madēo, 2. v. n. [cogn. with μαδᾶν, "flowing, melting," and μαδᾶω] to be wet or moist, to become wet, to drip or flow with: natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes, were streaming, Cic.: plurima fuso sanguine terra madet, is soaked with, Virg. 2. Esp. to be drenched with wine, to be drunk, intoxicated: membra vino madent, Pl. 3. In pass. sense, to boil soft or thoroughly, to be boiled, sodden: collyrae facite ut madeant et colyphla, id.: igni exiguo properata maderent, might boil more readily (become tender in boiling), Virg. II. Fig.: to be full of, to overflow with, to abound in: Socraticis madet sermonibus, is steeped in, full of, Hor.

madescō, dāi, 3. v. n. incep. [madeo] to become moist or wet: semiusta madescent robora, are saturated, Virg.: tellus nubibus assiduis pluvioque madescit ab austro, is drenched, Ov.

madidē, adv. moistly: non vides me ut madide madeam? how thoroughly soaked, gloriously drunk, I am, Pl.

madidus, a, um, adj. [madeo] moist, wet, drenched: fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus, well soaked, Cic.: alae, dripping wings (of Notus), Ov.: capilli madidi myrrha, id. 2. Esp. drunk, intoxicated: vino, Pl. II. Meton.: soft, boiled soft, sodden, soaked: Pl.: Plin.

madulsa, ae, m. [id.] a drunken man: Pl.

maeander, dri, m. [Μαίανδρος, the river Maeander] a crooked or round-about way, a twisting, winding, meandering: quos tu maeandros quaesisti? devious courses, Cic. 2. Meton.: an involuted or winding border: Virg.

maena (mēna), ae, f. = μαῖνη, a kind of small sea-fish, eaten salted

by the poor: acpenserem maenae non antepone, Cic.

Maenālius, a, um, adj. [Maenalis] Maenalian, Arcadian; pastoral: verus, Virg.

maenianum, l, n. a projecting gallery, balcony of a house (first made use of by a Maenius); usu. plur.: Cic.

Maeōnius, a, um, adj. [Maeones] Maenian, i.e. Lydian: Virg. 2. Homeric, epic: Maeonil carminis ales, a swan of Homeric strain, i.e. an epic poet, Hor.

maerēo (not moer.), 2. v. n. and a. (deponent form dub.) [for maes-eo; v. maestus]. Neutr. to be sad or mournful, to mourn, grieve, lament (implying the presence of outward signs of grief, but not loud lamentation, which is expr. by plorare): vos taciti maerebatis, Cic.: dictis maerentia pectora mulcet, disconsolate, Virg.: fletus maerens, mournful lamentation, Cic. II. Act.: to mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail: calamitatem rei publicae, id. With Acc. and Inf.: qui patriam nimium tarde concidere maerent, id.

maereor, v. maereo. **maeror** (not moer.), ōris, m. [maereo] mourning, sadness, grief, lamentation: maeror est aegritudo flebilis, mourning or distress accompanied with tears, Cic.: cum maerore et luctu vitam exigunt, in sadness and woe, Sall.: jacere in maerore, to be plunged in affliction, Cic. In plur.: aegritudines, molestiae, macrores, qui exedunt animos, id.

maestiter, adv. mournfully, in mournful fashion: vestitae, Pl.

maestitia, ae, f. [maestus] sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy: ex maestitia, ex hilaritate, ex risu, Cic. Of things: gloominess, severity: orationis, id.

maestitudo, inis, f. [id.] sadness (= maestitia): Pl.

maestus (not moest.), a, um, adj. [with vowel-extension, from root of mis-er] sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melancholy (exhibiting the usual outward marks of grief: cf. maereo): quid vos maestos tam tristesque esse conspicio? Pl.: maestus ac sordidatus senex, Cic.: maestissimus Hector, in saddest guise, Virg. Of things: maestae manus, Ov.: timor, Virg. II. Meton.: gloomy, severe by nature: oratores maesti et inculti, without any charm, gloomy, Tac. 2. In gen.: connected with mourning, causing, or showing sadness, sad, unhappy, unlucky: vestis, a mourning garment, Prop.: funera, Ov.

māga, ae, f. [μάγος] an enchantress, witch: cantus artesque magarum, Ov.

māgālī, ium, n. plur. [a Punic word] collages, huts, tents: miratur molem Aeneas, magalla quondam, Virg.

māgē, adv. for magis: more: Pl.: Virg.

māgicē, es, f. = μαγική (sc. τέχνη), the magic art, magic, sorcery: Plin.

māgiōus, a, um, adj. = μαγικός, pertaining to sorcery or magic, magical: artes, Virg.: superstitiones, Tac.: chordae, magic strings, Juv.

māgis, adv. (apocop. form māge). With adjectives, adverbs, and verbs; more, in a higher degree: quod est magis verisimile, which is more probable, Caes.: esp. with adj. which have no proper comp. or sup.: magis necessarius, Cic.: magis anxius, Ov. With adv.: magis aperte, more plainly, Ter. With verb: esp. with multo, tanto, quanto, eo, nihilo, etc.: the more, so much the more: ut quidque magis contempler tanto magis placet, Pl.: Cic.: quum nihilo magis Vercingetorix in aequum locum descenderet, none the more, Caes. Phr.: magis solito, more than usual, Liv. Foll. by ac (for quam): non Apollinis atque hoc magis verum responsum est, Ter. 2. Doubled: magis magisque, magis et magis, magis ac magis, and poet. also, magis magis, more and more: quum quotidie magis magisque perdit homines tectis ac templis urbis minarentur, Cic.: magis deinde ac magis, Suet. II. In sense of rather; implying not a higher degree of the one quality or feeling than of the other, but a leaning of the balance to one side rather than the other; with adjs. and advs.: corpora magna magis quam firma, huge rather than strong, Caes.: Cic. (ii) With verbs and other words: magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod..., rather to keep the custom, than..., Cic.: magis ratione et consilio quam virtute, rather by skill and stratagem than by valour, Caes. Phr.: magis est ut (quod), there is reason rather...: magis est ut ipse moleste ferat errasse se, quam ut..., there is rather reason for himself to be annoyed, than..., Cic. III. Non (neque, nec) magis quam: no more... than, or just as much... as: domus erat non domino magis ornamento quam civitati, quite as much to the city as to its owner, Id.: non Hannibale magis victo a se quam Q. Fabio, Liv. (For etym. v. magnus.) (Hence It. *mai*; Sp. *mas*; Pr. *mais*; and from jam magis, It. *giama*; Sp. *jamás*; Fr. *jamais*.)

māgister, tri, m. [v. magnus; correl. to minister, cogn. with minor] a master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, conductor, etc.: the Dictator in the earliest times was called magister populi, the chief of the people: (sapient) appellabitur magister populi (is enim dictator est), Cic.: Lartium moderatorem et magistrum consilibus appositum, Liv. The chief of the cavalry, appointed by the dictator, was called magister equitum: dictator magistrum equitum dicit L. Tarquitiū, Id.: magister morum, the censor, Cic.: magister sacrorum, the chief priest, Liv.: auctionis, the

conductor of an auction, Cic.: gubernatores et magistrī navium, captains, Liv.: also in sense of steersman, Virg.

2. Esp. a teacher, instructor: pueri apud magistros exercentur, Cic. Of things: stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, Id. 3. a guardian, tutor, pedagogue: senes me filii relinquant quasi magistrum, Ter. 4. magister convivii: master of the ceremonies at a feast, Varr.: cf. foll. art.

II. Fig.: an adviser, instigator, author (rare): magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum, Cic. (Hence It. and Sp. *maestro*, Fr. *maitre*.)

māgistrum, il, n. [magister] the office of a magister; i. e. of a president, chief, director, superintendent, etc.: equitum, office of master of the horse, Suet.: morum, the censorship, Cic.: me magisteria delectant a maioribus instituta (sc. convivorum), the office of president at feasts, Id. 2. Esp. the office of a governor, tutor, or instructor of youth; tutorship, guardianship (rare): jam excessit mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo, I have now outgrown your tutorship, Pl. II. Fig.: teaching, instruction, advice: virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, Id.

māgistra, ae, f. [id.] a mistress, superior, conductress, directress, etc.: ludo magistra esse, mistress, instructress, Ter. II. Fig.: vita rustica parsimoniae magistra est, the teacher of, Cic. Adject. (poet.): arte magistra, with the aid of art, Virg.

māgistratus, ūs, m. [id.] the office or rank of a magister, a magisterial office, magistracy: honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, Cic.: magistratum habere, id.: obtinere, to hold, administer, Caes.: ingredi, to enter upon, Sall. (Respecting the different kinds of Rom. magistracies, v. Smith's Ant. 246. As a general rule, magistratus is used of civil offices only, and not of military commands, which were called imperia: for examples vide imperium, no. I. Sometimes, however, we find it applied to military commands: Nep. Occasionally magistratus denoted magisterial offices in the city, in opp. to those in the provinces: Suet.) II. Meton.: a magistrate, public functionary: est proprium munus magistratus, intelligere se gerere personam civitatis, Cic.: seditiosus, Sall.

magnānimitas, ātis, f. [magnanimus] greatness of soul, magnanimity (rare): Cic.

magnānīmus, a, um, adj. [magnus animus] great-souled, magnanimous: viri fortes, magnanimi, Cic.: heroes, Virg.

magnēs, ētis, m. = μαγνης, with or without lapis, a magnet, the magnetic iron ore: lapis, quem magneta vocant Graeci, Lucr.: Cic.

magnīdīcus, a, um, adj. [magnus and dīc, v. dico] that talks big, boastful, bragging: homo, Pl.

magnī-facīo (and separately, magni-

facio), 3. v. a. to make or think much of: Pl.

magnīficcē, adv. magnificently, splendidly, brilliantly: laudare, Cic.: vincere, splendidly, gloriously, Id. II. In bad sense: pompously, proudly: incedere, Liv.

magnīficenter, adv. (= magnifice, q. v.): Vitr. Comp.: magnificentius et dicere et sentire, Cic. Sup.: Id.

magnīficentia, ae, f. [magnificus] greatness in action or feeling, nobleness, eminence, high-mindedness, magnanimity: et magnīficentia et despicentia adhibenda est rerum humanarum, greatness of soul, Cic. 2. Transf. of things: grandeur, magnificence, splendour, sumptuousness: epularum, Id.: magnīficentia publicorum operum, Liv. In bad sense: verborum magnīficentia, pomposity of language, bombast, Cic.

magnīfico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [magnificus] to make much of, to value greatly, esteem highly: Ter. II. to magnify, extol, praise highly: Plin.

magnīficus, a, um, adj. Comp. magnīficentior; Sup. magnīficentissimus [magnus facio] great in action or feeling; noble, distinguished, eminent, high-minded: vir factis magnīficus, Liv.: animus excelsus magnīficusque, Cic. 2. In bad sense, haughty, bragging, boastful: cum magnīfico milite, urbes verbis qui inermis capit, Pl.: verba, Ter. II. Transf.: of things: splendid, sumptuous, magnificent, etc.: villae, Cic.: funera, Caes. Of style: magnīficentius dicendi genus et ornatus, Cic.

magnīlōquentia, ae, f. [magniloquus] sublime or elevated language, a lofty style or strain: Homer, Cic.

II. In bad sense: pompous language, magniloquence, brag,rodomontade: Liv.

magnīlōquus, a, um, adj. [magnus loquor] that speaks in a lofty style, sublime: Homer, Stat. II. In bad sense: that speaks in a pompous style; magniloquent, vaunting: Tac.: Ov.

magnīpendo (also separately, magnīpendo), 3. v. a. [magnus pendo] to esteem greatly, prize, think much of: magnīpendi et amari, Ter.

magnītūdo, inis, f. [magnus] greatness, bulk, magnitude: mundi, Cic.: fluminis, Caes.: corporum, Id. In plur.: magnitudines regionum, Cic. Of number and quantity: pecuniae, Id.

II. Fig.: of abstract things: acerbitalis et odii, Id.: poenae, Caes. 2. Esp. rank, dignity: imperatoria, Tac.

magnōpēre (also separately, magnō opere), adv. very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly (supplies the deficient adv. to magnus): ego tibi Romam properandum magnōpere censeo, I am strongly of opinion, Cic.: with a noun: nulla magnōpere clade accepta, no very serious loss, Liv. Separately: magnōque opere abs te peto, Cic. Sup.: maximōpere, Ter.: a te maximōpere

etiam atque etiam quaeso et peto, most particularly, Cic.

magnus, a, um (old fem. Gen. magnal for magnae, Pl.), adj. Comp. maior, us; Sup. maximus, a, um: great, large, tall, broad, etc.: magna et pulchra domus, Cic.: aquae, great floods, inundations, Liv.: oppidum maximum, Caes. Of the voice: loud: magna voce confiteri, Cic. II. Of mental or abstract qualities and things: great, grand, noble, lofty, important, momentous: virtus, Caes.: causa, great, important, Auct. pro dom. Absol. neut.: quanquam id magnum et arduum est, something great, Cic. 2. In bad sense: boastful, vaunting, magnae vindicem linguae, Hor. III. Esp. of age, in Comp. and Sup., with or without natu or annis: older, the elder: the oldest or eldest: audivi ex majoribus natu, my seniors, Cic.: hic una e multis, quae maxima natu, Pyrgo, the eldest, Virg.: annos natus major quadraginta, more than forty years old, Cic.: cum liberis, majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, above the age of fifteen, Liv. Absol.: ex duobus filiis major, Caes.: maxima virgo, the eldest of the Vestal virgins, Ov. 2. In plur. absol. majores, um, m. ancestors, forefathers: L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic.: majores natu, of the Senate: de istis rebus in patria majores natu consulemus, Liv. IV. Of rank and dignity: chief, head, most important, etc.: Jupiter optimus maximus, most good and great, id.: praetor maximus, in ancient times, the dictator, id. V. Of value or price, in neutr. absol. magni and magno: at a high price: majoris, at a higher price; and maximus, at a very high price: emere agros poterunt quam volent magno, Cic.: magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, cost him dear, Liv. Comp.: multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, I tell them at a much higher price, Phaedr. Hence, 2. Of value, importance, or worth in gen.: magni existimans interesse ad decus, to be of great importance, Cic.: extollere aliquid in majus, more highly than it deserves, Tac. VI. Magnum and maximum, adverbially: greatly, aloud: magnum clamat, Pl.: exclamat deridente maximum, id. [What was the exact form of the I. E. root—whether mag or magh—is uncertain; Gr. μέγας, Goth. mik-il-s, Scot. mickle, imply orig. mag. Ma-jor is for mag-ior, with compensative lengthening; cf. aio for ag-lo. Maximus is for mag-timu-s.] (Hence, from major, It. maggiore; old Fr. majeur; Sp. mayor; also Fr. maire.)

magus, i, m. = μάγος, a Magian, a learned man or philosopher among the Persians: Cic.

magus, a, um, adj. [magus]=magus: magical (poet.): artes, Ov.

maius, i, m. (usually mensis Maius), the month of May: Cic. Adjectively:

Kalendae Maias, id. (Hence It. Maggio; Sp. Mayo; Fr. Mai.)

majalis, is, m. a gelded boar, a barrow hog: Varr. As a term of reproach: Cic.

majestas, atis, f. the magnitude or greatness of a thing; dignity, majesty, esp. of the gods: dil non censent esse suae majestatis, consistent with their majesty, Cic. Of men: regia, Caes.: senatus, Liv.: patria, the paternal authority, id. 2. Esp.: the sovereign power of the Roman people: majestatem populi R. defendere, Cic.: hence, crimen majestatis laesae or minutae, and majestas laesa or minuta, also majestas alone, high treason, an offence against the sovereign authority (Smith's Ant. 246): res est quae lege majestatis teneatur, falls under the law against treason, id.: laesae majestatis accusari, Sen. II. In gen. honour, dignity, excellence, splendour: majestas et pudor matronarum, Liv.: quanta illi fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! Cic. [Related to O. L. majos (for magios) = major, as vetustas to vetus.]

majior, majores, v. magnus, no. III.

majusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [major] somewhat greater or larger (rare): cura, more important than usual, Cic.

II. Meton.: somewhat older: Thais, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter.

mala, ae, f., the cheek-bone, jaw (prop. the upper or immovable jaw; maxilla being the lower or loose jaw): Cels.: ambras subigat malis absumere mensas, Virg.: alienis ridere malis, to laugh with jaws not your own; i.e. not sparing them: hence, excessively, immoderately, Hor. II. Meton. the cheek (esp. in plur.): (Juventas) molli vestit lanugine malas, Lucr.: tenerae, Ov. [For maz-la; v. maxilla, and cf. ala. Lit. "the bruiser;" the root is seen in Gr. μάσσω.]

malacia, ae, f. = μαλακία, a calm at sea, dead calm: tanta subito malacia ne tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco movere non possent, Caes.

malacisso, i, v. a. = μαλακίζω, to render soft or supple, to soften: Pl.

malacius, a, um, adj. = μαλακός, soft, supple, pliant: Pl. II. delicate, luxurious: id.

male, adv. [malus] comp. pējus, sup. pessimē: badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately, etc.: male olere, Cic.: dum male optatos nondum premis inscius axes, foolishly wished for, Ov.: male feriatus, keeping ill-timed holiday, Hor.: male tum erratur, it is ill wandering then, Virg.: male facere with Dat. of pers., to do harm to, punish, injure: dil isti Segulio male faciant, punish him, Cic.: male emere, to buy dear, id.: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere, to harass, annoy, Caes.: hoc male habet virum, annoys, vexes him, Ter.: male se habere, to feel ill or low-spirited, id.: male vivere, to lead an unhappy life, Hor.: male

cadere, to turn out unluckily, Caes.

2. With words having in themselves a bad sense, very much, violently: male metuo, Ter.: rauci, Hor.

3. When connected with an adjective having a good sense, male = vix, non, i. e. scarcely or not at all: male viva, scarcely alive, Ov.: male sanus = insanus, not sane, deranged, Cic.: male gratus, i. e. ungrateful, Ov.: statio male fida carinis, unsafe, Virg. (Hence Sp. Fr. mal. From male aptus, Fr. malade.)

malē-dicax (and separately, male dicax), ācis, adj. foul-mouthed, abusive, slanderous: as subst.: a slanderer: Pl.

malēdicē, adv. slanderously, abusively: Cic.: Liv.

malēdicens, entis, Part. [maledico].

II. Adj.: foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: maledicentes homines, Pl. Comp.: maledicentior, id. Sup.: in maledicentissima civitate, Cic.

malē-dico (and separately, male dico), xi, ctum, 3. v. n. to speak ill of, to abuse, revile, slander, asperse: constr.: absol. or with Dat.: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.: optimo viro maledicere, id. Pass. impers.: Indignis si maledicitur, Pl. (Hence Fr. maudire.)

malēdictio, ōnis, f. [maledico] evil-speaking, reviling, abuse (rare): Cic.

malēdictito, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to revile or abuse often or much: Pl.

malē-dictum, i, n. a foul or abusive word: maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic.

malēdictus, a, um, Part. [maledico].

malēdicus, a, um, adj. [male and dic, v. dico] foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: conviciator, Cic. (Cf. maledicens.)

malē-facio (and separately, male facio), fēci, factum, 3. v. n. to do evil, harm, to injure: with Dat.: alicui, Pl.

malēfactor, ōris, m. [malesfacio] an evil-doer, malefactor: Pl.

malē-factum (and separately, male factum), i, n. an evil deed, injury: Cic.

malēficē, adv. mischievously: Pl.

malēficentia, ae, f. [malesfacio] a doing ill, mischievous conduct, harm, injury: Plin.

malēficiū, ii, n. [id.] a doing ill, mischievous conduct: ab injuria et maleficio se prohibere, Caes. 2. an evil deed, offence, crime: conscientia malefactorum, Cic. 3. fraud, deception: Quint. 4. enchantment, sorcery: Tac.

malēficus (also malesfacus), a, um, adj. [malesfacio] that does ill, vicious, wicked, criminal: homo natura maleficus et injustus, Cic.: vita, Tac. As subst. maleficus, i, m. an evil-doer, Pl.

2. Esp. pertaining to sorcery, magical: carmina et devotiones allaque malefica, enchantments, charms, Tac.

II. Meton. hurtful, noxious, mis-

chievous: superstitio, Suet.: natura, inimical, unpropitious, Nep. **Sup. maleficientissimus**: Suet.

mālē-suādus, a, um, adj. [male suadeo] ill-advising, seductive (poet.): vitilena, Pl. Of things: fames, tempting to crime, Virg.

mālē-völens (malivol.), entis, adj. ill-disposed, spiteful, envious, malevolent (rare): Pl. **Sup.**: malevolentissimae obrektionones, Cic.

mālē-völentia (maliv.), ae, f. [malevolens] ill-will, malice, spite, malevolence: malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic.: Sall.

mālē-völus (maliv.), a, um, adj. [male volo] ill-disposed, envious, spiteful, malicious: constr. with Dat. or in and Acc.: omnibus est malevolus, Cic.: Cato in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id. Of things: sermones, id. Subst.: malevolus, i, m. an ill-disposed person, a hater, an enemy: id.: malevola, ae, f. a female hater, enemy: mea inimica et malevola, Pl.

mālifer, a, um, adj. [malum fero] apple-bearing (poet.): Virg.

mālificus, v. maleficus.

mālignē, adv. ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly: maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. **Comp.**: Curt. II. Meton. stingily, grudgingly: ager maligne plebi divisus, Liv.: quippiam laudare, "to damn with faint praise," Hor.

mālignitas, ātis, f. [malignus] ill-will, spite, malice, envy, malignity (late in this sense): malignitati falsa species libertatis inest, Tac. II. stinginess, niggardliness: Pl.: malignitatis auctores, Liv.

mālignus, a, um, adj. [contr. for malignus; cf. benignus] of an evil nature or disposition, ill-disposed, malicious, envious, malignant: maligni caupones, cheating, dishonest, Hor. Of things: leges, Ov.: oculi, Virg. II. Meton.: stingy, niggardly: opp. to largus, Pl. Fig.: fama, Ov.: lux, stinted, scanty, Virg. 2. barren, unfruitful: colles, id. 3. scanty, petty, small: aditus, id. (Hence Fr. *maligne*, *malin*.)

mālitiā, ae, f. [malus] bad quality, badness: terrae, Pall. II. Fig.: wickedness, vice: virtute, non malitia, P. Scipioni placuisse, Sall. 2. Esp. craft, cunning, fraud: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, Cic. In plur.: collatio nostrarum malitiarum, roguish tricks, Pl. In qualified sense (playfully), roguery, Cic.

mālitiōsē, adv. knavishly, perfidiously: agere quippiam dolose aut malitiōse, Cic. **Comp.**: id.

mālitiōsus, a, um, adj. [malitia] full of wickedness, knavish, crafty, malicious: homo, Cic. Of things: iuris interpretatio, too sharp; taking advantage of the letter of the law, id.

mālīvölens, **mālīvölentia**, and **mālīvölus**, v. malevolens, etc.

mālēölus, i, m. dim. [malleus] a small hammer or mallet: Cels. 2. Meton. a hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot for planting: Col. 3. a kind of fire-dart used in sieges: malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 247).

mālēus, i, m. a hammer, mallet, maul: Pl. Of the maul or pole-axe for felling animals to be sacrificed: Ov. Proverb.: malleum sapientiorum scilicet esse manubrio, the hammer wiser than the handle (of one affecting superior wisdom), Pl. (Hence It. *maglio*; Fr. *mail*.)

mālo, mālui, malle, irreg. v. a. (old forms: mavolo for malo, Pl.: mavelim for malim, etc., id.) [magis volo] to wish or choose rather, to prefer: constr. with Acc. (rare except in case of neut. words), Subj., Acc. and Inf. or simple Inf.: ambigua, ancipitia malebat, Tac. With Acc. and Inf.: principem se esse mavult quam videri, Cic. With Subj.: mallem cognoscerem, id. With Comp. Abl. for quam: nullos his mallem ludos spectasse, rather than these, Hor. 2. Pleonastic with potius and magis: ab omnibus se desertos potius quam abs te defensos esse malunt, Cic.: strengthened by multo or haud paulo: meo iudicio multo stare malo quam aliorum, much rather, id. II. With Dat. of person: to be more favourable to: quanquam illi omnia malo, quam mihi, my wishes are all for him rather than for myself, id.

mālōbāthron (malobathrum), i, n. = *μαλόβαθρον*, an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared: Plin. II. Meton. the oil or unguent itself, malobathrum: nitentes malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor.

mālum, i, n. an evil, misfortune, calamity, etc.: cavere malum, Cic.: adusctus malo, accustomed to hardship, Virg.: hostes inopinato malo turbati, reverse, Caes. 2. In partic.: punishment, suffering: malo domandam tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. 3. hurt, injury, detriment: clementiam illi malo fuisse, was injurious, unfortunate, Cic. II. As an interjection of dislike and aversion: quid tu, malum, me sequere? plague, mischief, Pl.

mālum, i, n. an apple; also, any pulpy fruit having its seeds within (opp. to nux; a hard-shelled fruit, nut); hence, of quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc.: Plin.: Virg. Proverb.: ab ovo usque ad mala, i. e. from beginning to end (from the Roman custom of beginning dinner with eggs and ending with fruit), Hor. [Cf. Gr. *μήλον* (Dor. *μάλον*.)]

mālus, a, um, adj. **Comp.** pēior, pējus; **Sup.** pessimus, a, um: bad, either physically or morally (opp. to bonus), evil, injurious, destructive, mischievous, wicked: gramina, noxious, poisonous, Virg.: malus et nequam homo, Pl.: philosophi minime mali illi

quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic.: libido, Liv.: abi in malam rem, go and be hanged! Ter. 2. unfortunate, unsuccessful: pugna, defeat, Cic.: mala res, spes multo asperior, their present condition was bad, Sall.: mala avi, with ill omen, Hor. 3. ugly, ill-looking: haud mala est mulier, Pl. 4. sly, roguish: puellae, Cat. 5. Of weight: light: pondus, Pl. In neutr. sing. for adv. male: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, Hor. (The Fr. adj. *mal* is preserved in *malgré*, *malheur* = malum augurium, etc.)

mālus, i, f. = *μηλία*, an apple-tree: Virg. II. Meton.: a mast of a ship (in this sense *mase*): quum alii malos scandant, Cic.: saucius, damaged, badly strained, Hor. 2. a mast or pole, to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached: Liv. [Malus, a mast, is more prob. a distinct word, in which s has been lost before l, as in qualus, q. v. Cf. O. H. G. *mas-t*, A.-S. *mās-t*.]

malva, ae, f. the mallow: Plin.: Cic.: Hor. [Cf. Gr. *μαλ-άχη*.] (Hence Fr. *mauve*.)

māmilla (mamm.), ae, f. dim. [mamma] a breast, pap, teat: Juv.

mamma, ae, f. a breast, pap, esp. of females, rarely of males; also, a teat, dug of animals: puero isti date mammam, give him the breast, Pl.: puer in gremio matris sedens, mammam appetens, Cic.

mammēātus, a, um, adj. [mamma] for mammosus, having large breasts: Pl.

mammōsus, a, um, adj. [mamma] having large breasts, full-breasted: Laber. Of animals: canes feminae, Varr.

mānābilis, e, adj. [mano] flowing, running: hence fig. penetrating: frigus, Lucr.

manceps, ipis, m. [manus capio] a purchaser, one who purchases any thing from the state, or agrees to pay a certain sum by way of farm or the like; a renter, farmer, contractor, etc.: si res abiret ab eo mancipe, quem ipse apposuisset, contractor for building, Cic.: operarum, one who hires labourers to let them out again, Suet.: itinera fraude mancipum et incuria magistratum interrupta, of the contractors for repairing the roads, Tac.

II. Transf. a surety, bondsman, i. q. praes: ego mancipem te nihil moror, Pl.

mancipi, v. mancipium, ad init.

mancipium (mancupium), il, n. (the contr. form of the Gen. *mancipi*, like *imperi*, *ingeni*, etc., predominates in jurid. lang.) [manceps] a formal mode of purchase among the Romans by taking a thing in the hand and weighing out the money: a legal, formal purchase (mancipatio) per aes et libram (v. Smith's Ant. 247): hoc in mancipo Marius non dixerat, at the

sale, Cic. II. Meton. a possession, property, right of ownership, acquired by such purchase: *mancipio* (Dat.) dare, or accipere, to give or take possession of: Cu. Memini et *mancipio* tibi dabo. Cu. Egon' ab lenone quicquam *mancipio* accipiam? Pl.: res *mancipi*, (also res *mancupi*), property, that of which we can dispose: in his rebus repetendis, quae *mancipi* sunt, Cic.: sui *mancipi* esse, to be one's own master, Brut. in Cic. 2. Esp. a slave obtained by *mancipium*, a slave in general: *mancipis* locuples rex, rich in slaves, Hor.: *mancipia* argento parata, purchased slaves, Liv.

mancipo (*mancipo*), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [id.] to make over or deliver up as property by means of a formal act of purchase (v. *mancipium*); to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell: *alienos mancipatis*, *alienos manumittitis*, Pl.: quaedam, si credis consultis, *mancipat* usus, gives a title to, Hor. 2. Fig.: *luxu et saginae mancipatus*, in bondage to, the slave of, Tac.

mancipium, and *mancipio*, *v. mancipi*.

mancus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* maimed, infirm in a limb or member: *mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis*, Cic.

II. Fig.: infirm, defective, imperfect: *manca ac debilis praetura, crippled, rendered powerless*, id.: *fortuna*, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *man-care*; Fr. *manquer*.)

mandator, *oris*, *m.* [*mando*] one who gives a charge or commission: Gal.

II. Transf.: one who instigates or suborns accusers or informers: *delatores mandatoresque*, Suet.

mandatum, *i. n.* [id.] a charge, order, commission, injunction: ut *mandatum scias me procurasse*, have performed the commission, Cic. More freq. plur.: *his mandatis eum ab se dimittit*, having given him these instructions, Caes.: *mandata persequi*, exsequi, Cic.: *negligere*, Ov.: *frangere*, to break your charge (punningly), Hor. Poet. with *Inf.*: *dabit et mandata reverti*, enjoin him to return, Ov.

mandatus, *us*, *m.* [id.] (only in Abl. sing.) command, mandate: Cic.

mando, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [*manus* do] lit. to put into one's hand; hence, to commit to one's charge, to commission, order, command: constr. with Acc. of thing and Dat. of pers., with ut (ne) and Subj., or (rarely) *Inf.*: *praeterea typos tibi mando*, Cic.: *Voluseno mandat ut ad se quam primum revertatur*, Caes.: *without ut: huc mandat*, Remos adeat, id. With *Inf.*: Tac.

II. Meton.: in gen. to commit, consign, enjoin, confide, intrust: *aliquid alicujus fideliter*, Ter.: *aliquid magistratum*, Caes.: *filiam viro, to give in marriage*, Pl.: *se fugae, to betake oneself to flight*, Caes.: *litteris, to commit to writing*, Cic. 2. to send word to, announce, inform: Suet.: Eutr.

mando, *di*, *sum*, *3. v. a.* to chew,

masticate: *animalla alla vorant, alla mandunt, chew their food*, Cic. Poet.: (*equi*) *fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, champ*, Virg. II. In gen. to eat, devour: *lora mandere*, Liv.: *tristia vulnera saevodente, i. e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals*, Ov. Poet.: *mandere humum*, like *mordere humum*, to bite the ground, said of those who fall in battle, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

mandra, *ae*, *f.* = *μάνδρα*, a stall: *mulorum*, Mart. II. Meton. a herd of cattle: *uv.*

manduco, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [a lengthened form of *mando*] to chew, masticate: Varr. II. Meton. to eat: Aug. in Suet. (Hence It. *mangiare*; Fr. *manger*.)

manducus, *i. m.* [*manduco*] a glutton: Pompon. II. a ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing, used in processions, etc.: Pl.

manē, *neutr. indecl.* (old loc. *manī*, like *luci, vesperi*: Pl.) the morning, morn: *dum mane novum, while morn is fresh*, Virg.: *vigilabat ad ipsum mane*, Hor.: *multo mane, very early in the morning*, Cic. II. As adv. early in the morning: *postridie ejus diei, mane*, Caes.: *hodie mane, early this morning*, Cic.: *cras mane, tomorrow morning*, Ter. With other adverbs: *bene mane, very early in the morning*, Cic. [*Manī* is a locative form from stem of *manus*, good, q. v. The prim. sense is "in good time"; cf. Fr. *de bonne heure*.] (Hence It. *dimani, domani*; Fr. *demain*.)

manēo, *nsi*, *nsum*, *2. v. n. and a.* [cogn. with Gr. *μένω*]. Neutr. to stay, remain: seu *maneat*, seu *proficiscantur*, Caes.: *in loco, id.*: *in patria*, Cic. Pass. *impers.*: *in Italia fortasse manebitur, id.* 2. Esp. to stay, tarry, pass the night: *sub Jove frigido*, Hor.: *extra domum patris*, Liv. 3. to wait: *haud mansisti*, Pl.

4. Fig.: to remain, endure, continue: *si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, would adhere to, abide by*, Caes.: *in vita, to remain alive*, Cic. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: *munitiones integrae manebant*, Caes.: *regna*, Virg. With Dat.: *manent ingenia senibus, the mental powers do remain in old men*, Cic. Absol.: *illud maneat, et fixum sit, id.* II. Act.: to wait for, await: with direct obj. (rare; and not so in Cic. or Caes.: in Cic. Phil. 2, 5, is now read *Curioni*): *hostium adventum mansit*, Liv. 2. Esp. to await one (as his fate): *quis me manet exitus?* Ov.: *quae (acerba) manent victos*, Liv.

manes, *lum*, *m. plu.* [*manus*; lit. the good, benevolent] with or without dii, the infernal deities, manes (as benevolent spirits, opp. to larvae and lemures, malevolent spirits): *deorum manium jura sancta sunt*, Cic. 2. the souls of the dead, ghosts, shades: *nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesve revelli*, Virg.: *manes Virginiae*, Liv.

II. Meton.: the Lower World, infernal regions (poet.): *manes profundum*, Virg. And in apposition: *fabulae manes, i. e. fabled inferno*, Hor.

2. With special ref. to the punishments inflicted in the Lower World (likewise poet.): *quisque suos patimur manes, suffer our own hell*, Virg.

3. a corpse: *accipiet manes parvula testa meos*, Prop.

mango, *onis*, *m.* [*μάγγανον*] a dealer who polishes up and sets off his wares: esp. a slave-dealer, Quint.

mangonicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*mango*] pertaining to a dealer; esp. a slave-dealer: *quaestus*, Suet.

mani, *abl. v. mane, ad init.*

manicae, *arum*, *f. plu.* [*manus*] the long sleeves of a tunic, reaching to the hand, and therefore serving as gloves: et *tunicae manicas* (habent), Virg.: of a kind of fur-gloves, muff: Cic. Worn by soldiers as a protection: an arm-let, gauntlet: Juv. II. Meton. a handcuff, manacle: *manicas allucul injicere*, Pl.: *manicisque jacentem occupat*, Virg. (Hence It. *manica*; Sp. *manga*; Fr. *manche*.)

manicatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*manicae*] furnished with long sleeves: *tunica*, Cic.

manicula, *ae*, *f. dim.* [*manus*] a little hand: Pl.

manifestarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*manifestus*] plain, clear, evident, manifest (for *manifestus*): *fur*, Pl.

manifeste, *adv.* (less good form = *manifesto*), clearly, evidently, manifestly: App. Comp.: *manifestius ipsi apparere*, Virg.

manifesto, *adv.* clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly: *ut tota res a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur*, Cic.: comp. preced. art.

manifesto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [*manifestus*] to make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest: *aliquem latentem*, Ov.: *gratam voluntatem*, Just.

manifestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*manus* and *festus* = *fend-tus*, v. *fendo* and *infestus*; lit. "struck with the hand"] palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest: *Penates multo manifesti lumine, distinctly revealed*, Virg.: *res ita notas, ita manifestas proferam*, Cic.: *peccatum, id.* II. Esp. convicted of, caught or apprehended in, manifestly betraying: constr. absol., with Gen., or *Inf.*: *nec magis manifestum ego hominem unquam ullum teneri vidi*, Pl.: *ut conjuratos quam maxime manifestos habeant, i. e. to have their guilt proved beyond doubt*, Sall. With Gen.: *mendacii, palpably convicted of*, Pl.: *vitae, giving manifest signs of life*, Tac. With *Inf.*: *dissentire manifestus, showing plainly his disapproval*, id.

maniplaris, *maniplus*, *v. manipularis, etc.*

manipretium, *v. manupretium*. *manipularis* (syncop., *maniplaris*, Ov.), *e*, *adj.* [*manipulus*] pertaining to

a *maniple* or company: milles, common soldier, Ov.: judices, who once were common soldiers, Cic. II. Subst. manipularis, is, m. a soldier regarded as belonging to a maniple, a private: Rufus diu manipularis, dein centurio, long a private, Tac. 2. a soldier of the same company; a comrade: Fabius centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes.

mānīpūlārīus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a maniple or to a common soldier, Suet.

mānīpūlātīm, adv. [id.] by handfuls, in bundles: Plin. II. by maniples: manipulatim structa acies, Liv.

mānīpūlus (syncop. mānīplus, in poets), i, m. [manus and root of pleo] a handful, a bundle of hay, etc.: de his (herbis) manipulos fieri, Varr.: Virg.

II. Milit. t. t. a company, maniple of foot soldiers (in the early times of the republic, the hastati, principes, and triarii of each legion, contained 15 maniples each; afterwards 10. The velites were not divided into maniples. The name was said to have been derived from a wisp of hay, carried as a standard in the time of Romulus: v. Smith's Ant. 165): laxare, to open out the companies; form in open line, Caes. 2. Fig.: a gang: furum, Ter.

mannūlus, i, m. dim. [mannus] a Gallic pony: Mart.: Plin. Ep.

mannus, i, m. [a Celtic word] a kind of small Gallic horse, a cob: Lucr.: Hor.

māno, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. Neutr. to trickle, drop, distil, flow (cf. fluo), etc.: tepidae manant ex arbore guttae, Ov.: lacrima, Hor. 2. Transf. of things from which a fluid trickles: cultrum manantem cruore, dripping with blood, Liv. II. Meton. of things not liquid: to diffuse or extend itself, to spread: aer, qui per maria manat, Cic.: alvei manantes per latera, leaking, Tac. III. Fig.: quum malum manaret in dies latius, daily spread farther, Cic.: manat tota urbe rumor, Liv. 2. Esp. to arise, proceed, emanate, originate from: peccata ex vitis manant, Cic.: ab Aristippo Cyrenalca philosophia manavit, id. 3. To slip or escape from: omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, flows off, is forgotten, Hor.

B. Act.: to cause to flow, to give out: lacrimas marmora manant, Ov. Poet.: poetica mella, to distil poetic honey, i. e. to be a poet, Hor. [Perh. for mad-no, from mad in madeo, q. v.]

mansio, ōnis, f. [maneo] a staying, remaining, stay, continuance: opp. to decessio, Cic.: Ter. Meton. a place of abode, a dwelling, habitation: pecorum, Plin. 2. Esp. night-quarters, a halting-place, station, inn; hence also a day's-journey: deinde ad primam statim mansionem febrim nactus, Suet. (Hence It. *magione*; Fr. *maison*.)

mansio, i, v. n. freq. [id.] to stay, tarry, abide, dwell habitually: sub eodem tecto, Tac.

mansuē-faciō, feci, factum, j, v. a. Pass. mansuefacio, factus, fieri [mansuesco facio] to make tame, to tame: uri mansuefaci (non) possunt, Caes.

II. Fig.: to make gentle, to pacify: plebem, Liv. 2. to civilize: a quibus (nos) mansuefacti et exculsi, Cic.

mansuefactus, a, um, Part. [mansuefacio].

mansuefio, pass. v. mansuefacio. **mansuēs**, uis and ētis, adj. tame, mild, etc.: Pl.

mansuesco, suēvi, suētum, j, v. n. and a. insep. [manus suesco; lit. to become accustomed to the hand] Neutr. to become or grow tame: buculi triduo fere mansuescunt, Col.: Luc. Fig. to grow gentle, mild, soft: nesciaque humanis precibus mansuere corda, to listen kindly to, Virg. Most freq. in part. form mansuetus: q. v. II. Act.: to tame, domesticate: animalia, Varr.

mansuētē, adv. gently, mildly, calmly, quietly, etc.: Cic.

mansuētus, a, um, Part. [mansuesco]. II. Adj.: tame: sus, Liv.

2. Fig.: mild, soft, gentle, quiet, etc.: illud quaero, cur tam subito mansuetus in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fuisset ferus, Cic. Comp.: ira, Ov. Sup.: ut mansuetissimus viderer, Cic.

mansuētudo, ōnis, f. [mansuetus] tameness: elephantī, Just. II. Fig.: mildness, gentleness, clemency: clementia ac mansuetudine in aliquem uti, Caes.: imperii, Cic.

mansus, a, um, Part. [mando].

mantēle (mantile), is, n., and **mantellum** (mantillium), il, n. [manus tela] a towel, napkin: tonsis mantelia villis, napkins (of skin) with the wool cut close, Virg.

mantelū and **mantellum**, i, n. [dim. of mantum, a cloak] a cloak, mantle: Fig.: nec subdolis mendaciis mihi usquam mantelū est meis, no cloak for them, Pl. (Hence Fr. *man-teau*.)

mantica, ae, f. [mantum; v. mantelū] a wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau: Hor. II. Fig.: sed non videmus, manticae quid in tergo est, i. e. do not learn to know ourselves, Cat.

mantile and **mantillum**, v. mantele.

mantīcinor, atus, i, v. dep. [μάντις] to prophesy, divine: Pl.

manto, i, v. n. and a. freq. [maneo]. Neutr. to stay, remain, wait: Pl.

II. Act. to wait for: aliquem, id. **mānūālis**, e, adj. [manus] pertaining to the hand, that is held in or fills the hand: saxa, that can (just) be thrown with the hand, Tac.

mānūbiāe, arum, f. plu. [for manu-hib-iae, from habeo] money obtained from the sale of booty (opp. to praeda, the booty itself): qua ex praeda aut manubilis haec abs te donatio constituta

est? Cic.: aedem de manubilis faciendam locavit, Liv. 2. In gen. the booty itself, spoils taken from the enemy: Flor. 3. Transf. unlawful gain, plunder: ad manubias et rapinas compulsus, Suet.

mānūbiālis, e, adj. [manubias] pertaining to booty: Suet.

mānūbiārīus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to booty: transf.: amicus, that brings one profit, Pl.

mānūbius, a, um, adj. [id.] taken from the enemy: Pl.

mānūbrīum, il, n. [for manu-hib-rium, from habeo] a handle, hilt, haft: aureum, Cic. Proverb.: eximere alicui e manu manubrium, to deprive one of an opportunity, Pl.

mānūlēa, ae, f. [manus] a long sleeve reaching to the hand=manica: Pl.

mānūlēārīus, il, m. [manulea] a maker of sleeves or muffs: Pl.

mānūlēātus, a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with or wearing long sleeves: homo, Suet.

mānūmissio, ōnis, f. [manumitto] the freeing of a slave by releasing him from the hand, manumission (respecting the various forms of manumission, v. Smith's Ant. 248): Cic.

mānūmissus, a, um, Part. [manumitto].

mānū-mitto (also separated), misi, missum, j, v. a. lit. to let go from the hand (cf. manumissio): hence, to set at liberty, to emancipate, manumit a slave: servos, Cic.: separately, manu vero cur miserit, id.: Liv.

mānū-prētium (manipr.), il, n. (and separate, manus pretium) a workman's or artist's pay, wages: in auro, praeter manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, Liv. 2. Fig.: in gen. pay, reward: manupretium perditae civitatis, Cic.

mānus, ūs, f. a hand: artium ministras manus natura homini dedit, Cic.: Epicurum in manus sumere, i. e. to read his writings, id.: est in manibus oratio, is in everybody's hands, is still current, id.: in manibus nostris hostes videbantur, seemed to be close to us, Caes.: proelium in manibus facere, to come to close quarters, Sall.: ad manum esse, at hand, in hand, near, Liv.: in manibus terrae, close to land, Virg.: servus a manu, a scribe, amanuensis, Suet.: manibus pedibusque aliquid facere, with hands and feet, i. e. with might and main, Ter.: per manus tradere, to deliver from hand to hand, to hand down from father to son: traditae per manus religiones, Liv.: manu, by hand, i. e. artificially, opp. to naturā: oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum, Caes.: urbs manu munitissima, Cic.: dat Cotta manus, gives way, Caes.: do manus scientiae, I bow to, Hor.: manus tollere, to raise the hands in wonder, Cic.: manum non vertere, not to turn the hand, Prov. for, not to take the least

pains: qui se fatentur virtutis causa ne manum quidem versuros fuisse, id. : manum ferulae subduxisse, to have been caned on the hand (lit. withdrawn the hand from the cane), Juv. II. Meton. the fist, the armed hand, personal valour: Caes. : manu fortissimus, Liv. : manu promptus, prompt to act, Sall. 2. force, violence, fighting, close combat: res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic. : manu capere urbes, by force, Sall. : per manus libertatem retinere, id. 3. power, might: haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic. : neque mihi in manu, qualis Jugurtha foret, it was not within my power (to determine) what sort of a person Jugurtha was to be, Sall. (II) Esp. the legal power of a husband over his wife: in manum venire, Cic. 4. manus extrema or ultima, the last hand, the finishing touch: manus extrema non accessit ejus operibus, id. : bello extremam manum imponere, to put the finishing touch to, bring it to a close, Virg. 5. hand-writing: in gen. style of artist, workmanship: libraril manus, Cic. : artificum, Virg. 6. For pars; side, direction: est ad hanc manum sacellum, Ter. 7. In gambling, a stake: quas manus remisit, waived my winning, Aug. in Suet. 8. In fencing, a thrust, hit: rectae, aver-sae, tectaeque manus, Quint. 9. the trunk of an elephant: manus etiam data elephantis, Cic. 10. manus ferreae, grappling-irons: manus ferreas atque harpagones paraverant, Caes. 11. a band or corps of soldiers: Hasdrubalem propedem affore cum manu haudquaquam contemnenda, Liv. : parva manu, with a mere handful of men, Sall. (II) In gen. any body of persons, a number, company, multitude, gang, etc. : Romam veniet cum magna manu, Cic. : purpuratorum et satellitum, Liv. : magna manus clientium, Suet. [From I. E. root *ma*, to measure, shape, fashion; v. metior. Gr. *μέτρον* seems to come from the same root.] (Hence It. Sp. *mano*; Fr. *main*.) **manus**, old Lat. = bonus. [Lit. measured, moderate, from root *ma*, v. *manus*; cf. similar use of *μέτριος* for "good." V. also *manes* and *immanis*.] **mapallia**, lum, n. pl. [a Punic word] African huts, cottages: aedificia Numidarum agrestium, quae mapallia illi vocant, Sall. 2. a village: raris habitata mapallia tectis, Virg. : Liv. **mappa**, ae, f. [acc. to Quint., a Punic word] a napkin, table-napkin: mappa compescere risum, Hor. II. Transf. a cloth with which the signal for starting was given to racers in the circus, a signal-cloth or handkerchief: Juv. : Suet. (Hence Fr. *nappe*.) **marceo**, 2. v. n. to wither, droop, shrink, shrivel: marcentes uvae, Mart. II. Fig. and meton. : to be faint, drooping, feeble, languid, lazy: marcent luxuria, are enervated, Liv. : mar-

cente adhuc stomacho, being still sluggish (loaded with undigested food), Suet. : marcentem (convivam) recreare, to rouse his flagging appetite, Hor. Fig. : marcentis pax, a sluggish, unmanly peace, Tac. [Cf. Gr. *μαρ-αίω*, Lat. *mor-i-or*. In *marceo* the root is augmented by *c*.]

marcesco, 3. v. n. incep. [marceo] to wither, pine away, decay: quae spectatissime florent, celerrime marcescunt, Plin. : Ov. II. Fig. : to become weak, feeble, powerless, to languish: equitem marcescere desidia, to become enervated, Liv. : vino, to waste one's strength with wine, Ov.

marcidus, a, um, adj. [id.] withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed: illia, Ov.

II. Fig. weak, languid, enervated: Tac.

marcor, ōris, m. [id.] decay, rottenness: Plin. II. Fig. : faintness, languor: Cels. 2. Of character: sluggishness, apathy: ducis, Vell.

marculus, i, m. dim. [marcus, a large hammer] a small hammer: Mart. : Plin.

mare, is, n. (Abl. sing. mare, Lucr. : Ov., etc.) the sea: mare infidum, Pl. : ventosum, Hor. : vastissimum, Cic. : vastum atque apertum, Caes. In apposition with Oceanus: proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemarat, id. Proverb. : (i) clames licet, et mare caelo confusas, homo sum, i. e. make a great bluster, Juv. (ii) maria et montes polliceri, i. e. to make extravagant promises, Sall. (iii) in mare fundere aquas, like our 'to carry coals to Newcastle,' Ov. 2. Esp. of some particular sea: mare nostrum, the Mediterranean, Caes. : superum, the Adriatic, Cic. : inferum, the Etruscan Sea, id. II. Meton. : sea-water, salt-water: Chium maris expers, perh. unmixed Chian wine, Hor. (v. expers).

2. Of the air: id omne aeris in magnum fertur mare, into the ocean of air, the atmosphere, Lucr. [Cf. Goth. *marei*, mod. Germ. *meer*, Eng. *mere*.] (Hence It. *mare*; Sp. *mar*; Fr. *mer*.)

margarita, ae, f. [an Indian word borrowed through the Greek *μαργαρίτης*] a pearl: Cic. (See also foll. art.)

margaritum, i, n. (= margarita), a pearl: esp. in pl. : gignit et Oceanus margarita, Tac.

margino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [margo] to furnish with a border or margin: vias, to finish them off with kerb-stones, Liv.

margo, Inis, m. and f. an edge, brink, border, margin: fontis, Ov. : libri, Juv. II. Meton. a boundary, frontier: Imperii, Ov. (Hence It. *margine*; Fr. *marge*.)

marinus, a, um, adj. [mare] pertaining to the sea, sea-, marine (esp. in its natural aspects: whereas maritimus refers more to the use of the sea for ships, commerce, etc.) : marini terrenique humores, Cic. : fremitu marino, with a roar like that of the sea, Virg. :

Venus, sea-born, Hor. (Hence Fr. *marin*.)

marisca, ae, f. a large inferior kind of fig: pingues, Col. : Mart. II. Meton. the piles: tumidae, Juv.

marita, ae, f. [maritus] a married woman, wife: Hor. : Ov.

maritalis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to married people, matrimonial, nuptial: vestis, Ov. : capistrum, the marriage-halter, Juv.

maritatus, a, um, Part. [marito] married: dos non maritata, perh. which is not burdened with a wife, Pl.

maritimus (also -tūmus), a, um, adj. [mare] pertaining to the sea, sea-, maritime (cf. marinus): homines maritimi, seamen, mariners, Cic. : civitates, Caes. : imperium, the chief command at sea, Cic. : bellum, the war with the pirates, Sall. Neut. pl. as subst. : maritima, orum, maritime parts or places, the sea-coast: in maritimis sum, Cic. 2. Fig. changeable, inconstant, like the sea: mores, Pl. (Hence from fem. It. *maremma*.)

marito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [maritus] to marry; give in marriage: lex de maritandis ordinibus, i. e. forcing the different orders to marry, Suet. : filiam, to give in marriage, id. : also of the other sex: maritandum principem suaderent, Tac. II. Transf. of plants: to wed, i. e. to fasten to another tree: adulta vitium propagine altas maritat populos, Hor. : Col. (Hence Fr. *marier*.)

maritus, a, um, adj. [mas] pertaining to marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial: foedus, the conjugal tie, Ov. : lex, respecting marriage, a marriage-law, Hor. Rare in prose as adj. : vagabatur per maritas domos, i. e. the houses of married people, Liv. 2. Transf. of plants: wedded, i. e. trained to grow together: arbores, Cato.

II. Subst. : maritus, i, m. a married man, husband: ut maritus sis quam optima (mulleris), Cic. : Virg.

2. Transf. a lover, suitor, bridegroom (poet.) : aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti, id. 3. Of animals: olens maritus, the unsavoury mate, i. e. the he-goat, Hor. (Hence Fr. *mariti*.)

marmor, ōris, n. marble: Cic. : in pl. esp. of different kinds of costly marble: tu secunda marmora locas, are giving out contracts for quarrying marbles, Hor. II. Meton. a piece of wrought marble, marble statue, etc. : hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit, Ov. : and in plu. marmora, public monuments: incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor. 2. Poet. the bright, smooth surface of the sea: lento lucantur marmore tonsae, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *μαρμαρος*. The root of both words is seen in *μαρ-μαίρω*, to glisten.] (Hence Fr. *marbre*.)

marmoreus, a, um, adj. [marmor] made or consisting of marble, marble: signum, Cic. : facere or ponere aliquem marmoreum, to make a marble statue

of any one, Virg.: Hor. II. Transf. pertaining to marble, marble: ars, Vitr. 2. resembling marble, marble-like, marble (mostly poet.): cervix, Virg.: Paros, so called on acc. of the white marble found there, Ov.

marra, ae, f. a sort of hoe, a weeding-hook: Juv.

Mars, tis, m. (Mars, orig. Mavors, the god of war; hence, Meton.) war, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest, etc.; also, the art of war: Martem accendere cauto, to incite to battle, Virg.: apertus, fighting in the open field, Ov.: equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, i. e. to fight both in their own fashion (on horseback) and in one which was strange to them (on foot), Liv. Poet.: Mars forensis, a legal contest, Ov. Proverb.: suo (nostro, vestro) Marte, by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others: rex ipse suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. 2. military resources or circumstances: parati prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum, on an equal footing, Caes. 3. the issue of a war or a battle, the fortune of war: aequato Marte, Liv.

4. the planet Mars: Jovis stellae proximum inferiorem orbem tenet *puer*, quae stella Martis appellatur, Cic. [The etym. of the name Mars (*Ma-vort-s*) is uncertain.] (Hence from Mars dies, *It. martedì*; Fr. *mardi*.)

marsupium, ii, n. = *μαρσῦμιον*, a pouch, purse: Pl.

martialis, e, adj. [Mars] pertaining to Mars: lupus, sacred to Mars, Hor. Subst.: Martiales, the priests of Mars: Cic. The term was applied also to the soldiers of the legio Martia, id.

marticola, ae, m. [Mars colo] a worshipper of Mars: Ov.

martigēna, ae, m. [Mars, and gen. in gigno] begotten by Mars (poet.): epith. of Romulus: Ov.

martius, a, um, adj. [Mars] pertaining to Mars: lupus, sacred to Mars, Virg.: legio, Cic.: gramen, i. e. the Campus Martius, Hor. As subst. Martius (sc. mensis), the month of March: Varr. So, Kalendis Martiis, on the 1st of March, Hor. 2. Meton. warlike, martial: Penthesisla, Virg.

mas, mās, m. a male, of gods, human beings, animals, and plants: opp. to femina, the female, Cic.: marium expers, Suet. II. Adj.: male: mares homines, Pl.: mas vitellus, a male yolk, i. e. which would produce a male chick, Hor. Of plants: with fem. subst.: ure mares oleas, barren, Ov. 2. Meton. masculine, manly (poet.): maribus Curulis, Hor.: marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, a vigorous, noble strain, Pers. [Etym. uncertain.]

masculinus, a, um, adj. [masculus] male, masculine; of human beings, animals, and plants: membra, the male organs of generation, Phaedr. II. In gramm.: masculine: Quint.

masculus, a, um, adj. dim. [mas]

male, masculine: genus, Phaedr.: Mart. Subst. a male: bona femina, et malus masculus, Pl.: Liv. II. Meton. worthy of or befitting a man, manly, vigorous, bold: proles, Hor.: Sappho, id.: tura, i. e. the finest and strongest kinds of frankincense, Virg. (Hence *It. maschio*; Fr. *mâle*.)

massa, ae, f. = *μάζα*, that which adheres together like dough, a lump, mass: picis, Virg.: lactis coacti, Ov. Esp. of metals: versantque tenaci forcipe massam, the glowing mass of iron, Virg.: contactu glaeba potenti massa fit, one mass of gold, Ov.

Massicus, a, um [Massicus mons] Massic: vinum, Hor. Also as subst. Massicum, in same sense, id.

mastigia, ae, m. = *μαστιγίας*, a slave that is always being flogged; a scoundrel, rascal, rogue: Ter.

mastruca (mastruga), ae, f. [a Sardin. word] a sheepskin, a skin: Cic. in Quint. As a term of abuse: sheepskin, ninny: Pl.

mastrucatus, a, um, adj. [mastruca] clothed in a sheepskin: Cic.

matāra, ae, f. v. materis.

matāris, v. materis.

matellio, ōnis, m. dim. [matula] a pot, vessel: Corinthius, Cic.

māter, tris, f. a mother: mater familias or familiae, the mistress of a house, matron (v. familia, II. 2): Cic. Of animals: dam, Virg. 2. Applied to priestesses, old women, etc.: jubemus to salvere, mater. Sa. Salvete puellae, Pl. Of a nurse: id. 3. Of goddesses: Virg.: mater magna, or absol. mater, i. e. Cybele, the mother of all the gods: matris magnae sacerdos, Cic. Of the earth, as the mother of all: exercitum Diis Manibus matricque Terrae deberi, Liv. 4. Of the trunks of trees, etc.: plantas tenero abscondens de corpore matrum, the parent tree, Virg. 5. Fig.: the mother, i. e. maternal love: simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. 6. a producing cause, origin, source, etc.: mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia est, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *mātā* (stem *matar*); Gr. *μήτηρ*, Dor. *μάρη*; O. H. G. *muotar*, mod. Germ. *mutter*, Eng. *mother*. The Germ. letter -change is irregular.] (Hence *It. and Sp. madre*, Fr. *mère*.)

mātercula, ae, f. dim. [mater] little mother, poor mother: Cic.: Hor.

māterfamilias and **māter familias**, v. familia, II. 2.

māteria, ae, and **māteries**, ōi, f. [cogn. with mater] the materials, stuff, matter, of which any thing is composed: materia rerum, ex qua et in qua sunt omnia, Cic.: materiam superabat opus, Ov. 2. the wood of a tree, timber for building (opp. to ligna, fire-wood): in eam insulam materiam, calcem, etc. convexit, carted into it timber, lime, etc., Cic. (who also uses the form *materies*): Caes. II. Fig. matter, subject-matter, subject, topic, ground, theme (either form): materiam

artis eam dicimus in qua omnis ars versatur, Cic.: crescit mihi materies, id.: materia aequa viribus, a subject suited to your powers, Hor. 2. a cause, occasion, source, etc.: materies ingentis decoris, Liv.: ne quid materiae praeberet Neroni, occasion of jealousy, Suet. 3. natural abilities, talent, genius, disposition: fac, fuisse in isto, C. Laellii, M. Catonis materiem atque indolem, Cic.: non sum materia digna perire tus, thy unfeeling disposition, Ov. (Hence Fr. *matière*; Port. *madera*, timber.)

māteriarius, a, um, adj. [materia] pertaining to stuff, wood, timber: fabrica, carpentry, Plin. II. Subst.: materiarius, i, m. a timber-merchant: Pl.

māteries, v. materia.

māterio, atum, i, v. a. [materia] to build of wood (rare): aedes male materiatae, of bad wood-work, Cic.

māterior, i, v. dep. [id.] to sell or procure timber: Caes.

matēris or **matāris** (madaris), is, and **matāra**, ae, f. [a Celtic word] a Celtic javelin, pike: Caes. (form *matars*): Liv. (mataris).

maternus, a, um, adj. [mater] pertaining to a mother, motherly, maternal: paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic.: tempora, time of pregnancy, Ov.: Caesar, cingens maternā tempora myrto, i. e. the myrtle of Venus (mother of Aeneas, and hence of the Caesars), Virg.: materno veniens ab avo Cyllelia proles, i. e. from Atlas (father of Maia, Mercury's mother), id.

mātertēra, ae, f. [id.] a mother's sister, an aunt by the mother's side: Cic.: Ov.

māthemāticus, a, um, adj. = *μαθηματικός*, pertaining to mathematics, mathematical: disciplinae, i. e. geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, music, geography, optics, Gell. Subst.: mathematica, ae, f. mathematics, Sen. Also, astrology: Suet. 2. mathematicus, i, m. a mathematician: Cic.: also, an astrologer: mathematici, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, Tac.

mātrālis, e, adj. [mater] pertaining to a mother: festa, Ov.: or simply Matralia, the festival of Mater Matuta, i. e. Ino, celebrated annually on the 11th of June: id.

mātriciōda, ae, c. [mater caedo] a mother's murderer, a matricide (rare): Cic.: Suet.

mātriciōdium, ii, n. [matricida] the murder of one's mother, matricide: Cic.

mātrimōnium, ii, n. [mater] wedding, marriage, matrimony (the state of a mater-familias: cf. conjugium, connubium): alicujus (viri) tenere, to be any one's wife, Cic.: alicui filiam suam in matrimonium dare, to give in marriage, Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 250 seqq.).

II. Meton. matrimonia, orum, n. plu. wives: matrimonia et pecudes hostium praedae destinare, Tac.

mātrimus (the quantity of the *i* is doubtful), *a, um, adj.* [id.] that has a mother still alive: *decem ingenul, decem virgines, patrum omnes matrilique*, Liv.

mātrix, *icis, f.* [id.] a female animal kept for breeding: *Varr.* II. Meton. of plants: the parent stem: *Suet.*

mātrōna, *ae, f.* [id.] a married woman, wife, *matron* (properly a wife not in manu, whereas *mater familias* always denoted one in manu: *v. Smith's Ant. 251*). The word very early acquired the accessory idea of (moral or social) dignity, and is used even by *Ennius* of women of quality, ladies: *ubi istas videas summo genere natas summates matronas*, Pl.: *ut matrona meretrici dispar erit*, Hor. Hence, an appellation of *Juno*: *matrona Juno*, id. Only rarely of married women in general: *quae (dea) partus matronarum tueatur, women in child-birth*, Cic.

mātrōnalis, *e, adj.* [matrona] pertaining to a married woman or matron, womanly, matronly: *oblitas decoris matronalis, of womanly honour*, Liv.: *genae, the matron's cheeks*, Ov. Subst. *Matronalla*, *lum, n. plu.* a festival celebrated by matrons in honour of *Mars*, on the first of March, id.

matte, *ae, f.* a mat made of rushes: *scirpea matte*, Ov. (Hence *Fr. natte*.)

mattea (also written *mattea* and *mattea*), *ae, f.* = *ματτια*, a dainty dish, dainty, delicacy: *Suet.*

mattea, *ae, v.* mattea.

matula, *ae, f.* a vessel, pot for liquids: *Ulp.* As a term of abuse, a simpleton, noodle: *Pl.* II. Esp. a chamber-pot, urinal: id. [Etym. uncertain.]

maturatē, *adv.* betimes, quickly (rare): *aequi*, Liv.

maturē, *adv.* betimes, early, speedily, quickly, promptly: *satis mature occurrit*, Caes.: *ubi consulueris, mature facto opus est*, Sall.: *mature fieri senem, in good time, early*, Prov. in Cic. Comp.: *maturus pervenire*, id. Sup. *maturissime* and *maturissime*: *res maturissime vindicanda est, as early as possible*, Cic. 2. Fig.: *seasonably, at the proper time: custodes mature sentiunt*, id.

maturesco, *rūi, 3. v. n. incept.* [maturus] to become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity. Lit. of fruits: *quum maturescere frumenta inciperent*, Caes.

II. Fig.: *partus maturescunt*, Cic.

maturitas, *ātis, f.* [id.] ripeness, maturity: *frugum*, Cic.: *neque multum a maturitate aberrant (frumenta)*, Caes. II. Fig.: *the full or proper time, perfection, ripeness, maturity: maturitates gignendi*, Cic.: *maturitas Gallii, mental maturity, ripe understanding*, Tac. In plur.: *maturitates temporum, the maturing of the seasons, i. e. the development of their distinctive characters*, Cic. but, *si maturitas*

temporum expectata foret, i. e. if the Romans had only waited till matters were ripe, Liv. 2. *promptness, expedition: poenae*, Suet.

māturo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n.* [id.] Act.: *to make ripe, ripen, to bring to maturity: uvas*, Tib. Reflect.: *to ripen, come to maturity: omnia maturata*, Cic. II. Fig.: *to hasten, accelerate*. With Acc.: *domum ad coepta maturanda redire jubet*, Liv.: *iter*, Caes. Poet.: *multa maturare datur, i. e. to do betimes, get ready beforehand*, Virg. B. Neutr.: *to make haste, hasten: successor tuus non potest ita maturare, ut . . . , cannot be so early in arriving, as to . . .*, Cic.: *maturavit Romanus*, Liv. Impers. pass. *maturato opus esse, that no time was to be lost*, id.: *Sall.* With Inf.: *venire*, Cic. 2. *to hurry too much, be precipitate: ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, had not Catiline given the signal too soon*, Sall.

māturus, *a, um, adj.* (sup. usually *maturissimus*; less freq. *maturrimus*, Tac.) ripe, mature: lit. of fruits: *poma*, opp. to *cruda*, Cic. Poet.: *soles, ripening suns*, Virg. II. Transf. in gen. ripe, mature, of the proper age, proper, fit, seasonable, timely, etc. With Dat.: *filia matura viro, marriageable*, id.: *progenies matura militiae*, Liv. Of mental qualities: *annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, mature in judgment*, Virg.: *scribendi tempus maturius, more seasonable, more favourable*, Cic. 2. *early, speedy, quick: hiemes, early*, Caes.: *judicium, quick*, Cic. [Lit. "in right time, timely," from *I. E. ma*, to measure; cf. *manus*. The sense "early" corresponds with that of *ma-ne*, q. v.] (Hence *It. maturo*; *Sp. maduro*; old *Fr. mūr*, *Fr. mūr*.)

mātutinus, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to the early morning, morning: *tempora, the morning hours*, Cic.: *frigor*, Hor.: *arena, the morning-hunt in the circus*, Ov. Equiv. to *adv.* (poet.): *Aeneas se matutinus agebat, was early a-foot*, Virg. [The root is *ma*, as in *mane*, *maturus*.] (Hence *It. mattino* and *mattinata*; *Fr. matin, matinée*.)

mausolēus, *a, um, adj.* [Mausolus] pertaining to Mausolus, Mausolean: *sepulcrum, or absol. Mausoleum*, *l, n.* = *Μαυσολεῖον*, the magnificent tomb erected in memory of Mausolus by his wife Artemisia: *Plin.* Hence transf. in gen. a splendid sepulchre, *mausoleum: Caesarum*, Suet.

māvōlo, *v. malo, ad init.*

māvortius, *a, um, adj.* [Mavors] old form of *Mars*, pertaining to Mars: meton. martial, warlike: *Amazon*, Val. Fl. 2. pertaining to the planet Mars: *fulgor*, Cic.

maxilla, *ae, f. dim.* [dim. of *mala*, v. *axilla*] the jaw-bone, jaw (strictly, the lower jaw: cf. *mala*): *maxillae superiores*, Plin.

maxillaris, *e, adj.* [maxilla] per-

taining to the jaw, maxillary: *dentes, the maxillary teeth, grinders*, Cels.

maximē (*maxime*), *adv.* in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very, etc.: in re publica maxime conservanda sunt jura belli, most especially, Cic.: *loca maxime frumentaria*, Caes. 2. Strengthened with *unus, unus omnium, omnium, multo, vel, quam* (supply *potest*), and other particles: *maxime omnium belli avida*, Liv.: *hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris*, Cic. With *quam* = *as much as possible*: *ut dicatis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate*, id. 3. With *ut quisque . . .* its maxime, potissimum (or minime), the more . . . the more (or the less): *hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum optulari*, id. 4. In gradations: *first of all, in the first place; rather than anything else* (= *Gr. μάλιστα*): *hujus industriam maxime quidem vellem, ut imitarentur ei, quos oportebat; secundo autem loco, in preference to anything else, above all*, id. II. especially, particularly, principally: *scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italia cedit*, id. So in the phrases, *quum . . . tum maxime, tum . . . tum maxime, ut . . . tum maxime*: but more especially: *scio et perspexi saepe: verum quum antehac, tum hodie maxime*, Pl. 2. With *nunc, nuper, tum, quum*: *just, precisely, exactly: cum his, quos nuper maxime liberaverat*, Caes.: *haec quum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores eum circumstant valentissimi, while he was in the act of thus speaking*, Cic.

3. In colloq. lang., to denote emphatic assent: *certainly, by all means, very well, yes: Ar. Jace, pater, talos, ut porro nos iaciamus. De. Maxime, Pl.*

maximās (*maxum*), *ātis, f.* [maximus] enormous greatness, magnitude: *Lucr.*

maximōpēre, *v. magnopere*.

maximus (*maxum*), *a, um, v.* magnus.

māzōnōmus, *l, m.* (acc. to others, *mazonomon*, *l, n.*) = *μαζονόμος* (sc. *κύκλος*), a dish, charger: *Hor.*

mēamet, *abl. sing. f.* strengthened from *mēa*, by my own, culpa, Pl.

mēapte, like *preced.*: causa, Ter.

mēātus, *ūs, m.* [meo] a going, passing, motion, course: *solis lunaeque meatus*, *Lucr.*: *caeli*, *Virg.*: *Danubius in Ponticum sex meatibus erumpit, by six channels*, Tac.

mecastor, *v. ecastor*.

mēchānicus, *a, um, adj.* = *μηχανικός*, pertaining to mechanics, mechanical: *disciplina*, Gell. II. Subst. *mechanicus*, *l, m.* a mechanic: *Suet.*

med = *me*: *Pl.*

meddix (*medix*), *icis, m.* a magistrate among the Oscans: with the epithet *tuticus* in one word, *meddixtuticus* or *medixtuticus*: *Liv.* [Meddix has been compared with the Homeric

μέδων, μέδ-ει-ων; tuticus is adj. from *tauta, tota*, Umbr. and Osc. for "city," cf. Goth. *thiuda*, A.-S. *theod*, people.]

mēdēs, *Idis*, *f.* [*Μηδεία*] *Medean*, magical (poet.): *medeides herbae*, Ov.

mēdens, *entis*, *Part.* [*medeor*]. II. Subst. a physician; perh. only in pl.: *Lucr.*: Ov.

mēdēor, 2. v. n. *dep.* to heal, cure, be good for or against: constr. with *Dat.*, rarely with *contra* or with *Acc.*: *morbo*, *Cic.* *absol.*: *aegrescit medendo*, his disorder increases with the remedy, *Virg.* *Fig.*: *capiti alicujus mederi*, to look after a man's life and safety, *Cic.* II. *Fig.* to remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore, etc.: *inopiae rei frumentariae*, *Caes.* With *Acc.*: *quas (cupiditates) mederi possis*, *Ter. Pass.*: *medendae valetudini*, *Suet.* (By some connected with Homeric *μέδω, μέδομαι*; but it seems rather cogn. with *μαθεῖν*, v. *meditor*. In *Zend*, *madh* = "to heal," and *madhas* = "medical knowledge," and gen. "wisdom.")

mēdiastinus, *i. m.* [*medius*] a helper, common servant, drudge: *Hor.*

mēdica, *ae. f.* = *Μηδική*, an excellent kind of clover introduced from Media; Burgundy clover, lucern: *Virg.*

mēdicābilis, *e. adj.* [*medicor*] that can be healed or cured, curable (poet.): *Ov.*

mēdicāmen, *inis*, *n.* [*Id.*] a drug, remedy, medicine: violentia *medicaminibus curari*, *Cic.* 2. *Fig.* a remedy, in gen. sense (poet.): *iratae medicamina fortis praebe*, *Ov.* II. *Transf.* a poisonous drug, poison (like Gr. *φάρμακον*): *infusum cibo venenum*, nec vim *medicaminis statim intellectam*, *Tac.* 2. a colouring-matter, tincture, dye: *Plin.* *esp.* a paint, wash, cosmetic: *Ov.*

mēdicāmentum, *i. n.* [*Id.*] a drug, remedy, physic, medicine: *medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem*, *Cic.* Also of external remedies: *medicamentis delibutus*, *Id.*

II. *Transf.* like the Gr. *φάρμακον*, of every artificial means for producing bodily effects: a hurtful drug, poison: *coquere medicamenta*, *Liv.*: *amatorium*, a love-potion, philter, *Suet.*

III. *Fig.*: a relief, antidote: *multorum medicamentum laborum*, *Cic.* 2. an embellishment: *medicamenta fucati candoris et ruboris*, *Id.*

mēdicātus, *ūs*, *m.* [*Id.*] a charm (poet.): *Ov.*

mēdicōna, *ae. f.* (strictly fem. of *adj.* *medicinus*; sc. *ars*) [*medicus*] the healing or medical art, medicine, surgery: ut *medicina (ars est) valetudinis*, *Cic.* 2. (sc. *taberna*) the shop of an apothecary or surgeon: per *medicinas*, per *tonstrinas*, *Pl.* 3. (sc. *res*) a remedy, medicine: *facere alicui*, *Cic.* II. *Fig.* a remedy, relief, antidote: sed non ego *medicina*: me ipse *consolor*, *Id.*

mēdicōnālis, *e. adj.* [*medicina*] pertaining to medicine, medical, medicinal: *cucurbitulae, cupping-glasses*, *Plin.*

mēdicōnus, *a. um, adj.* [*medicus*] pertaining to physic or surgery, medical: *Varr.* (Hence Fr. *médicin*.)

mēdicō, *avi, atum*, 1. v. a. [*Id.*] to heal, cure; with *Acc.*: (*apes*) *odore galbani, to drug*, *Col.* II. *Transf.*: to besprinkle with the juice of herbs, to medicate: *semina*, *Virg.*: *medicatus somnus*, produced by a juice or a charm, *Ov.* 2. to colour, dye: *lana medicata fuco, stained, dyed*, *Hor.*

3. to poison, render poisonous: *boletum medicatum*, *Suet.*

mēdicor, *atus*, 1. v. a. *dep.* [*Id.*] to heal, cure. With *Dat.*: *senibus medicantur anhelis*, *Virg.* With *Acc.*: *cupidis ictum*, *Id.* II. *Fig.*: to cure, relieve: cum ego possim in hac re *medicari mihi*, *Ter.*

mēdicus, *a. um, adj.* [*medeor*] pertaining to healing, healing, curative, medical: *medicus adhibere manus ad vulnera*, *Virg.* II. Subst. *medicus*, *i. m.* a medical man, physician, surgeon: *medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaeritur*, *Cic.*: *Suet.*

mēdiē, *adj.* moderately (late): *Tac.*

mēdiētas, *ātis*, *f.* [*medius*] the mean (a word coined doubtfully by *Cic.*): *vix audeo dicere medietates*, quas *Graeci μέσότηας* appellant, *Id.* (Hence Fr. *moitié*.)

mēdimnus, *i. n.*, and *mēdimnus*, *i. m.* = *μέδιμνος*, a Greek bushel (containing 6 modii): *tritici*, *Cic.*

mēdiocris, *e. adj.* [*medius*] middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary, indifferent, mediocre: *orator*, *Cic.*: *copiae*, *Caes.*: *poetae*, *Hor.* *Freq.* with a neg.; not insignificant, not common or trivial: non *mediocris hominis haec sunt officia*, no common man, *Ter.*: non *mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat*, no ordinary care, *Caes.*

mēdiocritas, *ātis*, *f.* [*mediocris*] a middle state between too much and too little, a medium, mean; moderation: *mediocritatem illam tenere*, quae est inter *nimum et parum*, *Cic.*: *aurea*, the golden mean (i. e. between poverty and great wealth), *Hor.* In plur.: *mediocritates illi probabant*, moderate passions, *Cic.* II. *meanness, insignificance, mediocrity*: *hominum*, *Vell.*

mēdiocriter, *adv.* moderately, tolerably; ordinarily, not particularly: *ordo annalium mediocriter nos retinet*, interests us considerably, *Cic.*: non *mediocriter animos perturbare*, in no slight degree, *Caes.* II. *with moderation, calmly, tranquilly* (rare): *aliquid ferre*, *Cic.* *Comp.*: *mediocrius*, *Id.*

mēdiōximus (*medioximus*), *a. um, adj.* [*medius*] that is in the middle, middlemost: *ita me dii desequi superi atque inferi et medioximi*, i. e. holding a middle place between the supernal and infernal deities, *Pl.*

mēditābundus, *a. um, adj.* [*meditor*] earnestly meditating, designing: with *Acc.*: *Just.*

mēditāmentum, *i. n.* [*Id.*] a thinking upon, a preparation: *belli*, *Tac.*

mēditātē, *ade.* though; fully, designedly: *illorum mores perquam meditate tenes*, knowest thoroughly, *Pl.*

mēditatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*meditor*] a thinking over, contemplation, meditation: *futuri mali*, *Cic.* II. *Meton.* preparation: *multa commentatio atque meditatio*, *Id.*

mēditātus, *a. um, Part.* [*meditor*].

mēditerrāneus, *a. um, adj.* [*medius terra*] midland, inland, remote from the sea (opp. to *maritimus*): *nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus*, *Caes.*: *homines maxime mediterranei*, *Cic.*

mēditor, *atus*, 1. v. a. and *n. dep.* constr. with *Acc.*, *ad*, *de*, *Inf.*, *depend.*, *interrog.*, or *absol.*: to practise, exercise oneself in, meditate, study: *silvestrem musam*, *Virg.*: *Demosthenes perfectit meditando*, ut *nemo planius esse locutus putaretur*, by practice, *Cic.*: ne *ad eam rem meditare*, study with a view to, *Id.*: ut *de tua ratione meditare*, *Id.*: *Jam designatus alio incessu esse meditabatur*, began to practise a different carriage, *Id.*: *meditabor*, quomodo cum *illo loquar*, *Id.* II. *to revolve in one's mind, design, purpose, intend*, etc.: *fugam ad legiones*, *Suet.*: *multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore*, *Cic.* III. *In pass. signif.*: esp. *In part. perf.*: *thought upon, premeditated, studied*: *ea, quae meditata et praeparata inferuntur*, *Id.*: *doli*, *Pl.* [*Cogn.* with Gr. *μαθ-ειν*; v. *medeor*.]

mēdium, *ii*, *n.* [strictly neut. of *adj.* *medius*] the middle: in *medio aedium sedens*, *Liv.*: *medio stans hostia ad aras*, *Virg.*: *tanquam arbiter honorarius medium ferire voluisse*, to hit the mean, *Cic.*: *medii cuppedo*, tendency towards a centre, *Lucr.* II. *Transf.* the public, the world; also, the presence of the public, publicity, etc.: *ponam in medio sententias philosophorum*, *Cic.*: *rem in medium proferre*, to publish, make known, *Id.*: *quum jacentia verba sustulimus e medio*, adopt words from the people, common words, *Id.*: *tollere hominem de medio*, to put out of the way, *Id.*: *e medio abire or excedere*, to die, *Ter.* *Esp.* in *medium*, for or on behalf of the public: *communes utilitates in medium afferre*, *Cic.*: in *medium quae-rebant*, for the general good, *Virg.*: *cedere*, to fall or devolve to the community, *Tac.*: *conferre laudem*, i. e., so that all may have a share of it, *Liv.*

2. In *medio relinquere*, to leave undecided: *nullam nominabo*, tantum in *medio relinquam*, *Cic.*

mēdius, *a. um, adj.* that is in the middle, mid, middle: *prima, et media, et extrema pars*, *Cic.*: in *foro medio*, in the middle of the forum, *Id.*: in *solio medius consedit*, sat in the

middle, Ov.: medium arripere aliquem: to seize one by the middle, round the body, Ter. With Abl. (poet.): si medius Polluce et Castore ponar, between them, Ov. With inter: quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, there is no medium, Cic. With Gen.: locus medius regionum earum, Caes. II. Fig.: middling, common, ordinary (rare): nihil medium sed immensa omnia volve animo, Liv.: eloquentia medius, as to eloquence, moderate, Vell. 2. intermediate: medium erat in Anco ingulum, Liv. 1, 32 (see the place). 3. undecided, neutral: medios esse, Cic.: medium se gerere, Liv. 4. that acts between, mediates: medium sese offert, as a mediator, Virg.: medius occurrere, to interpose to prevent, Id. (but, pacis eras mediusque belli, equally fitted for peace or war, Hor.). [Cf. Skr. madhya-s; Gr. μέσος (for μέγος); Goth. midy-s, Eng. mid, Germ. mitte.] (Hence It. mezzo, and (in composition) Fr. mi; thus, from medius dies, Fr. midi, from medius locus, Fr. milieu, and from media nox, Fr. minuit.)

medius fidius and as one word [Fidius, a surname of Jupiter; Ζεύς πιστός, god of faith] as an oath or asseveration (= me deus Fidius servet, etc.): by Heaven! most certainly! unum medius fidius tecum diem libentius posuerim, Cic.

medix, v. meddix.

medixtuticus, v. meddix.

medulla, ae, f. dim. [perh. from medius] marrow: quum hic fervor tanquam in venis medullisque inderit, Cic. 2. Transf. the pith of plants, the inside, kernel: vitis, Col.

II. Fig.: the marrow, kernel, innermost part, best part, quintessence: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, the very marrow and heart of the R. people, Cic.: haec mihi semper erunt limis infixae medullis, printed on my very heart, Ov. (Hence It. midolla; Fr. moëlle.)

medullitus, adv. from the very marrow. Varr. II. Fig.: allquem amare, heartily, in one's inmost soul, Pl.

medullula, ae, f. dim. [medulla] (little) marrow: anseris, Cat.

megistanes, um, m. plu. = μεγαστάνες, the grandees in a king's suite: Tac.

mehercle, **mehercule**, and **mehercules**, v. hercules.

meio, 3. v. n. to make water: sacer est locus, extra melite, Pers. [For meig-io, as also for ag-io; cf. Gr. μέγχο; in Lat. mingo the root is nasalized.]

mel, **mellis** (Abl. sing. melli, Pl.; Gen. and Dat. pl. not used), n. honey: Cic. Often in pl.: roscida mella, Virg. As term of endearment, meum melli Pl. II. Fig.: sweetness, pleasantness: poetica mella, Hor. Proverb.: (i) mel mihi videor lingere, it seems to

me as sweet as honey, Pl. (ii) mella petere in medio flumine, i. e. to seek for what is not to be found, Ov. [Cf. Gr. μέλι; Goth. mil-ith.] (Hence It. miele; Fr. miel.)

melancholicus, a, um, adj. = μελαγχολικός, having black bile, melancholy: Cic.

melanurus, l, m. = μελάνουρος (black-tail), a kind of sea-fish: Ov.

melculum, l, n. (Voc. melcule, as if from melculus, Pl.), dim. [mel]. A term of endearment, little honey, darling, pet: Pl.

melē, Gr. plur. of melos, q. v. **meles** (melis), is, f. a badger or marten: Varr.: Plin.

melicus, a, um, adj. = μελικός, musical, melodious: sonores, Lucr. 2. Esp. lyric, lyrical: poema, Cic.

melilotos, l, f. = μελιλωτός, a kind of clover, melilot: Ov.

melimela, orum, n. plu. = μελιμηλα, honey-apples, also called must-apple (mustea mala): Hor.

melinum, l, n. [Melos] a pigment; Melian white: Pl.

(1) **melinus**, a, um, adj. [meles] of a badger; badger's: hence, subst. melina (sc. crumena), a purse or wallet of badger's skin, Pl.

(2) **melinus**, a, um, adj. [mel] of honey: hence, subst. melina, ae, f. mead: Pl.

(3) **melinus**, a, um, adj. = μῆλινος, pertaining to quinces, quince-: Plin.

II. Subst. n. a quince-yellow garment: Pl. (who makes the e short).

melior, ius, better; comp. of bonus, q. v. [With melius may perh. be compared μάλλον for μέλιον.] (Hence It. migliore, migliore; Fr. meilleur; from adv. melius, It. meglio; old Fr. mels, Fr. mieuz.)

melisphyllum and **melissophyllon**, l, n. = μελιφυλλον and μελισσόφυλλον (honey-leaf, bee-leaf), an herb of which bees are fond, balm, also called apastrum: Virg.

melius, comp. adj. and adv. v. bonus, bene, and melior.

meliusculē, ade. rather better, pretty well: cum meliuscule tibi esset, when you were somewhat better (of a convalescent), Cic. II. rather more: Pl.

meliusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [melius] somewhat better, rather better: of a convalescent, Ter. Of things: meliusculum est monere, Pl.

mellarius, a, um, adj. [mel] relating to honey. Hence subst. mellarius, l, m., a bee-master, Varr.; and mellarium, l, n. an apiary, Id.

mellificus, a, um, adj. dim. [Id.] sweet as honey: Pl.

mellifer, a, um, adj. [mel fero] honey-producing, melliferous (poet.): apes, Ov.

mellificum, ll, n. [mel facio] honey-making, Varr.: Col.

mellifico, avi, atum, i, v. n. [Id.] to make honey: Virg. in Don.

mellilla, ae, f. dim. [mel] a term of endearment, little honey, little sweetheart: Pl.

mellinia, ae, f. [Id.] sweetness, deliciousness, delight: Pl.

mellitus, a, um, adj. [Id.] of honey, honey-: melliti favi, Varr. 2. sweetened with honey: placenta, Hor. II. Fig. honey-sweet, darling, lovely: Cicero, Cic.: oculi, Cat.

melos, l, n. (Greek plur. mele, Lucr.) = μέλος, a tune, air, strain, song, lay: longum, Hor.

membrana, ae, f. [membrum] a membrane, thin skin: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. Of the skin or slough of snakes: Ov.

II. Meton.: the thin skin of plants and other things: Plin. 2. a skin prepared for writing, parchment: Hor. 3. a thin layer or film (poet.): Lucr.

membranula, ae, f. dim. [membrana] a little membrane or skin: Cels. II. Meton. a parchment, a document written on parchment: Cic.

membratim, adv. by limbs or members, in the limbs, limb by limb: membratim vitalem deperdere sensum, Lucr. II. Transf. in gen. piecemeal, singly, severally: Cic. 2. Esp. of style: in short sentences: dicere, Id.

membrum, l, n. a limb, member of the body: membrorum, id est partium corporis, Cic.: Liv. 2. Transf. of things: a part, portion, division: ratis, Ov.: omnes philosophiae partes atque omnia membra, Cic. (ii) Esp. of style: a member, clause: quae Graeci κόμματα et κόλα nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dicimus, Id. [Ety. uncertain.]

memet, Acc. of ego with met.

memini, isse, v. n. defect. [a reduplicated perf. of the root men, but with pres. sign.] to remember, recollect, to think of, be mindful of, to bear in mind: constr. with Gen., Acc. of person or thing, de, depend. clause with Subj., or Acc. and Inf. (usually the imperf. Inf., to denote the vivid recalling of a past experience): vivorum memini, Cic.: Cinnam memini, Id.: numeros, Virg.: de Herode, Cic.: meministi, quanta hominum esset admiratio, Id.: memini Catonem mecum disserere, I (well) remember his arguing with me, Id. II. Transf. to be mindful, i. e. to be careful, to take care (chiefly in Imperat.): mementote hos esse pertimescendos, Id.

2. to hold in remembrance, i. e. be grateful for: patriae beneficia meminisse, Id. 3. to make mention of, to mention: meministi ipse de exsiliis, Id. [Men is the same with Skr. man, "to think;" Gr. μεμνήσκει and Lat. men-s, mon-co, belong to the same root; also Eng. mind, Germ. meinen.]

memor, oris, adj. mindful of, remembering: hence also, careful, re-

vengeful, grateful, etc.: constr. usu. with *Gen.*; also with *Acc.* and *Inf.* (rare), *relative clause*, and *absol.*: se facti memorem fore, *that he would remember* (the want of fut. *Inf.* of *memini* being thus supplied), *Caes.*: memor Lucullum periisse, *Plin.*: vive memor quam sis aevi brevis, *Hor.*: memorem et gratum esse, *Cic.* Of things: cadum Marsi memorem duelli, *that remembers the Marsian war* (old enough to do so), *Hor.*: ira, unforgetting, i.e. unforgiving, *Virg.* 2. possessed of a good memory: homo ingeniosus ac memor, *Cic.* Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, a liar should have a good memory, *Quint.*

II. Poet. transf. that reminds: nostri memorem sepulcro scalpe querelam, *Hor.* [There is redupl. in memor, as in the cognate Gr. *μνήσκω*, *μνήσκω-ίζω*; the simple root is seen in *μνήμνη*. The word is quite unconnected with *me-min-i*.]

mēmōrābilis, e, adj. [*memoro*] fit to be mentioned or remembered, conceivable: hocce credibile aut memorabile? *Ter.* 2. worthy to be mentioned, memorable, remarkable: vir, *Liv.*: *Cic.*

mēmōrandus, a, um, Part. [*memoro*]. II. Adj.: worthy of remembrance, noteworthy, memorable: juvenis memorande, *Virg.*

mēmōrātus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a mentioning, relating; a relation: istae lepida sunt memoratui, *Pl.*

mēmōria, ae, f. [*memor*] the faculty of remembering, memory: ubi me fugiet memoria, *Pl.*: bona, *Cic.*

II. Transf. (the exercise of the faculty) memory, remembrance: rei memoriam deponere, *Caes.*: traditur memoriae (coll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*), it is related, *Liv.* III. Meton.: the time of remembrance, period of recollection, and in gen. time, lifetime: multi superiori memoria se in alias civitates contulerunt, in earlier times, *Cic.*: patrum nostrorum memoria, in the time of our fathers, *Caes.*: post hominum memoriam, since the memory of man, *Cic.* 2. an historical account, relation, narration: liber, quo iste omnium rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, *id.*: sine ulla pristini auctoris memoria, *Suet.* 3. Of something future: a thought, design (rare): ut belli inferendi memoria patribus aut plebi non esset, *Liv.* (Hence *Fr. mēmoire*.)

mēmōriālis, e, adj. [*memoria*] pertaining to memory or remembrance: libellus, a memorandum-book, *Suet.*

mēmōriola, ae, f. dim. [*id.*] a weak memory: memoriola vacillare, *Cic.*

mēmōriter, adv. from memory, by heart: orationem memoriter habere, *Cic.* II. with a good memory, accurately, correctly: *id.*

mēmōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*memoro*] to call to remembrance, remind of; to mention, recount, relate, tell, speak

of. With *Acc.*: superblam, *Cic.*: amicitiam ac foedus, *Tac.* With *de*: de natura nimis obscure memoravit, *Cic.* With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: quem infestum ac odiosum sibi esse memorabat, *Pl.* (Hence *It. membrare*; old *Fr. membrer*.)

menda, ae, f. (cf. *mendum*) a fault, defect, blemish of the body: in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, *Ov.* II. Transf. of style, etc.: a mistake, error, blunder, slip of the pen: *Suet.* [Etym. uncertain.]

mendāciloquus, a, um, adj. [*mendacium loquor*] false-speaking, lying, mendacious: *Pl.*

mendāciolum, i, n. = *mendacium*, q. v.

mendācium, ii, n. [*mendax*] a lie, untruth, falsehood, deceit: mendacium magnum et impudens, *Cic.* II. Meton. of things: famae mendacia, *Ov.*

mendāciunculum, i, n. dim. [*mendacium*] a little lie, a fib; little fiction: *Cic.* (dub.: al. *mendaciolum*.)

mendax, ācis, adj. [*mentior*] given to lying, false, mendacious; subst. a liar: mendacem esse adversus aliquem, *Pl.*: quum mendaci homini, ne verum quidem dicenti, credere soleamus, *Cic.* With *Gen.*: rei, telling lies about a matter, *Pl.* Comp.: Parthis mendacior, *Hor.* Sup.: mendacissimus, the greatest liar, *Pl.* II. Meton. of things: false, deceptive, feigned, fictitious, counterfeit, etc. (mostly poet.): mendacia visa, *Cic.*: fundus, that does not yield the expected produce, *Hor.*

mendicābulum, i, n. [*mendico*] a beggar, mendicant: *Pl.*

mendicātas, ātis, f. [*mendicus*] beggary, pauperism, indigence: in summa mendicitate esse, *Cic.*

mendico, avi, atum, i. v. a. and *mendicor*, atus, i. v. dep. [*id.*] to beg, ask for alms, go a begging: mendicantem vivere, to live by begging, *Pl.*: panis mendicatus, *Juv.* (Hence *Fr. mendier, mendiant*.)

mendiculus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] beggarly, paltry: *Pl.*

mendicus, a, um, adj. beggarly, needy, in want, indigent: paupertas si malum est, mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, *Cic.* Sup. mendicissimus, in the most beggarly condition possible, *id.* As subst. mendicus, i, m., a beggar, mendicant: *Pl.*: *Hor.* As a term of abuse: a beggar, ragamuffin: *Ter.* II. Meton. in gen. poor, paltry, pitiful: instrumentum mendicum, *Cic.* [Etym. uncertain.]

mendōse, adv. faultily, falsely: mendose colligis, draw a false inference, *Pers.* Sup.: mendosissime scribere, *Cic.*

mendōsus, a, um, adj. [*mendum*] full of faults, faulty, erroneous, incorrect: mendosum est, it is faulty, is a fault (with *Inf.* as subject), *Cic.*: exemplar testamenti, a defective, imperfect copy, *Plin. Ep.*: mores, vicious,

Ov. Comp.: historia mendosior, inaccurate, unreliable, *Cic.* II. Act. that commits faults, makes mistakes: cur servus in Verrutii nomine mendosus fuerit, was at fault, had blundered, *id.* 2. false, deceptive: mendosum tinnire, to have a false ring (of coin), *Pers.*

mendum, i, n. an error, blunder: quod mendum ista litura correxit? *Cic.* Fig.: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, mistake, error, *id.* 2. a blemish, defect: rara tamen mendo facies caret, *Ov.*

mens, mentis, f. [from the root *men*: v. *memini*] the intellect, the intellectual faculties, the understanding, reason, judgment, discernment, consideration, reflection, etc. (hence sometimes found with *animus*, as being only a part, or the more active principle, of the soul): hunc ex tempore dicenti effluit mens, his recollection vanished, *Cic.*: mens animi vigilat, *Lucr.*: sanum mentis esse, to be of sound mind, *Pl.*: mentis suae esse, also, mentis compotem esse, to be in one's senses, *Cic.* Phr.: in mentem venire, to enter any one's mind, be thought of: *Pl.*: *Cic.*: *Liv.*: oft. impers. with *Gen.*: saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, he bethought himself of, *Cic.* II. With esp. ref. to certain faculties and functions of the mind: the disposition, feelings: mala mens, malus animus, bad disposition, bad heart, *Ter.* 2. courage, resolution: mens mollis ad calamitates perferendas, *Caes.*: demittunt mentes, lose courage, *Virg.* 3. opinion, thoughts, determination: his ego eorum hominum mentibus pauca respondebo, *Cic.* 4. plan, design, intention: Dolabella classem ea mente comparavit, ut... *id.* 5. conscience: mens habet attonitos, i.e. guilty conscience, *Juv.* (Hence *It. Sp. mente*.)

mensa, ae, f. a table: cibos in mensam alicui apponere, *Pl.*: ad mensam consistere, to wait at table, *Cic.* II. Meton.: of food: parciore mensa uti, *Tac.*: secunda mensa, the second course, the dessert: haec ad te scripsi, apposita secunda mensa, during the dessert, *Cic.* 2. the guests at table: quum primum istorum conduxit mensa choragum, *Suet.* III. Of other analogous things: a butcher's stall-block: mensa lanionia, *id.* 2. a money-changer's counter: mensam poni jubet atque effundi saccos numorum, *Hor.*

3. a sacrificial table: mensae deorum, *Virg.* [From *ma*, to measure; v. *metior*, whence *mensus*, *mensura*.]

mensārius, ii, m. [*mensa*] a money-changer, banker: *Fest.* Esp. a state banker: *Cic.*

mensio, ōnis, f. [v. *metior*] a measuring, measure: vocum, metre, quantity, *Cic.*

mensis, is, m. (*Gen. plur.* sometimes *mensum*, *Cic.*: *Ov.*), a month: lunae cursus, qui quia mensa spatia

conficiunt, menses nominantur, Cic.: mense primo, at the beginning of the month, Virg. [Cf. Gr. μήν, μήνη; Goth. mēna, moon, mēnōth-s, month, Germ. mond, monat. The I. E. root is ma, "to measure," v. metlor.] (Hence It. mese; Sp. mes; Fr. mois.)

ensor, ōris, m. [v. metlor] a measurer: maris et terrae, i. e. a mathematician, Hor. II. Esp. a surveyor: Ov. 2. an architect: Plin.

menstrualis, e, adj. [menstruus] monthly, for a month: epulae, Pl.

menstruus, a, um, adj. [mensis] pertaining to a month, monthly: usura, Cic. II. that lasts a month, for the space of a month: spatium, Id.: cibaria, Id. Subst.: menstruum, l, n. a month's provisions: Liv.

mensula, ae, f. dim. [mensa] a little table: Pl.

mensura, ae, f. [v. metlor] a measuring, measurement: certis mensuris ex aqua, by accurate measurements with water (i. e. by means of the clepsydra, q. v.), Caes.: mensuram facere alicujus, to take any one's measure, Ov. II. Meton.: that by which any thing is measured, a measure: majore mensura reddere, Cic.: mensurae et pondera, measures and weights, Plin. 2. rhythm: quicquid sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadit, numerus vocatur, Cic. III. In gen. sense; limit, measure: dare alicui mensuram bibendi, to prescribe how much he should drink, Ov.: mensura fletu crescit, size, Id.: buccae, the measure of one's mouth, powers of eloquence, Juv. (Hence It. misura; Fr. mesure.)

mensus, a, um, Part. [metlor].

menta (mentha), ae, f. = μένθη mint: Ov.

mentiens, entis, Part. [mentior].

II. Subst. a kind of fallacy, or sophism: transl. of the Gr. ὁ ψευδόμενος ('the liar'): Cic.

mentio, ōnis, f. [from same root as mens (=men-ti-s), q. v.] a calling to mind, a cursory speaking of, mention: civitatis, Cic.: casu in eorum mentionem incidit, accidentally happened to mention them, Id.: mentionem facere de puella, to propose for a girl, Pl. With Subj.: mentionem illata a tribunis, ut liceret, Liv. In plur.: secessionis mentiones ad vulgus serere, to throw out hints, Id.

mentior, itus, 4. v. n. and a. dep. (old fut. mentibitur, for mentietur, Pl.). Neutr. to speak falsely, to lie, deceive: aperte, Cic.: in re aliqua, Id.: do re aliqua, Id. With Acc. and Inf.: certum me sum mentitus habere horam, pretended, Ov. II. Fig. of things: to beguile, deceive: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, Cic. B. Act. to invent, fabricate, etc.: tantam rem, Sall.: auspicium, to falsify; announce a pretended auspice, Liv. 2. to imitate, counterfeit: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. Perf. Part. in pass. sense: mentita fama,

lying report, Ov.: tela, counterfeit arms, Virg. [Mentior signified orig. "to invent;" it is formed from menti-, stem of mens, q. v. For the transition of meaning, cf. com-min-iscor, com-men-tum, from same root.] (Hence It. mentire; Sp. Fr. mentir.)

mentitus, a, um, Part. [mentior].

mentum, i, n. the chin of men and animals: Cic. Poet. plur., including the beard: nosco crines incanaque menta regis Romani, Virg. [Prob. cogn. with e-min-eo, pro-min-eo.] (Hence It. mento; Fr. menton.)

mēo, avi, atum, i v. n. to go, to pass (chiefly poet.): quō simul mearis, Hor.: in orientem meavisse, Tac. Of things: sidera, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.]

mēphitis, is, f. a noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground, malaria: Virg. [Ety. unknown.]

mepte, i. e. me ipsum: Pl.

mērāculus (also syncop. meraculus), a, um, adj. dim. [meracus] tolerably pure, with very little mixture: Pl.

mērācus, a, um, adj. [merus] pure, unmixed, esp. of wine: vinum meraculus, Cic. Of other things: helleborum, Hor. II. Fig.: nimis meraca libertas, too unbridled, Cic.

mercābilis, e, adj. [mercor] that can be bought: Ov.

mercans, antis, Part. [mercor].

II. Subst.: a buyer, purchaser (esp. in pl.): Suet. (Hence It. mercante; Fr. marchand.)

mercātor, ōris, m. [id.] a trader, merchant, esp. a wholesale dealer, opp. to caupo (a retailer): Cic.: Caes. 2. a buyer: signorum tabularumque pictarum, Cic.

mercātorius, a, um, adj. [mercor] mercantile: Pl.

mercātūra, ae, f. [mercor] trade, traffic, commerce; whether in a small way (tenuis), or on a large scale (magna et copiosa), Cic. 2. Fig.: tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium, to the purchase of, Id. II. Meton.: goods, wares, merchandise: Pl.

mercātus, ūs, m. [id.] traffic (esp. in bad sense): turpissimus, Cic. II. Meton. a place for trade, market, mart: frequens, Liv.: habere mercatum, to hold a market or fair, Cic.

III. any public assembly (cf. use of ἀγορά in Gr.): in mercatu Olympiaco, Just.: Cic. (Hence Fr. marché.)

mercēdula, ae, f. dim. [merces] small wages, poor pay: infamī homines mercedula adducti, Cic. II. small rent, income: constituere mercedulas praediorum, Id.

mercēnarius, a, um, adj. [id.] that does any thing for wages or pay; paid, hired, mercenary: comes, Cic.: milles, Liv.: testes, hired, bribed, Cic. 2. Of things: mercenaria arma, Liv.: vincula, business ties, Hor. II. Subst. mercenarius, li, m. a hireling, hired servant, day-labourer: ita ut servis, ut mercenariis, Cic.

mercēs, ēdis, f. [merx] hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward, bribe, etc.: manuum, wages of manual labour, Sall.: ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem atque quaestum, be degraded to mere wages and money-making, Cic.: uti Germani mercede arcesserentur, should be hired, Caes.: magna mercede pacisci cum aliquo, Liv. 2. Transf. rent, revenue, income, interest: mercedes habitationum annuae, house-rents, Caes.: quinas hic capiti mercedes execat, interest on capital, Hor. II. Fig.: reward, wages: mercedem alicujus rei constituere, Cic.: non alia bibam mercede, on any other terms, Hor. 2. cost, retribution: temeritatis merces, punishment, Liv.: gaudeo, te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magna mercede, without paying too dearly, Cic. (Hence It. mercè; Sp. merced; Fr. merci.)

merces, plu. v. merx.

mercimōnium, li, n. [merx] goods, wares, merchandise: Pl.: Tac.

mercor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [id.] Neutr. to trade, traffic: dico liturum esse me mercatum, Pl. II.

Act. to buy, purchase: constr. with Acc. of thing and Abl. of pers. with ab or de, and with Abl. or Gen. of the price: aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.: fundum de pupillo, Id.: aliquid tanto pretio, Id.: quanti, Plin. 2. Fig.: ego haec officia mercanda vita puto, to be purchased with life, i. e. more precious than life, Cic.

merda, ae, f. dung, ordure, excrement: Mart. In pl.: corvorum, Hor.

mērē, adv. purely, wholly, entirely: Pl.: Plin.

mērenda, ae, f. a luncheon, an afternoon meal: Pl. [From mereo, "to get a share."]

mērens, entis, Part. [mereo].

mērēo, ūi, itum, and mērēor, itus, 2. v. a. and n. Act. to earn, gain, get, acquire: usu. in act. form of earning money: hic meret aera liber Sosis, brings them in money, Hor.: quid arbitramini (eos) merere velle, ut... what would they accept as an adequate price, Cic. Fig.: gratiam, Liv.: gloriam, Plin. Esp. milit. t. t.: mereri and merere stipendia, or simply merere with obj. understood (lit. to earn pay), to serve as a soldier, serve in the army: adolescens patre suo imperatore meruit, Cic.: merere equo, to serve in the cavalry, Id.: merere pedibus, to serve in the infantry, Liv. 2. to buy, purchase: uxores, quae vos dote meruerunt, Pl. II. In subjective sense; to be entitled to, to deserve (in this sense, oftener in dep. form): constr. with Acc., ut and Subj. Inf., and absol.: mereri praemia, Caes.: respondit, sese meruisse ut decoraretur, Cic.: quae merui vitio perdere cuncta meo, Ov.: dignitatem meam, si mereor, tuearis, if I deserve it, Cic. In bad sense: supplicium meruisse, Ov. Mo-

reor is also used as a true passive, in perf. tenses: ignarus laus an poena merita esset, Liv.: nihil suave meritum est, no leniency has been deserved, Ter. (Ph. 2, 1, 75: v. Parry, a. l.): merita iracundia, Cic. B. Neutr. to deserve or merit either praise or blame, etc. (usu. in dep. form), constr. with de; in Plaut. also with erga: ut ut erga me est merita, Pl. Esp. with bene, male, optime, etc.: de republ. bene mereri, Cic.: stet haec urbs praecleara, quoquo modo merita de me erit, id. [Lit. "to get a share;" cf. μέρο-ος, μέρο-μαι (=μερο-γόμεαι).]

merēor, v. mereo.

merētriciōe, adv. after the manner of harlots, meretriciously: Pl.

merētriciōs, a, um, adj. [meretrix] pertaining to harlots, meretricious: quaestus, Cic.: domus, a courtesan's house, Ter. II. Subst.: meretricium, n. the trade of a harlot: facere, Suet.

merētriciōla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a courtesan: Cic.

merētrix, icis, f. [mereo; who earns money, esp. by prostitution; hence] a prostitute, courtesan, mistress: Cic.

mergae, arum, f. plu. a two-pronged pitchfork: Pl. [The word seems cogn. with ἀ-μέργω and ὁ-μόργωμαι, to wipe off, sweep.]

mergēs, itis, f. [mergae] a sheaf of corn: Virg.

mergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to dip, dip in, immerse; absol. to plunge into water, to sink: eos (pulos) mergi in aquam iussit, Cic.: nec me Deus aequore mersit, Virg. Absol.: crate superne injecta mergi, to be drowned under a hurdle, Liv. II. Transf. to sink down, sink in, to plunge or drive in, to fix in, etc.: mergere in effossam terram caput, to bury one's head in a hole in the ground, id.: canes mersis in corpore rostris dilacerant dominum, Ov. Reflect.: Bootes, qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano, sinks into, sets in, Cat. Poet.: mersit suos in cortice vultus, buried, hid, Ov. III. Fig. to sink, overwhelm: aliquem malis, Virg.: se in voluptates, to plunge into all kinds of sensual indulgence, Liv. Esp. in Part. perf.: Alexander mersus secundis rebus, overwhelmed with prosperity, id.: mersus foro, bankrupt, Pl.: mersis fer opem rebus, to our ruined state, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.]

mergus, i, m. [mergo] a diver, a kind of sea-bird: Ov.: Hor. **meridiānus**, a, um, adj. [meridies] pertaining to mid-day or noon: tempus, Cic.: hence, meridiani, sc. gladiatores, gladiators, who fought at mid-day, Suet. II. Meton. southern, southerly: circulus, the equator, Sen. Subst. meridianus, i, m. (sc. sol): quicquid meridiani aut septentrioni dantur, Vell.

meridiatio, ōnis, f. [meridio] a mid-day nap, siesta: Cic.

meridies, ei, m. [for medidies from medius dies] mid-day, noon: ante meridiem, post meridiem, Cic. II. Meton. the south: tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, id.

meridio, i, v. n. and **meridior**, i, v. dep. [meridies] to take a mid-day nap or siesta: dum ea meridiaret, Suet.: Cels. (dep. form).

meritissimo, v. merito.

merito, adv. according to desert, deservedly, justly: merito sum iratus Metello, Cic. Sup.: meritissimo, id.

merito, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [mereo] to earn regularly: HS. D. annua meritasse proditus, Cic.

meritorius, a, um, adj. [id.] by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money: vehicula, coaches that ply for a fare, Suet.: artificia, Sen. 2. Subst. meritoria, orum, n. plu. rooms let out for a short time, lodgings: Juv. II. In bad sense: earning money by prostitution: Cic.

meritum, i, n. [id.] that which one deserves, desert; either reward or punishment (late and rare: cf. mereo): App. II. that by which one deserves, a merit; esp. in a good sense, a service, kindness, benefit: propter eorum (meritum) divinum atque immortale meritum, Cic.: et hercule merito tuo feci, according to your merits, as you deserved, id. (ii) demerit, blame, fault: Caesar, qui a me nullo meo merito alienus esse debebat, without any fault of mine, id. Trans. of an impers. object: quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, for what special reason, Ov. 2. worth, value, importance: secundum, tertium meriti, of second or third quality, Pall.

meritus, a, um, Part. [mereo].

merobibus, a, um, adj. [merum bibo] that drinks unmixed wine (which among the ancients was done only by drunkards): Pl.

merops, ōpis, f. = μέροψ, a bird that devours bees; hence also called apiastria, the bee-eater: Virg.

merso, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [mergo] to dip in again and again; to bathe, wash: balantum gregem fluvio mersare salubri, Virg. Fig.: mersor civilibus undis, plunge into, Hor.

mersus, a, um, Part. [mergo].

merula, ae, f. a blackbird: Cic. II. a kind of fish, the sea-carp: Ov. (Hence Fr. and Eng. merle.)

merum, i, n. [merus] unmixed wine: Pl.: Hor.

merus, a, um, adj. pure, unmixed, unadulterated; esp. of wine not mixed with water: vina, Ov. Of other things: argentum merum, Pl.: undae, Ov. Hence, fig.: nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem, absolute freedom, Liv. II. In gen. nothing but, only, mere: nihil, nisi spem meram, Ter.:

mera monstra nuntiare, sheer portents, Cic. [Prim. sense prob. "clear"; the root being mar seen in Gr. μαρ-μαρ-ω.]

merx, cis, f. goods, wares, commodities, merchandise: proba, good wares (opp. to invendibilis), Pl.: in pl., Cic.: Juv. II. Colloq., an affair, a thing: ut aetas mala mala merx est tergo! Pl. Of persons: mala merx haec, et callida est, a bad piece of goods, id. [From mer in mereor, with augmentative c; cf. mer-c-e(d)s.]

messis, is, f. (acc. sing. messim, Pl.) [mēto] a reaping and gathering of the fruits of the earth, a harvest: Cic.: messem facere, to get in the harvest, Plin. Of the gathering of honey: Virg. Prov.: adhuc tua messis in herba est, your wheat is still in the blade, i. e. you are premature in your expectations, Ov. 2. the time of harvest, harvest-time: si frigus erit, si messis, Virg. Fig.: pro benefactis mali messem metere, to receive evil for good, to reap ingratitude, Pl.: Sullani temporis messem, i. e. the slaughter caused by his proscriptions, Cic.

messor, ōris, m. [id.] a reaper: Cic. Fig.: sator scelerum et messor maxime, Pl.

messorius, a, um, adj. [messor] pertaining to a reaper: corbis, a reaper's basket, Cic.

messus, a, um, Part. [mēto].

met, a suffix attached to personal pronouns, and (less freq.) to pronom. adj.: Eng. self: v. ego, tu, and meus.

mēta, ae, f. [from same root as metior] the conical stone for measuring the distance in the race-course; a turning-post, goal, of the circus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 87): nunc stringam metas interiore rota, graze the post, keep close to it, Ov.: optatam contingere metam, to reach the wished-for goal, Hor. Fig.: haesit ad metas, stuck fast at the goal; broke down, Cic. 2. Transf.: any turning point: praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni, to round the promontory, Virg. Fig.: vitae metam tangere, Ov. II. any thing of a conical or pyramidal form: in modum metae, like a cone, Liv.: meta noctis, perh. the conical shadow of the earth, Cic (Div. 2, 6, 17).

metallum, i, n. = μέταλλον, a metal auri, Virg.: potior metallis libertas, i. e. than gold and silver, Hor. II. Transf. a mine: metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, re-opened old mines which had ceased to be worked, Liv.: condemnare aliquem ad metalla, to sentence to the mines, Suet.

metamorphōsis, is, f. = μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation, metamorphosis: in plu. Metamorphoses, -eōn, the Metamorphoses, the title of one of Ovid's poems: Quint.

metaphōra, ae, f. = μεταφορά, a rhetorical figure, metaphor, a transferring of a word from its proper sig-

nification to another (pure Lat. translation, Cic.): Quint.

mētātor, ōris, m. [metor] one who marks out or plans: castrorum, Cic.: urbis, id.

mēticolōsus, a, um, adj. [metus] full of fear: in subjective sense: fearful, timid: Pl. 2. Objectively: frightful, terrible: res, id.

mētior, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. to measure, mete (lands, corn, etc.): agrum, Cic.: frumentum, id.: pedes syllabis, to measure feet by syllables, id. 2. with Dat.: to measure out, distribute by measure: frumentum militibus metiri, Caes. 3. Poet. to measure by passing through, to walk or sail through, traverse: aequor, to sail through, Virg.: aquas carina, Ov. In Part. perf. with pass. sign.: mensa spatia conficere, measured spaces, Cic.

II. Fig. to measure mentally, estimate, judge, consider: with Abl. of the means or standard of judgment: omnia quaestu, id. With ex (rare): fidelitas, quam ego ex mea conscientia metior, id. [The root is *ma* (whence Skr. *mā*) to measure; cf. Gr. μέτρον and Lat. *me-ta*. In mensus, mensura, the root is nasalized; cf. *thensaurus*.]

mēto, v. mētor.

mēto, messōi, messum, 3. v. a. to reap, mow, crop: in metendo occupatos, Caes.: pabula falce, Ov. Proverb.: (i) ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, as a man sows, so shall he reap, Cic.: (ii) mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur, i. e. I have no share in it, it does not concern me, Pl.: (iii) sibi quisque ruri metit, every one looks out for himself, id. Of gathering in the vintage: Virg. Of bees: purpureosque metunt flores, sip the honey, id.

II. In gen. to cut off, pluck off, crop (poet.): virga lilla summa metit, Ov. 2. to mow down in battle, cut down: proxima quaque metit gladio, Virg. So of death: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, mows down, Hor. [*Me-t-o* is perh. cogn. with Gr. ἀμάω, as well as with O. H. G. *mā-j-an*, Eng. *mow*.] (Hence It. *mietere*.)

mētōposcōpus or **-os**, i, m. = μετωποσκόπος, one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopist: Suet.

mētor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. (also *mēto*, avi, atum, 1. v. a.: rare) [v. metior] to measure off, mete out, to lay out by measure (whereas metior is prop. to measure in order to determine magnitude): castra, Caes.: agrum, Liv. Part. in pass. sense: Hor.: Liv.

mētrēta, ae, f. = μετρητής, an Athenian measure for liquids, containing 12 congii (χόες) and 144 κοτύλαι (about 9 gallons English): navis metretas quao trecentas tolleret, of the burthen of 300 metretae, Pl. II. Meton. a large vessel, cask: Juv.

mētricus, a, um, adj. = μετρικός, pertaining to measuring or measure:

leges, Plin. II. Esp. relating to metre, metrical: pedes, Quint.

mētrum, i, n. = μέτρον, a measure: esp. a poetical measure, metre: Quint.

mētūens, entis, Part. [metuo]. II. Adj. fearing, afraid of, anxious for: with Gen. or Absol.: metuens futuri, Hor. Comp.: non fuit illa metuentior ulla deorum, more reverential towards, Ov.

mētūo, ūi, ūtum (nimis ante metutum, Lucr.), 3. v. a. and n. [metus]. A ct. to fear, be afraid of (most gen. term to denote mental apprehension of evil; whereas timeo denotes rather 'bodily fear'): aliquem, Cic.: supplicia a vobis metuere debent, to fear from you, id. With Inf.: tentare spem certaminis metuerunt, Liv.: penna metuente solvi, on untiring wing (lit. fearing to be tired), Hor. With ne: to fear or apprehend that something may be so; with ut (or ne non), to fear that it may not prove so: metuere fratrem, ne intus sit, Ter.: ornamenta metuo, ut possim recipere, I am afraid I shall not be able, Pl. 2. to reverence: patrem, Ter.

3. to beware of, guard against: nocentem corporibus metuemus Austrum, Hor. II. Neutr. to fear, be in fear, be afraid: with de: de sua vita, for one's own life, Cic. With ab, to denote the source or cause of fear: metuens ab Hannibale, afraid of some movement on the part of Hannibal, Liv. With Dat.: to be anxious about or for: senectae, Virg. With depend. sentence: metui quid futurum denique esset, I dreaded, awaited with fear, Ter.

mētus, ūs, m. fear, apprehension, anxiety: in metu esse, to be in fear, be fearful, Cic.: metum concipere, to become afraid, Ov.: capere, Liv. With gen. object.: vulnere, Cic. With ab (denoting the quarter from which something is apprehended): metus ab hoste et cive, Liv. With Acc. and Inf.: metus est mihi, venire huc saluum nunc patrum! Ter. 2. Poet. of religious awe: Virg. Of poetic awe: evae! recent mens trepidat metu, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

mētūtus, a, um, Part. [metuo].

mēus, a, um (vocat. meus for mi: projice tela manu, sanguis meus, Virg.: gen. plur. meum for meorum: pietas majorum meum, Pl.), pronom. adj. [me] my, mine, belonging to me: descriptio, made by me, Cic.: non mea est simulatio, is not my way, Ter. Impers. meum est, it is my part, duty, Cic.: mea interest, it is of importance to me (v. interest). In appos. with Gen.: meum factum dictumve consulis, i. e. of me as consul, Liv.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, I have him, Pl. In Voc., mi, my dear! my beloved! o mi Aeschine, o mi germane! Ter. Also in plur.: mi homines, mi spectatores, dear people, good spectators, Pl. Objective: crimina mea, accusations

brought against me, Liv. 2. Plur. as subst. mei, orum, m. my friends or relatives, my adherents, my followers: flamma extrema meorum, Virg. 3. Neut. as subst.: what is mine: potat de meo, at my expense, Ter. (Hence It. *mio*; Fr. *mien*, *mon*, where *n* is from final *m* in *meum*.)

mī: Dat. v. ego. II. Voc. v. meus.

mīca, ae, f. a crumb, little bit, morsel: auri, Lucr.: Hor. [Cf. Gr. μικρός, in which, as in *mica*, initial *s* has been lost.]

mīcans, antis, Part. [mico].

mīco, ūi, 1. v. n. to move quickly in a vibrating or quivering manner, to quiver, tremble, palpitate, pulsate: venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, to throb, Cic.: linguis micat ore trisulcis, Virg.: semianimes micant digiti, move convulsively, id.: equus micat auribus, quivers to the very tips of his ears (or, keeps pricking his ears), id. 2. micare (sc. digitis), to raise the fingers suddenly whilst another guesses the number of them, as in the modern Italian game of *mora* ("how many fingers do I hold up?"): freq. resorted to, like our *toss*, to decide some matter: micare, talos jacere, Cic. Proverb.: dignus est quicum in tenebris mices, you might play *mora* with him in the dark, i. e. he is thoroughly honest, id. II. Meton. to flash, gleam, glitter, sparkle: micant gladii, Liv.: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, Hor.: micantes stellae, twinkling, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

mīctūrio, 4. v. n. desider. [mingo] to desire to make water: Juv.

mīgratio, ōnis, f. [migo] a removal, a changing of one's habitation, migration: Liv. II. Fig. of speech: a transferred meaning, figure: cui verbo (fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, migrationes in alienum multae, metaphorical uses, Cic.

mīgro, avi, atum (migravit for migraverit, Cic.), 1. v. n. and a. Neutr. to change one's abode, remove, migrate: itaque non solum inquilini sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic.: Velos, Liv. 2. Fig. to go away, depart: ex hac vita, to die, Cic.: equitis migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos, has passed from the ear and taken up its abode in the eye, Hor. (ii) to change, pass into something else: omnia migrant, Lucr. II. Act. to carry away, transport, transfer (rare): relictas quae migratu difficilia essent, Liv. 2. Fig. to transgress, break, violate, opp. to servare: jus civile migrare (opp. to conservare), Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

mīhipte, i. q. mihi ipsi, v. ego.

mīle, milesimus, etc., v. mille, millesimus, etc.

mīlēs, Itis, c. a soldier; esp. a foot-soldier: miles scribere, to enroll, Sall.: deligere, Liv.: dimittere, to disband, Cic. Of foot-soldiers, infantry, opp. to eques: milites equesque in

expeditionem misit, Caes. Opp. to the general; a common soldier, private: strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exsequebatur, Sall.

II. Collectively, soldiery, army: hic miles magis placuit, Liv.: armato milite, with armed men, Virg. 2. a retainer, follower: miles erat Phoebe, Ov. 3. a piece in some game of skill: id. [Prob. cogn. with mille.]

miliarius, a, um, adj. [milius] of millet, millet: aves, i. e. ortolans, Varr.: Plin.

militaris, e, adj. [miles] pertaining to soldiers, war, or military service, soldier-like, warlike, military: militares pueri, soldiers' children, officers' sons, Pl.: disciplina, Liv.: signa, military ensigns, standards, Caes.: aetas, the age for bearing arms (from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year), Liv.: via, a military road: id.: Daunias (i. e. Apulia), the land of soldiers, Hor.: cur neque militaris inter aequales equitat? in military attire, id.

militariter, adv. in a soldierly or military manner (rare): Liv.: Tac.

militarius, a, um, adj. [miles] soldier-like, military (rare): gradus, Pl.

militia, ae, f. [id.] military service, warfare, war: militiae disciplina, Cic.: munus militiae sustinere, Caes.: militiae scientia, Sall. Esp. locative: militiae, in war, on the field of battle: usu. opp. to domi: quorum virtus fuerat domi militiaeque cognita, at home and in the field, Cic.: militiae domique, Liv. II. Meton. the soldiery, military: Just. 2. military spirit, courage, bravery (late): virilis militiae uxor, Flor. 3. Fig. of a non-military office or employment, esp. a laborious one: hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, Cic.

militiōla, ae, f. dim. [militia] a short, insignificant term of military service: semestris, Suet.

milito, avi, atum, i. v. n. [miles] to be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier, or simply to serve: in cuius exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat, Cic.: sub signis alicujus, Liv. II. Fig. of non-military service, and esp. of love-affairs: militavi non sine gloria, played the gallant, Hor.

miliūm, ii, n. millet, Virg. [Cf. Gr. μέλιον.]

mille (also written *mīle*), plu. *milla* (*milia*), card. num. adj. a thousand, thousands, sometimes subst. in sing. foll. by Gen.: in plur. always subst.: mille et quingentis passibus abesse, Caes. With Gen.: mille hominum, a thousand (of) men: Cic. Plur. sexcenta millia mundorum, id. Rarely without Gen.: sagittarios tria millia (apposition) numero habebat, Caes. Distributively: in millia aeris asses singulos, on every thousand, Liv. 2. Esp.: mille passuum or simply *mille*, a thousand paces (v. *passus*), i. e. a Ro-

man mile (142 yards less than the English statute mile): ut mille passuum conficiatur, Cic. II. Meton. innumerable, countless (poet.): mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Virg.

[Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. *mille*, *miglio*: Sp. *mil*: Fr. *mille*.)

millēni, ae, a, adj. num. distrib. [mille] a thousand each, a thousand and a piece: Pl.

millēsīmus, a, um, adj. num. ord. [id.] the thousandth: Cic.

milliārium (*mili-*), ii, n. [id.] a milestone: quum plebes ad tertium milliārium consedisset, three miles from the city, Cic. Esp.: milliārium aureum, a (gilded) milestone set up by Augustus in the forum, from which distances were reckoned, Tac. 2. Meton. a Roman mile: Suet.

milliārius (*mili-*), a, um, adj. [id.] containing or comprising a thousand: decuriae, Varr.: porticus, a thousand feet in length, Suet.

millies (*milliens*), adv. a thousand times: Plin. Meton. innumerable times: moreretur prius millies, Cic.

milvīnus (also *mīlūnus*, quadrisyl.), a, um, adj. [milvus] pertaining to the kite: plumae, Plin. II. Subst. *milvina*, ae, f. (sc. fames) a kite's, i. e. a ravenous appetite: Pl. III. Fig. kite-like; rapacious, insatiable: Cic.

milvus (poet. also, *mīlūus*, trisyl.), i, m. a bird of prey, a kite, glede: Cic.: Phaedr. Proverb.: dives arat Curibus, quantum non milvus oberret, wider than kite flies over; i. e. of extensive possessions, Pers. II. a fish of prey: a gurnard: (metuit) operum milvus hamum, Hor. 2. a constellation; the Kite: Ov.

mīma, ae, f. [mimus] a female mimic or mime: Cic.

mīmīcē, adv. like a mime or mimic actor: Cat.

mīmīcus, a, um, adj. = μιμικός, pertaining to mimes, mimic, farcical: locus, farcical, extravagant, Cic.

mīmōgrāphus, i, m. = μιμογράφος, a writer of mimes: Suet.

mīmūla, ae, f. dim. [mima] a female mime, actress: Cic.

mīmus, i, m. = μῖμος, a mimic actor, mime: Cic. 2. a mimic play, mime, farce: Tutor, mimus vetus, id.: mimos scribere, Ov. 3. Fig. anything farcical or unreal; a farce: e. g. the sham triumph of Caligula, Suet.

min', for *mihine*, v. ego.

mīna (*mna*, Plin.), ae, f. = μνᾶ, a Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina; a pound: the mina was of different values in the various systems of weights adopted in Greece (v. Smith's Ant. 431): as an Attic silver weight it was nearly equal to 16 oz., and hence as money of account (for it was not a coin), the mina was worth about £4. sterling: argenti, Pl.: also absol.: Cic.: auri, Pl.

mīnāciae, arum, f. plu. [minax]

threats, menaces: Pl. (Hence It. *minaccia*: Sp. *amenaza*: Fr. *menace*.)

mīnāciter, adv. threateningly, menacingly, with threats or menaces: adversarios minaciter terrere, Cic. Comp.: id.

mīnae, arum, f. plu. Lit. the projecting points or pinnacles of walls: murorum, Virg. II. Fig. threats, menaces: persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu, Cic. Poet.: in concrete sense, attollere minas (said of a serpent), raise its threatening crest, Virg.

2. Of things: frigoris, perils, Ov. [Cf. *min-eo*, *emineo*, *promineo*.]

minanter, adv. threateningly, with threats: Ov.

minatio, ōnis, f. [minor] a threatening, threat, menace: Pl.: in plur.: Cic.

mīnax, ācis, adj. [id.] lit. jutting out, projecting: scopulus, overhanging, projecting, Virg. II. Fig.: threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces: minax atque arrogans, Cic. Sup.: adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet. 2. Of things: aequor saevum et minax, Ov.: pestilentia minacior, alarming, Liv.

mīnēo, 2. v. n. [same root as *minae*, q. v.] to jut, project: Lucr.

Minerva, ae, f. [Minerva, the goddess of wisdom; O. L. Menerva; cf. *men-s*, *me-min-i*; hence, *meton.*] genius, learning, skill, art: crassa Minerva, homely mother-wit, Hor.: invitā Minervā, contrary to the bent of one's genius, id. II. Transf. working in wool, spinning and weaving: tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva, Minerva's humble toil, Virg.

mingo, mīnxi, mīnctum and mīctum, 3. v. n. to make water: Hor. [For etym., v. *melo*.]

mīnīanus, a, um, adj. [minium] painted with vermilion: minianus Juppiter (i. e. statue of Iovis), Cic.

mīnīatūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [miniatulus] coloured with red lead: Cic.

mīnīātus, a, um, Part. [minio].

mīnīmē (*mīnūme*), sup. adv. least, very little; not at all, by no means: quum minime vellem, minimeque opus fuit, Ter.: quod minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, extremely seldom, Caes. Strengthened with *omnium* and *gentium*: ad te minime omnium pertinebat, Cic.: illa exclamat, minime gentium, not for anything in the world, Ter. 2. In replies, as an emphatic negative, by no means, not at all: M. An tu haec non credis? A. Minime vero, Cic. Strengthened with *gentium*: Nau. Meriton' hoc meo videtur factum? De. Minime gentium, No indeed! Ter.

mīnīmus, a, um: v. parvus, ad fin., and minor.

mīnīo, atum, i. v. a. [minium] to colour with red-lead, to paint red: miniata cerula tua notare, with your red-lead pencil, Cic. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *miniature*.)

minister, tri, m.; and **ministra**, ae, f. [related to minor (= minor) as magister to major (= maior)] an inferior, one subject to another, a servant: centum aliae (famulae), totidemque pares aetate ministri, Virg. 2. an attendant priest, minister: ministri publici Martis, Cic. 3. Of public officers: ministros imperii tui, under-officials, id.: pacis bellico ministras, assistants, advisers, Virg. 4. In gen. a furtherer, promoter, helper, abettor (both in a good and in a bad sense): infimi homines ministros se praebent in iudiciis oratoribus, i. e. act as assistants to the pleaders (like our attorneys), Cic.: regis ministri, the supporters, friends, Sall.: Calchante ministro, by the agency of Calchas, Virg.: ales minister fulminis, winged servant of (Jove's) bolt, i. e. the eagle, Hor. 5. Fig.: legum ministri magistratus (sunt), the executors, Cic.: ministro baculo, with the aid of a staff, Ov. (Only late as adj.: Stat.)

ministerium, ii, n. [minister] the office or function of a minister, attendance, service, ministry; an office, occupation, employment, administration, etc.: aquila velut ministerio missa, as if sent on this errand, Liv.: diurna, daily toil, Ov.: triste, sad office (interment), Virg. II. In concr. sense, a suite of attendants; in pl. only: ministeria magistratibus conscribere, i. e. list of attendants, Tac.: varia arena ministeria, managers of the games, Suet. (Hence It. mestiero; Sp. menester; Fr. métier.)

ministra, ae, f. v. minister.

ministrator, oris, m. [ministro] an attendant, waiter, servant: Sen. II. In gen. one who helps, advises, serves, etc.; esp. of one who prompted and aided a pleader: Cic.

ministratrix, icis, f. [id.] a female attendant, handmaid: artes ministratrices oratoris, Cic. (dub.)

ministro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ministro] to attend, wait upon, serve, esp. at table: constr. with Dat. of the pers. and Acc. of the thing, or absol.: pocula alicui, Cic.: servi ministrant, id.: cena ministratur pueris tribus, is served, Hor.: Tac. 2. to look after, manage: velis, Virg. (or perh. to manage the ship by sails): ratem, Val. Fl.: nec velis ministrant, do not manage the ships by means of sails, Tac.

II. Transf. to supply, furnish, etc. with Acc. and Dat.: faces furiis Clodianis, Cic. Poet. of inanimate subjects: furor arma ministrat, Virg.: vinum verba ministrat, Hor.

minitabundus, a, um, adj. [minitor] with threatening countenance: Liv.

minito, i. v. a. = minitor, to threaten: Pl.

minitor, atus, i. v. a. dep. freq. [minor] to threaten, menace: constr. with Dat. of pers. and Acc. or Abl. of thing; with Inf., Acc. and Inf., and

absol.: ista horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis, Cic.: Caesar gladio minitarentur, menaced him with their swords, Sall.: quod nunc minitare facere, Ter.: cur ergo minitaris tibi to vitam esse amissurum? Pl.

minium, ii, n. (apoc. form, min, Virg. in Quint.) [a Spanish word] native cinnabar, vermilion, or sulphuret of mercury: Prop. II. minium, red oxide of lead: Plin.: Virg.

minor, atus, i. v. dep. [minae] lit. to jut, project: geminique minantur in caelum scopuli, tower aloft, Virg.

II. Transf. to threaten, menace: constr. with Dat. of pers. and Acc. of thing; and with Acc. and Inf.: crucem minari alicui, to threaten any one with crucifixion, Cic. Of things: nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus, threatens to strike, is aimed at, Hor. 2. Esp. to promise boastfully (poet.): atqui vultus erat multa et praeclara minantis, id.

minor, us, Comp. of parvus, q. v. [For minior; v. minuo.] (Hence It. minore; Fr. moindre.)

minumē, for minime, q. v.

minumus, for minimus, v. parvus.

minuo, ōi, ūtum, 3. v. a. and n. Act. to make smaller, to lessen, diminish; hence, to break in pieces, chop, grind, etc.: ligna, to chop small, Ov.: sumptus civitatum, to reduce, Cic.: cavo ne minuas, sc. rem familiarem, Hor.: minuantur corpora artus, diminish in size, Ov. II. Fig.: to impair, detract from, diminish: gloriam alicuius, Cic.: spem, Caes.: suspicionem, Cic. 2. to refute, destroy: minuenda est haec opinio, id. 3. to restrict, restrain: magistratum, censuram, Liv. 4. to alter, modify: nec tu ea causa minueris haec quae facis, i. e. go on just as you have been doing, Ter. B. Neutr.: minuente aestu, at the ebbing of the tide, Caes. [Cf. Gr. μινύω, μινύθω; Goth. mins, less (adv.)]

minus, a, um, adj. smooth: only in fem.: mina ovis, smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly, Pl.

minūs, comp. adv. less: ita imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transfertur, less good, not so good, Sall.: minus late, Caes. With quam: respondebo tibi minus fortasse vehementer, quam abs te sum provocatus, Cic. With atque: qui peccas minus atque ego? less than I, Hor. Ellipt.: madefactum iri minus xxx. diebus Graeciam sanguine, in less (than) 30 days, Cic. 2. Esp. non (haud) minus quam (atque), not less, no less, quite as much: non minus nobis jucundi atque illustres sunt illi dies, quibus conservamur quam illi quibus nascimur, id.: laudibus haud minus quam praemio gaudet militum animi, Liv. (ii) nihil minus, lit. nothing less; that least of all; by no means: Ter. (iii) minus minusque, minus et (ac) minus, less and less: nihil jam

minus minusque obtemperat, l. (iv) Alone, as a softened negation, not at all, not: nonnunquam ea quae praedicta sunt minus eveniunt, do not (exactly) come true, Cic.: Syracusis, si minus supplicio affici, at custodiri oportebat, if not (perhaps) to be punished, yet at least..., id. (v) sin minus: if otherwise: v. sin. (vi) quo minus, and as one word, quominus, lit. by which the less; used as conj. to connect subj. clauses with principal verbs implying hindrance, etc.: stetit per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, videbatur, Caes. Reversed, minus quo: ne vereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. (Hence Ital. meno; Fr. moins.)

minuscūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [minor] rather less, rather small: nomen, i. e. very short, Pl.: villa, Cic.

minūtālis, ālis, n. [minutus] a dish of minced meat: Juv.

minūtātīm, adv. [id.] piecemeal, in little bits: nasturtium consectum minutatim, chopped fine, Varr. 2. bit by bit, gradually: Interrogare, Cic.

minūtē, adv. into small or fine pieces, finely, minutely: sal minuto tritus, Col. II. Fig.: in a petty, paltry manner: res minutius tractare, Cic. 2. minutely, closely, accurately: Quint.

minūtia, ae, f. [minutus] smallness, fineness, minuteness: ad minutiam redigere, to make quite small, reduce to powder, Sen. In pl., minutiae, arum, insignificant matters, trifles (late): Amm.

minūtulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] very little, very paltry: Pl.

minutus, a, um, Part. [minuo] II. Adj. little, small, minute: dii omnes magni minutique, Pl. Of things: litterae, id.: opuscula, Cic. 2. Fig. animus, petty, Juv.: philosophi, paltry, Cic. (Hence Fr. menu.)

mirābilis, e, adj. [miror] to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, admirable; strange, singular: dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, Cic.: hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, an object of admiration, Hor. Comp.: Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: vos esse istiusmodi, haud mirabile est, Ter. With depend. clause: mirabile est, quam non multum differat, it is surprising how little difference there is, Cic. (Hence It. meraviglia; Sp. maravilla; Fr. merveille.)

mirābiliter, adv. wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, extraordinarily, surprisingly: mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas, Nep.: cupere, Cic. Comp.: mirabilius, id.

mirābundus, a, um, adj. [miror] astonished, full of wonder or astonishment: Liv.

mirāculum, i, n. [id.] a wonderful, strange, or marvellous thing; a wonder, marvel, miracle: portenta et miracula philosophorum somniantium,

strange and wonderful opinions, Cic.: adjiciunt miracula huic pugnae, marvels; praeternatural occurrences, Liv.: omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, into all kinds of wonderful things, Virg.: miraculum magnitudinis, extraordinary size, Liv. (Hence It. miracolo; Sp. milagro.)

mirandus, a, um, Part. [miror].

II. Adj.: wonderful, admirable, strange, singular: in mirandam altitudinem, Cic.

miratio, ōnis, f. [id.] wonder, admiration: mirationem facere, Cic.

mirator, ōris, m. [id.] an admirer: Hor.: Ov.

miratrix, icis, f. [id.] she that wonders or admires (rare): turba, admiring, Juv.

mirē, adv. wonderfully, admirably, strangely, very: puero municipia mire favent, Cic.

mirificē, adv. wonderfully, admirably, extraordinarily, exceedingly: delectari, Cic.

mirificus, a, um, adj. [mirus facio] causing wonder or admiration, wonderful; extraordinary, admirable; strange: homo, Cic. Of things: turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes. Sup.: mirificissimum facinus, Ter.

mirimodis, adv. [mirus modus] in a wonderful manner, strangely, wonderfully: Pl.

mirmillo (murmillo), ōnis, m. [μυρμιλλῶν, a kind of fish] a kind of gladiator, that used to fight with a Thracian (Threx) or a net-fighter (retarius), and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest (whence the name): v. Smith's Ant. 195: ille ex mirmillone dux, ex gladiatore imperator, Cic.

miror, atus, i. v. a. and n. dep. [mirus] to wonder or marvel at, to be astonished or amazed at: constr. with Acc., Acc. and Inf., depend. clause, etc.: negligentiam hominis, Cic.: si quis forte miratur, me ad accusandum descendere, id.: mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspem cum vidisset, id. II. to look on with wonder, to admire: signa, tabulas pictas, vasa caelata, Sall. Poet. with Gen.: iustitiaene prius mirer? on account of thy justice, Virg.

mirus, a, um, adj. wonderful, astonishing, admirable, extraordinary: mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic.: miris modis odisse aliquem, wonderfully, exceedingly, Ter.: mirum in modum conversae sunt hominum mentes, astonishingly, surprisingly, Caes.: mirum ni, nisi, or quin, it would be wonderful, I am very much mistaken, if not, i. e. most probably, undoubtedly: mira sunt, nisi invitavit sese in cena plusculum, Pl.: mirum, quin ab avo ejus aut proavo acciperem, id. [Prob. from I. E. and Skr. smi, to smile, whence Gr. μει-δ-ω, O. H. G. smie-len, Eng. smi-le. The Skr. deriv. smaya-s means "astonishment."]

miscellāneus, a, um, adj. [miscellus] mixed, miscellaneous: turba, App.

II. Subst. miscellanea, orum, n. plu. a hash of broken meat, hodge-podge, the coarse diet of gladiators: Juv.

miscellus, a, um, adj. [miscuo] mixed: uvae, Cato: ludī, of several kinds, Suet.

miscō, miscōi, mistum or mixtum, 2. v. a. to mix, mingle, to intermingle, blend: constr. with Abl., Dat., cum, and absol.: mella Falerno, Hor.: fletum cruori, Ov.: cumque meis lacrimis miscuit usque suas, id. (sortes) pueri manu miscuntur, Cic.

2. Esp. to mix, prepare a drink: alteri miscere mulsum, id.: pocula alicui, Ov. 3. Reflect. or with p. on. reflect.: to mingle with others, to unite, assemble: miscet (se) viris, Virg.: ipsa ad praetoria densae miscuntur, assemble, id. 4. miscere manus or procella, to join battle, engage (poet.): miscere manus, Prop.: vulnera, to inflict wounds on each other, Virg.

5. Of storms: to throw into confusion, to disturb, confound, embroil (poet.): caelum terramque miscere, id. Hence, Prov.: caelum ac terras, and, mare caelo miscere, to mingle heaven and earth, raise a great commotion, Liv. 6. Of sexual union: sanguinem et genus miscere, to intermarry, id. II. Fig.: of feelings, actions, etc.: to mingle, unite, etc.: animum alicujus cum suo miscere, Cic. 2. Esp. to share with, to take part in: miscere se partibus alicujus, to mix oneself up with, Vell. 3. to throw into confusion, to embroil, disturb: to stir up, excite: omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, turned everything upside down, Cic.: urbem, Virg.: coetus, Tac. [Miscuo is for mic-sco. Cf. Gr. μίγ-ω-μι, μίγμα (for μίχ-ω-μι, κ being weakened to γ). O. H. G. miskiu (Germ. mische.)]

(Hence, through low Lat. misculare, It. mischiare; Sp. mezclar; Fr. mêler.)

misellus, a, um, adj. dim. [miser] poor, wretched, unfortunate: homo, Cic.: O miselle passer, poor little sparrow, Cat. Of things: pallium, Pl.

miser, a, um, adj. wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable, etc.: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic.: miserrimus fui fugitando, am completely tired out, Ter. With Gen.: cultus miser, to be pitied (or blamed) in respect of his style of living, Hor. Often inserted parenthetically or interjectionally: ossa atque pellis sum, misera, macritudine, wretch that I am! Pl. 2. sick, ill: quo morbo misera sum, id. 3. worthless, pitiful: hominem perditum miserumque, Ter.: carmen, sorry verse, Virg. [Etym. uncertain; v. maestus.]

miserabilis, e, adj. [miseror] to be pitied, a fit object of pity; pitiable:

Cic. (v. miser). Comp.: miserabilior causa mortis, Liv. II. mournful, plaintive: aspectus, Cic.: elegi, pitious, moving pity, Hor.

miserabiliter, adv. pitifully, sadly, miserably: emori, Cic. II. mournfully, plaintively: scripta epistola, id.

miserandus, a, um, Part. [miseror]. 2. Adj.: pitiful, lamentable: miserandum in modum, lamentably, Cic.

miseratio, ōnis, f. [miseror] a pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration: miseratione mens judicium commovenda, Cic. II. In rhetor. a pathetic speech or appeal: miserationibus uti, id.

miserē, adv. wretchedly, miserably, lamentably: vivere, Cic. II. Transf. excessively; vehemently, violently: amare, Pl.: invidere, Ter.: Hor.

miserēo, ōi, itum, 2. v. n. [miser] to pity, compassionate, commiserate: with Gen.: ipse sui miseret, Lucr.

II. Usu. Impers. miseret, it excites pity or compassion: constr. with Acc. of person who experiences, and Gen. of that which gives rise to the feeling: miseret te aliorum, tui nec miseret nec pudet, Pl.: eorum nos miseret, Cic. With vicem instead of simple Gen.: Menodemi vicem miseret me, I feel pity on account of M., Ter.

miserēor, itus, 2. v. dep. [id.] to pity, compassionate (cf. miseror, II.). With Gen.: miseremini sociorum, Cic.: deos miseritis nominis Romani, Liv.

II. Impers.: miseretur, misertum (misertum) est, etc., it excites pity or compassion (for constr. v. misereor): cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecantium misereatur, Cic.: me ejus misertum est, Pl. With Gen. only: ut supplicum misereatur, that we should feel pity for suppliants, Cic.

miserescō, 3. v. n. insep. [miserere] to feel pity, have compassion (poet.). with Gen. or Absol.: misere-scite regis, Virg.: his lacrimis vitam damus et miseresumus ultro, id. II. Impers.: it excites pity or compassion (rare: for constr. v. misereor): inopia nunc te miserescat mei, Ter. III. to become wretched, miserable: Pl.

miserēt, v. misereor, II.

miserētur, v. misereor, II.

miseria, ae, f. [miser] wretchedness, misfortune, misery, affliction, distress, etc.: ubi virtus est, ibi esso miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic.

II. In softened sense, irksomeness, trouble, etc.: mis-riam capere, Ter.: omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria credere, anxiety, scrupulosity, Cic. III. Esp. poverty: in urbe vis patrum in dies miseriaque plebis crescebant, Liv.

miserīcordia, ae, f. [misericores] tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy: misericordia est aegritudo ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis, Cic.: puerorum, for children, id.: miseri-

cordia vulgi, for the common people, Caes. 2. display of feeling; pathos: haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, with lively emotion, Id.

misericors, dis, adj. [misereo cor] *tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful: misericordem esse in aliquem, Cic. Comp.: misericordior, Pl.*

misericiter, adv. for misere: *sadly, wretchedly: Cat.*

misericus and **misertus**, Part. [misereor].

misericor, atus, 1. v. dep. [misere] *to lament, bewail, deplore: quis illac est muller, quae ipsa se miseratur? Pl.: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes.: Cic. II. to show pity on, commiserate (usu. of outward acts showing the inward feeling; this being denoted by misereor, miseret): ab humo miserans attollit amicum, in pity he raises him, Virg.: Phoebe graves Trojae semper miserat labores, who has pitied (and relieved), Id. See also miserandus.*

missiculus, a, um, adj. [mittito] *discharged from military service: praetorianus, Suet.*

missiculus, 1. v. a. freq. [Id.] *to send often: ad aliquem litteras, Pl.*

missilis, e, adj. [Id.] *that may be thrown, that is thrown or hurled, missile: lapides missiles, sling-stones, Liv.: ferrum, a javelin, Virg. II. Subst. missile, is, n. a missile weapon, missile: a javelin: missilibus Lacedaemonii pugnabant, Liv. 2. missilia, tum, n. plu. or res missiles, presents thrown by the emperors among the people to be scrambled for: sparsa et populo missilia omnium rerum, Suet.*

missio, ōnis, f. [Id.] *a letting go, a sending, despatching: litterarum, Cic.: telorum, Vitr.: sanguinis, blood-letting, Cels. 2. a release from captivity, liberation: aliquid pro missione dare, as the price of release, Cic. 3. a discharge from service (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, etc.), a dismissal: praemium missionis ferre, to receive the reward of discharge from service, Caes.: missionem negare, to refuse it, Liv. (Of the various kinds of military discharge, v. Smith's Ant. 167.) Of a quaestor: Suet. Of gladiators: quum Myrino peteretur missio laeso, respice, quarter, Mart. Hence, spectaculum sine missione, in which the gladiators fought to the death, Liv. 4. a cessation, termination: ante ludorum missionem, Cic.*

missito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [Id.] *to send repeatedly: auxilla, Liv.: Sall.*

missor, ōris, m. [Id.] *one who sends, throws, or shoots; the Archer (a constellation; Sagittarius): Cic. poet.*

missus, a, um, Part. [mittito].

missus, ōis, m. [Id.] *a sending, despatching: missu Caesaris, on an errand from Caesar, Caes. 2. a*

throwing, hurling: pili, Liv. Meton. a shot; as measure of distance: vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, two thousand bow-shots, Lucr.

3. a course or heat in the games: spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, i. e. by having races run over and over again, etc., Suet.

mistim (mix.), adv. *mixedly: Lucr.*

mistura (mix.), ae, f. [misceo] *a mixing, mingling: rerum, Lucr. Fig.: vitiorum atque virtutum, a blending, Suet.*

mistus (mix.), a, um, Part. [misceo].

mitē, adv. *mildly, softly, gently (posit. v. rare): App. Comp.: mitius ille perit, dies an easier death, Ov.: Tac. Sup.: quam mitissime potest legatos appellat, Caes.*

mitella, ae, f. dim. [mitra] *a head-band, a kind of turban: Cic. 2. a sling for a broken arm, etc.: Cels.*

mitesco, 3. v. n. insep. [mitis] *to become mild or mellow, to ripen: uvae a sole mitescunt, Cic. 2. In gen. to grow mild, soft, gentle, calm: hiems, Liv.: frigora, Hor. II. Fig.: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, become civilized, softened in manners, Id. 2. to moderate, abate: discordiae mitescunt, Liv.*

mitifico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [mitis, facio] *to make mild or mellow. Of food: cibum, to digest thoroughly, Cic. (dub.)*

mitigatio, ōnis, f. [mitigo] *a soothing, calming (of any violent emotion); a softening down of anything (rare): Cic. (see foll. art.).*

mitigo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [mitis ago] *to make mild, mellow, soft or tender: cibum, to make soft or tender by boiling or roasting, Cic.: agros, to render rich and fruitful, Id. II. Fig. to make gentle, soothe, appease, mitigate, etc.: animum alicujus, to appease (angry) feelings, Id.: dolores, to assuage, Id.: acerbam severitatem condimentis humanitatis, to soften down, Id.: aliquem pecunia, to pacify, Tac.*

mitis, e, adj. *mild, mellow, gentle, etc.: sunt nobis mitia poma, Virg.: solum Tiburis, rich, Hor.: (Tibris) mitis in morem stagni, flowing gently, Virg. II. Fig.: mild, soft, gentle: nihil tam vidi mite, quam tum meus frater erat in eororem tuam, Cic.: consilium, Ov. With Dat.: paenitentiae mitior, inclined to mercy towards the penitent, Tac. 2. Of style: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, multo maturior fuisset et mitior, riper and mellow (less dry and harsh), Cic. (Ety. unknown.) (Hence It. mezzo.)*

mitra, ae, f. = *μίτρα*, an Asiatic head-dress, a coif, turban; in Greece and Rome worn only by women or effeminate young men: Virg.

mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. *to let go, cause to go, send, send off, despatch:*

*legatos de ditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. With ellipsis of clause containing a verb of saying: Delotarus legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum, sent ambassadors to say that . . . , Cic. II. to send, yield, furnish, export: India mittit ebur, Virg. III. to let or bring out, to put forth, emit: sanguinem incisa vena, to let blood, Cels.: so fig.: mittere sanguinem provinciae, to bleed, i. e. drain, exhaust, Cic.: serpens horrenda sibila misit, gave forth, emitted, Ov.: membranas de corpore, to give off films, Lucr.: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic.: vocem, to utter, Id. IV. to send, throw, hurl, cast, launch: pila, Caes.: fulmina, Hor. Of throwing dice: senionem, to throw sizes, Suet. (but, talos in phimum mittere, to fling the dice into the dice-box, Hor.) V. to let go, loose, release, dismiss: carcere equos, Ov.: mittin' me intro? will you let me in? Pl.: non missura cutem hirudo, that will not leave hold of the skin, Hor. Esp. in the connection, missum facere: missum fieri, to be let loose, set at liberty, Nep.: missos faciant honores, renounce, Cic. VI. Fig.: to dismiss from the mind: macrum timorem mittite, Virg.: leves spes, Hor. 2. Esp. of speech, to pass over, omit, cease; to forbear: mitto proelia, praeterea oppugnationes oppidorum, Cic. With Inf.: mitte loqui, forbear (cease) to speak, Hor. VII. to escort (= *πέμπω*): Virg. (of Mercury as the conductor of shades). (Ety. unknown.) (Hence It. mettere; Fr. mettre.)*

mitulus and **mytilus** (mytilus), i, m. = *μύτιλος*, a kind of muscle, sea-muscle: Hor. [The Greek word is by some thought to have been borrowed from the Latin.]

mna, ae, v. mna.

mnēmōsynon, i, n. = *μνημόσυον*, a memorial: Cat.

mobilis, e, adj. [contr. from mobilis, from moveo] *that may be moved, moveable: mobiles turre, Curt.: oculi, playing easily in their sockets, Cic. 2. nimble, active, fleet, etc.: pernix sum manibus, pedibus mobilis, nimble of foot, Pl.: venti, the fleet winds, Ov. II. Fig.: pliable, pliant, excitable: aetas, i. e. youth, Virg.: populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv. 2. changeable, inconstant, fickle: nec in te animo fui mobili, Cic.: Galli sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes.*

mobilitas, ātis, f. [mobilis] *moveableness, mobility: animal mobilitate celerissima, Cic.: equitum, opp. to stabilitas peditum, the rapid movement, Caes.: linguae, fluency, Cic. II. Fig. inconstancy, fickleness, Id.*

mobiliter, adv. *with easy or rapid motion: cor mobiliter palpitare, Cic. Comp.: reverti mobilis, Lucr. II. Fig.: ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, easily, Caes.*

mōbilitō, i. v. a. [mobilis] to make moveable or quick: Lucr.

mōdērābilis, e, adj. [moderor] that can be restrained; moderate: Ov.

mōdērāmen, inis, n. [id.] a means of managing or governing; hence, management: navis, i. e. the rudder, Ov. 2. Fig.: rerum, the management of affairs, the government of the state, id.

mōdēranter, adv. so as to exercise control: Lucr.

mōdērātē, adv. with moderation, moderately: moderate et clementer jus dicere, Caes. Comp. and Sup.: Cic.

mōdērātīm, adv. moderately, gradually: crescere, Lucr.

mōdērātio, ōnis, f. [moderor] a limiting, restraining, controlling; moderation: populi, Cic.: moderatio modestiae in dicendo, id. II. regular arrangement: numerorum, i. e. regular rules for quantity and rhythm, id.

2. guidance, government: mundi, id.

mōdērātor, ōris, m. [id.] a manager, governor, director: rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic.: equorum, Ov.

mōdērātrix, icis, f. [id.] she who restrains or controls, a directress or governor: Pl.: Cic.

mōdērātus, a, um, Part. [moderor].

II. Adj.: restrained, controlled, moderate: moderati senes, i. e. temperate; having lived an orderly and regular life, Cic. Of things: ventus, steady and not too strong, Ov.: mores, well regulated character, Cic. Comp.: annona, reasonable prices, Vell.

mōdēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [modus, q. v.] to keep within bounds, restrain, control (= moderor, q. v.): Pl.

mōdēror, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to set bounds to; to moderate, restrain: in this sense with Dat.: linguae, dictis, Pl.: animo, Cic.: irae, Hor. Later with Acc.: duritiam legum, to mitigate, Suet. II. to manage, regulate, govern, direct: with Acc.: res rusticas, Cic.: equos moderari ac flectere, Caes. Fig.: fidem, to sway the lyre; to play it harmoniously and expressively, Hor. Less freq. with Dat.: gentibus (of Fortune), Sall.

mōdēstē, adv. with moderation, moderately: insolentiam continere, Cic.

II. modestly, humbly: Ter.

mōdēstia, ae, f. [modestus] lit. the keeping within due bounds, freedom from excess of any kind. Esp. of moral conduct or behaviour: modesty, moderation, sobriety = Gr. σωφροσύνη, Cic.: non minus se in milite modestiam et continentiam desiderare, Caes. 2. shamefacedness, modesty: vultus, Quint. 3. honour, chastity: neque sumptus, neque modestiae suae parcere, Sall. 4. correctness, propriety: Cic.

mōdēstus, a, um, adj. [modus: q. v.] keeping due measure or limits, moderate, unassuming: vir modestus et frugi, Cic.: plebs (opp. to seditiosa),

orderly, id.: O modestum ordinem, possessed of great self-control, id.

2. chaste, modest, decent: mulier proba et modesta, Ter.

mōdiālis, e, adj. [modius] containing a modius or Roman peck: Pl.

mōdicē, adv. with proper measure or restraint, moderately; modestly: modice hoc faciam, Cic.: se recipere, in good order, Liv. II. slightly, not much: locuples, id. III. meanly: modice instratus torus, Suet.

mōdicellus, a, um, adj. dim. [modicus] very moderate, very little: Suet.

mōdicus, a, um, adj. [modus] observing a proper measure or limit, moderate, moderate-sized, middling: modico gradu, Pl.: potiones, Cic. II. moderate, temperate, modest, etc.: convivium, well conducted, temperate, id.: domi modicus, Sall. 2. In gen. middling, ordinary, mean, scanty, etc.: genus dicendi subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, Cic.: Graecis hoc modicum est, not frequent, id.: canthari, cups of simple make and material, Hor. With Gen.: Sabinus modicus originis, of (rather) humble origin, Tac.

mōdificātus, a, um, Part. [modifico].

mōdificō, i. v. a. [modificus] to measure, moderate, etc.: Cic.

mōdius, ii, m. (Gen. plur. modium, Cic.) [v. modus] the Roman corn-measure, a peck, containing sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus = 1.92 Eng. gallons: tritici modius, Cic. Of other things besides corn: (anulorum aureorum) super tres modios explese, over three pecks of gold rings, Liv. Proverb.: multos modios salis simul edendos esse (v. edo). (ii) pleno modio, in full measure, abundantly, Cic. (Hence Fr. muid.)

mōdō, ade. (mōdō, Lucr.: Cic. poet.) [modus] lit. by measure, with a limit: hence to express restriction; only, but: semel modo, only once, Pl.: paulum modo, Cic.: modo scito ut illam serves, only see that, Ter. For dummodo, solummodo, and tantummodo, v. dum, solum, and tantum.

2. Negatively: non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam (et), or simply sed; not only . . . but also: ut non modo secunda sperare debeas, sed etiam adversa fortissimo animo ferre, Cic.

3. Esp. in restrictive clauses, for ullo or aliquo modo, any how, at all, only, provided: servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili condicione sit servitutis, who is in any tolerable condition, id. (ii) So freq., si modo, if only: tute scis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse, id. (iii) modo si for dummodo: if only, provided that: persequar inferius, modo si licet ordine ferri, Ov. (iv) also without si, for dummodo, with Subj., if only, provided that: quos valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. So too, modo ne for dum-

modo ne: if only not, provided that not: si quis est paulo ad voluptates propensior, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere, id. 4. modo non, all but, almost, nearly: modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter. 5. With imperatives, just, now: sequere hac modo, Pl.: vide modo, Cic. Indignantly: quin tu i modo, just begone now, Pl. II. Of time: just now, just: Of present time: advenis modo, Ter. (ii) Of time just past: just now, but this moment, a little while ago, lately: sum illi villae amictior modo factus, Cic. Elliptically: superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum, out of so many thousands lately existing, Ov. Opp. to nunc: qui nunc primum te advenisse dicas, modo qui hinc abieris, Pl. (iii) Of time just to come: immediately, directly, in a moment: domum modo ibo, Ter. 2. modo . . . modo . . . now . . . now, at one moment . . . at another, sometimes . . . sometimes: Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud, Cic.: citus modo, modo tardus incessus, Sall. With another adv. instead of the second modo: modo . . . nunc, Ov.: modo . . . aliquando, Tac.: also sometimes instead of the first modo: saepe cum tribus anellis, modo laeva inanē, Hor. 3. modo . . . tum (deinde, postea, etc.), at first . . . then, at one time . . . at another: sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens, Cic.: modo . . . modo . . . postremum, Tac. (Hence It. mo.)

mōdūlatē, adv. measuredly, according to measure, in time, harmoniously: canere, Cic.

mōdūlatio, ōnis, f. [modulor] a regular measure: operis modulationes, Vitr. II. Esp. a rhythmical measure, modulation in singing and playing, melody: Quint.

mōdūlātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who measures rhythmically, a director of music, a musician: Hor.

mōdūlātus, a, um, Part. [modulor].

mōdūlor, atus, i. v. dep. [modulus] to measure off properly, to measure: Gell. 2. to regulate, arrange: Plin.

II. Esp. of poetry, music, and rhythm in gen.: to measure rhythmically, to modulate: ipsa natura, quasi modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Perf. part. in pass. sense: ipso modulata dolore verba fundebat, made rhythmical by her very grief, Ov. Hence, 2. Meton. to sing, play, dance, etc.: virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, beating time to, accompanying with the dance, Liv.: verba fidibus Latinis, Hor. Pass.: barbitos Lesbio modulatus civi, played by, id.

mōdūlus, i, m. dim. [modus] a small measure: ab imo ad summum moduli bipedalis, two feet high, Hor. Fig.: metiri se suo modulo, i. e. to be content with one's own place, id. (Hence Fr. moule.)

mōdus, *i. m.* a standard by which any thing is measured, a measure: *modi, quibus metirentur rura, Varr.*

2. the measure or size of any thing: *de modo agri scripsit, Cic.* **3.** *Esp. proper measure, due measure: modum alicujus rei habere, to observe measure in a thing, not to exceed the bounds of moderation, id.* Hence, *Fig. moderation: sine modo modestaque, Sall.* **4.** In poetry and music: *rhythm, time, measure, metre, mode: lyrici, Ov.: fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor.* **II.** *Meton. a bound, limit, end, restriction, etc.: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, to set bounds to, Cic.: imponere alicui, Liv. With Gen. of gerund: modum lugendi aliquando facere, Cic.* **2.** a way, manner, mode: *nec semper (haec partes) tractantur uno modo, id.: omnibus modis miser sum, in every way, completely, Ter. Poet. with Inf.: modus inserere atque oculos imponere, mode of grafting and budding, Virg.* Hence *modo, in modum, or ad modum, with Gen. or adj.: in the manner of, like: in modum venti, like the wind, Liv.: servilem in modum cruciari, to be tortured like slaves, Cic.: also, servorum modo, slavishly, Liv.: in nostrum modum, in our manner, Tac.: ad hunc modum distributis legionibus, in this manner, Caes.* **3.** In grammar: the voice or mood of a verb: *in verbo sunt solocismi per genera, tempora, personas, modos, Quint. [Cf. modius; Gr. μέτρον. These words indicate a root mod, an augmented form of ma, to measure. They are related to metior only as thus ultimately referable to ma, whence it also comes. It has been inferred from the forms modestus and moderor, that modus was orig. a neuter-stem, which passed over to the O declension.] (Hence It. modo; Fr. mode.)*

moecha, *ae, f.* = *μοιχή*, an adulteress: *ne sequer mœchas, Hor.*

moechisso, *i. v. a.* [moechus] to commit adultery with: *aliquam, Pl.*

moechor, *atus, i. v. dep.* [id.] to commit adultery (poet.): *Hor.*

moechus, *i. m.* = *μοιχός*, a fornicator, an adulterer (pure Lat. adulter): *Ter.: Hor.*

moenera, for *munera*, *v. munus.*

moenia, *ium, n. plu.* [v. munia and munio] town walls, ramparts: *domicilia moenibus saepire, Cic.: altissima, Caes.*

2. *Poet.: in gen., walls or inclosures of any kind: navis, Ov.: theatri, Lucr.* **II.** *Meton. a city inclosed by walls: nulla jam perniciēs moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur, to our walls, i. e. our city, Cic.: moenia circumdata muro, Virg. Poet.: Ditis moenia, the citadel, realm of Pluto, id.*

moenio, for *munio*, *q. v.*

moenitus, *v. munitus.*

moereo, **moeror**, *v. maereo* and *maeror.*

moerus, *i.* for *murus*, *q. v.*
moestiter, **moestitia**, *v. mae-, etc.*
moirus, *v. murus.*

mōla, *ae, f.* [molo] a mill-stone; *esp. the upper stone: hence, usu. in plur., a mill: mola oleariae, an oil mill, Varr.: trusatiles, hand-mill, Cato. Also sing.: Juv.* **II.** *grits or grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt (hence called mola salsa), with which the heads of victims were besprinkled; also used at weddings (v. Smith's Ant. 325): sparge molam, Virg.: molam et vinum inspergere, Cic.*

mōlāris, *e, adj.* [mola] pertaining to a mill or to grinding, mill-: *lapis, a mill-stone, Plin.* **II.** *Subst.: molaris, is, m. a mill-stone: poet. for any large stone: Virg.: Ov.* **2.** (sc. dens) a grinder, molar tooth: *Juv.*

mōles, *is, f.* a shapeless, huge, heavy mass. *In gen. (poet.): Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, a shapeless and disordered mass, Ov.: vasta se mole moventem, with all his enormous bulk, Virg.* **2.** any huge, massive structure; a dam, pier, mole; a foundation, etc.: *moles oppositae fluctibus, breakwater, sea-walls, Cic.: Caes.: regiae moles, royal piles (palaces, mansions), Hor.* **3.** heavy warlike apparatus, machines, siege-artillery, etc.: *refectis vineis, aliaque mole belli, Liv.* **II.** *Fig.: greatness, weight, might, strength, great quantity, heap, etc.: molem invidiae sustinere, crushing weight, Cic.: vis consilii expers mole ruit sua, falls by its own sheer weight, Hor.* **2.** burden, difficulty, labour, trouble: *transveham naves laud magna mole, Liv.: tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem, Virg.*

3. disturbance, calamity: *major exorta domi moles, Liv. [For mog-les; cf. Gr. μόγ-ειν, μόγ-ις, μόγ-θος, also μῶλος formed like moles from the same root.] (Hence It. mōlo; Sp. muelle; Fr. môle.)*

mōlestē, *adv.* with trouble or difficulty: *molestē fero, I take it ill, it annoys me, Cic.* **2.** in a troublesome or offensive manner; of style, in a laboured manner, affectedly: *minice ac moleste, Cat.*

mōlestia, *ae, f.* [molestus] trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance, etc.: *sine molestia tua, without trouble to yourself, Cic.: habere molestiam, to be attended with trouble and annoyance, id.* Very oft. in plur.: *annoyances, worries, anxieties: id.* **2.** Of style: stiffness, affectation: *diligens elegantia sine molestia, id.*

mōlestus, *a, um, adj.* [moles] troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying: *abscede hinc, molestus ne sis! Pl.: provincia molesta, Cic. Impersonally, nisi molestum est, if it is not too much trouble, id.* **2.** Of style: la-

bourd, affected: *simplex in agendo veritas, non molesta, id.: verba, Ov. [The change of quantity seems due to the shifting of the accent; cf. pūsus, pūsillus.]*

mōlimen, *inis, n.* [moliō] a great exertion, effort, endeavour: *quanto molimine, fuss, self-importance, Hor.: sceleris, laborious effort in crime, Ov.: res, suo ipsa molimine gravis, difficult in itself, requiring great effort, Liv.*

mōlimentum, *i. n.* [id.] a great exertion, effort, undertaking: *parvi molimenti adminiculis, by machines of little power, Liv.: eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, would cost the less labour, id.*

mōlior, *itus, 4. v. n. and a. dep.* [moles]. *Neutr. to put oneself in motion, to exert oneself, to endeavour, struggle, strive, toil, etc. (rare in this sense): agam per me ipse et mollar, Cic.*

2. *Esp. to set about departing; get under way (of the preparations necessary for a voyage by sea): molientem hinc Hannibalem, Liv.* **B. Act.:** to set in motion (with exertion and effort), to throw, cast, hurl, remove, displace, etc.: *validam in vites molire bipennem, wield, Virg.: ancoras, to weigh anchor, Liv.: terram, to till the ground, Virg.: corpora ex somno, to rouse from sleep, Liv.* **2.** to construct, erect, build, etc.: *muros, Virg.: classem, id.* **II.** *Fig. of any undertaking, attempt, or design accompanied with labour and difficulty: fidem moliri coepit, he endeavoured to impair public credit, Liv.: struere et moliri aliquid calamitatis alicui, to try to bring upon, Cic.: crimina et accusatorem, to bring about, bring forward, Tac.: de occupando regno moliens, scheming to usurp the government, Cic. Foll. by Inf.: mundum efficere moliens deus, id.: Liv.*

mōlitio, *ōnis, f.* [mollor] a putting in motion; a laborious undertaking, contrivance: *molitio agrorum, laborious cultivation, Col.: quae molitio (of the creation of the world), Cic.* **2.** For demolitio: *facilis molitio eorum vallē erat, demolition, Liv.*

mōlitor, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who undertakes, an attempter, author, framer, contriver: *effector mundi molitorque Deus, Cic.: navis, Ov.*

mōlitrux, *icis, f.* [id.] she who attempts, contrives: *Suet.*

mōlitus, *a, um, Part.* [molo].

mōlitus, *a, um, Part.* [moliō].

mollesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [mollis] to become soft: *ebur, Ov.* **II.** *Fig. to become soft, mild, gentle; also, to become effeminate, unmanly: tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr.: pectora, Ov.*

mollicūlus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [id.] soft, tender, delicate (esp. of small things): *escae, Pl.* **II.** *Fig. somewhat lascivious: Cat.*

mollio, *ivi and ii, Itum, 4. v. a.* [id.] to make soft or supple, to soften: *fer-*

rum (of the action of fire), Hor.: artus oleo, to render supple, Liv.: Cic.

II. Fig.: to mitigate; to tame; to render easier, lighter, or less disagreeable: Hannibalem exultantem patientia sua molliebat, tamed his wildness, id.: iram, Liv.: clivum, to make the ascent easier, Caes. 2. to render effeminate: legionem, Cic.: animos, id. (Hence Fr. mouiller.)

mollī-pēs, ēdis, adj. [mollis pes] soft-footed (poet.): boves, Cic. poet.

mollis, e, adj. soft, tender, mild, pleasant, pliant, supple: molle litus, i.e. sandy, Caes.: lana, Ov.: arcus, slack, without spring, id.: arista, pliant, waving, Virg.: mollissima cera, Cic.: Euphrates mollior undis, gentler, calmer, Virg.: fastigium, gentle, not steep, Caes.: mollia crura reponit, moves like his legs, Virg. Proverb.: molli brachio objurgare aliquem, i.e. in a gentle, forbearing manner, Cic. 2. By anal. of other senses: vinum, mellow, Hor.: mollior aestas, less hot, Virg.

II. Fig.: tender, delicate, susceptible: homo mollissimo animo, most sensitive, Cic.: mollibus annis, in tender youth, Ov. 2. pliant, supple, yielding: mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic.

3. soft, effeminate, unmanly, weak: philosophus tam mollis, tam enervatus, id.: vita, Ov.: sententia, Cic. 4. soft, pleasant, mild, easy: orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, id.: senectus, calm, genial, comfortable, id.: mollis versus, an elegiac or amatory poem, opp. to durus versus, an heroic poem, Ov. 5. changeable, fickle: nihil est tam molle quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. [For mol-vi-s; cf. Gr. μαλ-ακός, ἀ-μαλός, and prob. μώλυ-ς.] (Hence old Fr. mol; Fr. mou, molle.)

molliter, adv. softly, gently, agreeably: aves nidis mollissime substernunt, Cic.: excudent alii spirantia mollis aera, more gracefully, Virg. II. Fig.: quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, calmly, patiently, Cic.: interpretari mollis aliquid, to put a favourable construction on, Tac.

mollitia (mollicia), ae, f., and mollities (mollicies), ēl, f. [mollis] softness, pliability, flexibility: lanae, Plin.: mollitia cervicum, Cic. II. Fig.: tenderness, susceptibility: agilitas mollitiesque naturae, sensitive disposition, id. 2. weakness, effeminacy, irresolution: animi est ista mollities inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, Caes.: mollitia et inertia animi, Sall.: civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic. 3. unchastity: corporis, Tac.

mollitudo, inis, f. [id.] suppleness, flexibility, softness: mollitudo assimilis spongis, Cic. II. softness, susceptibility: humanitatis, id.

mollitus, a, um, Part. [mollis].

mōlo, ōl, itum, 3. v. a. to grind in a mill: molendum usque in pistrino,

Ter.: molita cibaria, ground corn, Caes. [Cf. Gr. μύλ-η; Lat. mola; Goth. mal-an, to grind, O. H. G. muli (a mill), melo (meal).] (Hence Fr. moudre.)

mōlōchīnārius, ii, m. [moloche, Gr. μαλαχη, "a mallow"] one who dyes with the colour of mallows: Pl.

mōlossus, a, um, adj. = Μολοσσός, Molossian. In prosody, pes, a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables (e.g. Arpinas, evertunt): Quint.

mōmen, inis, n. [for movimen, from moveo] movement, motion: meton. (poet.), that which moves: e salso consurgere momine ponti, i.e. from the salt billows, Lucr.

mōmentum, i, n. [contr. from movimentum, from moveo] a movement, motion: astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustentant, their courses, orbits, Cic. II. a change, alteration: nullum momentum annonae facere, to effect no alteration in the price of corn, Liv. 2. a particle sufficient to turn the balanced scales, hence a very small particle: myrrhae, Plin.: officiorum, parts, Cic. 3. Esp. of time: a short time, brief space, moment: parvis momentis multa natura affligit, instants, moments, id.: parvo momento, in a very short time, Caes.: momento temporis, in a moment, Liv.

III. Fig.: a cause, impulse; weight, influence, importance, moment: minimis momentis maximae inclinationes temporum fiunt, from the slightest causes spring the greatest changes, Cic.: parvae res magnum in utramque partem momentum habuerunt, influence, Caes.: momenta potentia, motives, Ov.: levi momento aestimare, to consider of little moment, Caes.

mōnēdūla, ae, f. a jackdaw, daw. Proverb.: non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae committebant, Cic. As a term of endearment: Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

mōneō, ōi, itum, 2. v. a. [v. mens and memini; lit. to cause to think, cause to remember; hence] to bring anything to anyone's mind, to remind of. Constr. with direct obj. in Acc. (or Nom. with pass.); indirect obj. expr. by Acc. of neut. pron. or adj., Gen., Abl. with de, or by clause; sometimes absol.: oro, ut Terentiam moneatis de testamento, remind her about it, Cic.: id ipsum, quod me moneas, the point which you remind me of, id.: Caecina milites temporis ac necessitatis monuit, pointed out to them what the emergency required, Tac.: monere te atque hortari, ut in rempubl. incumberes, Cic.: immortalia ne speres monet annus, Hor. 2. to admonish (of duty); to teach, instruct, tell: ea (auctoritas) adhibeatur ad monendum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, Cic.: monente et denuntiante te, id.: velut divinitus mente monita, Liv. 3. to announce, foretell: vates Helenus quum multa

horrenda moneret, Virg. Of things as subjects: sol caecos instare tumultus saepe monet, gives warning, id.

4. to admonish, chastise (late): puerili verbera moneri, Tac.

mōnēris, is, f. = μονήρης (sc. ναῦς): a vessel with a single bank of oars, a galley: Liv.

mōnēta, ae, f. [Moneta, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; hence] the place for coining money, the mint: ad Philotimum scripsi de viatico, sive a moneta, sive ab Oppidis, i.e. taken from the mint or borrowed from the Oppidi, Cic. 2. coin, money: victaque concedit prisca moneta novae, Ov.

3. a stamp or die for coining money: a nova moneta, of a new stamp, Mart. Hence Fig.: communis feriat carmen triviale moneta, of the common stamp, in ordinary style, Juv. (Hence Fr. monnaie.)

mōnētālis, e, adj. [moneta] pertaining to the mint; minted, coined: Cic.

mōnile, is, n. a necklace, collar: ex auro et gemmis, Cic.: bacatum, consisting of pearls, Virg. Worn by boys: vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilla collo, Ov. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. μάννος or μόννος.]

mōnimentum, v. monum-.

mōnītio, ōnis, f. [moneo] a reminding, admonishing, advice, admonition (rare): monitio acerbitate careat, Cic.

mōnītor, ōris, m. [id.] one who reminds, an admonisher, monitor: nil opus fuit monitore, Ter.: with obj. Gen.: officii, Sall. 2. In partic. a remembrancer, prompter, assistant; esp. in a court of law: video mihi non to sed hunc librum esse responsurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, Cic. (II) a nomenclator; i.e. a slave whose business it was to point out people by their names: id. II. a preceptor, tutor, etc.: praeceptum monitoris non fatui, id.: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor.

mōnītum, i, n. [id.] an admonition: esp. in pl.: meis consillis, monitis, Cic. II. a prophecy, warning: Carmentis Nymphae, Virg.

mōnītus, a, um, Part. [moneo].

mōnītus, ūs, m. [id.] a reminding, warning, admonition (sing. only in Abl.; pl. usu. Nom. or Acc.: poet.): monitu nutricis, Ov. II. Esp. an admonition from the gods by omens, etc., a warning by oracles, lightning, etc.: fortunae monitu, Cic.

mōnogrammus or -os, i, adj., found only in m. = μονόγραμμα, lit. of pictures that consist of lines merely, an outline, sketch; hence transf. shadowy: Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic.

mōnōpōdium, ii, n. = μονοπόδιον, a table or stand with one foot: Liv.

mōnōpōlīum, ii, n. = μονοπόλιον,

the exclusive privilege of selling, a monopoly: Suet.

mōnōsyllābus, a, um, adj. = μονοσυλλαβος, monosyllabic: monosyllaba, sc. verba, Quint.

mōnotrōpus, i, m. = μονότροπος, single, alone: nosmet inter nos ministremus, monotropi, Pl.

mons, tis, m. a mountain: range of mountains: montium altitudines, Cic.: altissimi, Caes. Proverb.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said where much is promised, but little done (cf. "great cry, little wool"), Hor. II. Transf. a large mass, quantity, heap: praeruptus aquae mons, towering mass, Virg.: argenti montes, Pl.: hic mons Tusculanus, this towering edifice (ironically), Cic. Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, to make extravagant promises, Ter. 2. a huge mass of rock in gen. (poet.): fertur in abruptum magna mons improbus actu, Virg. [Appy. from root of mineo, to project; cf. men-tu-m.]

monstratio, ōnis, f. [monstro] a showing: Ter.

monstrator, ōris, m. [id.] a pointer out, teacher: aratri, inventor, i.e. Triptolemus, Virg.

monstratus, a, um, Part. [monstro]. II. Adj.: conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable: et hostibus simul suisque monstrati, Tac.

monstro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [monstrum] to show, point out: viam erranti, Enn. ap. Cic. Absol. palmam monstrant eandem, they point out the very palm-tree, Cic.: monstrari digito, to be pointed out as a famous man, Hor. II. Esp.: to ordain, institute, appoint (poet.): monstratas excitat aras, Virg.: placula, id. 2. to denounce, inform against: alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac. 3. to advise: alicui bene, Pl. 4. to demonstrate, prove: Plin. 5. to describe, represent: pueritia ac iuventa qualem monstravimus, Tac. 6. to incite: ira monstrat, Virg. (Hence It. mostrare; Fr. montrer.)

monstrōse, **monstrōsus**, v. monstruose, monstruosus.

monstrum, i, n. [moneo] lit. that which teaches or points out; hence any occurrence out of the usual course of nature, supposed to indicate the will of the gods; an omen, portent: ostenta, portenta, monstra, prodigia, Cic. Esp. of something foreboding evil: an evil portent, unlucky omen: monstra Deum, threatening portents, Virg. II. Transf. any misshapen or unnatural person or thing, a monster, monstrosity: monstrum hominis, you monster of a man, Ter.: nulla iam perniciēs a monstro illo atque prodigio comparabitur, i.e. Catiline, Cic.: fatale, viz. Cleopatra, Hor. (ii) Of beasts: succinctam latrantibus ingulna monstris, i.e. the sea-hounds of Scylla, Virg. (iii) Of things: of the sea, faithless, devouring, monster, id. 2. In gen.

of any unusual or extraordinary appearance or thing: a prodigy, marvel: monstra narrare, Cic.

monstrōsē and **monstrōsē**, adv. strangely, unnaturally, monstrously: cogitare, Cic.

monstrōsus or **monstrōsus**, a, um, adj. [monstrum] strange, preternatural, monstrous: monstruosissima bestia, most extraordinary creature, viz. the ape, Cic.

montānus, a, um, adj. [mons] pertaining to a mountain, mountainous: flumen, taking its rise in a mountain, Virg.: homines asperi et montani, inhabiting the mountains, Caes. Also subst. montani, orum, m. plu. mountaineers, id. II. full of mountains, mountainous: Dalmatia, Ov. Also subst. montana, orum, n. plu. mountainous regions: inter montana, Liv.

monticola, ae, c. [mons colo] a dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer (poet.): monticolae Silvani, Ov.

monti-vāgus, a, um, adj. mountain-roaming, that wanders over mountains: fera, Lucr.: cursus, Cic.

montuōsus or **montōsus**, a, um, adj. [mons] mountainous, full of mountains: regio, Cic.

mōnumentum (mōnīm.), i, n. [moneo] that which preserves the remembrance of anything, a memorial, monument: monumenta quae ex fano Herculis collata erant, memorials, votive offerings, Caes. 2. a building, statue, etc., erected by or in remembrance of a person; esp. a tomb, sepulchral monument: regis, Hor.: Maril, the temple built by him, Cic.: non meum monumentum, monumentum vero Senatus, not a memorial of me, but of the Senate (the house of Cicero, built by order of the Senate), id. Fig.: monumentum laudis, a memorial, id.: amoris, Virg. 3. a written monument or record: monumenta rerum gestarum, books of history, chronicles, Cic. 4. a token or means of recognition: cistellam domo effer cum monumentis, Ter.

(1) **mōra**, ae, f. a delay, hindrance: rerum, Cic.: moram ad insequendum intulit, Caes.: facere delectui, to impede, Liv.: facere creditoribus, to put off payment, Cic.: nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, I will without delay, Ter.: so freq. in the poets: nec (haud) mora: Ov.: Virg. 2. Esp. a stop or pause in speaking: mora respirationesque, Cic. II. Meton. anything that delays, a hindrance: restituendae Romanis Capuae mora atque impedimentum es, Liv.

2. a space, space of time: dolor finitus est mora, Ov. 3. a staying, sojourning: segnis mora, Liv. [Related to μέρα, μέρα, me-mor, through the notion of hesitating, doubtful, thought. Gr. μέλας (cf. μέλας) is from the same root.]

(2) **mōra**, ae, f. = μόρα, a division of

the Spartan army, consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men; a mora: Nep.: Cic.

mōrālis, e, adj. [mos] pertaining to morals, moral (a word coined and suggested by Cic. = de moribus): Quint.

mōrator, ōris, m. [mōror] a delayer, loiterer: Liv. 2. an advocate who spoke only to gain time: Cic.

(1) **mōratus**, a, um, Part. [mōror].

(2) **mōratus**, a, um, adj. [mos] mannered, having certain manners: viri bene morati, Cic. II. adapted to manners or character, characteristic: poëma, id.: recte morata fabula, in which the characters are accurately drawn, Hor. III. In gen. conditioned, constituted, circumstanced: ita haec morata est janua, is of such a nature, Pl.

morbīdus, a, um, adj. [morbus] sickly, diseased (rare: not used of persons): apes, Varr. II. causing sickness, unwholesome: vis, Lucr.

morbus, i, m. [cf. μαρ-aiw, mar-co, and morior] a sickness, disease, distemper, illness, malady, of body or mind: Cic.: in morbo esse, to be ill, id.: ex morbo convalescere, to recover from an illness, id.: morbo opprimi, to be carried off by disease, id.: absumi, Sall. II. Mental: animi morbi sunt cupiditates, diseases of the mind, Cic.: morbus et cupiditas, id.: ut, si qui aegrotet, quo morbo Barrus, Barrus's complaint (foible), Hor. 2. Esp. gross vice, debauchery: id. 3. distress, affliction: Pl. (Hence Fr. morve.)

mordaciter, adv. biting: Ilma mordacius uti, more sharply, Ov.

mordax, ācis, adj. [mordeo] biting, given to biting, snappish: canis, Pl.

2. Meton. stinging, sharp, biting: urtica, stinging, Ov.: mordaci ferro lecta pinus, deep-cutting, Hor. (ii) Of taste: pungent, tart: acetum, sharp flavoured, Pers. II. Fig.: virulent, spiteful, satirical: Cynicus, snarling, Hor. Of things: carmen, Ov. 2. gnawing, corroding: sollicitudines, Hor.

mordēo, mōmordi (old form mōmordi), morsum, 2, v. a. to bite, to bite into: canes mordere possunt, Cic.: terram, to bite the ground, bite the dust, of those slain in battle: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, Virg.

2. to eat, devour (poet.): ostrea, Juv. II. Transf. to bite into, take fast hold of: to press or cut into: laterum juncturas fibula mordet, clasps, Virg.: rura quae Liris quiescit mordet aqua, wears away, indents, Hor. 2. of the action of cold, acid, etc.: to nip, bite, sting: matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordet, id.: of the effect of the nettle, Plin. III. Fig.: to backbite, calumniate: invadere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum, Ter.: morderi dictis, Ov. 2. to vex, mortify, grieve: valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. [This word has lost

Initial s. Cf. O. H. G. *mērsan*: Eng. *smart*.] (Hence Fr. *mordre*.)

mordices, v. mordicitus.

mordicitus, adv. with bites, with the teeth: *asinus me mordicitus scindant*, Pl. (al. *mordicibus*, from *mordex*, obs. a bite.)

mordicus, adv. by biting, with bites, with the teeth: *arripere*, Pl.: Cic. II. Fig.: *verba tenent mordicus*, Id.

mōrē, adv. [morus] foolishly: Pl.

mōrētum, l. n. a country dish made with garlic, vinegar, oil, etc.; a salad: Ov.

mōribundus, a. um, adj. [morior] dying, in the article of death (strengthened from *morilis*): *jacentem moribundumque vidistis*, Cic. II. Act.: *death-laden, deadly* (poet.): *moribunda a sede Pisauri*, Cat.

mōrigēro, i. v. a. for *morigeror*, to comply with, gratify: Pl.

mōrigēror, atus, i. v. dep. [morigero] to comply with, gratify, humour, endeavour to please: *adolescenti*, Ter.: *voluptati aurum morigerari debet oratio*, Cic.

mōrigērus, a. um, adj. [id.] complying, obsequious: *patri, obedient* to, Pl.

mōrior, mortuus (fut. part. *moriturus*, Virg. Inf. *moriri* for *mori*, Pl.) 3. v. dep. to die: *morendum certe est*, Cic.: *desiderio, of intense desire*, Id.

II. Transf. of things, to die away, decay, to wither away, pass away, etc.: *unguenta moriuntur, lose their strength*, Plin. Of fire: *flammas et vidi nullo concutiente mori, die out*, go out, Ov. III. Fig.: *ne hominis memoria moreretur*, Cic.: *gratia*, Ov. [Cf. Skr. *mar*, to die; Gr. *μαρ-αίω*, *ἀ-μβρο-τος* (*βροτός* = *μορ-τός*); Lat. *mar-c-eo*, *morbus*; Goth. *maur-th-r*, Eng. *mur-der*; O. Ir. *marb*, dead.] (Hence It. *morire*; Fr. *mourir*.)

mormyr, f. r. s. f. = *μορμύρος*, an unknown fish in Pontus: Ov.

mōrolōgus, a. um, adj. = *μωρολόγος*, that talks foolishly, foolish: *sermōnes*, Pl. Subst. a fool: Id.

(1) **mōror**, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [mora]. Neutr.: to delay, tarry, stay, remain, wait, linger, loiter: *quod adhuc Brundisii moratus es*, Cic.: *nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, I do not hesitate to, I will immediately*, Liv.: *ne multis morer, to be brief, in short*, Cic. B. Act.: to delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder: *morari ac sustinere impetum hostium*, Caes.: *eum, detain*. II. Fig. with negative, not to detain a person, to have nothing to say against him, etc.: *constr. with Acc., Inf., and Acc. and Inf.*: C. *Sempronium nihil moror, I have nothing to say against him*, Liv.: *negavit, se Gracchum morari*, Id. (II) in sense of, not to care for: *nec me quaerentem vana moratur, nor heeds*, Virg.: *vina nihil moror, I don't care for the wines*, Hor.: *alieno uti nihil moror, I do not want to*, Pl.:

nil moror eum tibi esse amicum, Id.

2. to keep the attention, amuse: *morata recte fabula populum mellius moratur*, Hor.

(2) **mōror**, i. v. n. dep. [μωρός] to be foolish, be a fool: Suet.

mōrōsē, adv. peevishly, morosely: Cic. II. *scrupulously, punctiliously*: Plin. Sup.: *morosissime*, Suet.

mōrōsitas, ātis, f. [morosus] peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness (rare): *inutilis et odiosa*, Cic. II. *over-scrupulousness, pedantry: affectatione et morositate* (still), Suet.

mōrōsus, a. um, adj. [mos] peevish, fretful, captious, morose: *usque eo difficilis ac morosus sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes*, Cic.: *canities*, Hor. 2. *over nice or scrupulous, fastidious: circa corporis curam morosior*, Suet. II. Transf.: of things: *morbus, ill-conditioned, stubborn*, Ov.

mors, tis, f. [morior] death: *mortem sibi consciscere, to kill oneself*, Caes.: *obire, to die*, Cic.: *morti dare, to consign to death*, Hor. In plur. when several persons are spoken of: *praeclaras mortes sunt imperatorum*, Cic.

2. Of things; destruction = interitus: Lucr. II. Meton. a dead body, corpse: *mortem ejus* (Clodii) *lacerari*, Cic. 2. Like caedes; bloodshed: Virg. (Hence It. *morte*; Sp. *muerte*; Fr. *mort*.)

morsicūla, ae, f. dim. [morsus] a biting, bite: App. 2. a biting with the lips, a kiss: Pl.

morsum, l. n. [mordeo] a bit, little piece (poet.): *lanx morsae*, Cat. [From low Lat. dim. *morsellum*, Fr. *morceau*, Eng. *morsel*.]

morsus, a. um, Part. [mordeo].

morsus, ūs, m. [id.] a biting, a bite: *contra avium minorum morsus*, Cic.: *nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros, i. e. the eating of your tables*, Virg. 2. Transf. a catching hold; and, meton. that which catches hold, as a prong, anchor, etc. (poet.): *discludere morsus roboris, to loosen the grip*, Id.: *unco non alligat ancora morsu, fluke*, Id. II. Fig.: a malicious attack, calumny, etc.: *carmina venenare odio obscuro morsuque*, Hor. 2. *vezation, grief, pain, etc.*: *perpetuos curarum morsus, gnawings, pains*, Ov.: *doloris, a bite, sting*, Cic.

mortalis, e, adj. [mors] subject to death, mortal: *quid in his mortale et caducum*, Cic. II. Transf.: mortal, perishable, transient: *mortales inimicitias, sempiternas amicitias habere*, Id. 2. *human, mortal*: *mucro, of human wickedness*, Virg.: *opera*, Liv. Subst. *mortalis, a man, a mortal*: Pl. Esp. in plur. *mortales, mortals, men, mankind*: *diu magnum inter mortales certamen fuit*, Sall.

mortalitas, ātis, f. [mortalis] the being subject to death, mortality: *death: omne quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequitur*, Cic. II. Meton.

mortals, mankind: *contra fortunam non satis cauta mortalitas est*, Curt.

morticinus, a. um, adj. [mors] dead (only of animals); hence, pertaining to an animal that has died, carrion: *morticinae ovīs carne vesci*, Varr. As term of abuse: *morticine, you carrion*, Pl.

mortifer or **mortiferus**, a. um, adj. [mors fero] death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly: *poculum* (the hemlock-cup of Socrates), Cic.: *bellum*, Virg.

mortuālia, lum, n. plu. [mortuus], strictly adj., sc. *carmina, funeral songs, dirges*: Pl.

mortuus, a. um, Part. [morior].

II. A dj.: *dead, deceased*: *sanguine tauri potio mortuus concidit*, Cic. Proverb.: *mortuum esse alicui, to be dead to one, to wish to have nothing further to do with him*, Pl. Subst. *mortuus*, l. m. a dead person, corpse: *mortuum in domum inferre*, Cic. Proverb.: *mortuo verba facere, to talk to a corpse, i. e. in vain*, Pl. 2. Transf. of things: *decayed, withered, passed away, etc.*: *lascert*, Cic.: *plausus*, Id. 3. In geog.: *mare mortuum*: (i) the North Sea of Europe, Plin. (ii) the Dead Sea of Judaea, Just.

mōrulus, a. um, adj. dim. [morum] black, dark-coloured: Pl.

mōrum, l. n. = *μωρον* and *μόρον*: several plants seem to be confounded under this name: *nigra mora* (Hor.) may be either *mulberries* or *blackberries*: *in duris haerentia mora rubetis*, Ov.

(1) **mōrus**, a. um, adj. = *μωρός*, foolish, silly (only in Pl.): *amor moros hominum moros et morosos facit*, Pl. II. Subst.: *morus*, l. m. a fool, simpleton: *morus es*, Id. 2. *mōra*, ae, f. a foolish woman: Id.

(2) **mōrus**, l. f. = *μωρία*, a mulberry-tree: *ardua morus erat*, Ov.

mōs, mōris, m. *manner, custom, way, fashion, use, wont* (of individuals or communities, as determined not by laws, but by their own will and pleasure: implying greater fixity and more settled use than *consuetudo*): *more et exemplo Populi R.*, Caes.: *alieno more vivere, according to the will or humour of another*, Ter.: *morem alicui gerere, to humour anyone*, Pl. (v. *gero*, no. II. 4): *virginibus Tyriis mos est, it is the fashion with them*, Virg.: *quod jam in morem venerat, had become customary*, Liv. 2. Esp. in a moral point of view, conduct, behaviour; in plur. only: *manners, morals, character*: *susvissimi mores*, Cic.: *justi*, Id.: *totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicujus cognoscere, character*, Id. II. Transf. of things: *quality, nature, features*: *caeli, peculiarities of climate*, Virg.: *vestis, mode, fashion*, Just. 2. *precept, law, rule*: *moresque viris et praemia ponet*, Virg. (Etym. uncertain.) (Hence Fr. *mœurs*.)

mōtio, ōnis, f. [moveo] a moving,

motion: principium motionis, Cic. II. Fig.: *motiones animi, emotions or affections of the soul*: id.

motiuncula, ae, f. dim. [motio] a slight motion, disturbance: in medicine, a slight attack of fever: Suet.

moto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [moveo] to keep moving, move about (poet.): Zephyris motantibus (umbras), restlessly moving them, Virg.

mōtus, a, um, Part. [moveo].

motus, ūs, m. [id.] a moving, motion: orbes, qui versantur contrario motu, Cic.: terrae, an earthquake, Curt. Poet.: a stir, preparation for departure: motus praesensit futuros, Virg.

2. Esp. artistic movement, gesticulation, dancing, etc.: haud indecoros motus more Tusco dabant, gesticulated, Liv.: Ionici, dances, Hor. Of the gestures of an orator: Cic. Of military movements, evolutions: Nep. II. Fig.: a movement of the mind, emotion, affection, passion: animi, mentis, Cic.: res quae dulcem motum sensibus afferunt, sensation, id.: Manto, divino concita motu, impulse, inspiration, Ov.

2. a political movement, rising, tumult, commotion, rebellion, sedition: omnes Catilinae motus conatusque prohibere, Cic.: Galliae, a general rising, insurrection, Caes.: servilis, a rising of the slaves, Liv.: motum in republica impendere, Cic.: civicus, the stir of civil war, Hor. 3. In rhetoric: a figure of speech=figura, tropus: Quint.

mōvens, entis, Part. [moveo]. II. Adj.: moveable; only in phr., res moventes (sc. se): ex ea praeda, quae rerum moventium sit, moveable things (as clothes, arms, furniture), Liv. *mōvēo*, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. and (v. rarely) n. Act.: to move, stir, set in motion (the most gen. term to denote any kind of movement): Cic.: fila sonantia movit, stirred the sounding strings, Ov. 2. movere membra, or reflect, moveri, to dance: ut festis matrona moveri iussa diebus, Hor. 3. to move (from a place: esp. as milit. t. t.), remove: movere signa e castris, Liv.: signum movere loco, Cic. Esp. with pron. reflect. or in pass. with refl. signif.: to change one's place or position, to move: praecipit eis ne se ex eo loco moverent, not to stir from the spot, Liv.: glacie coepere moveri, Ov. Also absol. (in milit. sense): Hannibal ex hibernis movit, broke up from, Liv.

4. to disturb: quleta, to disturb the peace, Sall.: Cic. 5. to drive (from a position), dislodge, eject, expel, etc.: hostem statu, Liv.: aliquem possessione, Cic. II. Transf.: to act upon, so as to cause some change; to promote: exercitatione sudor movetur, is brought on, Cels.: alvum, Cato. 2. to trouble, torment: intoleranda vis aestus omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv. 3. Of plants: to put forth: de palmitis gemma movetur, is produced, springs, Ov. III. Fig.: to excite (emotion); stir up, provoke:

fletum populo, Cic.: indignationem, Liv. 2. to begin (some active proceeding), to set on foot: bellum, Cic.: multa movens animo, meditating, Virg.: mentionem cuiuspiam rei, to bring up a matter, Liv. 3. to shake, to cause to waver, to alter: alicujus sententiam, Cic. 4. to work upon, influence, excite, inspire: quae me causae moverint, id.: multum consuetudine moveri, to be much influenced by, Caes. 5. to affect the feelings of, touch, affect, make an impression on: moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv.: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg. B. Neutr.: to move itself, move (rare): terra dies duodequadraginta movit, suffered from earthquakes, Liv. [Cf. Gr. ἀ-μει-ω in which a is prothetic.] (Hence It. muovere; Fr. mouvoir.)

mox, adv. soon, directly, immediately: Jussit mihi nuntiari, mox se venturum, Cic.: mox ubi, as soon as ever, Liv. 2. Relatively: soon afterwards, thereupon: nam extemplo fusi fugati: mox intra vallum compulsi, id. 3. In less exact sense; at a later period: a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est, Suet. [Perh. for *mov-ox*, from *movere*.]

mu, interj.=μῦ, a sound made by just opening the lips: neque, ut alunt, mu (al. μῦ) facere audent, dare not open their lips, Enn. in Varr. Jestingly, a trifle: negato esse quod dem, nec mu nec mutuum, Pl.

mūcēo, ūi, 2. v. n. [mucus] to be mouldy: Cato.

mūcidus (mucc.), a, um, adj. [mucus] mouldy, musty: panis frusta, Juv. II. drivelling: homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Pl.

mūcor, ōris, m. [muceo] mouldiness: Col.

mūcro, ōnis, m. a sharp point or edge: ensis, Ov.: coruscus, Virg. Meton. a sword: nisi mucrones militum tremere vultis, the 'blades,' Cic.

2. any point, extremity, end: Lucr. III. Fig.: edge, keenness: censorii still, Cic. [Prob. cogn. with ἀ-μύσσω (for ἀ-μύκ-ω), the a being prothetic.]

mūcus (mucc.), i, m. mucus of the nose: Cat. [Cf. Gr. ἀπο-μύσσω, μύκ-τις, μύξα (slime); and v. mungo.]

mūgiens, ntis, Part. [mugio]. II. Subst. (only in pl.): that which bellows, an ox, etc.: Hor.

mūgil and *mūgilis*, is, m. a sea-fish; acc. to some, the mullet: Plin.: Juv. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. μύγιος, "slime-fish," with media for tenuis.] (Hence It. muggine; Sp. mugil; Fr. muge.)

muginor, i. v. dep. to dally, trifle, hesitate, delay (rare): Cic.

mūgio, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. n. to low, bellow: inde cum actae boves mugissent, Liv. II. Transf. of similar sounds: Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire clangor, to bray, Virg.: si mugiat Africae malus procellis, groans, Hor.:

mugire cortina, the tripod moaned, Virg. [Cogn. with Gr. μυκάομαι, crying, becoming g in Latin.] (Hence It. mugghiare; Fr. mugir.)

mūgitus, ūs, m. [mugio] a lowing, bellowing: boum, Virg.: edere, to utter lowings, to low, Ov. II. Transf. any bellowing, roaring, moaning sound: terrae, Cic.

mūla, ae, f. (Dat. and Abl. pl. mula-bus) [mulus] a she-mule; also, in gen. a mule: Cic. Proverb.: quum mula peperit, when a mule foals, i. e. never, Suet.

mulcēo, si, sum (rarely mulctum), 2. v. a. [v. mulco] to stroke, to touch or move lightly: manu mulcens barbam, Ov.: aethera pennis, to move gently, Cic. poet. II. Fig.: to soothe, appease, allay: mulcentem tigres, of Orpheus, Virg.: aliquem dictis, id. 2. to alleviate, mitigate: varia vulnera mulcet ope, Ov. 3. to flatter, delight: puellas carmine, Hor. (Hence It. molcere.)

mulciber, ēris and ēri, m. [a surname of Vulcan; hence] Transf. fire: Ov.: Cic. poet.

mulco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to beat, cudgel: ipsum dominum mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter.: lictoribus mulcatis, Liv. II. Fig.: Cic. [Mulco and mulceo seem cognate, like the English verbs "strike" and "stroke."]

mulcta, mulctatio, mulcto, v. multa, etc.

muletra, ae, f. [mulgeo] a milk-pail: Virg.

mulotrale, is, v. mulcetrarium.

mulcetrarium, ii, n. [mulgeo] a milking-pail: nivea implebunt mulcetraria vaccae, Virg. (al. multraria, al. mulcralia, al. mulgaria).

mulctrum, i, n. [id.] a milking-pail: Hor.

mulgēo, si (mulxit, Lucr.), sum or ctum, 2. v. a. to milk: oves, Virg. Proverb.: hircos = to milk the bull, of something impossible, id. [Cf. Gr. ἀμύγω; O. H. G. mülch-u, mod. Germ. melke, Eng. milk.] (Hence It. mungere.)

mūlēbris, e, adj. [mulier] pertaining to a woman, womanly, female, feminine: facinus, Pl.: comitatus, Cic.

2. womanish, effeminate, unmanly: muliebris enervataque sententia, id.

mūlēbriter, adv. in the manner of a woman, like a woman, womanishly, effeminately: nec muliebriter expavit ense, Hor.: se lamentis muliebriter dedere, weakly; in an unmanly way, Cic.

mūlēbrōsus, a, um, adj. [mulier] fond of women: Pl. (dub.)

mūlier, ēris, f. a woman, whether married or not: Cic. 2. Esp. a wife, opp. to a maiden: pudica, Hor.: Cic.

II. Transf. as a term of reproach, a woman, i. e. an unmanly person: non me arbitratur militem, sed mulierem, Pl. [Appy. = mollior; so, in

Greek, θηλύτερας.] (Hence It. *moglie*; Sp. *mujer*.)

mūliērārius, a, um, adj. [muller] pertaining to a woman: manus, the band sent by Clodia, Cic.

mūliērōula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little or poor (weak) woman: a term of disparagement or contempt: Cic.: Hor.

mūliērōsitas, ātis, f. [mulierosus] a fondness for women: Cic.

mūliērōsus, a, um, adj. [mulier] fond of women: Cic.

mūlinus, a, um, adj. [mulus] pertaining to a mule: Juv.

mūlio, ōnis, m. [id.] a mule-driver or dealer: Planc. ap. Cic.: Caes. A nickname of Vespasian, who had once been in trade, Suet.

mūliōnīcus or **mūliōnīus**, a, um, adj. [mulio] pertaining to a mule-driver: Cic.

mullulus, i, m. dim. [mullus] a little or pet mullet: barbatulos mullulos exceptans, Cic. (dub.: Orell. mullos).

mullus, i, m. a kind of fish highly esteemed, the red mullet: Cic. (Hence Fr. *mulet*.)

mulsa, ae, f. v. mulsus (2).

mulsum, i, n. v. mulsus (2).

(1) **mulsus**, a, um, Part. [mulceo].

(2) **mulsus**, a, um, adj. [cogn. with mel] mixed with honey, sweet as honey: aqua, honey-water, *hydromel*, Col.

2. Fig.: sweet as honey, honeyed: dicta, Pl. II. Subst.: mulsa, ae, f. a term of endearment: my sweetheart, my honey: age, mulsa mea, id. (ii) **mulsum**, i, n. (sc. vinum), honey-wine, mead, i. e. wine mixed or made with honey: frigidum, Cic.

multa (mulcta), ae, f. a penalty involving loss of property, a fine, amercement, mulct; anciently, a fine in cattle; in later times, a pecuniary fine: multa praesens quingentum millium aeris, Liv.: multa alicui dicere, to decree, inflict, Cic.: certare, to contest a fine before the praetor, Liv. II. In gen. a penalty: haec ei multa esto: vino viginti dies ut careat, Pl. 2. loss, damage: Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

multangulus (multiang.), a, um, adj. [multus angulus] having many angles, multangular: Lucr.

multatīcius (mulet.), a, um, adj. [multa] pertaining to fines: Liv.

multatio (mulet.), ōnis, f. [multo] a penalty, amercement, fine: bonorum, Cic.

multēsīmus, a, um, adj. [multus] multesimal, i. e. very small, trifling: pars, Lucr.

multibibus, a, um, adj. [multus bibo] much-drinking: lena, Pl.

multicavus, a, um, adj. [multus cavus] many-holed: pumex, Ov.

multicius, or **-tius**, a, um, adj. soft, transparent: Valerian. Aug. in Vopisc. Aurel. Subst. multicia, orum, n. plu. (sc. vestimenta), soft, transparent garments: Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

multifacio, feci, i, v. a. for magni

facio, to make much of, to esteem or value highly: Pl.

multifariam, adv. on many sides, in many places: Cic.

multifarius, a, um, adj. [multus] manifold, multifarious: Gell.

multifidus, a, um, adj. [multus findo] many cleft, i. e. cleft or divided into many parts: faces, Ov.

multiformis, e, adj. [multus forma] many-shaped, multiform: qualitates, Cic.

multiforus, a, um, adj. [multus foris] for multiforis, having many openings, pierced with many holes (poet.): buxus, i. e. a flute, Ov.

multigēneris, e, adj. [multus genus] of many kinds: multis et multigeneribus opus est tibi militibus, Pl.

multigēnus, a, um, adj. [id.] of many kinds, various: Lucr.

multijugus, a, um, and **multijugis**, e, adj. [multus jugum] yoked many together: equi, Liv. II. Fig. many, manifold, complex, various: litterae multijuges, Cic.

multiloquax, ācis, adj. [multus loquax] talkative, loquacious: Pl.

multiloquum, il, n. [multus loquor] talkativeness: Pl.

multiloquus, a, um, adj. [id.] talkative, loquacious: coquus, Pl.

multimodis, adv. in many ways or modes, variously: Ter.

multimodus, a, um, adj. [multus modus] manifold, various: ars, Liv.

multi-potens, v. multipotens.

multi-plex, icis, adj. [multus plico] that has many folds: alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. II. Transf. that has many windings: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, id.: domus, the labyrinth, Ov. 2. that has many parts, manifold, many, numerous, various: lorica, Virg.: fetus, Cic. III. Fig.: aerumna, Pl.: genus orationis, Cic. 2. inconstant, changeable, fickle: natura, id. 3. sly, cunning (opp. to simplex): ingenium pueri, id. 4. many times as great; far greater: multiplex quam pro numero damnum est, Liv.

multiplacabilis, e, adj. [multiplico] manifold: Cic. poet.

multiplacatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a making manifold, increasing, multiplying: Sen. II. Esp. in arithmetic, multiplication: Col.

multiplaciter, adv. in manifold or various ways: Sall.: Quint.

multiplico, avi, atum, i, v. a. [multiplex] to multiply, increase greatly: aes alienum, Caes.: multiplicatur gloria, Cic. II. Esp. in arithmetic, to multiply: multiplicatur in se duo latera, Col.

multi-potens, tis, adj. [multum potens] very powerful, very mighty: pectus, Pl. (al. multipotens).

multitudo, ōnis, f. [multus] a great

number, multitude: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, Cic.: navium, Caes. Absol. multitudine freti, relying on their superiority in numbers, Liv. II. Esp.: a great number of people together; a crowd, multitude: tanta multitudo lapides ac tela coniciebat, id. 2. Of the common people, the crowd, the multitude, populace: ex errore imperitiae multitudinis, Cic.

multivolus, a, um, adj. [multus volo] wishing or longing for much (poet.): mulier, Cat.

multo, adv. by much, much, a great deal, by far: strictly Abl. of measure; hence freq. with comparatives: multo facilius iter, Caes. With verbs of comparison: virtutem omnibus rebus multo anteposuit, giving it the pre-eminence by far, Cic. 2. With Sup. (rare): multo maxima pars, id. 3. With particles denoting a difference: multo aliter, Ter.: non multo secus, not far otherwise, not very differently, Cic. 4. In specifications of time, before ante and post: non multo ante, not long before, Nep.: multo ante, Cic. 5. Very rarely with positive for multum: maligna multo, very, Ter.

multo or **multeto**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [multa] to punish: mostly of judicial punishment. With Abl. of the means or method: accusatorem multa et poena multavit, Cic.: populos stipendio, to sentence them to pay, id. With the Dat. of the person for whose benefit: Veneri esse multatum, to be sentenced to a fine payable to, id.

II. Meton.: to torment, distress: Col. 2. Perh. to suffer, endure, as punishment: miseriae, Pl. (dub.)

multum, adv. much, very much, greatly, very, often, far, etc.: salve multum, gnato mi, Pl.: non multum confidere, not very much, Caes.: multum esse in venationibus, to engage frequently in the chase, id.: res multum et saepe quaesita, Cic.: longe omnes multumque superabit, id. With adjectives: multum loquaces, very talkative, Pl. With Comp. (for multo: poet.): multum robustior illo, Juv.

multus (old form, moltus), a, um, adj. Comp. plus; Sup. plurimus: in sing. much; or in abstr. sense, great; in plu. many: multo labore quaerere aliquid, with great exertion, Cic.: multam salutem dicere alicui, to greet heartily, Pl.: multum est, it is of importance, Virg.: minime multi remiges, very few, Cic. Multi = οἱ πολλοί, the many, the common mass, the multitude: numerarum in multis, among the herd of orators, id. Esp. in p.h.r., unus e or de multis, one of the multitude, A man of no distinction: id. (i) The sing. is used poet. for the plur., like our 'full many a...': trudere multa cane apros in obstantes plagas, with many a hound, Hor.: multa victima, Virg. (ii) Nout.

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sing. with part. Gen.: jam multum diel processerat, a great part of the day, Sall.: multum temporis, much time, Cic. (iii) Neut. pl. absol.: multa, many things; much: ne multa or ne multis, not to be prolix; to be brief, id. Sometimes multa is used adverbially: much, greatly, very: multa reluctari, Virg. 2. Of time; far advanced: ad multum diem, till late in the day, Cic.: multo denique die, not till the day was far spent, Caes.: multa nocte, late in the evening, Virg. 3. speaking much, diffuse, prolix: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, Cic. 4. frequent, frequently present: in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multus adesse, Sall. II. Comp. plūs, plūris; plur. plūres, plūra, more. In sing.: pretii pluris, of greater value, Varr. Or with ellipsis of pretii: of more value, of a higher price, for more, higher, dearer: ager multo pluris est, is worth much more, Cic. 2. Usually as neut. subst.: tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deberet, id. With partitive Gen.: plus honoris quam laboris, id.: plus hostium, Liv. With quam: confiteor eos plus quam sicarios esse, Cic. With Abl. (poet.): de paupertate tacentes plus poscente ferent, more than the importunate, Hor. In plur. Comparatively: more: plures esse intelligo quam putaram, Cic. 3. Positively: a number; several: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari solebat, Caes.: pluribus verbis docere, Cic. (ii) Euphemistically, plures, or πλείους, the majority; i. e. the dead: quin prius me ad plures penetravi? Pl. III. Sup. plurimus, a, um, most, very much or many (usu. plur.): plurima simulacra, Caes.: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic. In sing.: me plurima praeda onustum, Pl. Esp. in the standing form of salutation: impertit salutem plurimam: and salutem plurimam dicit (abbrev. S. P. D.) at the beginning of letters. Poet.: medio quum plurimus orbe sol erat, very powerful, oppressive, Ov. And collectively: plurimus in Junonis honorem aptum dicit equis Argos, full many a bard, Hor. 2. Esp. in statements of value, the Gen. plurimi is used with the ellipsis of pretii: of the greatest value or importance; at a very high price: Immo unico unum plurimi pendit, values very highly, esteems very much, Pl.: quod plurimi sit possidere, Cic. In neut. absol. (substantively): ut haberet quam plurimum, id. In the neut. with partitive Gen.: sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum, id. [The etym. of multus is uncertain. Plus, O. L. plous, is for plo-i-os; and plures, O. L. pleores, is for ple-i-os-es; cf. Gr. πλείων. Plurimus is for plo-i-os-um. The root is seen in pleo, q. v., ple-nus, Gr. πολ-ύς.]

mūlus, l. m. a mule: Cic. As a

term of abuse, you mule, you ass: mule, nihil sentis, Cat. [Etym. uncertain.]

mundānus, a, um, adj. [mundus, subst.] pertaining to the world, mundane: anima, Macr. 2. Subst. mundanus, l. m. a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite: Cic.

mundē, adv. cleanly, neatly, prettily: Pl.

munditer, adv. cleanly, neatly: Pl.

munditia, ae, and **mundities**, ei, f. [mundus] cleanness, cleanliness: Pl. 2. In gen. neatness, elegance, spruceness, smartness, in furniture, dress, etc.: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic. 3. In pl., adornments, finery: simplex munditiis, Hor.: Liv. II. Fig.: of style: neatness, terseness: Cic. 2. politeness of manner, urbanity: munditiae urbanae, Sall.

mundulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] cleanly, neat, spruce: Pl.

mundus, a, um, adj. clean, neat, elegant: supellex, Hor. 2. Transf. of mode of living: neat, elegant: homines, Cic.: cultus iusto mundior, too elegant dress, Liv. Hence, in mundo, in readiness: nemp habeo in mundo, Pl. II. Fig. of style: neat, fine, elegant: verba, Ov. [Cf. Skr. mund, to purify, to be clean.]

mundus, l. m. toilet, ornaments, decorations, dress (of a woman): munditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt: hunc mundum muliebrem appellarunt majores nostri, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen.: a stock of implements (=instrumentum): operae messoriae mundus, implements for the harvest work, App. II. = κόσμος, the order of the universe, the world, esp. the heavens and the heavenly bodies: ut hunc hac varietate distinctum bene Graeci κόσμον, nos lucentem mundum nominaremus, the heavens, Cic.: innumerabiles, id. 2. Meton. like our world, for the earth, the inhabitants of the earth, mankind (poet.): quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor. [Mundus, world, is usu. said to be from the adj.; v. Cic. supra; but this is doubtful.] (Hence It. mondo; Fr. monde.)

mūnērārius, ii, m. [munus] an exhibitor of gladiators: Suet.

mūnērator, ōris, m. [munero] an exhibitor of gladiators: Flor.

mūnērīgērūlus, l. m. [munus gero] a bearer of presents: Pl.

mūnēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and **mūnēror**, atus, i. v. dep. [munus] to give, bestow, present; to present with: with Acc. and Abl.; Dat. and Acc. or absol.: ea, quibus rex te munere constituerat, Cic.: natura aliud alii muneratur, id.: matrem munere, to make a present to one's mother, Pl.

mungo, ēre, to blow the nose (Gloss.). (Hence e-mungo.) [From root of mucus, q. v., with g for k, and nasalization.]

mūnīa (old form moenia), orum, n.

plu. (in class. per. only in Nom. and Acc.) duties, functions; esp. official or professional duties: candidatorum, Cic.: munia vitae servare, Hor. [The root is mu, to bind. Thence also munis, obliging; mu-nus, a binding thing, obligation, whether duty or gift; munio, to bind, secure, protect. Moenia, (moenia) is from mu, as ποινή (poena) from pu. V. murus.]

mūnicipes, ipis, e. [munia capio] an inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a burgher, citizen: municeps Cosanus, a citizen of (the municipium of) Cosa, Cic. II. Transf. a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman: municeps noster, id. Poet. of things: municipes Jovis advenisse lagenas, bottles, the countrymen of Jove, i. e. Cretan bottles, Juv.

mūnicipālis, e, adj. [municipium] pertaining to a municipium, municipal: est ipse, a materno genere, municipalis, Cic. As a term of contempt, like our provincial: municipalis eques (of Cicero), Juv.

mūnicipatim, adv. by municipia: municipatim dividendos censuit, Suet.

mūnicipium, ii, n. [municipes] a town, esp. in Italy, subject to Rome, but governed by its own laws, a free town: Sex. Roscius sui municipii facile primus, Cic.: Italiae municipium, id.: milites in proxima municipia deducit, Caes. Sometimes for colonia: Lucense, Cic.

mūnificē, ade. bountifully, munificently: dare, Cic.: adjuvare, Liv.

mūnificētia, ae, f. [munificus] bountifulness, munificence: Caesar beneficiis ac munificentia magnus habebatur, Sall.

mūnifico, i. v. a. [id.] to present with (v. rare): aliquem aliqua re, Lucr.

mūnificus, a, um, adj. [munus facio] bountiful, liberal, benevolent, munificent: ut munifica sim bonis, Pl.: in dando, Cic. II. Of things: opes, splendid, magnificent, Ov.

mūnimen, inis, n. [munio] = munimentum, a defence, fortification, rampart, inclosure: ad imbres, a defence against the rains, Virg.

mūnimentum, l. n. [id.] a defence, fortification, rampart, bulwark, protection, muniment: ut instar muri haec saepes munimenta praeberent, Caes.: fossa haud parvum munimentum, Liv. Of a defence or covering for the body: munimenta togae, Juv. II. Fig. defence, protection, shelter: id munimentum (Horatium Coclitum) illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit Liv.: rati noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall.

mūnio (anciently moenio), ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to raise a wall, to fortify (rare): undique quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent, Nep. II. Act.: to build a wall or construct works of defence round, to fortify, put in a state of defence: palatium, Liv.:

locum, Caes. With Abl.: Alpius Italiam munierat ante natura, had secured Italy by the rampart of the Alps, Cic.: castra vallo fossaque, to entrench a camp, secure it with palisades and a moat, Caes. 2.

Transf.: in gen. to defend, protect, shelter: spica contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Fig.: munitio me ad haec tempora, id.: se contra perfidiam, id. 3. to make a road, to make passable: viam, id.: rupem, to make a passage through a rock, Liv.: per munita pleraque transitu fratris, places rendered passable by his brother crossing before him, id. Fig.: sibi viam ad stuprum, to prepare the way for, Cic. [For etym. v. munia. The Gr. ἀ-μύ-ν-ω is prob. cognate.]

mūnis, e, adj. [v. munia] ready to be of service, obliging: Pl.

mūnitio, ōnis, f. [munio] a defending, fortifying, protecting: milites munitio prohibere, to disturb them in the work of fortification, Caes.: fluminum, a bridging over, Tac. 2. Meton. a means of fortification or defence, a fortification, rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, walls: munitio ac moles lapidum, Cic.: facere, Caes.: munitioes et castella, Tac. II. a making, paving, or repairing a road: ex viarum munitioe quaestum facere, Cic. Fig.: aditum ad causam et munitioem (sc. viae), preparatory steps, id.

mūnito, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to make passable, to open (a road): viam, Cic.

mūnitor, ōris, m. [id.] a fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner, etc.: Tac.: Liv. Poet.: Trojae, i.e. Apollo, the builder of the walls of Troy, Ov.

mūnitus, a, um, Part. [munio].

II. Adj.: defended, fortified, protected, secured, safe: pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem, Cic. Comp.: se munitiorem ad tuendam vitam suam fore, id. Sup.: munitissima castra, very strongly fortified, Caes.

mūnus (old orthogr. moenus: moenera militum, Lucr.), ōris, n. [v. munia] a service, office, charge, function, duty: curare, to discharge an office, Pl.: senectutis munere fungi, Cic.: reipublicae, a public office, id.: quo munere spretae, slighted by such devotion (to another), Virg. 2. Esp. a duty, burden, tax: imponere civitati, Cic.: remittere, id. Meton. a work: solitudinis, a book written in solitude, id.

II. a service, favour: totum muneris hoc tui est, it is entirely your bounty, Hor. (ii) Esp. the last services to the dead, burial: suprema munera, Virg.

2. a present, gift: bonum datum deorum concessu atque munere, Cic.: munere aliquem donare, to present one with a gift, Virg.: munera Liberi, wine, Hor. (ii) Esp. a public show, entertainment, exhibition, in partic. a show of gladiators (as being provided

gratuitously by various magistrates): erat munus Scipionis, dignum et eo ipso et illo Q. Metello, cui dabatur, Cic.: functus est aedilicio maximo munere, i.e. gave a splendid exhibition, id. (iii) a public building for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual: Pompeii munera, the theatre, Vell. Fig. of the universe: moderator tanti operis et muneris, Cic. (iv) a literary work, dedicated to and designed for the use of another; a tribute (of respect): id.

mūnuscūlum, i. n. dim. [munus] a small present: Cic.

mūraena, ae, f. = μύρανα, the murena, a kind of eel: Pl.: Juv.

mūralis, e, adj. [murus] pertaining to a wall, mural: pilum, used in fighting from walls, Caes.: tormentum, for battering walls, Virg.: falces, hooks for pulling down walls, Caes.: corona, a mural crown, given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls, Liv. (Hence It. muraglia; Fr. muraille.)

mūrex, Icīs, m. the purple-fish, a kind of univalve mollusk, from which the Tyrian purple was obtained: Baianus, Hor. The shells were used for adorning grottoes: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. II. Meton. the purple dye, purple, made from the juice of this shell-fish: Tyrioque ardebat murice laena, Virg.

2. Of bodies shaped like the shell of the murex: (i) a pointed rock or stone: acuto in murice remi obnixi crepuere, id. (ii) a caltrop: murices ferreos in terram defodisse Darium, Curt. [Perh. cogn. with μύρω, to flow.]

mūria, ae, f. salt liquor, brine, pickle: Hor.

mūriaticus, a, um, adj. [muria] pickled or lying in brine: Pl.

mūricidus (murric.), i. m. [mus caedo, mouse-killer] as a term of abuse, a coward, poltroon: Pl.

mūrinus, a, um, adj. [mus] of mice or rats: pelles, the skins of rats, martens, ermines, and the like, Just.

murmillo, v. mirmillo.

murmur, ōris, n. a murmur, murmuring; a humming, roaring, growling, etc.: populi, Liv. Of indistinct speech: Ov. Of the humming of bees: strepit omnis murmur campus, Virg. Of things: a murmur, roar, rushing, crashing, rumbling: maris, Cic.: magno misceri murmure caelum, Virg. Of a volcanic mountain: Aetnae verticis, Suet. Of thunder, primo murmure caeli, Juv. Of wind-instruments: cornuum, the sound, bray, Hor.: inflati buxi, Ov. [Cf. Gr. μωρ-μύρ-ω.] (Hence It. mormorio; Fr. murmure.)

murmūrilum, i. n. dim. [murmur] a low murmuring: Pl.

murmūro, avi, atum, i. v. n. [id.] to murmur, mutter: secum, Pl. Of discontented persons: to grumble:

servi murmurant, id. II. Of things: to murmur, roar, rumble: murmurans mare, Cic.: unda, Virg.

murrha (murra, myrrha), ae, f. = μύρρα, a material of which costly vessels were made, supposed to be fluor spar: Plin. (v. murrhinus and murrheus).

murrheus (murreus, myrrheus), a, um, adj. [murrha] pertaining to murrha, murrhean: pocula, made of murrha, Prop.: Sen.

murrhinus (murrinus, myrrhinus), a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to murrha, murrhine: trulla, made of murrha, Plin. II. Subst. myrrhina, orum, n. plu. (sc. vasa), vessels of murrha, murrhine vases: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 257.)

murrhinus for myrrhinus, q. v.

mūrus (old orthography, moerus), i. m. a wall, esp. a town or city wall: urbis, Cic.: Caes. (ii) the wall of a house: Cic. Meton.: muri = urbs: Ov. II. Transf. the rim of a pot, etc.: Juv. III. Fig.: a wall, safeguard, protection, defence: lex Aelia et Fulia, propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic. Also of persons: Graium murus Achilles, bulwark of the Greeks (= ἑρκος Ἀχαιῶν), Ov. [Murus is from the same root as munio and moenia, with a different suffix.]

mūs, mūris, e. = μῦς, a mouse or rat: non solum inquilini, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. The ancients included under this name the marten, sable, ermine, etc. Fig.: of parasites: quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, Pl. [Cf. Skr. mūsh; Gr. μῦς; O. H. G. mūs, mod. Germ. maus, Eng. mouse.]

mūsa, ae, f. = Μοῦσα, a Muse: patron goddess of song, art, etc.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, meton. genius, wit, talent, taste: crassior musa, in a plain or rude manner, without much refinement, Quint. 2. a song, a poem: silvestris, silvan lay, Virg.

3. In plur., sciences, studies: musae agrestiores, Cic.

musca, ae, f. a fly: puer, abige muscas, Cic. Transf. of troublesome or inquisitive persons: Pl. [Cf. Gr. μύα, which is for μύα-α.] (Hence Fr. mouche.)

muscārūm, II. n. [musca] a fly-flap, fly-brush, used also as a clothes-brush; made of peacocks' tails: Mart.

muscipūla, ae, f. and **muscipūlum**, i. n. [mus capio] a mousetrap: Phaedr.

muscipūlum, v. muscipula.

muscōsus, a, um, adj. [muscus] full of moss, mossy: fontes, Virg. Comp.: Cic.

muscūlus, i. m. dim. [mus] a little mouse, the common mouse: Cic. II. Transf.: a sea-muscle: Pl. (al. mytilus). 2. a muscle of the body: Cels.: Plin. 3. In milit. lang. a shed, mantelet: Caes. [The sense "muscle" seems to arise from the creeping action

of the latter.] (Hence Fr. and Eng. *muscle*, and Fr. *moule*.)

musculus, *i. m.* *moss*: musco circumlita saxa, Hor. (Hence Fr. *mousse*.)

musaeus, *v.* *musaeus*.

museum, *i.* and **musium**, *il. n.* = *Μουσείον*, a seat of the Muses, a museum; a library, academy, study: Suet.

musus (-aeus), *a. um, adj.* = *Μουσικός*, pertaining to the Muses, poetic, musical (poet.): mele, Lucr.

musica, *ae.* and **musicē**, *es. f.* = *μουσική*, the art of music, music; also poetry, and every higher kind of artistic or scientific culture or pursuit: musicam tractare, Cic.: docere, Nep. Form *musice*, Quint. Proverb.: occultae musicae nullum esse respectum, a concealed talent brings no reputation, Suet.

musicē, *adv.* pleasantly: Pl.

musicē, *es. v.* *musica*.

musicus, *a. um, adj.* = *μουσικός*, pertaining to music, musical: also pertaining to poetry, or to the higher pursuits of culture: leges musicae, the rules of music, Cic.: applicare se ad studium musicum, the art of poetry, Ter. II. Subst.: *musicus*, *i. m.* a musician: Cic. 2. *musica*, *orum, n. plu.* music: in musicis numeri, et voces, et modi, id.

musium, *v.* *museum*.

musso, *i. v. n.* and *a. freq.* [musso]. Neutr.: to be silent, not to let oneself be heard; also, to speak in an undertone, to mutter, grumble: ita clam quidam mussitantes, Liv.: with Acc. of neut. pron.: haec, Pl. II. Act.: to be silent respecting: accipienda et mussitanda injuria adolescentium est, is to be borne in silence, Ter.

musso, *avl. atum, i. v. n.* and *a.* [mutio] to say in an undertone, to mutter, murmur: soli Aetoli id decretum clam mussantes carpebant, Liv. Poet. of the murmuring sound of bees: Virg. 2. to keep silence: aequum non est occultum id haberi, neque per metum mussari, to be kept in silence, Pl. 3. to hesitate or be in uncertainty: mussat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Virg.

mustaceus, *i. m.*, and **mustaceum** [mustum], *i. n.* a must-cake or laurel-cake, a kind of wedding-cake mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: Juv. Proverb.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, i. e. to look for a triumph in a trifle, Cic.

mustela or **mustella**, *ae. f.* [mus] a weasel: certum est mustelae posthac nunquam credere, Pl.

mustelinus (mustell.), *a. um, adj.* [mustela] pertaining to a weasel, weasel-: color, Ter.

mustum, *i. n.* new or unfermented wine, must: dulce, Virg. Poet. in plur.: musta, *orum*, for *Autumns*: tercentum musta videre, three hundred vintages (=years), Ov. Fig.: quasi de musto

ac lacu fervidam orationem, all glowing from the new-wine and the vat, Cic. [Ety. unknown.]

mutabilis, *e, adj.* [muto] changeable, mutable: omne corpus mutabile est, Cic.: varium et mutabile semper, an inconstant thing, Virg.: animus vulgi, Liv.

mutabilitas, *atls. f.* [mutabilis] changeableness, mutability: mentis, Cic.

mutatio, *ōis. f.* [muto] a changing, altering; a change, alteration, mutation: consilii mutatio, Cic. Absol.: cupido mutationis, of a revolution, Tac.

II. an exchanging, exchange, barter: vestis, Ter.

mutilo, *avl. atum, i. v. a.* [mutilus] to cut or lop off, to cut short, clip, crop; to maim, mutilate: naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv.: caudam colubrae, Ov.

II. Transf.: to reduce, to diminish: aliquem, i. e. to curtail his fortune, rob him, Ter.: exercitum, Cic.

mutilus, *a. um, adj.* maimed, mutilated: naves (al. mutilatae), Liv. Of animals which are without a horn or horns: alces mutilae sunt cornibus, hornless, Caes. II. Fig.: mutila et hiantia loqui, imperfect, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *μῦλος* and *μῦλος* (Hesych.).]

mutio or **muttio**, *iv. 4. v. n.* to mutter, mumble, speak in an undertone (poet.): nihil jam mutiro audeo, Ter. [Cf. Gr. *μῦω*, to close the mouth (or eyes), perh. from root *mu*, to bind (v. *munia*); hence the idea of indistinct, secret speech, in *mutio*, *musso*; and, also from the notion of closing, *mutus*, cf. Skr. *mū-ka-s*, dumb.]

mutitio or **muttitio**, *ōis. f.* [mutio] a muttering, mumbling: Pl.

mutitus, *a. um, Part.* [mutio].

muto, *avl. atum, i. v. a.* and *n.* Act. to move: neque se luna quoquam mutat, does not move, Pl.: ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, to be driven from, Cic. II. Hence (usu. meaning), to alter, change: consilium, Caes.: fidem cum aliquo, not to keep one's word, Pl.: facili mutatu gens, changeable, fickle, Tac.: orationem, to vary one's expressions, Cic. 2. Poet. to colour, dye: aries croceo mutabit vellera luto, dye yellow, Virg. 3. to make better, to improve: placet tibi factum, Micio? Mi. Non, si queam mutare, Ter.

4. to make worse, to spoil; in the pass., of wine, to turn sour: vinum mutatum, Hor. III. to exchange, interchange, barter; usu. with Abl. of instrument of exchange: pecoris et mancipiorum praedas mutare cum mercatoribus vino advectione, to barter for wine, Sall.: mutat quadrata rotundis, changes square for round (or vice versa), Hor.: vestem cum aliquo, to exchange clothes, Ter. IV. to desert, forsake: principem, Tac. B. Neutr. (by ellipsis of *se*) for mutari, to alter, change: adeo animi mutaverant, men's feelings had so changed, Liv. quantum mores mutaverint, id. [For

mov-ito, from root of mov-eo; cf. *prudens* for *providens*, *bubus* for *bovibus*.] (Hence Fr. *muer*.)

mūto, *ōis, m.* the penis: Hor.

muttio, **muttitio**, etc., *v.* *muttio*, etc.

mutuatio, *ōis, f.* [mutuo] a borrowing: Cic. Fig.: translationes quasi mutuaciones sunt, a metaphor is a kind of borrowing (i. e. of words strictly belonging to another subject), id.

mutuatus, *a. um, Part.* [mutuo].

mutuē, *adv.* mutually, in return: respondere, Cic. (al. *mutuo*).

mutuō, *i. v. a.* [mutuo] to wish to borrow: Pl.

mutuō, *adv.* in return, by turns, reciprocally, mutually: exercere officia cum multis, Suet.

mutuor, *atus, i. v. a. dep.* [mutuus] to borrow: pecunias, Caes.: ab aliquo, Cic. II. Fig.: to take for one's use, to derive from: orator subtilitatem ab Academia mutuatur, id.: verbum a simili, to speak metaphorically (cf. *mutuatio*), id.: consilium ab amore, Liv.

mutus, *a. um, adj.* that cannot speak, dumb, mute: vere dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Cic. Of animals which can utter only inarticulate sounds: bestiae, id.: agna, Hor.

II. Of things: dumb, mute, silent: tintinnabulum, Pl.: artes, the plastic arts, arts of design, opp. to eloquence, Cic.: also, the silent arts, i. e. which do not concern themselves with language, as medicine, Virg.: nunquam vox est de te mea muta, Ov.: consonantes, which cannot be sounded by themselves (mutes), Quint. 2. Of places, silent, still: forum, Cic. Of times: tempus mutum a litteris, in which nothing is written, id. [For etym., v. *mutio*.] (Hence Fr. *muet*.)

mutuus, *a. um, adj.* borrowed, lent: nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuam argentum, to lend you money, Pl.: mutuas pecunias sumere ab aliquo, to borrow money, Cic. Fig.: si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuam, borrow shame, if you have none, Pl. II. Transf. reciprocal, mutual: funera, Virg.: officia, Cic.: nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, on both sides, Liv.: mutuam facere, to do the same, return like for like, Pl. Adv. phr.: per mutua, mutually, reciprocally, Virg.: also simply *mutua*, Lucr. [Mu=movi-, v. *muto*; the *t* belongs to the suffix, as in *mor-tuus*.]

myōpāro, *ōis, m.* = *μυοπάρον*, a kind of light piratical vessel: Cic.

myricē, *es, or myrica*, *ae. f.* = *μυρίκη*, the tamarisk, a kind of shrub: Virg. Proverb.: pingua corticibus sudent electra myricae, of something impossible, id.

myrmillo, *v.* *mirmillo*.

myrōpōla, *ae, m.* = *μυροπόλη*, a dealer in ointments, essences, balsams; a perfumer: Pl.

mýrōpōlium, *il.* *n.* = *μυροπώλιον*, a perfumer's shop: Pl.

myrrha (*murrha*, *murra*), *ae.* *f.* = *μύρρα*, the myrrh-tree, Plin. 2. Meton. the gum which exudes from the tree, *myrrh*: crines *myrrha* madidi, Ov.

myrrha, *v.* *murrha*.

myrrhēus (*murrhēus*, *murrēus*), *a.* *um*, *adj.* [*myrrha*] anointed or perfumed with balsam of myrrh (poet.): Hor.

myrrhīnus (*murrhīnus*, *murrīnus*), *a.* *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] pertaining to myrrh, *myrrh*: odor, Pl.

myrrhīnus, for *murrhīnus*, *q.* *v.*

myrta and **murta**, *ae.* *f.* *v.* *myrtus*.

myrtētum (*murtētum*), *i.* *n.* [*myrtus*] a place full of myrtles, a myrtle-grove: collis vestitus oleastro ac murtetis, Sall.: litora myrtetis lactissima, Virg.

myrtēus (*murtēus*), *a.* *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] pertaining to myrtles, myrtle: silva, Virg. II. Transf. furnished or adorned with myrtle: coma, Tib.

myrtum, *i.* *n.* = *μύρτον*, the fruit of the myrtle, a myrtle-berry: Virg.

myrtus (also, *myrta* or *murta*, *ae.* *f.*), *i.* *f.* (*Gen.* *myrtus*, Virg.) = *μύρτος*, a myrtle, myrtle-tree: viridi caput impedire myrto, with wreath of myrtle, Hor. Poet. a spear of myrtle-wood: pastoralis praefixa cuspidis myrtum, Virg.

mysta or **mystēs**, *ae.* *m.* = *μύστης*, a priest of the mysteries of Ceres: Ov.

mystagōgus, *i.* *m.* = *μυσταγωγός*, one who conducts through secret and sacred places in order to show them, a mystagogue: Cic.

mysterium, *il.* *n.* = *μυστήριον*, a secret rite, secret worship of a deity, divine mystery; only in plur.: esp. of the mysteries of Ceres, otherwise called sacra Eleusinia: Cic.: mysteria facere, to celebrate the sacred mysteries, Nep. Also of other festivals celebrated with secret rites: Romana mysteria, the mysteries or festival of the goddess Bona Dea, Cic. II. Transf. in gen.: a secret thing, secret, mystery: rhetorum mysteria, *id.*

mystes, *ae.* *v.* *mysta*.

mysticus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* = *μυστικός*, pertaining to secret rites or mysteries, mystic, mystical (poet.): vannus lacchi, Virg.

pears in this way only in the present stem of a verb, as in *linquo* (root *liqu-*), perf. *liqu-i*, sup. *lic-tum*; but in some instances it goes through all the parts of the verb, as in *jungo* (root *jug-*), perf. *junxi*, sup. *junctum*. It is seldom found at the end of words, the final *v* of the Greeks being commonly represented by Latin *m*. II. Changes of *n* in Latin. These are almost wholly confined to its assimilation with, or change into, the other liquids. For its changes with *l* and *m*, vide those letters.

2. Before *r* it is assimilated: e.g. *ir-ruo*; *cor-rumpo*. III. Changes of *n* in the Romance languages. Initial *n* undergoes no change. 2. Medial *n* is changed, (i) by dissimilation, into *l*: e.g. Lat. *venenum*, It. *veleno*. (ii) It is omitted, often with some modification of the accompanying vowels: e.g. Lat. *diurnum*, *furnus*, *hibernum*, *infernum*; Fr. *jour*, *four*, *hiver*, *enfer*. This takes place especially when *n* is followed by *s*: e.g. Lat. *constare*, It. *costare*, Fr. *coûter*; Lat. *mensis*, It. *meze*, Sp. *mes*, Fr. *mois*. (iii) *nn* becomes *gn*, *ñ*, or *nh*: e.g. Lat. *grunnire*, It. *grugnire*, Fr. *grognier*, Sp. *gruñir*, Port. *grunhir*.

IV. As an abbreviation, *N* usually stands for *natus*, *nefastus* dies, *nepos*, etc., *N* = *natione*, *natus*, *nostris*, *nostro*, etc., *numerus*, *numero*, etc. *N. D. N.* = *numini domini nostri*. *N. L.* = *non liquet* (*v.* *liqueo*). *N. M. V.* = *nobilis memoriae vir*. *NN.* = *nobilissimi*. *NP.* = *nefastus prior*. *NVM.* = *numum*.

nactus, *a.* *um*, *Part.* [*nanciscor*].

nae, *ne*, *adv.* = *vai*, *vñ*, truly, verily, really, indeed: *nae tu*, si id fecisses, melius famae tuae consulisses, Cic. Esp. in oaths: *nae ista edepol exam-* *ussum est optima*, Pl.: *medius fidius* *nae tu emisti locum praeclarum*, Cic.

naenia, *v.* *nenia*.

naevus, *i.* *m.* a mole on the body: est corporis macula naevus, Cic.: Hor. [Prob. for *gna-ivo-s*, from *gna*, *v.* *nascor*; "congenital or birth-mark."]

nāias, *ādis*, and **nāis**, *īdis* and *īdos* *f.* = *Naias* and *Nais* (floating, swimming, that is in the water), a water-nymph, *Naiad*: fontana numina, *Naiades*, Ov. Adj.: puellae *Naiades*, Virg.

II. Transf. in gen. a nymph (hamadryad, nereid): Ov.

nāis, *v.* *naias*.

nam, *conj.* used to confirm or give the ground of a statement or fact; in prose, always at the beginning of its clause: *for*: percontatorem fugito; *nam garrulus idem est, for he is sure to be a gossip*, Hor.: *ex suis omnibus commodis hoc solum filio reliquit; nam patrimonium domesticum praedones vi ereptum possident, this was all he left to his son: for, etc.*, Cic. Poet. after another word: *ego nam videor mihi sanus*, Hor. 2. Very often it introduces the reason for something which is not stated but implied, esp.

where an objection is anticipated: *nam quid ego de studiis dicam, (I will not), for why need I speak of them*, Cic.: *Phoenices Hipponem . . . aliasque urbes in ora maritima condidere . . . nam de Carthagine tacere melius puto, i.e. [I do not speak of Carthage], for I think it better to say nothing about her*, Sall. II. In citing examples or illustrations; *for instance*: *sed vivo Catone minores natu multi uno tempore oratores floruerunt. Nam et A. Albinus . . . for example*, Cic.

III. In emphatic interrogations; in good prose, as enclitic: esp. in such forms as *quisnam*, *who in the world?* *ubinam gentium sumus, pray where in the world are we?* *id.*

namque (also written **nanque**), *conj.* [*nam que*] an emphatic *nam*, *for indeed, for truly, for* (usu. at the beginning of a sentence): *namque est ille, pater quod erat meus*, Hor. After a word: *virgini venienti in forum (ibi namque in tabernis litterarum ludi erant)*, Liv.

nanciscor, *nactus* (in the best MSS. also freq. *nanctus*), *3. v. a. dep.* to obtain by good luck; to meet with, light on, find: *unde anulum istum nactus?* Ter.: *quoniam nacti te sumus aliquando otiosum, we have had the luck to find you at leisure*, Cic.: *nactus idoneam tempestatem, having (waited till he) got a suitable opportunity*, Caes.: *vitis claviculis suis quicquid est nacta, complectitur*, Cic. [On etym. *v.* *necesse*.]

nanctus, *Part.* [*nanciscor*].

nanque, *v.* *namque*.

nānus, *i.* *m.* = *νανος* and *νᾶνος*, a dwarf: Juv. (Hence It. *nano*; Fr. *nain*.)

nāpaeus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* = *ναπαῖος*, pertaining to a wooded vale or dell: *nymphae, dell-nymphs*, Col. Hence,

II. Subst. *Napaeae*, *arum*, *f. plu.* the dell-nymphs: *faciles venerare Napaeas*, Virg.

nāpus, *i.* *m.* a kind of turnip: Col.: Plin. (Hence Fr. *navet*; Ital. *navone*.)

nardinus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* = *νάρδιος*, of or made of nard: *vinum, flavoured with nard oil*, Pl.

nardus, *i.* *f.*, and **nardum**, *i.* *n.* = *νάρδος*, nard, spikenard: various aromatic plants are included under this name: Plin. II. Meton. *nard-balsam*, *nard-oil*: *Assyriaque nardo potamus uncti*, Hor.

nāris, *is*, *f.* [*v.* *nasus*] a nostril, usu. *plu.* *nares*, *lum*, the nostrils, the nose. Sing.: *panda loquenti naris erat*, Ov. Plur. (more freq.): *nares*, eo, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. 2. the nose, as an organ expressive of sagacity, and also of scorn and anger: *ne sordida mappa nares corrueat, cause you to turn up your nose*, Hor.: *Aesopus naris emunctae senex, clean-nosed*, i.e. keen, acute, Phaedr.: *homo naris obesa, dull-nosed*, i.e. slow of apprehension.

N, *n*, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, representing orig. Indo-European *n*, and corresponding in form and sound to the Greek *N*. It is one of the liquids, and is closely allied with the dental mutes. It is often found in Latin nasalizing a vowel, when there is no ground in etymology for its presence, as in *mensura*, *mensura*, from *me-tior*, I.E. *ma*. Sometimes it ap-

hension, Hor.: naribus uti, to turn up the nose, i. e. to banter, ridicule, id.

narrābilis, e, adj. [narro] that can be narrated: Ov.

narratio, ōnis, f. [id.] a relating, narrating, a narration, narrative: narrationes credibiles, Cic. II. Esp. in rhetoric: narratio est rerum gestarum, aut ut gestarum, expositio, id.

narrator, ōris, m. [id.] a relater, narrator: Cic.

narrātus, a, um, Part. [narro].

II. Subst. narrata, orum, n. that which is told or narrated: Hor.

narrātus, ūs, m. [id.] a narration, narrative: Ov.

narro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [gnarus] lit. to make known, hence, to tell, relate, narrate: narrare virtutem alicujus, Ter.: male, bene narrare, to tell bad or good news: male narras de Neptis filio, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: mihi narravit, to interdictum sollicitum esse, id. With ut and Subj.: narrat, ut virgo integra etiam tum siet, Ter. With de: qua (epistola) Crassi libertum alibi de mea sollicitudine macieque narrasse, Cic. Of things: quid istae tabellae narrant? Pl. Impers. narratur: nunc Chamavos immigrasse narratur, it is said that... Tac. (but the personal constr. is better supported): narratur Gracila Barbariae lento collisa duello, is related to have fought with the barbarians, Hor. II. Transf. in gen. to say, speak, tell: ego quid narres, nescio, Ter. Hence, narro tibi, I tell you, I assure you, in fact, seriously, a form of asseveration: narro tibi, plane relegatus mihi videor, Cic.

narthēcium, n. = νάρθηκιον (lit. a piece of narthex-wood which has been hollowed out for keeping ointments and medicines in; hence any vessel in which these articles are kept), an ointment-box, a medicine-chest: Cic.

narus, a, um, v. gnarus, ad init.

nascens, entis, Part. [nascor]. II. Adj.: arising, beginning, nascent: non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis, in the infancy of Athens, Cic.

nascor, natus (and gnatus) 3. v. n. dep. to be born: in miseriam nascimur, we are born to misery, Cic.: foll. by Abl. alone or with ab: qui nascentur ab illa, Virg.: nascetur pulchra Trojanus origine Caesar, id. Very freq. in p. part.: post homines natos, since men were born, since the beginning of the world, Cic. See also natus. II. Transf. of plants and inanimate things: to arise, take its beginning, derive its origin, spring forth, proceed: Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum, grow wild, Virg.: nascitur ibi plumbum album, is found, Caes.: nascente luna, at new moon, Hor.: scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolae argumentum, may spring out of it, Cic.: ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, rose gradually, Caes. [The root of gnascor

is gna, which is only another form of gan, whence Lat. gen: v. gigno.] (Hence It. nascere; Sp. nacer; Fr. naître.)

nāsītēna, v. nāsītēna.

nassa (naxa), ae, f. a wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a weel: Plin. II. Fig. of a dangerous place: a snare, net: ex hac naxa exire constitui, Cic.

nāsītēna (nassit.), ae, f. [perh. from nasus ternus] a watering-pot, appy. so called from having three spouts: Pl.

nasturtium, n. [nasi-tortum, from nasus torqueo] a kind of cress, prob. the garden cress: (nihil) ad panem adhibere praeter nasturtium, Cic. (Hence It. nasturcio; Sp. mastuerzo.)

nāsus, i, m. (nasum, i, n. Pl.) a nose: nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic.: pravus, Hor. 2. Meton. the sense of smell (poet.): cf. naris: non quia nasus illis nullus erat, not because they had no noses (couldn't smell), id. (ii) the nozzle or spout of a vessel (cf. nāsītēna): calix nasorum quattuor, Juv. II. Fig. as expressive of sagacity, taste, etc.: non cui-cumque datum est habere nasum, Mart. Of anger: disce! sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna, Pers. Of scorn, derision, satirical wit: naso adunco allicum suspendere, to turn up one's nose at anyone, Hor. [Cf. Skr. nāsā; Lat. naris (for nasis); O. H. G. nasa, A.-S. nāse and nosu, Eng. nose.] (Hence It. naso; Fr. nez.)

nāsūtē, adv. pertly, satirically, scornfully: Phaedr.

nāsūtus, a, um, adj. [nasus] that has a large nose, big-nosed: Hor.

II. Fig. sagacious, witty, satirical, censorious: homo nasutissimus, Sen.

nāta (gnata), ae, f. [natus] (Dat. and Abl. natabus, only to avoid ambiguity) a daughter (poet.): Pl.: Hor.

nātālīcius, a, um, adj. [natalis] pertaining to the hour or day of one's birth, natal: Chaldaeorum natalicia praedicta, casting of nativities, Cic.

II. Subst. natalicia, orum, n. plu. a birth-day entertainment: natalicia in hortis dare, id.

nātālīs, e, adj. [natus, nascor] pertaining to birth, natal: natali die tuo, on your birthday, Cic.: astrum, natal star: horoscope, Hor. Fig.: dies natalis huius urbis, Cic. II. Subst.: natalis, is, m. (sc. dies), a birth-day: natales grate numeras, Hor.: meus est natalis, Virg. 2. In plur.: birth, origin, lineage, extraction, descent, family: claris natalibus, of distinguished birth, Tac.: natalibus clarus, Plin. (Hence Fr. Noël.)

nātālītūs, v. natalicius.

nātans, antis, Part. [nato]. II. Subst. natantes, um, f. plu. (sc. bestiae), fishes: Virg.

nātātio, ōnis, f. [id.] swimming, floating: habeant igitur sibi nationes atque cursus, Cic. 2. a swimming-bath: Cels.

nātator, ōris, m. [id.] a swimmer: pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, Ov.

nātes, lum, v. natls.

nātio, ōnis, f. [nascor] a being born, birth: Varr. Personif. the goddess of birth: natio quoque dea putanda est, Cic. II. Meton.: a race of men: officiosissima candidatorum, id. Also in a contemptuous sense: fures maritimi, famelica hominum natio, tribe, zel, Pl. 2. a nation, people: omnes nationes servitutem ferre possunt, Cic.: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes.

nātis, is, more freq. plur. nates, lum, f. the rump, the buttocks. Sing.: difflissa nate, Hor. Plur.: solea pulsare nates, Juv. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. νῆτο-ν.]

nātīvus, a, um, adj. [nascor] that has arisen by being born, created: nativos esse deos, Cic.: Lucr. II. Transf.: produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native: beluae nativis testis inhaerentes, living in their natural shells, Cic.: Ov. 2. innate, inborn; opp. to ascitus (acquired): in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. 3. Esp. in gramm.: nativa verba, primitive words, primitives, Cic. (Hence Fr. natif, naïf.)

nāto, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [v. no] to swim, float: studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic.: natant aequore pisces, Ov.: natat uncta carina, Virg. Of shipwrecked persons: to float about: naufragus natans, Cic. Poet.: with Acc.: nocte natat caeca freta, swims across, Virg. Hence pass.: quot piscibus unda natatur, Ov. II. Transf.: to stream or spread abroad (poet.): qua Tiberinus campo liberiore natat, id. 2. to swim or overflow with anything; to be overflowed: with Abl.: natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.: plenis rura natant fossis, are flooded, Virg. 3. Of the eyes, to swim, to be feeble, glassy (poet.): vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov. 4. to move to and fro, be loose: nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pello (i. e. calceo) natet, id.

III. Fig. to fluctuate, waver, be uncertain: pars multa (hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, interdum pravis obnoxia, Hor.

nātrix, icis, f. [no] a water-snake: Cic. Fig. of a dangerous person: natricem educare, to nurse a serpent, Suet.

nātūra, ae, f. [nascor] blood-relationship, natural affinity: natura tu illi pater es, Ter.: natura frater, adoptione filius, Liv. II. Transf. the nature, i. e. the natural constitution or quality of a thing: natura propria animae et vis, peculiar property, Cic.: qualis esset natura montis, natural

features, Caes. 2. Of character: *nature*, *natural disposition*, *bent*, *character*: cognitum per te ipsum, quae tua natura est, dignum tua amicitia iudicabilis, Cic.: *naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret*, Hor. 3. *natural propensity*, *instinct*: *natura victus*, Cic. 4. *the nature*, *course*, or *order of things*: *naturae fundamenta pervertere*, Id. Esp. with *rerum*, *nature* (in widest sense), Lucr.: Cic. Personified: Id. 5. *nature*, i.e. *the world*, *the universe*: Cleanthes totius naturae menti atque animo hoc nomen (dei) tribuit, Id. 6. *an element*, *thing*, *substance*: Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, e qua sit mens, Id. 7. *the organs of generation*: Id.

nātūralis, e, adj. [natura] *natural*, i.e. *by birth*, *one's own*: pater, opp. to adoptive father, Cic.: filius, Liv. II. *produced by or agreeable to nature*, *natural*: lex, Cic. III. *pertaining to nature*, *natural*: quaestiones, Id.: historia, Plin. IV. *Relating to generation*: loca naturalia, *organs of generation*, Cels.: also as subst., *naturale* or *naturalia*, Id.

nātūraliter, adv. *naturally*, *conformably to nature*, *by nature*: quod homini naturaliter insitum est, Cic.: Caes.

nātus (gnātus), a, um, Part. [nascor] *born*: hence, II. Subst.: *natus* (gnātus), i, m. a *son* (poet.): in plur. nati, children: confiteor, solum hoc tibi, nate, negare, Ov.: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, offspring, Cic. III. Adj.: *born*, *made*, *destined by nature*. With Dat.: me credo huic esse natum rei, Ter.: non sibi se soll natum meminere, not born for himself only, Cic. With ad: natus ad haec tempora, Id. With Inf. (poet.): animal natum tolerare labores, Ov. With in and Acc. (poet.): nati in usum laticiae scyphi, designed for the purposes of mirth, Hor. 2. *formed or constituted by nature*: ita natus locus est, Liv. 3. *existing*: in phr. pro (e) re nata, under the (existing) circumstances, as matters are: ut in his pro re nata non incommode possint esse, not amiss, all things considered, Cic.: e re nata melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter. 4. *With annos*: so old, of the age, etc.: eques Romanus annos prope 40 natus, Cic. Sometimes with *major* or *minor*, without or with *quam*: homo annos natus major 41, more than forty years old, Id.: cum liberis maioribus quam xv annos natis, Liv.

nātus, ūs, m. (only in Abl.) [Id.] *lit. birth*: hence, of plants, a *growing*, *growth*: cupressus natu morosa, difficult of growth, Plin. II. Esp. with *grandis* (not *magnus*), *major*, *maximus*, *age*, *years*, *time of life*: non admodum grandis natu, not very old, Cic.: audivi ex maioribus natu, Id.: *maximus natu* the eldest, Liv.

nauci, v. *naucum*.

nauclicus, a, um, adj. = ναυκλικός, pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master: Pl.

nauclicus, a, um, adj. = ναυκλικός, pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master: *nauclicus ornatu*, Pl.

nauclicus, i, m. = ναυκλικός, a ship-owner, a ship-master, skipper: Pl. (Hence It. nocchiere and, from it, Fr. nocher.)

naucum, i, n., or **naucous**, i, m. something slight or trivial, a trifle. Usu. in Gen. with a negative, non nauci (habere, facere, or esse), of no value, good for nothing: homo timidus nauci non erit, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

naufrāgium, ii, n. [naufragus] a shipwreck: facere, to be shipwrecked, Cic.: *naufragio* Interire, Caes. Proverb.: *naufragia* alicujus ex terra Intueri, to behold the dangers of others from a place of safety, Cic. (ii) *tabula ex naufragio*, a plank on which a shipwrecked person saves himself; hence, a means of deliverance, a solace, Id. 2. Meton. and poet. a storm: *naufragiis* magnis multisque coortis, Lucr. II. Fig.: *shipwreck*, *ruin*, *loss*, *destruction*: *fortunarum*, Cic. 2. *shattered remains*, *wreck*: colligere naufragium reipublicae, Id.

naufragus, a, um, adj. [for *navifragus*, from *navis* and *frag* in *frango*] *shipwrecked*, *wrecked*: Marius expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic.: *naufraga corpora*, Virg. Subst. a shipwrecked person: *naufragus natans*, Cic. 2. Meton. and poet. that causes shipwreck: *mare*, *shipwrecking*, Hor. II. Fig. *ruined*: *naufragorum* ejecta ac debilitata manus, Cic.

naulīa (also *nabīa*), orum, n. plu. = ναῦλα, νάβλα, a kind of stringed instrument: Ov.

naulum, i, n. = ναῦλον, *passage-money*, *fare*: Juv. (Hence It. nolo, *naulo*.)

naumachia, ae, f. = ναυμαχία, the representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight: *naumachiam* committere, to exhibit a sea-fight, Suet. II. Meton. the place where such exhibitions were given: Id. (v. Smith's Ant. 268.)

naumachiarius, a, um, adj. [naumachia] pertaining to a mock sea-fight: pons, Plin. II. Subst. *naumachiarius*, ii, m. a combatant in a mock sea-fight: Suet.

nausea, ae, f. = ναυσία, *sea-sickness*: *nauseae* molestiam suscipere, Cic. 2. In gen. *sickness*, *nausea*, *vomiting*: *nauseam* fluentem coercere, Hor. (Hence Fr. noise.)

nauseo, avi, atum, i, v. n. [nausea] to be sea-sick: Hor. 2. In gen. to be squeamish, to vomit: Cic. II. Fig. to feel disgust or loathing: ista effluentem nauseare, atque tibi discurrere, make yourself sick with talking such nonsense, Id.

nauseola, ae, f. dim. [Id.] a slight squeamishness: Cic.

nauta, ae, m. = ναύτης (true Lat. navita, q. v.) a sailor, seaman, mariner: *nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet*, Caes. Of the captain of a vessel: Cic. Of a merchant at sea: Hor.

nautēa, ae, f. = ναυτία (another form of *navitia*): a qualm, *nausea*: *nauteam* facere, Pl. II. a stinking liquid, perh. bilge-water: *hircus unctus nautēa*, Id.

nauticus, a, um, adj. = ναυτικός, pertaining to ships or sailors, *nautical*: verbum totum *nauticum*, a purely nautical term, Cic.: *scientia nauticarum rerum*, Caes. II. Subst. *nautici*, orum, m. plu. *sailors*, *seamen*: Liv.

nautilus, i, m. = ναύτιλος, a shellfish that sails like a ship, the nautilus: Plin.

nāvāle, is, v. *navalis*, no. II.

nāvālis, e, adj. [navis] pertaining to ships, *naval*: *pedestres navalesve pugnae*, Cic.: *castra*, to protect the ships drawn up on land, Caes.: *corona*, a naval crown, as the reward of a naval victory, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 118): *navali surgentes aere columnae*, made of the brass from the beaks of captured ships, Id.: *stagnum*, a basin in which to exhibit mock sea-fights, Tac.: *navales socii*, *sailors*, *seamen* (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies, and also from those of the colonists and allies who had themselves been slaves), Liv. Sometimes the *socii navales* are distinguished from the *seamen*, *marines*: Id. II. Subst.: *navalia*, ium, n. plu. (poet. also *ring*, *navale*, is), a dockyard, *naval arsenal*: and in gen. a dock, port, haven: *navalia*, portus, *aquarum ductus*, Cic. Sing.: *siccum navale tenere*, i.e. to have got into dock and there grounded, Ov. 2. *materials for ship-building*, *tackling*, *rigging*: Liv.: Virg.

nāvarchus, i, m. ναύαρχος, the captain of a ship: Cic.

nāvīcula, ae, f. dim. [navis] a small vessel, a boat, skiff: Cic.: Caes.

nāvīculārius, a, um, adj. [navicula] pertaining to a small ship: *naviculariam* (sc. rem) facere, to carry on the business of a ship-owner, or to be in the shipping (of goods and passengers) business, Cic. II. Subst. m. a ship-owner, ship-master: *mercatores*, *navicularii*, Id.

nāvīfrāgus, a, um, adj. [navis and *frag* in *frango*] causing shipwreck (poet.): *frētum*, Ov.: Virg.

nāvīgābilis, e, adj. [navigo] *navigable*: *amnis*, Liv.: *mare*, Id.

nāvīgātio, ōnis, f. [Id.] a sailing, a voyage: ex tuis litteris cognovi cursus navigationum tuarum, Cic.

nāvīger, ēra, ērum, adj. [navis gero] *ship-bearing*, *navigable* (poet.): *mare*, Lucr.

nāvīgium, ii, n. [navigo] a vessel, a ship: *navigia* facere, Cic.: *speculatoria navigia*, reconnoitring vessels,

spy-boats, Caes. Proverb.: in eodem velut navigio participem esse periculi, 'to be in the same boat,' Liv.

nāvigo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [navisago] to sail, navigate. Neutr.: quum per anni tempus navigare poteris, Cic.: idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes. Of ships: utrum ista classis navigarit, Cic. Proverb.: navigare in portu, to be in port, i. e. in safety, Ter. Fig.: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, swept on, Cic.

2. to swim: Ov. B. Act.: to sail over, navigate (rare in prose, and only in rhetorical speech): quum Xerxes maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, had walked the ocean and navigated the land, Cic.: Tyrrhenum aequor, Virg. Hence Pass.: Tac. Pass. Impers.: his ventis istinc navigatur, Cic. 2. to gain by navigation: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, all the gains (or products) of agriculture, navigation, and building, Sall. (Hence Fr. *nager*.)

nāvis, is, f. (acc. *navem*, or *navim*; the latter freq. in Cic.; Abl. *navi* or *-e*) a ship: *navis longa*, a ship of war, Caes.: *oneraria* or *rotunda*, a transport, id.: *praetoria*, the admiral's ship, Liv.: *tecta*, having a deck, decked, id.: *aperta*, without a deck, id.: *navis auri*, palcae, laden with gold, *chaiff*, Cic.: *deducere in aquam*, to launch, Liv.: or simply, *deducere*, Caes.: *deprimere*, to sink, id.: *subducere*, to haul up, beach, id.: *navibus rem gerere*, by sea, Hor.: *navium tutela*, the image of the tutelary deity on the stern, Ov. (But the distinctive emblem of a vessel was at the prow: v. Smith's Ant. 261.) Proverb. (i) *navibus et quadrigis petere aliquid*, i. e. with might and main, Hor. (ii) *navem perforare*, qua ipse quis naviget, to scuttle one's own ship, do an injury to oneself, Cic. 2. *Navis Argolica*, or simply *Navis*, the constellation Argo: id. Fig.: una navis est jam bonorum omnium, all good citizens are in the same boat; i. e. their cause is the same, id. [Cf. Skr. *nau-s*; Gr. *ναῦς*; A.-S. *naca*, O. H. G. *nacho* (the guttural arising from *v*); O. I. *nau*.] (Hence Fr. *nef*.)

nāvita, ae, m. [navis] a sailor, seaman, mariner (poet.): *vela dabat ventis*, nec adhuc bene noverat illos navita, Ov. (v. *nauta*.)

nāvitas (gnav.), ātis, f. [navus] promptness, assiduity, zeal: Cic.

nāviter (gnav.), adv. diligently, actively, zealously: pugnare, Liv.

II. wholly, completely: bene et naviter impudens, Cic.

nāvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [navus] to do, conduct, or accomplish with zeal and diligence: *navare aliquid et efficere*, Cic.: *fortiter in acie navare operam*, to act vigorously, Liv.: *quisque operam navare cuperet*, to do his part, Caes.: *quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses!* could have proved (shown) your zeal to him, Cic.

nāvus (gnavus), a, um, adj. active, diligent, assiduous: homo navus et industrius, Cic. [The orig. form was *gnavus*; cf. *i-gnavus*; prob. from root *gna* (v. *nascor*) in act. sense; hence "productive, creative, active."]

(1) **nē** (old forms *nei* and *ni*), adv. and conj. the primitive Latin negative particle, = Eng. *no*; whereas *non* is a derivative (v. *non*, ad init.): cf. A.-S. *na* and *ne* (Eng. *no*), whence *naht* (Eng. *not*) is derived. The absolutely negative and purely adverbial nature of *ne* is exhibited in the early stage of the language, in the negation of a single word: *ne mluores* (v. *rres*) quam semestres, Varr. 2. This adverbial use was retained at later periods, (i) in connection with *quidem*, to negative emphatically the word placed between them, *not even*: *ne in oppidis quidem*; *ne in fanis quidem*, Cic. (ii) In composition, as an absolute negation, as in *neque*, *nequicquam*; *nescio*, *nevelo*; *nefas*, *nepus* (for *non purus*), *nequeo*; *nemo* (= *ne homo*), *nihil*, *nullus*, *nunquam*, etc.; and sometimes with added *c*: e. g. *necopinans*, *negligo* (= *nec-lego*), *negotium* (= *nec otium*). II. But the proper use of *ne*, in contradistinction to *non*, esp. in the more developed stages of the language (though this use is also found in the earlier stages), is to negative a proposition, not absolutely and as a matter of fact (objectively) like *non*, but relatively or as matter of opinion, desire, etc. (subjectively). Thus *ne* answers to the Gr. *μή*, and *non* to *οὐ*. Hence it is used,

2. With the Imper. in prohibitions: *ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, do not!* Virg. So in prohibitions expressed by the Subj.: *ne aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret*, Caes. 3. In wishes and asseverations: *ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sineret, may Jupiter forbid it!* Liv.: *illud utinam ne vere scriberem!* Cic. 4. In conditional clauses: *granted that . . . not*: *ne sit sane summum malum dolor: malum certo est*, id. 5. In provisional or restrictive clauses: *provided that . . . not*: *sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, only let them not*, Sall. More frequently, *dum ne*, *dummodo ne*, *modo ne*, and *dum quidem ne* (v. *dum* and *modo*).

6. Usu. with *dum* (v. *nedum*), but also alone, *much less*: *me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam, ne nunc senem, much less now I am old*, Cic. 7. In clauses denoting a purpose, in earlier Lat., often with *ut*; in order that *not*, *lest*: *haec mihi nunc cura est maxima, ut ne cui meae longinquitas aetatis obstet*, Ter. Separated from *ut*: *quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem*, Cic. We sometimes find *qui*

ne, *quo ne*, and *quomodo ne* for *ut ne*; *ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur*, Ter. Much more freq. without *ut*; esp. after verbs signifying to ask, command, strive, etc.: *id egi ne interesset, I made it my object not to*, Cic.: *Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, besought him not to*, Caes. So *ne multis*, *ne pluribus*, sc. *dicam*, *not to be tedious*: Cic.

8. After verbs denoting fear, and without another negative, it expresses an apprehension that something will take place = *that*: *metuebat ne indicaret, id. nostri ne quo loco erumperent, Pompeiani timebant*, Caes. (ii) With another negative it expresses an apprehension that something will *not* take place: *that not*: *vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit*, Cic. In these cases *ne non* may be represented by *ut* (q. v.). With the negative before the verb in the object clause: *timere non debeo, ne non iste illa cruce dignus judicetur*, id. 9. After verbs of hindering, refusing, etc., to denote a preventing cause: *Decii corpus ne inveniretur nox quaerentes oppressit, night came on and prevented them from finding*, Liv. [Cf. Skr. *na*; Goth. *ni*, O. H. G. *ne*; O. I. *ni*.]

(2) **nē**, adv. for *nae*, v. *nae*. **nē**, interrog. part. (and apocopated *n'*) is enclitic, and is attached to the most important word in the question, making it emphatic. In this case it has no direct representative in English; but its force may be marked by the accent, or by the word *indeed*: *meministine me in senatu dicere? do you remember my saying*, Cic.: *quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? will it be because they are glad to have been relieved?* Virg.: *tum te audes Sosiam esse dicere? do you indeed dare to say*, Pl. After an elided *s*: *satin' habes si feminarum nulla 'st quam aequae diligam?* id. 2. In indirect interrogations, *whether*: *ut videamus, satin' ista sit justa defectio*, Cic. Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun: *quone malo mentem concussa? Timore deorum, by what affliction, I ask*, Hor. With *an*, *annon*, or *anne*, in the second interrogation, v. *an*, no. 1. 4. With *necne*, v. *necne*. Sometimes, in the second interrogation, *ne* for *an*: *ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent*, Liv.

nēbūla, ae, f. mist, vapour, fog, smoke: *tenuem exhalat nebulam*, Virg. Poet. of the clouds: *nebulae pluvio rores*, Hor. Of smoke: Ov. Fig.: *erroris, the mists of error*, Juv. 2. *a steam, vapour*: *nebulae dolia summa tegunt*, Ov. 3. Of something empty, worthless: *nebulae cyathus, a cup-full of mist*, Pl.: Pers. [Cf. Skr. *nabh-as*, mist; Gr. *νέφ-ος*, *νέφ-λη*; Lat. *nimbus* (with nasal, for *nembus*), *nubes*; O. N. *nifl-heim-r*, O. H. G. *nēbal*, mod. Germ. *nebel*. V. *nubo*.] (Hence It. *nebbia*.)

nēbūlo, ōnis, m. [nebula] a paltry, worthless fellow, an idle rascal: nos ab isto nebulone facilius eludimur, quam putamus, Cic.: nebulones Alcinoique juvenus, Hor.

nēbulosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of mist or vapour, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark: nebulosum et caliginosum caelum, Cic.

nēc, conj. v. neque.

nēc, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *ne*: necopinans, necopinus: v. nē, I. fin.

necdum, v. neque.

necessariē, adv. (v. rare = foll.): unavoidably, necessarily: Cic.

necessario, adv. by necessity, unavoidably: quod necessario rem coactus Caesari enuntiavit, Caes.: Cic.: Sall.

necessarius, a, um, adj. [necesse] unavoidable, inevitable (opp. to voluntarius): id quod imperatur necessarium, Cic.: necessaria re coactus, Caes.

2. indispensable, needful, requisite: omnia ad vitam necessaria, Cic.: res maxime necessaria, id. II. Transf.: connected by blood, friendship, etc.: related, closely connected, bound: mors hominis necessarii, of an intimate friend, Mat. in Cic.: homo, a relation (of a father-in-law) Nep.

2. Hence as subst. necessarius, i, m. and necessaria, ae, f. a relation, relative, kinsman (kinswoman), connection, friend (v. freq. in plur.): L. Torquatus meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic.: Ambarii, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduarum, Caes.

necessē, indecl. adj. n. (like abunde; old form, *necessum*) unavoidable, inevitable, necessary, only with esse and habere: nihil sit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic.: eo minus habeo necesse scribere, I deem it the less needful to write, id. Form *necessum*: necessum est paucis respondere, Liv.: Pl.: Lucr. With Subj.: unde anima atque animi constet natura *necessum* est, id. II. needful, requisite: id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, facetus esse voluisti, Cic. [Prob. to be referred, along with Gr. ἀνάγκη, to the root whence comes Lat. *nanc-iscor*.]

necessitas, ātis, f. [necesse] unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity, fate, destiny, doom: temporis cedere, id est necessitati parere, to bow to necessity, Cic.: majores necessitates, more urgent necessities, pressure of destiny, Liv.: leti, the doom of death, Hor. 2. Esp. in plur.: wants, requirements: vitae necessitatibus servire, to be taken up with supplying the necessities of life, Cic.: suarum necessitatum causa, wants, interests, Caes.: publicae necessitates, Liv. 3. privation, want: famem et ceteras necessitates tolerabant, Su. 1.

4. Like necessitudo, connection, relationship, friendship: necessitatem familiaritatemque violare, Cic. II. Personified: the goddess of doom: Hor.

necessitudo, inis, f. [id.] necessity,

inevitableness: puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest, Cic. 2. need, want: quibus maxima necessitudo, whose circumstances were most pressing (desperate), Sall.

II. Transf.: social connection, relationship, clientship, friendship, intimacy: necessitudo et affinitas, Cic.: necessitudinem cum aliquo conjungere, id. 2. Meton. in plur. relatives, connections, friends: petiit, ut sibi permitteretur revisere necessitudines, Suet.

necessum, v. necesse.

necne, adv. or not: answers, in the second clause of a disjunctive interrogation, to *ne* or *utrum* in the first; which particles, however, are frequently omitted. In such interrogations both *ne* (or *utrum*) and *necne* refer to the same verb, which is therefore usu. omitted in the second clause. The verb, however, is sometimes repeated. The use of *necne* is most common in indirect questions, as: quaero, potuerint Roscius ex societate partem suam petere, *necne*, whether or no he could have claimed, Cic.: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset, *necne*, Caes. With the verb repeated: hoc doce, doleam *necne* doleam nihil interesse, Cic. But it can equally well be used in a direct interrogation: sunt haec tua verba *necne*? are these your words or not? id.

necnon, also *nec non* or *neque non*, and sometimes with words placed between the two negatives: also: v. neque, II. 4.

neco, avi, atum, i, v. a. to kill, murder, put to death, destroy (esp. by unlawful and cruel means: whereas, interficio is simply to put to death): plebem fame, Cic.: aliquem igni necare, Caes. Of impersonal subjects: lien necat, renes dolent, Pl. II. Fig.: to worry to death (with talking): id. [Cf. Gr. νεκ-ω, νεκ-ω; Lat. *nex*, *per-nic-ies* and *neco*.]

necō inans, ātis, adj. not expecting, unaware (rare): Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, Cic.: cf. nē, I. fin.

necō ināto, adv. unexpectedly: si necopinato quid evenerit, Cic.

necōpinatus (also separately *necopinatus*), a, um, adj. unexpected: necopinata lona perspicere, Cic.: necopinato adventu, Liv. Adverbially: ex necopinato aversum hostem invadere, unexpectedly, unawares, id.

necōpinus, a, um, adj. (poet.) [opinor]. Pass. unexpected: mors, Ov. II. Act. not expecting, unsuspecting, careless: ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit, Phaedr.

nectar, āris, n. = νέκταρ, nectar, the drink of the gods (ambrosia being their food): Cic. II. Poet. transf.: any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious: of honey: liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Virg. Of milk: pleno quae (oves) fertis in ubere nectar, Ov. Of a plea-

sant smell: nectar qui naribus halat (of the fragrance of spikenard), Lucr. Fig.: of poetry: cantare Pegaseum nectar, Pers.

nectāreus (nectārius), a, um, adj. [nectar] pertaining to nectar, nectared: aquae, Ov. II. Transf. sweet or delicious as nectar: Falernum, Mart.

necto, xōi and xī, xum, i, v. a. to bind, tie, join, fasten together, connect: necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg.: catenas, Hor.: talaria pedibus, Virg. 2. to bind, feller, confine, esp. for debt: eo anno (plebelli) necti desierunt, ceased to be liable to have their persons attached for debt, Liv. Hence, Fig. to bind, oblige: sacramento, Just. II. Fig. to attach, connect, unite: ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic.: nectere dolum, contrive, Liv.: causas inanes, to invent a chain of idle reasons, Virg. [Cf. Skr. *nah*, which indicates an orig. *nagh*.]

nē-cī bi, adv. [cubi, v. ubi] that no where, lest any where: dispositis exploratoribus, necubi Romani copias transducerent, to guard against their moving their forces in any quarter towards Rome, Caes.: Liv.

nē-cundē, adv. [cunde, v. unde] that from no place, lest from any place: circumspectans necunde impetus in frumentarios fieret, Liv.

nē-dum, conj. much less still less. After an expressed negation: ne voce quidem incommoda, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv.: vix in ipsa tectis et opidis frigus infirma valetudine vitatur: nedum in mari, Cic. 2. After an implied negation: secundae res sapientium animos fatigant: nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent, much less could they be expected to make a moderate use of victory, Sall.

II. Affirmatively (=ne dicam); not to say, not only, much more: adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, much more as victors, Liv. In the first clause: nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, not only, Cic.

nē-fandus, a, um, adj. [ne fari, I. it. not to be mentioned; hence] impious, heinous, execrable, abominable: adulterium, Cic.: vehiculum, polluted by blood, Liv. Of persons: homo nefandus, Plin. Absol.: sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, of right and wrong, Virg.

nēfārē, adv. impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably: aliquid nefario flagitioseque facere, Cic.

nēfārius, a, um, adj. [nefas] impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious: homo nefarius et impius, Cic.: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes.: multa commemorare nefaria in sociis, outrageous deeds, Cic. Rarely as subst. in sing.: rem publicam nefario ostringere, to involve the whole state in guilt, Liv.

nē-fās, n. indecl. that which is contrary to divine law, a sin, crime,

wickedness, abomination: quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic.: quibus nefas est deserere patronos, Caes.: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg.: fas et nefas, right and wrong, id.; and without et, Hor.: per fas et nefas, by right means or by wrong (i. e. without caring in what way), Liv. 2. As an exclamation: horrid! shocking! dreadful! heu nefas, O fleonus! Hor. II. Meton. a horrible or monstrous person or thing, an abomination (poet.): extinxisse nefas laudabor, i. e. Helen, as the destroyer of Troy, Virg. 2. an impossibility: quicquid corrigere est nefas, what cannot be mended, Hor.

ne-fastus, a, um, adj.: dies nefasti, days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor assemblies of the people be held: ille (Numa) nefastos dies fastosque fecit, Liv. II. Transf.: contrary to the sacred rites or to religion: in gen. irreligious, impious: quae augur injusta, nefasta delixerit, Cic.

2. In gen. wicked, profane, execrable, nefarious: quid intactum nefasti liquimus? what crime, outrage, Hor. 3. unlucky, inauspicious: dies, id.: ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, i. e. so inauspicious as to stand in the way of victory, Liv.

negantia, ae, f. [nego] a denying, a negation: Cic.

negatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a denying, denial, negation: Cic.

negito, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to deny or refuse often or steadfastly (rare): Lucr.: rex primo negitare, Sall.

neglectio, ōnis, f. [negligo] a neglecting, neglect: amicorum, Cic.

neglectus, a, um, Part. [negligo].

neglectus, ūs, m. [id.] a neglecting, neglect (rare): Ter.

negligens, entis, Part. [negligo].

II. Adj.: heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, negligent: absol. or with Gen.: also with prep.: improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic.: adolescentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv. With Gen.: legum, officii, rei publicae, sociorum atque amicorum negligentior, Cic. With prep.: circa deos ac religiones negligentior, careless about them, Suet.: in sumptu negligens, Cic. With Inf.: post illa obtegere eam negligens fui, Pl. With Subj.: negligens ne qua populus laboret, ceasing to be concerned lest the people suffer in any wise, Hor.

negligenter, adv. heedlessly, carelessly, negligently: opp. to diligenter: scribere, Cic. Comp.: negligentius asservere aliquid, id.

negligentia (neglegentia), ae, f. [negligens] carelessness, heedlessness, negligence: negligentia, pigritia, inertia impediri, Cic.: caerimoniarum auspiciorumque neglect of, Liv.

neg-lego (also neglego and neclēgo), lexi, lectum, j. v. a. [nec lego] (lit. not to pick up, i. e.) not to heed, not to trouble oneself about, to slight, neglect

constr. with Acc. or Inf.: rarely with de or absol.: si mandatum neglecturus es, Cic.: herus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi, Pl.: Cic.: de Theopompo negleximus, id. II. Esp. to slight, despise, disregard, neglect: qui periculum capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit, id.: Imperium alicujus, Caes.: fraudem committere, to be careless of committing a crime, Hor. Absol.: bonus tantummodo segnior fit, ubi negligas, if unnoticed, Sall. III. to overlook, pass over: negligere pecuniam captam, Cic.

negō, avi, atum (perf. Subj. negasim for negaverim, Pl.) i. v. n. and a. [ne agio = alo] to say 'no,' to deny: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Diogenes says 'yes,' Antipater, 'no,' Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: to say not, deny: Stoici negant quicquam esse bonum, nisi quod honestum sit, id.: Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat, says that he will not go, refuses to go, Caes. Sometimes two depend. clauses follow negare, although the first only is connected with it, the second being dependent on an affirmative verb not expressed: plerique negant Caesarem in condicione mansurum; postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, and affirm that these demands, Cic. Pass.: casta negor, Ov. II. to refuse, decline: nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic. 2. Of things (poet.): poma negat regio, refuses; does not yield, Ov. (Hence It. niego; Fr. nier.)

negotialis, e, adj. [negotium] pertaining to affairs (rare): Cic.

negotians, antis, Part. [negotior].

II. Subst. a wholesale dealer, trader, banker: negavi me cuiquam negotianti dare (praefecturam), Cic.

negotiatio, ōnis, f. [id.] banking business (v. negotiator): Cic.: v. foll. art.

negotiator, ōris, m. [id.] a money-lender, banker: the negotiatores were Roman citizens who carried on money-lending and banking business in the provinces, and different from the mercatores (v. Smith's Ant. 269): negotiatoribus comis, mercatoribus justus, Cic. II. In gen. a trader, tradesman: merces sordidae negotiator, Quint.

negotiolum, i, n. dim. [negotium] a little business, small matter: nescio quid negotioli, some trifling matter or other, Cic.

negotior, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [id.] to carry on a banking business in the provinces (v. negotiator): quum se Syracusas otlandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. 2. In gen. to trade, traffic: negotiandi causa, Liv.

negotiosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of business, busy: provincia negotiosa et molesta, Cic.: negotiosi dies, business days, working days, Tac. Comicallly: tergum, a back on which business is performed, i. e. which receives a drubbing, Pl.

neg-otium, ii, n. [nec otium: v. nē, I. fin.] lit. want of leisure; hence, a business, employment, occupation, affair: nihil habere negotii, to be wholly unoccupied, Cic.: negotio desistere, Caes.: in magno negotio habere aliquid, to regard a thing as important, Suet.: mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, what you had to do here, Ter. Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nostrum otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Of military operations: occasionem negotii bene gerendi, an opportunity for operating successfully, Caes. Of the management of domestic concerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, do nothing but mind their own affairs, Cic. 2. Of money-lending or banking in the provinces (v. negotiator): Trebonius ampla et expedita negotia in tua provincia habet, id.: and of trade in general, maritima negotia, id. Of a law-suit: Suet. II. Transf.: difficulty, pains, trouble, labour: alicui negotium exhibere, to give him trouble, Pl.: Cic.: neque esse quidquam negotii, and that it was no trouble, Caes. 2. Like the Gr. πρᾶγμα, for res, a matter, thing: quid est negotii? Pl.: ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. So of persons: Teucris illa lentum negotium, a slow affair, id.

nemo, inis, m. and f. (Instead of Gen. neminis, in class. Lat. nullius is preferred; and for Abl., nullo) [ne and hemo, old form of homo] no man, no one, nobody: usu. foll. by Gen. or de, ex (e): facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, Cic.: nemo de his, id. Nemo non, with a verb, every one: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Non nemo, some one: video de istis abesse non neminem, id.: nemo unus, no single person, Liv. Fem.: vicinam neminem amo magis quam te, Pl.: Ter. II. Often used with noun in apposition: nulla ars, nulla manus, nemo opifex (not nullus opifex), Cic.: nemo vir bonus, no good man, id.: and even nemo homo, Pl.: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic.

nemoralis, e, adj. [nemus] of groves or woods, woody, sylvan (poet.): templum nemorale Dianae, Ov.

nemorensis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to a grove or wood: mel, Col. II. Esp. pertaining to the grove of Diana, near Aricia: Ov. Hence, rex nemorensis, the priest presiding over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia, Suet.

nemori-cultrix, icis, f. she that dwells in the woods: sus, Phaedr.

nemori-vagus, a, um, adj. that wanders in the woods: aper, Cat.

nemorosus, a, um, adj. [nemus] full of woods, woody: Zacynthos, Virg.: Atlas, Ov.

nempē, conj. [=nam-pe; cf. quippe] certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, to wit, namely: scio jam quid vells: nempē hinc me abire via, Pl.: unde iustitia,

fides, aequitas? Nempe ab his, *without doubt*, Cic. Even at the beginning of a piece: nempe dixi, *true, I said*, Hor.

nēmus, ōris, n. a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove: poet. a wood in gen.: multos nemora silvaeque commovent, Cic.: montium custos nemorumque (Diana), Hor. 2. Esp. the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia: Cic. [Cf. Gr. νέμω, to pasture flocks, νέμος and prob. Νεμέα; also νημός.]

nēnia (naenia), ae, f. a funeral dirge sung in praise of the dead: honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen nenia, Cic.: absint inani funere neniae, Hor. II. Transf.: a mournful ditty of any kind: Caeae retractas munera neniae, id. Proverb.: id fuit nenia ludo, my joy was turned to grief, Pl.

2. a magic song, incantation: Marsa, Hor. 3. a common, trifling song, popular song; a nursery song, a ditty: puerorum nenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert, the children's rhyme, id. [Ety. unknown.]

nēnū and **nēnum**, v. non, ad inī. **nēo**, nēvi, nētum, 2. v. a. to spin: subtemen tenue nere, Pl. II. Transf. to weave; to interlace, entwine: tunicam quam neverat auro, Virg. [Cf. Gr. νῆω; O. H. G. nā-an, nā-dala (needle), Goth. nethla, (id.).]

nēpa, ae, f. [an African word] a scorpion: Cic. 2. a constellation, the Scorpion: pectus Nepai, Cic. poet. II. Transf. a crab: recessim cedam ad perietem, imitabor nepam, Pl.

nēpenthēs, n. indecl. = νηπενθής (that drives away sadness), a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect: Plin. (Many conjectures have been made respecting this plant; the most generally received opinion is that it was the poppy.)

nēpos, ōtis, m. a son's or daughter's son; a grandson: Metellum multi filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes in rogum imposuerunt, Cic. 2. a brother's or sister's son, a nephew: tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet. 3. In gen. a descendant (poet.); in this sense, usu. pl.: filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum? Virg.: in nepotum perniciem, Hor. II. Transf. a spendthrift, prodigal: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, Cic. [Cf. Skr. nap-tar, grandson, fem. nap-ti, grand-daughter; Gr. νῆπ-οδης (Hom.), ἀ-νεψιός; O. H. G. nēfo, grandson, nēf-ti, grand-daughter.] (Hence Fr. neveu.)

nēpōtātus, ūs, m. [nepos] extravagance, prodigality, profusion: Suet. **nēpōtātus**, a, um, adj. [id.] extravagant, profuse: sumptus, Suet.

nēpōtūlus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little grandson: Pl.

neptis, is, f. [v. nepos] a grand-daughter: Cic.: neptis Veneris, i. e.

Ino, Ov.: neptes Cybeles, i. e. the Muses, id. (Hence Fr. nièce.)

Neptūnus, i, m. Neptune; the sea-god: hence, meton.: the sea (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Pl.: hibernus, Hor.

nēquam, adj. indecl. worthless, good for nothing: piscis nequam est nisi recens, Pl. II. Esp. of character, worthless, vile, bad: opp. to frugi: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.: quid est nequius aut turpius? id.: homo nequissimus, id. [Ety. uncertain.]

nēquāquam, adv. in no wise, by no means, not at all: nequaquam comparandus, by no means deserving to be compared, Cic.: nequaquam idoneus locus ad egrediendum, Caes.

nēquē or **nēo** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants), adv. and conj. [ne que]. In the earlier periods of the language neque and nec (esp. the latter) like ne = non, not, in which way they are occasionally used by later writers: cf. necopinatus, necopinatus. II. Conj. = et non, and not, also not: illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus, nec lisdem semper uno modo videntur, and which also do not always appear in the same way to the same persons, Cic.: nec mirum, and no wonder, id. Connected with vero, enim, autem, tamen: neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit et fecit, nor indeed, id.: neque enim beneficia feneramur (in a parenthesis), id.: neque enim tu is es qui qui sis nescias... neque autem ego sum ita demens..., neither you on your part... nor I on mine, id.

2. Esp. repeated, neque (nec)... neque (nec), neither... nor: virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam; neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur, id.: haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque... neque: non mediisfidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic.

3. Neque (nec)... et (que) and et... neque (nec); when one clause is affirmative: on the one hand not... and on the other hand; not only not... but also; or the contrary: on the one hand... and on the other hand not; not only... but also not: (i) Neque (nec)... et (que): animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum unquam sit, et semper sit futurum, which, on the one hand, was never born, and on the other, is destined for perpetuity, id. (ii) Et... neque (nec): ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam nisi tuo commodo, I shall certainly anticipate the fulfilment of your promises, but yet I shall not claim it, id. 4. Neque (nec) non (also in one word, necnon), emphatically affirmative, and also, and besides, and indeed, and: neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, id. (ii) Nec non, as a simple conjunction: and likewise, and so too, also:

necnon et Tyril per limina laeta frequentes convenere, Virg. 5. Neque (nec) dum, and in one word, necdum, and not yet, not yet: ille autem quid agat, si scis neque dum Roma es profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic. 6. Nec... quidem, v. quidem. 7. but yet, nor yet: si neque censu, neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus est, non est liber; neque est ulla earum rerum, but none of these has happened, id.: sine ulla patrum injuria nec sine offensione, and yet not, Liv. (Hence It. nē; Fr. ni; from Lat. nec ipse unus, It. nessuno; from Lat. nec ens, It. niente; Fr. néant.)

nēquēdum (necdum), v. neque, no. II. 5.

nē-quēo, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. n. not to be able, to be unable: ubi habitaret, invenires saltem, si nomen nequis, Pl.: quum rho (litteram) dicere nequiret, Cic.: quod proelio adesse nequibat, Sall.: Cic. Pass. (followed by an Inf. Pass.): quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. Rarely impers.: nequit, it is impossible, Pl.

nēquicquam (nequidquam and nequiquam), adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly: et sero et nequicquam pudet, Cic.: nequicquam auxilium implorare, Caes. 2. without good reason: ut non nequicquam tantae virtutis homines judicari deberet ausos esse, etc., they ought not to be condemned as having attempted such a feat without good reason (without being justified in doing so), id. 3. with impunity: Pl.

nēquior, ius, v. nequam.

nēquiquam, v. nequicquam, ad inī.

nēquis or **ne quis**, for ne aliquis.

nēquissimus, a, um, v. nequam.

nēquiter, adv. worthlessly, licentiously, wrongly, etc.: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. Comp.: utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum, dici non potest, more unjustifiably, Liv.

nēquitiā, ae, and **nēquities**, ēl, f. [nequam] badness: aceti nequitia, Plin. II. Fig.: in moral sense: idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence: me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemno, Cic. 2. prodigality, profusion: illum aut nequitiae expellet, Hor. 3. profligacy, wantonness, lewdness: tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, id. 4. worthlessness, vileness, villainy: officiosa nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic.

nērēis, Idos, f. [Nereus] a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid: virides Nerelides, Ov.

nervōsē, adv. strongly, vigorously, energetically: vigilanter nervoseque aliquem subornare, Planc. ap. Cic. Comp.: nervosius dicere, Cic.

nervōsus, a, um, adj. [nervus] full of sinews, sinewy, nervous: poples, Ov.

spy-boats, Caes. Proverb.: in eodem velut navigio participem esse periculi, 'to be in the same boat,' Liv.

nāvigo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [navisago] to sail, navigate. Neutr.: quum per anni tempus navigare poteris, Cic.: idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes. Of ships: utrum ista classis navigarit, Cic. Proverb.: navigare in portu, to be in port, i. e. in safety, Ter. Fig.: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, *suept on*, Cic.

2. to swim: Ov. B. Act.: to sail over, navigate (rare in prose, and only in rhetorical speech): quum Xerxes maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, *had walked the ocean and navigated the land*, Cic.: Tyrrhenum aequor, Virg. Hence Pass.: Tac. Pass. Impers.: his ventis istinc navigatur, Cic. 2. to gain by navigation: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, *all the gains (or products) of agriculture, navigation, and building*, Sall. (Hence Fr. *nager*.)

nāvis, is, f. (Acc. *navim*, or *navim*; the latter freq. in Cic.: Abl. *navi* or *-e*) a ship: *navis longa, a ship of war*, Caes.: *oneraria* or *rotunda*, a transport, id.: *praetoria*, the admiral's ship, Liv.: *tecta*, having a deck, *decked*, id.: *aperta*, without a deck, id.: *navis auri*, *paleae*, laden with gold, *chaff*, Cic.: *deducere in aquam*, to launch, Liv.: or simply, *deducere*, Caes.: *deprimere*, to sink, id.: *subducere*, to haul up, beach, id.: *navibus rem gerere*, by sea, Hor.: *navium tutela*, the image of the tutelary deity on the stern, Ov. (But the distinctive emblem of a vessel was at the prow: v. Smith's Ant. 263.) Proverb.: (i) *navibus et quadrigis petere aliquid*, i. e. with might and main, Hor. (ii) *navem perforare*, qua ipse quis naviget, to scuttle one's own ship, do an injury to oneself, Cic. 2. *Navis Argolica*, or simply *Navis*, the constellation Argo: id. Fig.: una navis est jam bonorum omnium, *all good citizens are in the same boat*; i. e. their cause is the same, id. [Cf. Skr. *nau-s*; Gr. *ναῦς*; A.-S. *naca*, O. H. G. *nacho* (the guttural arising from *v*); O. I. *nau*.] (Hence Fr. *nef*.)

nāvita, ae, m. [navis] a sailor, seaman, mariner (poet.): *vela dabat ventis*, nec adhuc bene noverat illos *navita*, Ov. (v. *nauta*.)

nāvitas (gnav.), ātis, f. [navus] promptness, assiduity, zeal: Cic.

nāviter (gnav.), adv. diligently, actively, zealously: *pugnare*, Liv.

II. wholly, completely: bene et naviter impudens, Cic.

nāvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [navus] to do, conduct, or accomplish with zeal and diligence: *navare aliquid et efficere*, Cic.: *fortiter in acie navare operam*, to act vigorously, Liv.: *quisque operam navare cuperet*, to do his part, Caes.: *quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses!* could have proved (shown) your zeal to him, Cic.

nāvus (gnavus), a, um, adj. active, diligent, assiduous: homo navus et industrius, Cic. [The orig. form was *gnavus*; cf. *i-gnavus*; prob. from root *gna* (v. *nascor*) in act. sense; hence "productive, creative, active."]

(1) **nē** (old forms *nei* and *ni*), adv. and conj. the primitive Latin negative particle, = Eng. *no*; whereas *non* is a derivative (v. *non*, ad init.): cf. A.-S. *na* and *ne* (Eng. *no*), whence *nacht* (Eng. *not*) is derived. The absolutely negative and purely adverbial nature of *ne* is exhibited in the early stage of the language, in the negation of a single word: *ne mihi* (v. *rres*) *quam semestres*, Varr. 2. This adverbial use was retained at later periods, (i) in connection with *quidem*, to negative emphatically the word placed between them, *not even*: *ne in oppidis quidem*; *ne in fanis quidem*, Cic. (ii) In composition, as an absolute negation, as in *neque*, *nequicquam*; *nescio*, *nevelo*; *nefas*, *nepus* (for *non purus*), *nequeo*; *nemo* (= *ne homo*), *nihil*, *nullus*, *nunquam*, etc.: and sometimes with added *c*: e. g. *necopinans*, *negligo* (= *nec-lego*), *negotium* (= *nec otium*). II. But the proper use of *ne*, in contradistinction to *non*, esp. in the more developed stages of the language (though this use is also found in the earlier stages), is to negative a proposition, not absolutely and as a matter of fact (objectively) like *non*, but relatively or as matter of opinion, desire, etc. (subjectively). Thus *ne* answers to the Gr. *μή*, and *non* to *οὐ*. Hence it is used,

2. With the Imper. in prohibitions: *ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, do not!* Virg. So in prohibitions expressed by the Subj.: *ne aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret*, Caes. 3. In wishes and asseverations: *ne id Jupiter Opt. Max. sineret, may Jupiter forbid it!* Liv.: *illud utinam ne vere scriberem!* Cic. 4. In conditional clauses: *granted that . . . not*: *ne sit sane summum malum dolor: malum certe est*, id. 5. In provisional or restrictive clauses: *provided that . . . not*: *sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, only let them not*, Sall. More frequently, *dum ne*, *dummodo ne*, *modo ne*, and *dum quidem ne* (v. *dum* and *modo*).

6. Usu. with *dum* (v. *nedum*), but also alone, *much less*: *me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam, ne nunc senem, much less now I am old*, Cic. 7. In clauses denoting a purpose, in earlier Lat., often with *ut*; in order that *not, lest*: *haec mihi nunc cura est maxima, ut ne cui meae longinquitas aetatis obstet*, Ter. Separated from *ut*: *quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem*, Cic. We sometimes find *qui*

ne, quo ne, and quomodo ne for ut ne; *ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur*, Ter. Much more freq. without *ut*; esp. after verbs signifying to ask, command, strive, etc.: *id egi ne interesset, I made it my object not to*, Cic.: *Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, besought him not to*, Caes. So *ne multis, ne pluribus, sc. dicam, not to be tedious*: Cic.

8. After verbs denoting fear, and without another negative, it expresses an apprehension that something will take place = *that*: *metuebat ne indicarent, id. nostri ne quo loco erumperent, Pompeiani timebant*, Caes. (ii) With another negative it expresses an apprehension that something will not take place: *that not*: *vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit*, Cic. In these cases *ne non* may be represented by *ut* (q. v.). With the negative before the verb in the object clause: *timere non debeo, ne non iste illa cruce dignus judicetur*, id. 9. After verbs of hindering, refusing, etc., to denote a preventing cause: *Decii corpus ne inveniretur nox quaerentes oppressit, night came on and prevented them from finding*, Liv. [Cf. Skr. *na*; Goth. *ni*, O. H. G. *ne*; O. I. *ni*.]

(2) **nē**, adv. for *nae*, v. *nae*. **nē**, interrog. part. (and apocopated *n'*) is enclitic, and is attached to the most important word in the question, making it emphatic. In this case it has no direct representative in English; but its force may be marked by the accent, or by the word *indeed*: *meministine me in senatu dicere? do you remember my saying*, Cic.: *quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? will it be because they are glad to have been relieved?* Virg.: *tun' te audes Sositam esse dicere? do you indeed dare to say*, Pl. After an elided *s*: *satin' habes si seminarum nulla 'st quam aequae diligam?* id. 2. In indirect interrogations, *whether*: *ut videamus, satin' ista sit justa defectio*, Cic. Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun: *quone malo mentem concussa? Timore deorum, by what affliction, I ask*, Hor. With *an, annon, or anne*, in the second interrogation, v. *an, no. i.* 4. With *necne, v. necne*. Sometimes, in the second interrogation, *ne for an*: *ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent*, Liv.

nēbūla, ae, f. *mist, vapour, fog, smoke*: *tenuem exhalat nebulam*, Virg. Poet. of the clouds: *nebulae pluvique rores*, Hor. Of smoke: Ov. Fig.: *erroris, the mists of error*, Juv. 2. *a steam, vapour*: *nebulae dolia summa tegunt*, Ov. 3. Of something empty, worthless: *nebulae cyathus, a cup-full of mist*, Pl.: Pers. [Cf. Skr. *nabh-as*, mist; Gr. *νέφ-ος, νεφ-έλη*; Lat. *nimbus* (with nasal, for *nembus*), *nubes*; O. N. *nifl-heim-r*, O. H. G. *nēbal*, mod. Germ. *nebel*. V. *nubo*.] (Hence It. *nebbia*.)

nēbūlo, ōnis, m. [nebula] a paltry, worthless fellow, an idle rascal: nos ab isto nebulone facilius eludimur, quam putamus, Cic.: nebulones Alcinoique Juventus, Hor.

nēbulosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of mist or vapour, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark: nebulosum et caliginosum caelum, Cic.

nēc, conj. v. neque.

nēc, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for ne: necopinans, necopinus: v. nē, I. fin.

necum, v. neque.

necessariē, adv. (v. rare = foll.): unavoidably, necessarily: Cic.

necessario, adv. by necessity, unavoidably: quod necessario rem coactus Caesar enuntiavit, Caes.: Cic.: Sall.

necessarius, a, um, adj. [necesse] unavoidable, inevitable (opp. to voluntarius): id quod imperatur necessarium, Cic.: necessaria re coactus, Caes.

2. indispensable, needful, requisite: omnia ad vitam necessaria, Cic.: res maxime necessaria, id. II. Transf.: connected by blood, friendship, etc.; related, closely connected, bound: mors hominis necessarii, of an intimate friend, Mat. in Cic.: homo, a relation (of a father-in-law) Nep.

2. Hence as subst. necessarius, i, m. and necessaria, ae, f. a relation, relative, kinsman (kinswoman), connection, friend (v. freq. in plur.): L. Torquatus meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic.: Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes.

necessē, indecl. adj. n. (like abunde; old form, necessum) unavoidable, inevitable, necessary: only with esse and habere: nihil sit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic.: eo minus habeo necesse scribere, I deem it the less needful to write, id. Form necessum: necessum est paucis respondere, Liv.: Pl.: Lucr. With Subj.: unde anima atque animi constet natura necessum est, id. II. needful, requisite: id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, facilius esse voluisti, Cic. [Prob. to be referred, along with Gr. ἀνάγκη, to the root whence comes Lat. nanc-iscor.]

necessitas, ātis, f. [necesse] unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity, fate, destiny, doom: v. importi cedere, id est necessitati parere, to bow to necessity, Cic.: majores necessitates, more urgent necessities, pressure of destiny, Liv.: leti, the doom of death, Hor. 2. Esp. in plur.: wants, requirements: vitae necessitatibus servire, to be taken up with supplying the necessities of life, Cic.: suarum necessitatum causa, wants, interests, Caes.: publicae necessitates, Liv. 3. privation, want: famem et ceteras necessitates tolerabant, Su t.

4. Like necessitudo, connection, relationship, friendship: necessitatem familiaritatemque violare, Cic. II. Personified: the goddess of doom: Hor.

necessitudo, ōnis, f. [id.] necessity,

inevitableness: puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest, Cic. 2. need, want: quibus maxima necessitudo, whose circumstances were most pressing (desperate), Sall.

II. Transf.: social connection, relationship, clientship, friendship, intimacy: necessitudo et affinitas, Cic.: necessitudinem cum aliquo conjungere, id. 2. Meton. in plur. relatives, connections, friends: petiit, ut sibi permitteretur revisere necessitudines, Suet.

necessum, v. necesse.

necne, adv. or not: answers, in the second clause of a disjunctive interrogation, to ne or utrum in the first; which particles, however, are frequently omitted. In such interrogations both ne (or utrum) and necne refer to the same verb, which is therefore usu. omitted in the second clause. The verb, however, is sometimes repeated. The use of necne is most common in indirect questions, as: quaero, potueritne Roscius ex societate partem suam petere, necne, whether or no he could have claimed, Cic.: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset, necne, Caes. With the verb repeated: hoc doce, doleam necne doleam nihil interesse, Cic. But it can equally well be used in a direct interrogation: sunt haec tua verba necne? are these your words or not? id.

necnon, also nec non or neque non, and sometimes with words placed between the two negatives: also: v. neque, II. 4.

neco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to kill, murder, put to death, destroy (esp. by unlawful and cruel means: whereas, interficio is simply to put to death): plebem fame, Cic.: aliquem igni necare, Caes. Of impersonal subjects: llen necat, renes dolent, Pl. II. Fig.: to worry to death (with talking): id. [Cf. Gr. νέω-ν-ς, νέω-ν-ς; Lat. nec, per-nic-ies and neco.]

necō inans, antis, adj. not expecting, unaware (rare): Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, Cic.: cf. nē, I. fin.

necō inātō, adv. unexpectedly: si necopinato quid eveniret, Cic.

necō pinātus (also separately necopinatus), a, um, adj. unexpected: necopinata lona perspicere, Cic.: necopinato adventu, Liv. Adverbially: ex necopinato aversum hostem invadere, unexpectedly, unawares, id.

necō pinus, a, um, adj. (poet.) [opinor]. Pass. unexpected: mors, Ov. II. Act. not expecting, unsuspecting, careless: ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit, Phaedr.

nectar, āris, n. = νέκταρ, nectar, the drink of the gods (ambrosia being their food): Cic. II. Poet. transf.: any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious: of honey: liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Virg. Of milk: pleno quae (oves) fertilis in ubere nectar, Ov. Of a plea-

sant smell: nectar qui naribus halat (of the fragrance of spikenard), Lucr. Fig.: of poetry: cantare Pegaseum nectar, Pers.

nectareus (nectartus), a, um, adj. [nectar] pertaining to nectar, nectared: aquae, Ov. II. Transf. sweet or delicious as nectar: Falernum, Mart.

necto, xōi and xi, xum, 3. v. a. to bind, tie, join, fasten together, connect: necte tribus nodis ternos, Amariylli, colores, Virg.: catenas, Hor.: talaria pedibus, Virg. 2. to bind, fetter, confine, esp. for debt: eo anno (plebeii) necti desierunt, ceased to be liable to have their persons attached for debt, Liv. Hence, Fig. to bind, oblige: sacramento, Just. II. Fig. to attach, connect, unite: ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic.: nectere dolum, contrivance, Liv.: causas inanes, to invent a chain of idle reasons, Virg. [Cf. Skr. nah, which indicates an orig. nagh.]

nē-cī bi, adv. [cubi, v. ubi] that no where, lest any where: dispositis exploratoribus, necubi Romam copias transducerent, to guard against their moving their forces in any quarter towards Rome, Caes.: Liv.

nē-cundē, adv. [cunde, v. unde] that from no place, lest from any place: circumspectans necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret, Liv.

nē-dum, conj. much less, still less. After an expressed negation: ne voce quidem incommoda, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv.: vix in ipsa tectis et oppidis frigus infirma valetudine vitatur: nedum in mari, Cic. 2. After an implied negation: secundae res sapientium animos fatigant; nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent, much less could they be expected to make a moderate use of victory, Sall.

II. Affirmatively (=ne dicam); not to say, not only, much more: adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, much more as victors, Liv. In the first clause: nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, not only, Cic.

nē-fandus, a, um, adj. [ne fari, I. it. not to be mentioned; hence] impious, heinous, execrable, abominable: adulterium, Cic.: vehiculum, polluted by blood, Liv. Of persons: homo nefandus, Plin. Absol.: sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, of right and wrong, Virg.

nēfārē, adv. impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably: aliquid nefarie flagitioseque facere, Cic.

nefarius, a, um, adj. [nefas] impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious: homo nefarius et impius, Cic.: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes.: multa commemorare nefaria in sociis, outrageous deeds, Cic. Rarely as subst. in sing.: rem publicam nefario ostringere, to involve the whole state in guilt Liv.

nē-fās, n. indecl. that which is contrary to divine law, a sin, crime,

wickedness, abomination: quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic.: quibus nefas est deserere patronos, Caes.: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg.: fas et nefas, right and wrong, id.; and without et, Hor.: per fas et nefas, by right means or by wrong (i. e. without caring in what way), Liv. 2. As an exclamation: horrid! shocking! dreadful! heu nefas, O fœnus! Hor. II. Meton. a horrible or monstrous person or thing, an abomination (poet.): extinxisse nefas laudabor, i. e. Helen, as the destroyer of Troy, Virg. 2. an impossibility: quicquid corrigere est nefas, what cannot be mended, Hor.

nē-fastus, a, um, adj.: dies nefasti, days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor assemblies of the people be held: ille (Numa) nefastos dies fastosque fecit, Liv. II. Transf.: contrary to the sacred rites or to religion: in gen. irreligious, impious: quae augur injusta, nefasta deflexerit, Cic.

2. In gen. wicked, profane, execrable, nefarious: quid intactum nefasti liquimus? what crime, outrage, Hor. 3. unlucky, inauspicious: dies, id.: ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, i. e. so inauspicious as to stand in the way of victory, Liv.

nēgantia, ae, f. [nego] a denying, a negation: Cic.

nēgatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a denying, denial, negation: Cic.

nēgito, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to deny or refuse often or steadfastly (rare): Lucr.: rex primo negitare, Sall.

neglectio, ōnis, f. [negligo] a neglecting, neglect: amicorum, Cic.

neglectus, a, um, Part. [negligo].

neglectus, ūs, m. [id.] a neglecting, neglect (rare): Ter.

negligens, entis, Part. [negligo].

II. Adj.: heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, negligent: absol. or with Gen.: also with prep.: improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic.: adolescentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv. With Gen.: legum, officii, rei publicae, sociorum atque amicorum negligentior, Cic. With prep.: circa deos ac religiones negligentior, careless about them, Suet.: in sumptu negligens, Cic. With Inf.: post illa obteregebam negligens ful, Pl. With Subj.: negligens ne qua populus laboret, ceasing to be concerned lest the people suffer in any wise, Hor.

negligenter, adv. heedlessly, carelessly, negligently: opp. to diligenter: scribere, Cic. Comp.: negligentius aservare aliquid, id.

negligentia (neglegentia), ae, f. [negligens] carelessness, heedlessness, negligence: negligentia, pigritia, inertia impedit, Cic.: caerimoniarum auspiciorumque, neglect of, Liv.

neg-ligo (also neglêgo and neclêgo), lœti, lectum, j. v. a. [nec lego] (lit. not to pick up, i. e.) not to heed, not to trouble oneself about, to slight, neglect

constr. with Acc. or Inf.: rarely with de or absol.: si mandatum neglecturus es, Cic.: herus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi, Pl.: Cic.: de Theopompo negleximus, id. II. Esp. to slight, despise, disregard, neglect: qui periculum capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit, id.: Imperium alicujus, Caes.: fraudem committere, to be careless of committing a crime, Hor. Absol.: bonus tantummodo signior sit, ubi negligas, if unnoticed, Sall. III. to overlook, pass over: negligero pecuniam captam, Cic.

nēgo, avi, atum (perf. Subj. negassim for negaverim, Pl.) i. v. n. and a. [no agio = aio] to say 'no,' to deny: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Diogenes says 'yes,' Antipater, 'no,' Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: to say not, deny: Stoici negant quicquam esse bonum, nisi quod honestum sit, id.: Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat, says that he will not go, refuses to go, Caes. Sometimes two depend. clauses follow negare, although the first only is connected with it, the second being dependent on an affirmative verb not expressed: plerique negant Caesarem in condicione mansurum; postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, and affirm that these demands, Cic. Pass.: casta negor, Ov. II. to refuse, decline: nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic. 2. Of things (poet.): poma negat regio, refuses; does not yield, Ov. (Hence It. niego; Fr. nier.)

nēgōtialis, e, adj. [negotium] pertaining to affairs (rare): Cic.

nēgōtians, antis, Part. [negotior].

II. Subst. a wholesale dealer, trader, banker: negavi me cuiquam negotianti dare (praefecturam), Cic.

nēgōtiatio, ōnis, f. [id.] banking business (v. negotiator): Cic.: v. foll. art.

nēgōtiator, ōris, m. [id.] a money-lender, banker: the negotiatores were Roman citizens who carried on money-lending and banking business in the provinces, and different from the mercatores (v. Smith's Ant. 269): negotiatoribus comis, mercatoribus justus, Cic. II. In gen. a trader, tradesman: mercis sordidae negotiator, Quint.

nēgōtiolum, i, n. dim. [negotium] a little business, small matter: nescio quid negotioli, some trifling matter or other, Cic.

nēgōtior, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [id.] to carry on a banking business in the provinces (v. negotiator): quum se Syracusas otlandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. 2. In gen. to trade, traffic: negotiandi causa, Liv.

nēgōtiōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of business, busy: provincia negotiosa et molesta, Cic.: negotiosi dies, business days, working days, Tac. Comically: tergum, a back on which business is performed, i. e. which receives a drubbing, Pl.

nēg-ōtium, il, n. [nec otium: v. nē, I. fin.] lit. want of leisure; hence, a business, employment, occupation, affair: nihil habere negotii, to be wholly unoccupied, Cic.: negotio desistere, Caes.: in magno negotio habere aliquid, to regard a thing as important, Suet.: mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, what you had to do here, Ter. Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nostrum otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Of military operations: occasionem negotii bene gerendi, an opportunity for operating successfully, Caes. Of the management of domestic concerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, do nothing but mind their own affairs, Cic. 2. Of money-lending or banking in the provinces (v. negotiator): Trebonius ampla et expedita negotia in tua provincia habet, id.; and of trade in general, maritima negotia, id. Of a law-suit: Suet. II. Transf.: difficulty, pains, trouble, labour: alicui negotium exhibere, to give him trouble, Pl.: Cic.: neque esse quidquam negotii, and that it was no trouble, Caes. 2. Like the Gr. πρῶμα, for res, a matter, thing: quid est negotii? Pl.: ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. So of persons: Teucris illa lentum negotium, a slow affair, id.

nēmo, Inis, m. and f. (Instead of Gen. neminis, in class. Lat. nullius is preferred; and for Abl., nullo) [ne and hemo, old form of homo] no man, no one, nobody: usu. foll. by Gen. or de, ex (e): facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, Cic.: nemo de his, id. Nemo non, with a verb, every one: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Non nemo, some one: video de istis abesse non neminem, id.: nemo unus, no single person, Liv. Fem.: vicinam neminem amo magis quam te, Pl.: Ter. II. Often used with noun in apposition: nulla ars, nulla manus, nemo opifex (not nullus opifex), Cic.: nemo vir bonus, no good man, id.: and even nemo homo, Pl.: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic.

nēmōrālis, e, adj. [nemus] of groves or woods, woody, sylvan (poet.): templum nemorale Dianae, Ov.

nēmōrensīs, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to a grove or wood: mel, Col. II. Esp. pertaining to the grove of Diana, near Aricia: Ov. Hence, rex nemorensis, the priest presiding over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia, Suet.

nēmōri-cultrix, Icīs, f. she that dwells in the woods: sus, Phaedr.

nēmōri-vāgus, a, um, adj. that wanders in the woods: aper, Cat.

nēmōrōsus, a, um, adj. [nemus] full of woods, woody: Zacynthos, Virg.: Atlas, Ov.

nempē, conj. [=nam-pe; cf. quippe] certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, to wit, namely: scio jam quid vells: nempē hinc me abire vis, Pl.: unde iustitia,

fides, aequitas? Nempe ab his, *without doubt*, Cic. Even at the beginning of a piece: nempe dixi, *true, I said*, Hor.

nēmus, ōris, n. a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove: poet. a wood in gen.: multos nemora silvaeque commovent, Cic.: montium custos nemorumque (Diana), Hor. 2. Esp. the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia: Cic. [Cf. Gr. νέμω, to pasture flocks, νέμος and prob. Νεμέα; also νημός.]

nēnia (naenia), ae, f. a funeral dirge sung in praise of the dead: honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen neniae, Cic.: absint inani funere neniae, Hor. II. Transf.: a mournful ditty of any kind: Caeae retractes munera neniae, id. Proverb.: id fuit nenialudo, my joy was turned to grief, Pl.

2. a magic song, incantation: Marsa, Hor. 3. a common, trifling song, popular song; a nursery song, a ditty: puerorum neniae, quae regnum recte facientibus offert, the children's rhyme, id. [Ety. unknown.]

nēnū and **nēnum**, v. non, ad init.

nēo, nēvi, nētum, 2. v. a. to spin: subtemen tenue nere, Pl. II. Transf. to weave; to interlace, entwine: tunica quam neverat auro, Virg. [Cf. Gr. νῆω; O. H. G. nā-an, nā-dala (needle), Goth. nethla, (id.)]

nēpa, ae, f. [an African word] a scorpion: Cic. 2. a constellation, the Scorpion: pectus Nepal, Cic. poet.

II. Transf. a crab: recessim cedam ad portem, imitabor nepam, Pl.

nēpenthēs, n. indecl. = νηπενθής (that drives away sadness), a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect: Plin. (Many conjectures have been made respecting this plant; the most generally received opinion is that it was the poppy.)

nēpos, ōtis, m. a son's or daughter's son; a grandson: Metellum multi filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes in rogum imposuerunt, Cic. 2. a brother's or sister's son, a nephew: tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet. 3. In gen. a descendant (poet.): in this sense, usu. pl.: filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum? Virg.: in nepotum perneciem, Hor. II. Transf. a spendthrift, prodigal: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, Cic. [Cf. Skr. nap-tar, grandson, fem. nap-ti, grand-daughter; Gr. νηπ-ός (Hom.), ἀ-νῆπός; O. H. G. nefo, grandson, nif-tila, grand-daughter.] (Hence Fr. neveu.)

nēpōtātus, ūs, m. [nepos] extravagance, prodigality, profusion: Suet. **nēpōtinus**, a, um, adj. [id.] extravagant, profuse: sumptus, Suet.

nēpōtūlus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little grandson: Pl.

neptis, is, f. [v. nepos] a grand-daughter: Cic.: neptis Veneris, i. e.

Ino, Ov.: neptes Cybeles, i. e. the Muses, id. (Hence Fr. nièce.)

Neptūnus, i, m. Neptune; the sea-god: hence, meton.: the sea (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Pl.: hibernus, Hor.

nēquam, adj. indecl. worthless, good for nothing: piscis nequam est nisi recens, Pl. II. Esp. of character, worthless, vile, bad: opp. to frugi: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.: quid est nequius aut turpius? id.: homo nequissimus, id. [Ety. uncertain.]

nēquāquam, adv. in no wise, by no means, not at all: nequaquam comparandus, by no means deservng to be compared, Cic.: nequaquam idoneus locus ad egrediendum, Caes.

nēquē or **nēc** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants), adv. and conj. [ne que]. In the earlier periods of the language neque and nec (esp. the latter) like ne = non, not, in which way they are occasionally used by later writers: cf. necopinatus, necopinus. II. Conj. = et non, and not, also not: illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus, nec lisdem semper uno modo videntur, and which also do not always appear in the same way to the same persons, Cic.: nec mirum, and no wonder, id. Connected with vero, enim, autem, tamen: neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit et fecit, nor indeed, id.: neque enim beneficia feneramur (in a parenthesis), id.: neque enim tu is es qui qui sis nescias... neque autem ego sum ita demens..., neither you on your part... nor I on mine, id.

2. Esp. repeated, neque (nec)... neque (nec), neither... nor: virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam; neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur, id.: haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque... neque: non mediisfidius praee lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic.

3. Neque (nec)... et (que) and et... neque (nec); when one clause is affirmative: on the one hand not... and on the other hand; not only not... but also; or the contrary: on the one hand... and on the other hand not; not only... but also not: (i) Neque (nec)... et (que): animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum unquam sit, et semper sit futurum, which, on the one hand, was never born, and on the other, is destined for perpetuity, id. (ii) Et... neque (nec): ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam nisi tuo commodo, I shall certainly anticipate the fulfilment of your promises, but yet I shall not claim it, id. 4. Neque (nec) non (also in one word, necnon), emphatically affirmative, and also, and besides, and indeed, and: neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, id. (ii) Nec non, as a simple conjunction: and likewise, and so too, also:

necnon et Tyril per limina laeta frequentes convenere, Virg. 5. Neque (nec) dum, and in one word, necdum, and not yet, not yet: ille autem quid agat, si scis neque dum Roma es profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic. 6. Nec... quidem, v. quidem. 7. but yet, nor yet: si neque censu, neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus est, non est liber; neque est ulla earum rerum, but none of these has happened, id.: sine ulla patrum injuria nec sine offensione, and yet not, Liv. (Hence It. nē; Fr. nī; from Lat. nec ipse unus, It. nessuno; from Lat. nec ens, It. niente; Fr. néant.)

nēquēdum (necdum), v. neque, no. II. 5.

nē-quēo, i, v. and II, itum, 4. v. n. not to be able, to be unable: ubi habitaret, invenires saltem, si nomen nequis, Pl.: quum rho (litteram) dicere nequiret, Cic.: quod proelio adesse nequibat, Sall.: Cic. Pass. (followed by an Inf. Pass.): quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. Rarely impers.: nequit, it is impossible, Pl.

nēquicquam (nequidquam and nequiquam), adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly: et sero et nequicquam pudet, Cic.: nequicquam auxilium implorare, Caes. 2. without good reason: ut non nequicquam tantae virtutis homines judicari deberet ausos esse, etc., they ought not to be condemned as having attempted such a feat without good reason (without being justified in doing so), id. 3. with impunity: Pl.

nēquior, ius, v. nequam.

nēquiquam, v. nequicquam, ad init.

nēquis or **ne quis**, for ne aliquis.

nēquissimus, a, um, v. nequam.

nēquiter, adv. worthlessly, licentiously, wrongly, etc.: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. Comp.: utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum, dici non potest, more unjustifiably, Liv.

nēquitia, ae, and **nēquities**, ēl, f. [nequam] badness: aceti nequitia, Plin. II. Fig.: in moral sense: idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence: me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemno, Cic. 2. prodigality, profusion: illum aut nequitias expellet, Hor. 3. profligacy, wantonness, lewdness: tandem nequitiae pone modum tuas, id. 4. worthlessness, vileness, villainy: officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic.

nērēis, idos, f. [Nereus] a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid: virides Nereides, Ov.

nervōsē, adv. strongly, vigorously, energetically: vigilanter nervoseque aliquem subornare, Planc. ap. Cic. Comp.: nervosius dicere, Cic.

nervosus, a, um, adj. [nervus] full of sinews, sinewy, nervous: poples, Ov.

II. Fig.: nervous, vigorous, energetic in expression: *quis Aristotele nervosior?* Cic.

nervulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little nerve, vigour: *si tu nervulos tuos adhibueris, just a little of your strength,* Cic.

nervus, i, m. a sinew, tendon, nerve: *his adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur,* Cic.

II. Transf.: the string of a musical instrument: *nervi in fidibus,* id. **2. a bow-string:** *nervo equino intendit telum,* Virg.

3. the leather with which shields were covered: Tac. **4. a thong with which a person was bound:** Pl. **5. a fetter:** id. Hence, **6. a prison:** *eximere de nervo aliquem,* Liv. **7. the male organ of generation:** Hor.

III. Fig. in pl.: nerve, vigour, strength: *digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos,* Ter.: *opibus ac nervis uti,* Caes.: *nervi belli pecunia, 'sinews of war,'* Cic.: *nervi conjurationis, the leaders,* Liv. **2. Esp. of style: force, energy:** *horum oratio neque nervos neque aculeos oratorios ac forenses habet,* Cic. [Cf. Gr. *νεῦρον* for *νεῦρον*.] (Hence It. *nerbo*; Fr. *nerf*.)

nesciens, entis, Part. [nescio]. II. Adj.: ignorant, unaware: Ter.

ne-scio, i, l, itum, 4. v. a. not to know, to be ignorant of: *ne me pudet fateri nescire, quod nesciam,* Cic.: *nescis quanta cum expectatione sim te auditurus, you cannot think, id.: quod scies, nescis, what I am going to tell you, (remember) you don't know, a phrase to inculcate secrecy: tu nescis id quod scis, Dromo, si sapias, Ter. Pass.: utrum consistere uspiam velit an mare transire, nescitur, is unknown,* Cic. **2. Esp. in the phrases, nescio quis, nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an, etc., to denote uncertainty:** *nescio quis, I know not who, somebody or other: nescio quid, I know not what, something or other: prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Pl.: nisi me forte Paconii nescio cujus querelis moveri putes, one Paconius, whoever he may be (in affected ignorance, to imply insignificance, meanness, etc.), Cic.: fortasse non jejuna hoc nescio quid quod ego gessi, this trifling matter, id.: ingens eo die res et nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, and probably, Liv. (v. an, no. II.). **II. not to know, to be unacquainted with (with Acc. of direct obj.):** *illa illum nescit, Pl.: non nescire hilemem, Virg. 2. not to understand; to be unable:* *Latine nescire, to be ignorant of Latin,* Cic.: *stare loco nescit, cannot stand still (of a spirited horse),* Virg.*

nescitus, a, um, Part. [nescio].

nescius, a, um, adj. [id.] not knowing, ignorant, unaware. With Gen.: *nescia mens hominum fati,* Virg. With de: Ov. With depend. clause: *arvaeque Cyclopi, quid rastra, quid usus aratri nescia, id. With Acc. and Inf.: non sum nescius, Scaevola, ista*

inter Graecos dici, Cic. **2. not knowing how, not understanding, unable, incapable.** With Inf.: *pueri fari nescii, i. e. infant children,* Hor.: *vinci nescius, invincible,* Ov. **II. Pass. not known, unknown (rare):** *locus, Pl.: tributa, Tac.*

nētus, a, um, Part. [neo].

neu, adv. v. neve.

neuter, tra, trum, adj. [ne uter] neither the one nor the other, neither of two: *ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior,* Cic. With plur. verb: *ut caveres, neuter ad me iretis cum querimonia, Pl. In plur. to denote two different parties: in quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia, Cic. II. Esp. of neither sex: neuter angus, id. Hence, 2. In gramm. of neither gender: neutra nomina, or absol. neutra, neuter nouns: id.*

neutiquam (in Pl. and Ter. to be read nūtiqum), adv. [ne utiquam] by no means, in no wise (stronger than nequaquam); not on any account: (rare): *id neutiquam mihi placet, Pl.: neutiquam probari potuit tam flagitiosa libido, on no consideration, Cic.: dictatori neutiquam placebat, Liv.*

neutro, adv. to neither side, neither way: neutro inclinata spe, Liv.

neutrūbi, adv. [neuter ubi] in neither the one place nor the other: Pl.

nēvē (neu), adv. [ne ve] and that not, nor (=et ne, et ut non): *ut earum rerum vis minueretur, neu ponti nocerent, and that they might not injure the bridge, Caes.: hoc te rogo, ne dimittas animum, neve te obrui magnitudine negotii sinas, and not suffer yourself to be overwhelmed, Cic. So after ut, ne; instead of neque . . . neque: ut eam ne quis nobis minuatur, neve vivus, neve mortuus, neither . . . nor, id.*

nēvis, nēvōlt, etc. v. nolo.

nex, nēcis, f. [v. neco] death; esp. violent death, murder, slaughter: insidiatori et latroni quae potest inferri injusta nex, Cic.: vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem, Caes.: neci dare, Virg. With Gen. obj.: multorum civium neces, Cic. With Gen. subj.: venatorum, Phaedr. 2. In gen. sense; death (late and rare): Suet.: Just.

II. Transf. the blood of the slain: manus nece Phrygia imbutae, Ov.

nexilis, e, adj. [necto] tied or bound together (poet.): vestis, Lucr.

nexo, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to tie or bind together, to interlace, entwine: Lucr.

nexum, i, v. nexus, no. II.

nexus, a, um, Part. [necto].

nexus, ūs, m. [id.] a tying or binding together; an interlacing, entwining: arto luctari nexu, Ov.: brachiorum nexibus elidere aliquem, grip (of a wrestler), Suet. II. Transf. (and in this signif. also nexum, i, n.): the state or condition of a nexus, a personal obligation, a voluntary assignment of the person for debt, slavery

for debt (for the legal explanation of the term, v. Smith's Ant. 269): abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu, aut in jure cessio, Cic.: nexum finire, to fall into such a condition, Liv.

nexus, i, m. [id.] a freeman who has pledged his person as security for a debt (v. preced. art.): *ita nexi soluti, cautumque in posterum, ne necterentur, all pledged persons were released, Liv.*

ni (anciently nel), conj. [identical with ne] is an absolute negative only in the interrogative form quidni? (or separately, quid ni?) why not? quid ego ni ita censeam? Pl.: for the combination nimirum, v. nimirum.

II. Like ne, with clauses denoting a prohibition, a purpose, or a condition, that not: monent ni (app. =ne) teneant cursus, warn them not to sail, Virg. 2. Much more freq. as conditional negative = nisi, which is formed from it by the addition of si: if not, unless. In this constr. it is found, like si, with the Indic., when the reference is to an assumed fact: mirum, ni domi est, 'tis odd, if he isn't at home, Ter.: mirum ni puto, Cic.: ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes, Virg.: and with Subj. in strictly hypothetical sentences: quae ni fiant, nulla sit pacis condicio, Liv.: ni ita se res haberet, id.: ni faciat, Virg. (ii) Esp. in legal agreements, stipulations, etc.: quum is sponsionem fecisset, ni vir bonus esset, had undertaken so to be, Cic.

nīcētērīum, ii, n. = νικητήριον, the prize of victory: Juv.

nīco, ci, 3. v. a. to beckon: Pl. [Cf. coniveo (for co-nigr-e-o). The root gnīk (gnīg) meant "to incline, bow, bend." In nīco initial g has been lost.]

nīcto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and nīctor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [nico] to move the eyelids up and down, to wink: Plin. 2. to wink as a sign: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nīctet, annuat, Pl. 3. Transf. of fire: nīctantia fulgura flammæ, flickering, Lucr. II. Fig. to exert oneself, to strive: hic ubi nīctari nequeant (al. nīxari), id.

nīctus, ūs, m. [nico] a winking, blinking: Ov.

nīdamentum, i, n. [nidus] material for a nest: in nervum file hodie nīdamenta congeret, i. e. he will get himself a drubbing, Pl.

nīdīfīco, i. v. n. [nidificus] to build a nest: nidificant aves, Col.

nīdor, ōris, m. a vapour, steam, smell, from anything boiled, roasted, burned, etc.: galbæus nīdor, Virg.: ganeærum nīdor atque fumus, Cic. [For nīdor; cf. νίδια (for νίδια-ya).]

nīdūlus, i, m. dim. [nidus] a little nest: Fig.: Ithacam illam, in asperimis saxulis, tanquam nīdulum, affixam, perched like a little nest on the rocks, Cic.

nīdus, i, m. a nest: fingere et con-

struere nidos, Cic.: Virg. Poet.: *penas majores nido extendere, i. e. to raise oneself above one's birth*, Hor. 2. Meton. (in pl. only): *the young birds in a nest; nestlings, brood* (poet.): *nidi loquaces*, Virg. II. Transf. *tu nidum servas, you stick to the nest; i. e. keep at home*, Hor. [Cf. Skr. *nida-s* (perb. for *nida-s*): Germ. and Eng. nest.] (Hence It. *nido*; Fr. *nid*.)

niger, gra, grum, adj. *black, sable, dark, dusky* (oft. with the idea of beauty or lustre associated; whereas *ater* marks something dismal and unsightly): *quae alba sint, quae nigra, dicere*, Cic.: *quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses, swarthy*, Virg.: *nigros efferre maritos, blackened, i. e. killed by poison*, Juv. Subst. **nigrum**, i. n. a *black spot*: Ov. II. Fig.: *pertaining to death; dismal: nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium, of the funeral pile*, Hor. 2. *unlucky, ill-omened: huncine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi?* id. 3. Of character, *black, bad, wicked*: Cic.: *hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto*, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *nero*; Sp. *negro*; Fr. *noir*.)

nigrans, antis, Part. [nigro]. II. Adj.: *black, dusky; color*, Lucr.: *nigrantes terga juveni, with black backs*, Virg.

nigresco, gröl, i. v. n. insep. [niger] *to become black, grow dark*: *latices nigrescere sacros*, Virg.: *nigrescunt sanguine venae*, Ov. (Hence Fr. *noircir*.)

nigro, avi, atum, i. v. n. [id.] *to be black*: *ea, quae nigrant*, Lucr. Most freq. as part. adj. (cf. *nigrans*): *nigrans aegis, in quasi-trans. sense, cloud-bringing*, Virg.

nigror, öris, m. [id.] *blackness*: *mortis*, Lucr.

nihil, n. indecl. [by apocope, from *nihilum*, i. e. *ne hilum*: cf. *nihilum*] *nothing*. With part. Gen.: *nihil mali, no evil*, Cic. With an adj.: *nihil expectatione vestra dignum dico*, id. With ref. to persons: *victor, quo nihil erat moderatius, than whom (whose conduct) nothing could be more moderate*, id. (ii) *nihil agere, to accomplish nothing: nihil agis, dolor! i. e. your efforts (to move me) are vain*, id.: *nihil afferre, to advance arguments which are good for nothing; to say nothing to the purpose*, id. (iii) *nihil, nec . . . nec, without destroying the negation: nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo, nec obscurare dicendo, neither wished to shirk anything, nor . . .*, id. (iv) *nihil non, everything: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat*, id. (v) *non nihil and haud nihil, something, somewhat: non nihil, ut in tantis malis, est profectum*, id. (vi) *nihil quicquam, nothing whatever, nothing at all*: id. (vii) *nihil nisi, nihil aliud nisi, praeter, praeterquam, etc., nothing else than, nothing but: tu, quantus quantus,*

nihil nisi sapientia es, from head to foot you are every bit wisdom, Ter.: *amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames*, Cic. (viii) *nihil . . . quin or quominus, after a verb signifying to omit, leave undone: nihil praetermisi quin . . . I left no stone unturned to . . .*, id.: with *quominus*, Liv. (ix) *nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem, etc., there is no reason why: nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas*, Cic. (x) *nihil est in aliquo ut putes . . . there is nothing in anyone to justify the notion that . . .*, id. (xi) *nihil est, it is of no use, to no purpose, in vain*: Pl.: Hor. (xii) *nihil ad me (sc. pertinet): recte an secus, nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus*, Cic. Also, *nihil ad, nothing in comparison with: nihil ad Persium*, id. (xiii) *nihil minus, nothing less so, i. e. by no means, not at all: cadit ergo in virum bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus*, id. (xiv) *nihil dum, nothing as yet*: id. (xv) *nihil mihi cum illo est, I have nothing to do with him: tecum nihil rei nobis, Demipho, est*, Ter. (xvi) *nihil esse, to be nothing or nobody, to have no power, to be of no use: sin mecum in hac prolesione nihil fueris, quem te in ipsa pugna fore putemus?* Cic. II. Adverbially, as an emphatic non, lit. *in nothing, not at all: nihil opus est*, Ter.: *beneficio isto legis nihil utitur*, Cic.

nihilum, v. nihil (xiv).

nihili, v. nihilum.

nihilo, v. nihilum.

nihilominus, v. nihilum (iv).

nihilum, i. n. [ne hilum] *nothing* (differs from *nihil* only in use, not in sense; being used after a prep. and in Abl. with comparatives: whereas *nihil* is chiefly used as subject or direct object): *docui nil posse creari de nihilo*, Lucr.: *erit aliquid, quod aut ex nihilo oriatur, aut in nihilum subito occidat*, Cic. (ii) *Nihili, of no value, worthless: nihili est autem, suum qui officium facere immemor est, he is a good for nothing person*, Pl. Hence, *nihili pendere or facere, to esteem as nothing*, Ter. (iii) *De nihilo, for nothing, without cause or reason: mali rem exempli esse, de nihilo hospites corripi*, Liv. (iv) *Nihilo with comparatives, by nothing, no: nihilo benevolentior*, Cic. So, *nihilo minus, or, in one word, nihilominus, no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding: in his rebus, quae nihilo minus, ut ego absim, confici possunt*, id. (See also *secus*.) With *minus* omitted: *nihilo ego quam tu nunc amata sum*, Pl. Similarly, *nihilo aliter, no otherwise*: Ter. II. Adverbially, for non, not: *nihilum metuenda timere*, Hor.

nil (contracted form of *nihil*), *nothing* (rare, and mostly poet.): *si nil sit durius, Caes.: nil intra est oleam duri*, Hor.

nilum, i. q. *nilalum, nothing: ad nilum revorti*, Lucr.

nilus, i. m. [*Νεῖλος*, the river Nile]

a canal, conduit, aqueduct: *piscina et nilus*, Cic.

nimbatus, a, um, adj. [nimbis] perh. *light, trifling, frivolous*: Pl.

nimbifer, era, erum, adj. [nimbis fero] *storm-bringing, stormy*: Ov.

nimbosus, a, um, adj. [nimbis] *laden with storm-clouds, stormy: nimbosus Orion*, Virg.

nimbus, i. m. a *black rain-cloud, storm-cloud, thunder-cloud: involvere diem nimbi*, Virg.: *tempestas denso regem operuit nimbo*, Liv. (ii) Of the bright cloud or cloud-shaped splendour which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth: *nimbo succincta*, Virg. 2. Like the Eng. cloud, of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud: *fulvae nimbus arenae*, id.: *nimbus peditum*, id. 3. *heavy rain, a rain-storm: terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus*, Cic. II. Fig.: *a storm, tempest, i. e. sudden misfortune: hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor*, id. [For etym. v. *nebula*. For the nasal, cf. *cub-o, cumb-o*.]

nimietas, ätis, f. [nimius] a *too great number or quantity*: Eutr.

nimio, v. nimius, ad fin.

nimiorerē, more correctly separate, *nimio opere: too much*: Cic.

nimirum, adv. [ni, and *nirum*; strange if it were not so; hence] *without doubt, indisputably, certainly, surely, truly: nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus*, Cic.: *non omnia nimirum eidem dii dedere, truly*, Liv.: *nimirum haec est illa Charybdis, 'tis strange if this be not the famous Charybdis; this must surely be*, Virg. II. Freq. in an ironical sense: *doubtless, to be sure, forsooth: nimirum contra dici nihil potest*, Cic.

nimis, adv. *too much, overmuch, excessively, beyond measure: nec nimis valde nec nimis saepe*, Cic. 2. With a preceding negative, *not too much, not very much not particularly, not very: Philotimi litterae me quidem non nimis, sed eos admodum delectarunt*, id.: *praesidium non nimis firmum*, Caes.

3. As subst. with part. Gen.: *haec loca lucis habent nimis, too much daylight*, Ov.: Cic. II. Transf. *very much, very, exceedingly: nimis velim lapidem*, Pl. So *nimis quam, very much: nimis quam formido*, id. [From negative *ne* and *mi=me* in *μέτρον* (root *ma*, to measure); "immoderately."]

nimium, adv. [v. *nimis*] *too much, too: nimium diu*, Cic.: *vento nimium secundo, too much favourable, i. e., too dangerously favourable*, Hor. 2. *Non nimium, not very much, not particularly: illud non nimium probo*, Cic.

II. Transf. *very much, greatly, exceedingly: o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas! Virg.: felix, beu nimium felix, happy beyond human happiness*, id. 2. *Nimium quantum, as much as can be, very much indeed, exceedingly, very: differt inter*

honestum et turpe nimium quantum, Cic. Also, in same sense, *nimium* quam (rare): *nimium* quam, es barbarus, Pl.

nimius, a, um, adj. [v. *nimis*] beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much: vitem coërcet, ne in omnes partes *nimia* (= *nimis*) fundatur, Cic.: *nimia* pertinacia atque arrogantia, Caes. (ii) too mighty, too powerful: Cn. Pompeium esse *nimium* jam liberae rei publicae, Vell. (iii) immoderate, intemperate: rebus secundis *nimis*, Tac. With Gen.: Impotens et *nimis* animi, outrageous in temper, Liv. Subst.: *nimium*, il, n. superabundance, excess: mediocritatem illam tenebit, quae est inter *nimium* et parum, Cic. II. Transf. very great, very much: homo *nimia* pulchritudine, Pl. Subst.: *nimium* boni est, cui nihil est mali, it is great good fortune, Enn. In Cic. Hence, adverbially, in the Abl. *nimio*, exceedingly, by far, much: *nimio* mavolo, Pl.: *nimio* melius, id.

ningo (ninguo), nxit, 3. v. n. (mostly impers.) it snows: Virg. II. Fig. to shower down, scatter: *ningunt* rosarum floribus, Lucr. [For etym. v. *nix*; there is nasalization in *ningo* and *ninguis*.]

ninguis, is, f. [ningo] snow: albas decedere *ningues*, Lucr.

ninguit and **ninguo**, v. *ningo*.

nisi, conj. [nisi] if not, unless: its construction is the same as that of *si* (q. v.), being followed sometimes by the Indic., sometimes by the Subj., according to the nature of the predication: quid tu malum curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? *nisi* tu mihi es tutor, Pl.: quod *nisi* esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic. It is also used without a verb = praeter, except: ne quem coleremus *nisi* Populum Romanum, Sall. (ii) After negatives, or interrogatives equiv. to negatives, except, save only, only: ne quis enuntiaret, *nisi* quibus mandatum esset, Caes.: quid est pietas, *nisi* voluntas grata in parentibus? Cic. (iii) *Nisi* si, except if, unless: *nisi* si quid in Caesare sit auxilium, Caes.: Sall. (iv) *Nisi* ut, except on condition that, unless: neque convivia finire ausus est, *nisi* ut speculatores cum lanceis circumstarent, Suet. (v) *Nisi* quod, except (the fact) that: praedia me valde delectant, *nisi* quod me aere circumforaneo obruerunt, Cic. (vi) *Nisi* quia, except because, i. e. until that: at nescibam id dicere illam, *nisi* quia correxit miles, quod intellexi minus, Ter. 2. In transitions, *nisi* vero, *nisi* forte, *nisi* tamen: unless indeed; unless perchance; unless however: *nisi* forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, Cic.

nisus, a, um, Part. [nitor].

nisus, ūs, m. [id.] a pressing or resting upon or against, a pressure (cf. *nixus*; which is another form of the same word): *nisu* immotus eodem, in the same (firmly planted) posture, Virg. 2. Esp. of a striving upward

movement: insolitos docuere *nisu*, unwonted flights, Hor.: uti prospectus *nisusque* per saxa facilius foret, climbing, Sall. II. Transf.: a striving, endeavour, effort, labour: ad summum non pervenit *nisu*, sed impetu, Quint.

2. Esp. the throes of childbirth, labour: hunc stirps Oceanus maturis *nibus* Aethra edidit, Ov.

nitēdula, ae, f. a kind of small mouse, a dormouse: Cic.

nitens, entis, Part. [niteo]. II. Adj.: shining, glittering, gleaming, bright (usu. of reflected light): arma *nitentia*, Liv.: capilli malobathro, Hor.

2. Transf.: of animals, sleek, fat: taurus, Virg. (ii) Of persons, shining, bright, beautiful: *nitentior* femina, Ov. (iii) Of plants, blooming: *nitentia* culta, Virg. II. Fig. brilliant, elegant: oratio, Cic.

nitēo, 2. v. n. to shine, beam, glitter, glister: placatum *nitet* diffuso lumine caelum, Lucr.: qui *nitent* unguentis, fulgent purpura, are glossy, Cic.: diversi *niteant* cum mille colores, Ov.

2. Transf.: of animals, to be sleek, in good condition: unde sic quae *nites*? Phaedr. (ii) Of persons, to look bright or beautiful: miseri quibus intentata *nites*! Hor. (iii) Of fields and plants: to look flourishing, thriving: campos *nitentes* desuper ostentat, Virg.: cf. *nitens*. (iv) In gen., to flourish: recenti gloria *nitens*, in all the lustre of his new glory, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

nitescō, tāl, 3. v. n. incept. [niteo] to begin to shine, to shine out or forth: exiguo qui stellarum *nitore* *nitescit*, Cic.: Juventus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa *nitescit*, Virg. 2. Transf.: Of animals, to grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat: armenta *nitescunt*, Plin. (ii) Of persons, to become blooming; in perf. tenses, to be blooming: o pueri, *nitistis*, Hor. 3. Fig.: to become illustrious or celebrated: eloquentiae gloria *nitescere*, Tac.

nitidē, adv. splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently: Pl.

nitidiūsculē, dim. adv. somewhat finely, sprucely: Pl.

nitidiūscolus, a, um, adj. dim. [nitidus] somewhat shining: caput, Pl.

nitidus, a, um, adj. [niteo] shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear: caput (solis), beaming, Virg.: caesaries, glossy, id.: *nitidus* juvenis angulus, in the fresh gloss of his (renovated) youth, id.: aedes, Pl.: in picturis alios horrida, inculta, contra alios *nitida*, laeta delectant, i. e. bright and gay (opp. to wild and gloomy), Cic.: ebur, Ov. 2. Transf.: of animals, sleek, plump, fat: jumenta, Nep. (ii) Of persons, well-conditioned, well-favoured, healthy-looking: me piuguem et *nitidum* bene curata cute vises, Hor. (iii) good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, smart, trim: *nitida* femina, Pl.: ex *nitido* fit rusticus, Hor. (iv) Of fields and plants,

blooming, fertile, luxuriant: campi *nitidissimi* *viridissimi*que, Cic. Poet.: *nitidissimus* annus, rich, fertile, Ov.

II. Fig.: cultivated, polished, refined: *nitidum* quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *net*.)

nitor, nisus and nixus, 3. v. n. dep. to bear, lean, or rest upon. With Abl.: stirpibus suis *niti*, Cic.: hastili *nixus*, id. With in and Acc.: *nixus* in hastam, Virg. Absol.: partes aequaliter *nituntur*, press equally, Cic.: in medium sunt omnia *nixa*, have been always pressing towards the centre, Lucr.

2. Transf. to make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance, to mount, climb, fly, etc.: *nituntur* gradibus, Virg.: in aëra, Ov. (ii) to strain in giving birth, to bring forth: de qua pariens arbore *nixa* dea est, id. (iii) to strain for a stool: Suet. II. Fig.: to strain or strive mentally, to exert oneself, labour, endeavour: modo tantum, quantum potest, quisque *nitatur*, Cic.: nihil contra se regem *nisurum* existimabat, Caes.: pro aliquo, Liv. With Inf.: summa vi Cirtam irrumpere *nititur*, Sall. With ad: ad sollicitandas civitates *nituntur*, Caes. (ii) ad immortalitatem gloriae *niti*, to strive after, Cic.

2. to rest, rely, depend upon: with in and Abl.: ea, in quibus causa *nititur*, id. With simple Abl.: spe *niti*, id.: auctoritate, Caes. With ubi: quo confugies? ubi *nitere*? Cic. [Prob. for *niv-i-tor*, from the same *nigv* (orig. *gnigv*), "to incline, bend," which appears in *coniveo*; v. *nico*.]

nitor, ōris, m. [niteo] brightness, sheen from a polished surface; splendour, lustre: *nitor* exorients aurorae, Lucr.: argenti et auri, Ov. 2. Transf.: sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty: *nitor* corporis, Ter.: urit me Glycerae *nitor*, the brilliant charms, Hor. (ii) splendour, brilliancy: Cic. (iii) In gen. gay colour: Lucr. II. Fig. of speech, splendour, elegance, grace of style: orationis *nitor*, Cic.

nitrūm, i, n. = *νίτρον*, also called sal nitrum, natron, native nitre or saltpetre: found chiefly in Media, Egypt, Thrace, and Macedonia: Plin.

II. Fig. (from its use as a soap): censuram lomentum aut *nitrūm* esse, acts like soap (as a purger), Cael. in Cic.

nivālis, e, adj. [nix] pertaining to snow, snowy, snow-: dies, a snowy day, Liv.: Hebrus *nivāli* compede vinctus, in icy fetters bound, Hor. II. Transf.: wintry, cold: dicimus *nivālem* diem, cum altum frigus et triste caelum est, Sen. 2. snow-like, snowy (poet.): equi candore *nivāli*, Virg.

nivātus, a, um, adj. [id.] cooled with snow, iced: Suet.

nivēus, a, um, adj. [nix] of or from snow, snowy, snow- (poet.): aggeribus *nivēis* informis, snow-drifts, Virg.: mons, covered with snow, Cat.

II. Transf. *snow-white, snowy* (poet.): lacerti, Virg.: lac, id.: vestis, Ov.

nivōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of snow, snowy: hiems gelida ac nivosa, Liv.: Strymon, Ov.

nix, nix, f. *snow*: Cic. In pl., accumulated snows: miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, Liv.: duratae solo nives, Hor. **II.** Transf.: white hair, hoary locks: capitis nives, id. [Nix is for nige-s; in the oblique cases the guttural disappears, as in levis, brevis, conveo. In Gr. νίξ-α, νίξ-ει, φ exceptionally represents orig. gh. The I. E. root had initial s; cf. Goth. snaiw-s, O. H. G. snéo, Mod. Germ. schnee, Eng. snow. V. ningo, ninguus.] (Hence It. neve; and, through nivea, Fr. neige.)

nixor, i. v. n. *dep.* [nitor] to lean or rest upon; to strive, endeavour (poet.): pars vulnere clauda retentat nixantem (serpentem), writhing, Virg. **II.** Fig. to depend upon: fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita salusque, Lucr.

nixus and **nīsus**, a, um, Part. [nitor].

nixus, ūs, m. [id.] a pressure (cf. nīsus; which is a parallel form of same word): astra se nixu suo conglobata continent, by their own gravitation, Cic. **II.** Transf.: a striving, exertion, effort: Quint. 2. Esp. pains, throes, travail of parturition: fetus nixibus edunt, Virg.

no, navi, i. v. n. to swim: Pl.: Ov. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, to be able to swim without corks (manage for oneself), Hor. **II.** Poet. transf. of similar modes of motion; to sail, flow, fly, etc.: nare per aestatem liquidam, Virg. 2. Of the eyes of drunken persons, to swim: nant oculi, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. νί-ω; Lat. na-t-o.]

nōbīlis, e (old form, gnobilis), adj. [v. nosco] that can be or is known, knowable (v. rare in this sense): neque his unquam nobilis fui, Pl. 2. well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned: constr. absol., with Abl. or (poet.) with Inf.: magnus et nobilis rhetor Isocrates, Cic.: Corinthus aere, Ov.: puerosque Leda, hunc equis, illum superare pugnis nobilem, Hor.: palma, the palm of glory, id. (ii) In bad sense, notorious: ille nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic. **II.** high-born, of noble birth, noble, i. e. sprung from a family (either patrician or plebeian) of which some member had filled curule offices, and consequently possessing the jus imaginum (opp. to homo novus and ignobilis): nobili genere nati, id.: Liv. Subst. nobilis, is, m. a noble (in pl.): nobiles nostri, Plin. 2. of a superior kind, noble, excellent: tres nobilissimi fundi, very fine, Cic.: nobiliumque greges custos servabat equarum, high-bred, Ov.

nōbilitas, ātis, f. [nobilis] famousness, celebrity, fame, renown (rare):

praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciere, Cic. **II.** high or noble birth, nobility: ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam, id. 2. In concr. sense; the nobility, the nobles (v. nobilis, II.): conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, Caes.: nobilitas rem publicam deseruerat, Liv. With plur. verb: coepere nobilitas dignitatem in dominationem vertere, Sall. Plur.: Tac. **III.** noble or excellent quality, distinction, excellence, superiority: quum florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum videret, Cic.: eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest, Ov.

nōbilitē, adv. famously, excellently, splendidly, nobly: Plin.

nōbilito, avi, atum, i. v. a. [nobilis] to make known, to render famous or renowned: poetas post mortem nobilitari volunt, Cic.: famam, Liv. Also in bad sense, to render notorious: aliquem flagitiis, Ter. **II.** to render excellent, to ennoble, exalt: qui novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell.

nōcens, entis, Part. [noceo]. **II.** A d. j.: hurtful, injurious, noxious: a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere, Cic. Comp.: cicutis allium nocentius, Hor.

2. Esp. in moral sense, wicked, culpable, criminal: nocens et nefarius, Cic.: merita nocentum, Ov.

nōcenter, adv. hurtfully, injuriously: Cels.

nōcēo, cūi, ctum, 2. v. n. to harm, hurt, injure; with Dat. or absol.: nocere alteri, to injure your neighbour, Cic.: declinare ea, quae nocitura videantur, id. Pass. impers.: mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, id.: ille respondit, ipsi nihil nocitum iri, Caes. [Noceo is from root of neco, q. v.] (Hence It. nuocere: Fr. nuire.)

nōcivus, a, um, adj. [noceo] hurtful, injurious, noxious: Phaedr.

noctifer, ēri, m. [nox fero, the night-bringer] the evening-star: Cat.

noctilūca, ae, f. [nox luceo] that shines by night; hence, the moon: canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor.

noctī-vāgus, a, um, adj. night-wandering; that wanders about by night (poet.): noctivagae faces caeli, Lucr.: currus (sc. Phoebes), Virg.

noctivigilus (noctūvigilus), a, um, adj. [nox vigo] night-watching: Pl. noctu, v. noctus.

noctūa, ae, f. [nox] the (short-eared) owl, a bird sacred to Minerva: Virg.

noctūābundus, a, um, adj. [noctu] in the night-time, by night: Cic.

noctūinus, a, um, adj. [noctua] pertaining to owls: Pl.

nocturnus, a, um, adj. [nox] pertaining to the night, nocturnal: labores, Cic.: bella, Virg. Sometimes used with force of adv. (cf. vespertinus): qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit, by night, Hor.

noctus, ūs, f. [id.] only in Abl.

noctu, by night, in the night-time: somnium quod noctu hac somniavi, Pl.: esp. opp. to diu (q. v.): nonnumquam interdiu, saepius noctu, by day, by night, Caes.

noctūvigilus, v. noctivigilus.

nōcūus, a, um, adj. [noceo] hurtful, injurious, noxious: Ov.

nōdatus, a, um, Part. [nodo].

nōdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [nodos] to furnish or fill with knots, to make knotty: esp. in p. part.: ferula nodata, Plin. **II.** to tie in a knot, to knot: crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. (Hence Fr. nouer.)

nōdōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of knots, knotty: stipes, Ov.: plagae, id.: cheragra (from its producing knots on the fingers), Hor. **II.** Fig.: knotty, intricate, difficult: quaestiones, Macr.: Cicuta, a usurer skilful in drawing up valid bonds (which tie the debtor fast as with knots), Hor.

nōdus, i, m. a knot: nodus vinculumque, Cic.: nocte tribus nodis Lernos, Amaryll, colores, Virg. 2. Transf.: a girdle (poet.): ludit Acidallo, sed non manus aspera, nodo, Mart. Hence, nodus anni, the circle of the equator, Lucr. (ii) a knot, knob, node on an animal's joint: crura sine nodis, Caes. (iii) a knot or knob in wood or plants: baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, to look for knots in a bulrush, i. e. to anticipate difficulties where there are none, Pl. (iv) a star in the constellation Pisces: Cic. **II.** Fig.: a band, bond: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id.

2. Esp. a bond, obligation (poet.): exsolvero animos nodis religionum, Lucr. 3. a knotty point, difficulty, impediment: dum hic nodus expediatur, till this knot is untied (this point cleared up), Cic.: Abantem, pugnae nodumque moramque, the knot and stay of the fight, Virg. So of a complicated and critical situation in a drama: dignus vindice nodus, an entanglement, crisis, Hor. [For gnodus, as natus for gnatus; cf. Eng. knot.] (Hence Fr. noeud.)

nōlo, nōlūi, nolle, v. irreg. (old forms: nēvis for non vis: Pl.: nēvult or nēvult, for non vult: id.) [ne volo] to wish not, to be unwilling: novi ingenium mulierum: nolunt, ubi velle: ubi nolle, cupiunt ultro, Ter.: idem velle, atque idem nolle, to have like desires and like fears, Sall. With Acc. and Inf.: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic.: Caes. Esp. freq. in imperat. foll. by Inf., periphrastically for the imperative with ne: noli irascier, do not be angry, Pl.: noli putare, do not suppose, Cic. Sometimes even with velle: nolite velle, do not wish, id. A follg. negative does not destroy the negation: nolui deesse, no tacitae quidem flagitationi tuae, id.: nollem factum, I could wish it had not been

done, Ter.: cum se non nolle dixisset, that he had no objection, Cic. II. to wish ill, be adverse to (rare): cui qui nolunt, idem tibi, quod eum ornasti, non sunt amici, Id.

nōmas, ādis, c. = νομας (pasturing flocks), plur. nōmādes, pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, nomads: Plin. Hence esp. a Numidian: nomas versuta, a Numidian fortune-teller (cf. Eng. gipsy), Prop. Plur.: Virg.

nōmen, inis, n. a name: infaustum Alila nomen, ill-omened name, Virg.: ut is locus ex calamitate P. R. nomen caperet, Caes.: so, nomen invenire ab aliqua re, Cic. Nomen dare, edere, profiteri, ad nomen respondere, to be enrolled as a soldier, to enlist; to answer to one's name on the muster-roll: Liv. Also, dare nomen in conjunctionem, to join a conspiracy, Tac.

2. Esp. the middle name of a free-born Roman, viz. that of his gens as distinguished from his cognomen, or that of his familia, and from his praenomen, or that which distinguished the individuals of a familia (v. Smith's Ant. 270 seq.). But sometimes nomen is used, in less exact sense, both for praenomen and for cognomen: cui nomen est Phormio, Cic. 3. In gramm. a noun: Quint.

II. In legal sense, nomen alicujus deferre, to lay an accusation against anyone, Cic.: nomen recipere, to receive an accusation, Id. 2. a bond, note, claim, debt (bearing a certain name): tibi certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, on good bonds, good security, Id.: nomina sua exigere, to call in one's debts, Id. (ii) nomen facere, to enter or book the items of a debt: nomina facit, negotium conficit, Id. (iii) nomen locare, to borrow money: Phaedr. 3. In polit. lang., collectively, all those bearing a certain name; stock, race: esp. in phr. nomen Latinum: concitatis sociis et nomine Latino, Cic. Also by meton. = nation: only more emphatic: gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall.: Volscum nomen prope deletum est, Liv.

III. Fig.: name, fame, reputation, renown: hujus magnum nomen fuit, Cic.: officere nomini alicujus, to eclipse anyone's fame, Liv.: nos aliquid nomenque decusque gessimus, distinction, Virg. Of things: nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina servat, i. e. the sorts known by peculiar names, Id. 2. a title, pretext, excuse, account, reason: in alio nomine et alia de causa abstulisse? Cic.: et gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur, on your account, Id.: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. 3. a name, as opposed to a reality: Campani magis nomen ad praesidium sociorum quam vires quam attulissent, Liv. [For gnōmos, cf. cognomen, and v. no-co. Gr. γνώμα is cognate, being for δ γνώμα; in Skr. na-ma(n), Goth. namō, and

Germ. name, as well as in Lat., the initial guttural has been lost.] (Hence It. nome, Sp. nombre; Fr. nom.)

nōmenclātor (nomenclator, Mart.: Suet.), ōris, m. [nomen calo] one who calls a person or thing by name; hence, a slave who attended his master in canvassing for the purpose of telling him the names of those whom he met (v. Smith's Ant. 18): Cic. Under the emperors, also, a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves; a nomenclator: Plin.

nōmenclātūra, ae, f. [id.] a calling by name, a list of names, nomenclature: Plin.

nōmenclātor, v. nomenclator.

nōminātīm, adv. by name, expressly: aliquem nominatim excipere, Cic.

nōminātiō, ōnis, f. [nominō] a naming: Vitr. II. a nomination to an office (rare): paternum auguratus locum, in quem ego eum mea nominatione cooptabo, Cic.: Liv.

nōminātīvus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to naming, nominative: in Gramm.: casus nominativus, the nominative case, Quint.

nōminātus, a, um, Part. [nominō]. II. Adj.: famed, renowned, celebrated: illa Attalica tota Sicilia nominata, Cic.

nōmināto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to name (frequently or as a regular practice): Lucr.

nōminō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [nomen] to call by name, to name: urbem e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, Cic.

2. to mention by name: esp. in phr. quem honoris causa nominō, whom I mention with all respect, Id. II. to render famous, renowned, celebrated: praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, Id. 2. to nominate or appoint to an office: patres interregem nominaverant, Liv. 3. to denounce, accuse, arraign (usu. denoting a less formal mode of accusation; as when an informer mentions the names of persons as parties to a plot, &c.): qui nominatus profugisset, neminem certam se finituros, Id.: inter socios Catilinae nominatus, Suet.

nōmisma (num.), ātis, n. = νόμισμα, a piece of money, a coin: regale nomisma, Philippus, Hor.

nōmos and **nōmus**, i, m. = νόμος, a district, province, nome: Plin. II. In music = νόμος, a tune, air: Suet.

nōn (old form, nēnum and nēnu; also written noenum and noenu), adv. [contr. from ne oenum or unum, not one, like ne hilum, not anything: v. unus] not. (i) Non, before other negatives, forms a weak affirmative: fortasse non nollem, si possem ad otium, should not object, Cic.: so, non nemo = some one; non nihil = something; non nullus, a, um = some. (ii) After negatives, it forms a strong affirmative: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, every (conceivable) thing, Id.: v. nemo, nihil, nullus. (iii) Followed by nec... nec,

it retains its negative force: non medius fidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Id. (iv) Non quod, non quo, not that, not as if, with Subj.: non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellant, Id. (v) Non nisi, only: Ov.: Tac. (vi) Non modo, non solum... sed or sed etiam, not only... but also: non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, that not only is the other false, but this undoubtedly true, Cic. When the two clauses are both negative, not only not... but not even (non modo non... sed ne... quidem), a negative is sometimes omitted in the former, the sense being obvious from the latter member: non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem, they not only lost their presence of mind, but could not even hear, Liv. (vii) Non ita, non tam, not so very, not particularly: simulacra non ita antiqua, Cic. So, non fere, scarcely, hardly: non fere quisquam, hardly anyone, Id. (viii) For nedum (rare): vix mehercule servis hoc eum suis, non vobis probaturum arbitrer, much less, Id. (ix) In interrogations for nonne: quid haec amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? non latrocinium? Id. (x) In imperative clauses, for ne (denounced by Quint. as ungrammatical): non sint sine lege capilli, let them not be, Ov.: Hor. (xi) Connected with substantives: nec vero, aut quod efficeret aliquid, aut quod efficeretur, posse esse non corpus, could be other than material, Cic. (xii) In answers: no: aut etiam aut non respondere, to answer 'yes' or 'no', Id.

nōnae, arum, f. plu. [nonus] the fifth day in all the months, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; the nones: so called because it was the ninth day before the Ides, counting inclusively: Cic.

nōnāgēni, ae, a, distr. num. adj. [nonaginta] ninety each: Plin.

nōnāgēsīmus, a, um, ord. num. adj. [id.] ninetyeth: Cic.

nōnāglēs (-ens), num. adv. ninety times: nonagles sestertium, nine million sesterces, Cic.

nōnāgintā, card. num. adj. indecl. ninety: Cic. (Hence Fr. nonante.)

nōnānus, a, um, adj. [nona, sc. legio] belonging to the ninth legion: miles nonanus, Tac. Subst. nonanus, i, m. a soldier of the ninth legion: Id.

nōnāria, ae, f. [nonus] a public prostitute: Pers.

non-dum, adv. not yet: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, Cic.

nongenti, ae, a, card. num. adj. nine hundred: Cic.

non-nē, adv. is it not? In questions which suggest an affirmative answer: nonne meministi, do you not remember? Cic.: Caes. The affirmative force remains in indirect questions: if... not, whether... not: quum esset ex co quaesitum, Archelaum Perdiccae filium

nonne beatum putaret, if he did not think, Cic.

non-nemo, Inis, m. some one, several persons, many a one: Cic. II. some one, a certain person: Id.

nonnihil, v. nihil.

non-nullus, a, um, adj. some, several: nonnulla in re, Cic.: esse non-nullo se Caesaris beneficio affectum, some obligation to Caesar, Caes. Esp. freq. in pl.: nonnulli, some persons, id.

non-nunquam, adv. sometimes: nonnunquam interdum, saepius noctu, Caes. With aliquando, Cic.

non-nusquam, adv. in some places: Plin.

nōnus, a, um, ord. num. adj. (for novimus (with n for m), from novem) the ninth: Cic. As subst.: nona, ae, f. (sc. hora), the ninth hour of the day, i.e. the third before sunset: post nonam venies, Hor.

nōnus-dēcimus, a, um, ord. num. adj. the nineteenth: Tac.

norma, ae, f. a square, employed by carpenters, masons, etc.: anguli ad normam respondentes, Vitruvius. II. Fig.: a rule, pattern, precept: musicorum acerrimā normā, according to the rigour of the rule as laid down by musicians, Cic.: loquendi, correct usage, Hor. [For gnorima, appy. borrowed from Gr. γνῶριμα; in sense it = γνῶσις.]

normālis, e, adj. [norma] made according to the square: Quint.

nōs, nostrum, etc. the plur. first pers. pron. (v. ego) (Gen. nostrorum and nostrarum, for nostrum: Pl.: Ter.) we. It is often used instead of ego: nos habemus, I have, Cic.: and in the lang. of comedy, even with sing. concord: absente nobis, Ter. The Gen. nostri is used objectively, towards us: amor nostri, Cic.: nostrum is used only partitively, uterque nostrum, both of us, id. Nos often takes the suffix met: nosmet, nobismet, etc.; but not in Gen. [Cf. Gr. νῶ-ι, νῶ-iv.] (Hence It. noi; Fr. nous.)

noscito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [nosco] to know, to recognize: aliquem facie, Liv.: ducem, Tac. 2. to perceive, observe: circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque usquam noscitare, Liv. II. Transf.: to examine, explore: aedes, Pl.

nosco, nōvi, nōtum (old forms, gnosco, gnōvi, gnotum. The contracted forms in class. Lat. are, nosti, noram, norim, nosse), 3. v. a. insep. to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, learn to know; to examine, consider: hence, in perf. tenses, to be acquainted with, to know: quum igitur nosce te dicit, hoc dicit, nosce animum tuum, learn to know, Cic. Pass.: forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, could not be recognized, Ter.: nullique videnda, voce tamen noscar, Ov. (ii) perf. tenses: si me novi-ti minus, if you know me not, Pl.: qui non leges, non jura noritis, have no knowledge of, Cic. II. Transf.: to know, re-

cognize (rare): hau! nosco tuum, I perceive your drift, Pl.: hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt, Caes.

2. Esp. to acknowledge, allow, admit of a reason or an excuse: illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo, Cic. [The orig. root is gna, in Gr. γνῶ (i-γνῶ-v, γι-γνῶ-σκ-ω), in Lat. gna and gno; cf. i-gna-rus, co-gno-sco, i-gno-ro; O. H. G. kñā-u, Eng. know. From another form gan of same root come Goth. kann, Eng. and Scot. ken.]

noster, stra, strum (Gen. pl. nostrum, Pl.), pronom. adj. [nos] our, our own, ours: nostris consiliis et laboribus, Cic.: in wider sense, belonging to our country (Rome): Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes.: nostrum mare, our sea, the Mediterranean, id. Strengthened by suffix pte: nostrapte culpa, Ter. 2. Colloq. = meus (esp. in familiar style): nostri aequales, my contemporaries, Cic.: cognosce itinera nostra, let me tell you my movements, id. 3. In masc. as subst.: noster, our (my) friend; and pl. nostri, our side, our men: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, our troops, Caes.: Ennius noster, my friend Ennius, Cic. 4. In addresses: my dear, good: o Syre noster, salve, quid fit? quid agitur? Ter. 5. convenient for us, favourable to us: nostra loca, Liv. 6. Objectively: amor noster, love towards us, Cic. (Hence It. nostro; Sp. nuestro; Fr. notre.)

nostrās, ātis, adj. of our country, native: verba nostratia, Cic.: nostrates philosophi, id.

nōta, ae, f. lit. that by which a thing is known; hence, a mark, sign, note: reliquis epistolis notam apponam eam, quae mihi tecum convenit, Cic.: caeruleae cul (anguli) notae, blue marks (spots or lines), Virg. 2. notae litterarum, written characters, letters: qui primus sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis terminavit, denoted all the sounds of the voice by a few characters, Cic. (ii) Meton.: notae, a letter, epistle, writing (poet.): inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. 3. secret characters, secret writing, cipher: si qua occultius perferenda essent, per notas scripsit, Suet. 4. short-hand characters, stenographic signs: id. 5. a critical mark, made on the margin of a book: notam apponere ad malum versum, Cic. Also, a mark of punctuation: notae librorum, id. 6. a mark on a wine-jar: nota Falerni, Hor. Transf. a sort, kind, quality: eae notae (Falerni) sunt optima, those brands or sorts are the finest, Cic.: ex hac nota corporum est aer, of this class, Sen. 7. a distinguishing mark, distinctive feature: cojusque generis dicendi nota, Cic. 8. a nod, beck, sign: innuet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas, Ov. 9. a brand on a slave: Suet. Also of tattoo-marks: Cic. 10. a mark, spot, mole on the body: Hor. 11. a stamp, impression

on a coin: numos omnis notae, Suet.

II. In polit. sense; the Censor's mark of disgrace, placed against a senator's or citizen's name (v. Smith's Ant. 20): censoriae severitatis nota, Cic. (ii) Transf.: any mark of ignominy or infamy; a reproach, disgrace: o turpem notam temporum illorum! id.: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id. III. Fig.: a mark, sign, token: notae ac vestigia scelerum, id. 2. a characteristic quality, character: patefacta interiore nota animi sui, Suet. [A fem. participial form from gna (v. nosco), which is here weakened to nō as in ὁ-vo-μα (= ὁ-γνο-μα); cf. a-gni-tus, co-gni-tus, in which ὁ has become i.] (Hence It. Sp. nota; Fr. note.)

nōtābilis, e, adj. [noto] noteworthy, remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable: exitus, Cic.: introitus, Tac. 2. notorious, infamous: si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint.: notabilior caedes, Tac. 3. discernible, perceptible: Sen.

nōtābiliter, adv. remarkably, notably; perceptibly: quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, in a more marked way, Suet. Comp.: notabilius turbare, Tac.

nōtārius, i, m. [nota] a short-hand writer, stenographer: Plin.: Quint.

nōtātiō, ōnis, f. [noto] a marking, noting: tabellarum, i.e. the marking of the voting-tablets with waz of different colours, Cic. II. Esp. the animadversion of a censor: censoria, id. 2. a designation, choice: delectus et notatio judicum, id. 3. a noticing, observing, observation: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, id. 4. the analysis of a word for the purpose of finding its precise meaning as a foundation for argument: notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, id.

nōtātus, a, um, Part. [noto]. II. A dj.: marked, distinguished: homo omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, Cic.

notescō, tūl, 3. v. n. insep. [nōtus] to become known: notescatque magis mortuus atque magis, Cat.: malis facinoribus notescere, to become notorious, Tac.

nōthus, a, um, adj. = νόθος, spurious, not genuine. Of persons, illegitimate, bastard (opp. to legitimus): as subst.: Antipaten Thebana de matre nothum Sarpidonis alti, Virg. 2. Of animals: mongrel: id. II. Transf.: not genuine, false, counterfeit: lumen (lunae), i.e. borrowed, not its own, Lucr.: Attis notha muller, who had unmanned himself, Cat.

nōtio, ōnis, f. [nosco] a becoming acquainted, a making oneself acquainted with: quid tibi hanc notio est, inquam, amicam meam? what business have you to be acquainted with her? Pl. 2. a taking cognizance of by a magistrate, an examination, investi-

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gation: sine notione populi Romani, without the cognizance of, Cic.: ad censors, non ad senatum, notionem de eo pertinere, Liv. II. Transf.: an idea, conception, notion: rerum, Cic.: neque alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, id.

notitia, ae (also **notities**, el, Lucr.), f. [notus] a being known, celebrity, notoriety: hi propter notitiam sunt innotuisti, Nep. II. Transf.: acquaintance with a person: with obj. Gen.: mulleris, Cic. In physical sense, notitia feminas habere, Caes. 2. In gen. a knowing, knowledge: an idea, conception, notion: notitiam habere dei, Cic.: natura ingenitae sine doctrina notitias parvas rerum maximarum, id.

notities, el, v. notitia.

noto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [nota] to mark, to distinguish by a mark: notare tabellam cera, Cic.: ungue genas, to mark with one's nails; scratch, Ov.

II. Transf.: to write: scribit damnataque tabellas, et notat et delet, id. (ii) Esp. to write in cipher or with contractions: notata, non perscripta erat summa, i. e. set down in figures only, not in words, Suet. III. Fig.: to indicate, denote: quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic. 2. Esp. to allude to, hint at: Suet.

3. to mark, note, observe: numerum in cadentibus guttis notare possumus, Cic. 4. Esp. of the censors, to mark or brand with a censure (nota, q. v. II.), to censure, reprimand: quos censors furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, id. Hence, in wider sense, to stigmatize, expose, etc.: stultus et improbus hic amor est dignusque notari, well deserving to be branded (exposed), Hor.: notante iudice, quo nosti, populo, the very populace passing sentence of degradation (upon him), id.: ut tribunicia intercessio armis notaretur atque opprimeretur, should be marked out for infamy, Caes.

notos, i, for notus, q. v.

notus, a, um, Part. [nosco]. II. Adj.: well-known: res nota et manifesta omnibus, Cic. Comp.: nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, Caes. Sup.: vita P. Sullae vobis populoque Romano notissima, Cic. With Gen. (Gr. constr.): notus in fratres animi paterni, famed for, Hor. Esp. (ii) Subst.: not, acquaintances, friends: Cic.: Hor. 2. In bad sense, notorious: Clodia, muller non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. 3. usual, customary: nota sedes, Hor. III. In act. sense (v. rare): notis praedicis, to those who know, Pl.

notus and **notos**, i, m. = νότος, the south wind: madidis notus evolat alis, Ov.: udus, Hor. But albus notus (= Gr. λευκός), fair, bringing fair weather, id. II. Poet. transf. wind in gen.: tendunt vela noti, Virg.

novacula, ae, f. a sharp knife, a razor: ceterum novacula praecidere, Cic.: Liv. (Hence Sp. navaja.)

novālis, e, adj. [novus]. In agriculture, that is ploughed afresh or for the first time: Varr. II. Subst.: novallis, is, f. (sc. terra), and novale, is, n. (sc. solum): fallow-land: alternis idem tonsas cessare novales pati, fallows from which the crops have been cut, Virg. 2. a field ploughed for the first time: Plin. 3. Transf.: unploughed land, meadow-land: Col.

4. any cultivated field (poet.): implus haec tam culta novalla miles habebit? Virg.

novatrix, icis, f. [novo] she who renews or changes: rerum, Ov.

novē, adv. newly, in a new or unusual manner: ornata ut lepide! ut concinne! ut nove! Pl. II. Superl.: of time: recently, lately, a short time ago: novissime memoria nostra argentum aere solutum est, Sall. 2. Of succession, lastly, last of all, finally: dicam primum... deinde... novissime, Sen.

novellē, adv. i. q. nove: Pl.

novello, avi, atum, i. v. a. [novellus] to till new fields, to set out new vines: edixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet.

novellus, a, um, adj. dim. [novus] young, new: arbor et novella et vetula, Cic.: vites, Virg. Poet.: turba, young brood, i. e. children, Tib. 2. recent, fresh: Cn. et L. Gavilli, novelli Aquileienses, new colonists of Aquileia, Liv.

3. new, i. e. unfamiliar, unaccustomed: cum regerem tenera frena novella manu, Ov. (Hence It. novello; Fr. nouveau, nouvelle.)

novem, card. num. adj. nine: Cic.: Caes. [Skr. nava; Gr. ἐννέα; Goth. niun, Germ. neun, Eng. nine.] (Hence It. nove, Fr. neuf.)

november and **novembris**, is, adj. [novem] pertaining to the ninth month of the old Roman year (which began with March): Kalendis Novembribus, Col. 2. Usu. subst. m. the month of November: Mart.

novem-dēcim and **novemdecim**, card. num. adj. [novem decem] nineteen: Liv.

novendialis, e, adj. [novem dies] of nine days, that lasts nine days: novendiale sacrum, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 272): novendiales feriae, Cic. II. that takes place on the ninth day; of offerings and feasts for the dead, which were celebrated nine days after the funeral: novendialis cena, Tac.: novendiales pulveres (the ashes of the dead were frequently used in magic rites, and for this purpose, were taken from the tomb on the ninth day after interment): Hor.

novensides or **novensiles** (dii), lum, m. plu. [perh. from novus insideo] new gods (those received from abroad, in opp. to indigetes, the native gods): Divi Novensiles, Dii Indigetes, in a form of prayer, Liv.

novēnus, a, um, num. distrib. adj. [novem] nine each, nine; ut virgines

ter novenae per urbem euntes carmen canerent, thrice nine, Liv.

noverca, ae, f. [novus] a step-mother: Cic.: injusta, Virg.: scelerata, Ov. Proverb.: apud novercam queri, i. e. in vain, Pl. Fig.: quorum noverca est Italia, to whom Italy is but a step-mother, i. e. who are not natives, Vell.

novercālis, e, adj. [noverca] of or like a step-mother: novercalia odia, Tac.: Juv.

novicius, a, um, adj. [novus] new (mostly technical): quaestus, Pl. 2. fresh, recent: esp. of persons newly enslaved: recens captus homo nuperus et novicius, id. Freq. as subst.: de grege noviciorum, one of the herd of newly bought slaves, Cic.: Jam sedet in ripa tetrumque novicius horret porthmea, newly arrived, a novice, Juv. (Hence Fr. novice.)

noviēs (-ens), num. adv. nine times: Virg.

novissimē, adv. v. nove.

novitas, atis, f. [novus] a being new, newness, novelty: rei novitas, Cic. In plur.: novitates non sunt repudiandae; i. e. new friendships, id.

2. In polit. sense: the condition of a homo novus, newness of rank, upstart condition: novitas mea, id.

3. rareness, strangeness, unusualness: sceleris atque periculi novitas, the unheard of nature of the crime, Sall.

novō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [novus] to make new, to renew, renovate: ipsi transtra novant, Virg.: fessa membra, Ov.: ardorem, Liv.: ager novatus, a field ploughed again, prepared for sowing, Cic. II. Transf.: to change, alter: nomen faciemque, Ov. 2. Esp. to alter a constitution, to overthrow a government, make a revolution: res, Liv. Also absol.: ubi primum dubilis rebus novandi spes oblata est, of a revolution, Sall. Pass. impers.: ne quid eo spatio novaretur, id.

novus, a, um, adj. new, not old, young, fresh, recent, etc.: civitates condere novas, Cic.: novus veteri exercitus jungitur, Liv.: Sall.: serpens, which has cast its old skin, Ov.: dum mane novum, early, fresh, Virg. 2. Particular phrases: (i) novae tabulae, new account-books, i. e. the remission of outstanding debts: Cic.: Caes. (ii) novus homo or homo novus, the first of his family who obtained a curule office, a man newly ennobled, an upstart: adeptus es, quod non multi homines novi, Cic. So, hic novus Arpinus, this upstart of Arpinum, Juv. (iii) novae res, political innovations, a revolution: Dumnorix cupidus rerum novarum, Caes.: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. 3. new, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of: flagitia ingentia, nova, capitalia, Ter.: novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, Cic.: monstra, unwonted portents, Hor. 4. unused,

unaccustomed, inexperienced: novus dolori, Sil. In somewhat diff. sense, delictis novus, new to the faults (of the soldiers); having had nothing to do with them before, Tac. II. Transf. in superl. novissimus, a, um, latest, last: histriones, the lowest class of actors, Cic. Esp. as milit. t. t.: novissimum agmen, the rear, Caes.: so absol.: novissimos adorti, the rear-most, Id.: novissima cauda, the end of the tail, Ov. 2. extreme, severest: exempla, the penalty of death, Tac. [Cf. Skr. nava-s; Gr. νέος; Goth. niuji-s, Germ. neu, Eng. new.] (Hence It. nuovo; Sp. nuevo; Fr. neuf.)

nox, noctis, f. night, a night: de nocte, by night, Cic.: multa de nocte profectus est, late at night, Id.: and simply nocte, adverbially: nec discernatur, interdiu nocte pugnent (see also noctus), Liv. II. Transf.: anything which is done at night, night-doings: omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, nocturnal noise, Prop. 2. Meton.: sleep (poet.): pectora noctem accipit, Virg. 3. company by night: Cic.: Hor. 4. death (poet.): una manet nox, Id.: in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem, Virg. 5. darkness: Imber noctem hielemetaphoricens, Id. Fig.: quasi noctem obnoctare of-fundere, obscurity, Cic. 6. blindness: perpetua trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov. III. Fig.: darkness, confusion, gloomy condition: doleo me in hanc reipublicae noctem incidisse, Cic. 2. mental darkness, ignorance (poet.): quantum mortalia pectora caecae noctis habent, Ov. [For noc-ti-s; cf. Skr. nakta-m, "nocti;" Gr. νύξ, νυκτός; Goth. naht-s, Germ. nacht, Eng. night.] (Hence It. notte; Sp. noche; Fr. nuit.)

nox, ae, f. [noceo] hurt, harm, injury: tristes noxae a foribus pellere, Ov.: nihil eam rem noxae futuram, Liv. II. a fault, offence, crime: hic in noxa est, Ter.: neve ea caedes capitalis noxae haberetur, Liv. 2. Meton.: punishment: aliquem noxa pecuniaque exsolvere, Id.

noxia, ae, f. [noxius] hurt, damage, injury: in re incipiunda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter.: alicui noxia esse, to be to his detriment, involve him in punishment, Liv. II. Meton. that which causes damage, an injurious act, a fault, offence, trespass (a less grave word than delictum; esp. used of the thefts, etc., of slaves): noxia carere, to be free from blame, Pl.: in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis, Cic.

noxiosus, a, um, adj. [noxia] hurtful, injurious, vicious: res, Sen.

noxius, a, um, adj. [noxia] hurtful, injurious, noxious: magistratus neobedientem et noxium civem multa coerceto, Vet. Lex. ap. Cic.: aves, Mart.: crimina, baneful, Virg. II. guilty, culpable, criminal: nobilitas, noxia atque eo percussa, guilty and

therefore terror-struck, Sall.: reducto comā capite, ceu noxii solent, criminals (esp. those condemned to be thrown to wild beasts), Suet. With Abl.: Fallisci, eodem noxii crimine, Liv. With Gen.: noxius conjurationis, Tac.

nubecula, ae, f. dim. [nubes] a little cloud; cloudy appearance: Plin. Fig.: frontis tuae nubecula, gloom, Cic.

nubes, is, f. (nubis, is, m. Pl.) a cloud (most gen. term: cf. nimbus, nubilum, nebula): aer concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic.: atra nubes condidit iunam, Hor. II. Transf.: a cloud of dust or smoke: nubes pulveris, Liv.

2. a dense multitude, swarm: levium telorum, Al.: volucrum, Virg.

III. Fig.: of anything unreal or unsubstantial; a phantom: nubes et inania captare, Hor. 2. cloudiness, gloominess, darkness (poet.): deme supercilio nubem, Id. 3. a gloomy or mournful condition: pars vitae tristis cetera nube vacet, Ov. 4. a veil or cloak; means of concealment: fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. 5. a threatening appearance or approach of misfortune, war, etc.: belli, Virg. [For etym. v. nebula and nubo.] (Hence It. Sp. nube; Fr. nue, nuage, nuet, nuance.)

nubifer, era, erum, x, [nubes fero] cloud-bearing, cloud-capped (poet.): Apeannus, Ov. II. cloud-bringing: notus, Id.

nubigēna, ae, com. [nubes and gen in gigno] cloud-born (poet.): amnes, Stat. II. Of the Centaurs; fabled to have been born of a cloud: Ov.

nubilis, e, adj. [nubo] marriageable: filia, Cic.: iam plenis nubilis annis, Virg.

nubilum, i, n. [nubes] strictly neut. of foll. adj. (sc. caelum) a cloudy sky, cloudy weather: differre aliquid propter nubilum, Suet. In plur. nubila, orum, the clouds: igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor.: caput inter nubila condit, Virg.

nubilus, a, um, adj. [id.] cloudy, overcast, lowering: annus, Tib. II. Transf.: cloud-bringing, cloudy: Auster, Ov. 2. dark, gloomy, overshadowed: via nubila taxo, Id.

III. Fig.: beclouded, troubled: ita nubiliam mentem animi habeo, Pl. 2. gloomy, sad, melancholy: toto nubila vultu, Ov.: nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, unfavourable, adverse, Id. (Hence It. nuvolo, nugolo.)

nubo, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. and n. to cover, veil: tellus cupiet se nubere plantis, Col. poet. II. Hence, from the custom of veiling a bride when she was conducted to the bridegroom, of women; to be married to; in this sense, perf. also nupta sum: constr. with the Dat., absol., and with cum: virgo nupsit ei, cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic.: si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. In sup.: propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse,

to have given in marriage, Caes. Impers. pass.: cujus modi hic cum fama facile nubitur, Pl. [For root v. nebula; in nub the u is naturally short, cf. pronuba; there is vowel-extension in nubo and nubes.]

nucifrangibulum, i, n. [nux frango] a nut-cracker, comically for a tooth: Pl.

nucleus, i, m. [for nuculeus, from nux] a kernel, a nut: applied also to fruits resembling a nut: nucleus amygdalae, an almond, Plin. Proverb.: qui e nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem: cf. our 'there's no making an omelette without breaking eggs,' Pl. (II) nucleum amisi, retinui pignori putamina, I have lost the kernel and kept the shell, Id. 2. the hard, uneatable kernel, the stone of fruits: nuclei olivarum, Plin. (Hence It. nocchio.)

nūdus, contr. for nunc dies (dies), it is now the ... day since, always in connection with ord. num. and usu. with tertius: ego Lemno advenio Athenas nudius tertius, three days ago, the day before yesterday, Pl.: nudius tertius dedit ad te epistolam longiorem, Cic.: recordamini, qui dies nudius tertiusdecimus fuerit, thirteen days ago, Id.

nūdus, avi, atum, i, v. a. [nudus] to make naked or bare; to strip, bare, uncover. Of persons: hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic. Of things: caput, Virg.: gladios, to unsheath, Liv.: viscera, to lay bare, Virg. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. to leave uncovered, to expose: latera sua, Liv.: murus nudatus defensoribus, cleared of defenders, Caes. 3. to strip, spoil: spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic.: quem praecipit alea nudat, makes a beggar, Hor.

II. Fig.: to lay bare, expose. to evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae nudatumque perspicio, Cic.: defectionem, to disclose, Liv.: ingenium res adversae nudare solent, to reveal, Hor. 2. to divest of: nudare omnibus rebus tribuniciam potestatem, Caes.

nūdus, a, um, adj. naked, bare, unclothed: capite nudo, bareheaded, Sall.: nudis pedibus, Hor. Esp. without the toga, in one's tunic: nudus ara, sere nudus, as we say, in one's shirt-sleeves, Virg. Proverb.: vestimenta detrahere nudo, i. e. 'to take the breeches off a highlandman,' Pl. 2. Of things: bare, uncovered, exposed: subsellia, empty, deserted benches, Cic.: silex, Virg. With Gen.: loca nuda gignentium, bare of vegetation, Sall.

3. unarmed: nudum et caecum corpus ad hostes vortere, his defenceless back, Id. 4. stripped, spoiled, deprived, or destitute of. With Abl.: nudus agris, nudus numis, Hor. Also absol.: nudus, stripped of all, Id. With ab: Messana ab his rebus sane vacua atque nuda est, badly off for these things, Cic. 5. poor, needy, destitute, forlorn: senecta, Ov. II.

Transf.: bare, mere, pure, simple, only: nuda ista si ponas, iudicari non possunt, if you put the cases so barely: in such an unqualified manner, Cic.: nuda ira Caesaris, the mere anger of Caesar, Ov. **III.** Fig.: simple, unadorned: commentarii (Caesaris) nudi sunt, recti et venusti, Cic. (Etym. uncertain.) (Hence It. nudo: Fr. nu.)

nūgae, arum, f. plu. jokes, jests, silly things, idle speeches, trifles, nonsense: aufer nugae, away with your jesting, Pl.: nugae agere, to trifle, play the fool: nisi argentum dederit, nugae egerit, id.: and ellipt. without ago: quo illum sequar? In Persas? nugae, nonsense! id. Of verse: nescio quid meditantur nugarum, some trifles or other, Hor. So of the songs of hired female mourners at a funeral: haec sunt non nugae: non enim mortuaria, Pl. **II.** Meton.: good for nothing fellows: much as we say 'humbugs': amicos habet meras nugae, Cic. (Etym. uncertain.)

nūgator, ōris, m. [nugor] a trifle; also, a liar, a humbug: vae tibi nugator! Pl.: non vero tam isti (lacerati), quam tu ipse, nugator, silly man! Cic.

nūgatorius, a, um, adj. [nugator] trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory: nugatoriae artes, i. e. lies, Pl.: ad probandum res infirma nugatoriaeque, Cic.

nūgax, ācis, adj. [nugor], trifling, silly, frivolous: Cael. in Cic.

nūgigēculus, i, v. nugivendus.

nūgigēlōquides, is, m. [nugae πολὺς loqui] a great talker of nonsense: Pl. (al. Nugidoliloquides, Nugipalamloquides).

nūgivendus, i, m. [nugae vendo] a dealer in female finery: ubi nugivendis res soluta est omnibus, Pl. (al. nugigerullis.)

nūgor, atus, i, v. n. dep. [nugae] to trifle, play the fool, talk nonsense: Democritus non inscite nugatur, ut physicus, Cic. **II.** to trick, cheat: nugatur sciens, Pl.

nullus, a, um, adj. (Gen. m. nulli, for nullius, Ter.: Gen. fem. nullae, for nullius, Pl.) [ne ullus] not any, none, no: nulla aptior persona, Cic.: nullo certo ordine, Caes. Foll. by part. Gen.: elephantum beluarum nulla prudentior, not one of all the larger quadrupeds, Cic. With dum affixed: nulladum via, no way as yet, Liv. Nullus non, every: nulla rerum suarum non relicta inter hostes, id.: non nullus, v. non-nullus. **2.** For non, not, not at all (colloq.): at tu edepol nullus creduas, never you believe him! Pl.: Philotimus nullus venit, Cic. **II.** Subst. for nemo, no one, nobody: Pl. Qui scire possum? Chry. Nullus plus, Pl.: sunt nulli, Cic. Fem. = no woman: talem nulla pareret filium, Ter. Neut. = nothing (rare and not in Nom.): Graff praeter laudem nullius avari, greedy of nought save praise, Hor. **III.** In em-

phatic rhetor. sense; of no account; as good as non-existent: Igitur tu Titias et Appuleias leges nullas putas? Cic.: ut sine his studiis vitam nullam esse ducamus, unworthy of the name of life, id. **2.** actually not existing: nolite arbitrari, me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, shall have no being, id.: proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras, who had ceased to exist, Ov. **3.** lost, undone: nullus repente ful, Liv. (Hence Fr. nul.)

num, adv. an interrog. particle. used generally when a negative answer is expected: you do not suppose, do you? surely it is not the case: num igitur tot ducum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? Cic. (ii) With nam and ne, numquam, numne: cho numquam hic relictus custos? you aren't left here as sentinel, are you? Ter.: Cic. (iii) num quid (or numquid) vis? you don't want anything further, do you? a common form of leave-taking: Ter.: Cic.: Hor.: and elliptically, numquid me? Pl. (iv) numquid=num: numquid meministi? you don't happen to remember, do you? Ter. **II.** In indirect interrogations without negative assumption, whether: quaero, num aliter ac nunc eveniunt, evenirent, Cic.: jussurunt speculari, num sollicitati animi sociorum essent, Liv. So also numquid (rare): scire sane velim, numquid necesse sit, comitiis esse Romae, Cic.

nūmārius (numm.), a, um, adj. [numus] pertaining to money, money: difficultas, pecuniary embarrassment, Cic.: theca, a money-box, coffer, id.

II. Transf.: bribed, venal, mercenary: iudicium, id.

nūmātus (numm.), a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with money, rich: homo bene numatus, Cic.

numella, ae, f. a kind of shackle or fetter, for cattle and criminals: Pl.

nūmen, inis, n. [nuo] a nodding with the head, a nod (rare): terrificas capitum quatientes numine cristas, Lucr. Hence, the inclination of a thing towards a place (=nutus, q. v.): in quem quaeque locum divoreo numine tendunt, id. **II.** Fig. a nod as expressive of consent, command or will; esp. the divine will, the will or power of the gods: deo, cuius numini parent omnia, Cic.: Nox et Diana, nunc in hostiles domos iram atque numen vertite, Hor.: ea numina divom, directions of the gods, Virg. Transf., of the will or authority of the Caesars: flectere tanta Caesareum numen, numine, Bacche, tuo, Ov. Similarly of the Senate: annuite, P. C., nutum numenque Campanis, your supreme will and pleasure, Liv. Hence, **2.** divine power or majesty; oft. in pl.: Dianae non movenda numina, Hor.: numina Palladis, Virg. **3.** a deity; god or goddess: numina montis (=Oreades), Ov.: Virg. (Hence It. nume.)

nūmērābilis, e, adj. [numero] that can be numbered or counted (poet. and rare): calculus, Ov.

nūmērātio, ōnis, f. [numero] a counting out, paying, payment: Sen.

nūmērātus, a, um, Part. [numero].

II. Adj.: counted out, paid down; hence, in ready money, in cash: dos uxoris numerata, Cic. As subst. numeratum, i, n. ready money, cash: id.

nūmēro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [numerus] to count, reckon, number: si singulos numeremus in singulas (civitates), Cic.: numerare per digitos, Ov.: numera senatum, count the house, a phrase addressed to the Consul by a senator who considered that there was not a quorum present: no quid ad senatum "consule!" aut "numera!" Cic. **2.** Esp. of money, to count out, pay: pecuniam de suo, id.: Caes.

II. Fig.: to reckon as one's own, i. e. to have, possess: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. **2.** to account, reckon, esteem, consider: Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat non competitorem, Cic.: Thucydides nunquam est numeratus orator, id. **3.** to enumerate, mention: dies deficiat si velim numerare quibus bonis male eveniret, id.

nūmēro, adv. precisely, exactly, just now: numero mihi in mentem fuit, Pl. **2.** too soon: o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor, cur numero estis mortui, hinc exemplum ut plueretis? id.

nūmērōsē, adv. numerously, multifariously: onerare, Col. **II.** rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously: fidiculae numerose sonantes, Cic.

nūmērōsus, a, um, adj. [numerus] consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold: civitas numerosissima provinciae totius, the most populous, Tac.: pictor diligentior quam numerosior, who is more accurate than prolific, Plin.: numerosum opus, of various contents, Quint. **II.** measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious: numerosa brachia ducit, with measured, graceful movement, Ov.: oratio, Cic.

nūmērus, i, m. [from the same root as Gr. νῆμα; the prim. sense of this root was "to portion out, allot"; hence came the notion of counting; cf. ἀνα-νέμεσθαι in Herod.] number: Cic.: Caes. In pl. numeri, numbers; as an invention or art: ut a sacerdotibus barbaris numeros et caelestia acciperet, arithmetic and astronomy, Cic. Esp. numeri Babylonii, astrological calculations; horoscopes: Hor. **2.** a certain collective quantity, a number of persons or things: Pomplius ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic.: si naves suum numerum haberent, their full or proper number or complement, id. **3.** absol. like the Eng. number, for a considerable number: est (in eadem provincia) numerus civium Romanorum atque hominum

honestissimorum, id. II. Transf.: a class, category, etc.: in proscriptionum numerum relatus, Nep.: missis legatorum numero centurionibus, in the place of, Caes.: parentis numero alicui esse, Cic.: in hostium numero habere aliquem, Caes.: numero beatorum aliquem eximere, Hor. 2. a part of a whole, a member: mundus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, Cic.: animalia imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, Ov. 3. order: quaecunque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo digerit in numerum, Virg. 4. musical measure, time, rhythm of motion or sound, harmony, numbers: in numerum exsultant, Lucr.: in musicis numeri et voces et modi, Cic. Hence, quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque curas, nothing out of measure, improper, Hor. (ii) a measure, metrical foot: nectere verba numeris, Ov.: numeros memini, si verba tenebam, Virg. (iii) a verse, in gen. (poet.): arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam edere, i. e. verses in heroic metre, Ov.: impares, i. e. elegiac verses, id. III. Special uses: in milit. lang. a division, a troop, band: sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac. 2. Like the Gr. ἀριθμός, a mere number, opp. to quality, worth: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, we are mere ciphers, Hor. 3. In gram. a number (singular, plural, dual): Quint. 4. Meton. poet. dice (marked with numbers): seu ludet numerosque manu jactabit eburnos, Ov. (Hence It. numero, novero: Fr. nombre.)

numisma and **nummismata**, atis, v. nomisma.

nummarius, etc. v. numarius, etc.

numnam and **numne**, v. num.

Numorum-expalpōnides (Nummos.), ae, m. [numus expalpor] a flatterer for money, a fictitious comic name: Pl.

numquam, v. nunquam.

Numquampostea reddides, ae, m. [numquam postea reddo] one who never restores what he has once seized, Never-givebackagainides, a comically-formed patronymic: Pl. (al. numquampostea-eripides).

numquando, more correctly written separate, num quando; v. num.

numquid (nunqu.), v. num.

numquis, more correctly written separate, num quis; v. num.

nummularius (numm.), a, um, adj. [numulus] pertaining to money-changing: mensa, Scaev. More freq. as subst. numularius (numm.), ii, m. a money-changer, money-broker: Suet.

numulus (numm.), i, m. dim. [numus] a piece of money, money: the dimin. mostly implying something of contempt: numulis acceptis, a paltry bribe, Cic.: nihil aliud curant nisi agros, nisi villas, nisi numulos, their precious cash, id.

numus (also nummus), i (Gen. pl.

usu. numum, Cic.), m. [borrowed from Gr. νόμος (cf. νόμισμα), found in this sense on the Heracleian Tables and elsewhere] a piece of money, a coin, money, cash: jactabatur temporibus illis numus, sic ut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, the value of money fluctuated, Cic.: habere in numis, in ready money, id. 2. Esp. a Roman silver coin, called also numus sestertius, and simply sestertius (v. sestertius), a sesterce; value about twopences: quinque milia numum dare atque annumerare Apronio, id. With sestertius: numo sestertio, id. 3. As a Greek coin, a di-drachma (=two drachmas): Pl. II. Fig.: like our penny or farthing, to denote a very small sum, a trifle, low price, etc.: ad numum convenit, to a penny, Cic.: numo sestertio addidit alicui, to be knocked down to anyone for a penny, id.

nunc, adv. of time: now, at present, at this time: opp. to olim, Ter.: to tunc, tum, antea, quondam, with ref. to the past; and to postea, aliquando, alias, with ref. to the future, Cic.: ut nunc est, as matters stand, id.: qui nunc sunt, the men of the present day, id. (i) Sometimes of past time, regard d as present: nunc reus erat apud Crassum, id. (in Hor. Od. i, 37, nunc Sallaribus ornare pulvinar deorum tempus erat dapibus, the sense is, we were right in arranging for a feast now). (ii) Less freq. with ref. to the fut.: quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella? Quem nunc amabis? henceforth, Cat. With the suffix ce and the interrog. particle ne, nunc-cine: hem, nunc-cine demum? Ter. Strengthened by ipsum: nunc ipsum, at this very time, Cic. 2. Nunc... nunc, now... now; at one time... at another time: tribuni plebis nunc fraudem, nunc negligentiam consulium accusabant, Liv. The first nunc is sometimes omitted: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. (ii) Nunc... mox: Vell. (iii) Nunc... postremo: Liv. II. As a particle of transition: but now: quae quidem multo plura evenirent, si ad quietem integri iremus: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. [Nunc implies num (cf. etlaronum), whence it is formed as tunc from tum. Num is cogn. with Gr. νύ, νῦν; Goth. and O. H. G. nu, Eng. now.]

nunc-cine, v. nunc.

nuncia, **nuncius** (nunt.), etc. v. nunt-.

nunciam (trisyll. in Pl. and Ter.). [Gen. explained as = nunc jam; but by some regarded as nunc with termin. v. etiam.]

nuncubi, adv. [num cubi] any where? whether any where? Varr. II. Transf. at any time? ever? nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter.

nuncupatio, ōnis, f. [nuncupo] a

naming, calling; a name, appellation: App. II. In partic.: a naming or appointing as heir: Suet. 2. the dedication of a book: Plin. 3. a solemn and public pronouncing of vows (v. nuncupo, 4): votorum nuncupationes, Tac.

nuncupō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [nomen capio] to call by name, to call, name: tum illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant, Cic.

2. to mention by name, enumerate: alicujus titulos omnes triumphosque, Plin. 3. to proclaim, pronounce, appoint. Esp. nuncupare heredem, to name publicly before witnesses as one's heir: voco nuncupatus heres, Just.: magna ex parte heredem Caesarem nuncupare, Tac. Also, adoptionem, id.: testamentum, Plin. Ep.

4. to pronounce or offer public vows, to vow: quum consul more majorum secundum vota in Capitolio nuncupata, profectus ab urbe esset, Liv. Hence, absol. latus ea spolia [opima] posteros nuncupavit, he said in his vow that they would bring, id.

nundinae, arum, f. plu. [novem dies] the ninth day, i. e. the market-day, the weekly market: erat in eo ipso loco nundinarum παρρηγορίε, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 272.) 2. Meton. a market-place or town: illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, id. 3. Fig.: trade, traffic: totius reipublicae nundinae, id.

nundinalis, e, adj. [nundinae] pertaining to the nundinae or markets: nundinalis cocus, a bad cook (but the true explanation is uncertain), Pl.

nundinatio, ōnis, f. [nundinor] the holding of a market or fair; hence, a trading, trafficking; corrupt dealings: fuit nundinatio aliqua, et isti non nova, ne causam diceret, Cic.

nundinor, atus, i. v. dep. [nundinae] to attend or hold a market; to trade, traffic: in captivorum pretiis nundinaus, chaffering, Liv. 2. Transf.: to meet in large numbers: in Solonio, ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. II. Fig. to get by trafficking; to purchase, buy: senatorium nomen, id. 2. to sell justice; practise corruption: constabat eum in cognitionibus patriis nundinari solitum, Suet.

nundinum, i, n. [novem dies: cf. nundinae] the market-time: inter nundinum, the time between two nundinae, and trinum nundinum, the time of three nundinae, or at least 17 days, Macr.: postquam comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, on the third market-day, Liv.

nunquam (numquam), adv. [no unquam] at no time, never: Cic.: Caes. With a follg. negative = an emphatic affirmative: nunquam non ineptum, always, Cic. II. For an emphatic negative, certainly not: nunquam hodie effugies! Virg.

nuntiatio (nunc.), *ōnis, f.* [nuntio] a declaring, announcing; a declaration, announcement, made by the augur respecting what he has observed: nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, Cic.

nuntio (nuncio), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [nuntius] to announce, report, declare, relate, make known, inform, etc.: foll. by Acc. of direct obj., or by Acc. and Inf.: non dubito, quin celerius tibi hoc rumor, quam ullius nostrum litterae nuntiarint, Cic.: equites ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nuntiant, prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes. Pass.: hoc adeo celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse et venire nuntiaretur, Id. Pass. impers.: nuntiatum est nobis a M. Varrone, venisse eum Roma, Cic. 2. With ut and Subj.: to intimate authoritatively; to command: paulo post esse ferunt nuntiatum Simoni, ut prodiret, Id. Less freq. and late in same sense with Inf.: Tac.

nuntius (nunc.), *a, um, adj.* [prob. for novi-ventus: hence lit. newly come or arrived] that announces, signifies, makes known (poet.): simulacra divinae nuntia formae, giving intimation of, Lucr.: habes animi nuntia verba mei, Ov. II. Subst.: nuntius, *li, m.* a bearer of intelligence, etc., a messenger, courier: Mercurius Jovis nuntius, Pl.: litteras et nuntios mittere, Caes.: Cic. Nuntia, *ae, f.* a female messenger: historia nuntia vetustatis, Id.: nuntia fulva Jovis, Poet. ap. Cic.

2. Meton. a message, news, tidings: nuntium exoptabilem nuntiare, Pl.: acerbum nuntium alicui perferre, grievous tidings, Cic. Also neutr. nuntium, *li*: ad aures nova nuntia referens, this new message, Cat. (ii) In partic. an authoritative notice; an order, injunction: quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, nisi legatorum nuntio parvisset, Cic. (iii) nuntium uxori remittere or mittere, to send one's wife a letter of divorce: Id. Also of a woman who separates from her husband: Id. So of the rejection of the marriage contract by parents or guardians: Pl.

nuper, *adv.* [noviper, from novus] newly, lately, recently, not long ago: Allobroges qui nuper pacati erant, Caes.: vixi puellis nuper idoneis, till recently, Hor. Sup.: nuperrime, very recently, Cic. 2. In wider sense: in modern times: neque anto philosophiam patefactam, quae nuper inventa est, Id.

nuperrus, *a, um, adj.* [nuper] late, fresh, recent (rare): recens captum hominem nuperum et noviciū te perdocere, Pl.

nupta, *ae, f. v. nuptus.*

nuptiae, *arum, f. plur.* [nubo] a marriage, wedding, nuptials: nuptias facere, adornare, Pl.: in nuptiis alicujus cenare, Cic.: multarum nuptiarum (muller), who has been many times

married, Id. (Hence It. nozze; Fr. noces.)

nuptialis, *e, adj.* [nuptiae] pertaining to marriage, nuptial: ludi, Pl.: dona, Cic.

nuptus, *a, um, Part.* used only in fem. [nubo]. II. Adj.: married, wedded: filia, Cic. III. Subst. nupta, *ae, f.* married woman, bride, wife: nova nupta, Ter.

nurus, *ūs, f.* a daughter-in-law: uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter.: Cic. II. Transf. a young woman, married woman (poet.): inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov.: nurus Latinae, Id. [For snusu-s; cf. Skr. snushā; Gr. νύος for σνύος.] (Hence It. nuora; Sp. nuera.)

usquam, *adv.* [no usquam] nowhere, in no place: strengthened by part. Gen.: usquam gentium, nowhere in the world, Ter.: opp. to uspiam, Cic. 2. usquam non, everywhere (emphatically): Plin. 3. towards no place: usquam moturos, Liv. II. Transf.: on no occasion, nowhere, in nothing: praestabo sump-tum usquam melius poni posse, cannot anyhow be better laid out, Cic. 2. to or for nothing: plebem usquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum, for no other end, Liv.

utiquam, *v. neutiquam.*

nūto, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* [freq. of nuo in abnuo, q. v.] to nod repeatedly: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl.: nutans, distorquens oculos, Hor. 2. to sway to and fro: nutant circumspiciantibus galeae, et incerti trepidant, Liv. II. Fig.: to waver in opinion or judgment; to doubt, hesitate: etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura Deorum, Cic. 2. to falter in fidelity, to be faithless: primo Festus nutabat, palam Vitellium fovens, Tac. 3. to be in peril; to totter, to waver: urbs nutabat, Id.

nūtrīcātus, *ūs, m.* [nutricō] a suckling, nursing: Pl.

nūtrīcūs, *a, um, adj.* [nutrix] that suckles, nourishes; nursing: quis Faustulum nescit pastorem fuisse nutriticū, foster-father, Varr. II. Subst.: nutriticus, *li, m.* a bringer up, a tutor: erat in procuratore reguli, propter aetatem pueri, nutriticus ejus, Caes.

nūtrīco, *i. v. a. and nūtrīcoo*, *atus, i. v. dep.* [id.] to suckle, nourish, bring up, rear: pueros nutrire, Pl.

II. Fig.: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur et continet, Cic.

nūtrīcula, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a nurse: quid vocat dulci nutricula majus alumno? his poor fond nurse, Hor. Fig.: nutriculae praediorum, nurses of their estates; i. e. the means of keeping them up, Cic.

nūtrīmen, *inis, n.* [nutrio] nourishment: Ov. (Hence Fr. nourrain.)

nūtrīmentum, *i. n.* [id.] nourish-

ment, nutriment: esp. in pl.: per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet. Transf.: suscepitque ignem foliis atque arida circum nutrimenta dedit, dry leaves to feed the flame, Virg. II. Fig.: nutrimenta eloquentiae, i. e. the elements of its training, Cic. 2. In plur. a bringing up, rearing: nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet.

nūtrīo, *ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. a.* (nutribam for nutriebam, Virg.) to suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear: quos lupa nutrit, Ov.: illigna nutritus glande, Hor. II. Transf. of plants: terra herbas nutrit, Ov.: fruges humo nutriente, Curt. Of fire: ignes foliis et cortice sicco nutrit, feeds, Ov. 2. to nurse, take care of, attend to: cura corporum nutriendorum, Liv. 3. nutrire vinum, to mix wine with spices, to make it keep: Col. 4. In gen. to preserve: Cat. III. Fig. to nourish, cherish, support, sustain: indoles nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, Hor.: amorem, Ov. (Hence Fr. nourrir.)

nūtrīor, *4. v. dep.* for nutrio, to nourish: Virg.

nūtrītor, *ōris, m.* [nutrio] a bringer up, rearer, breeder: a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet.

nūtrītus, *a, um, Part.* [nutrio]. **nūtrīx** (old orthogr. notrix, acc. to Quint.), *icis, f.* one who suckles; a wet-nurse, nurse. Proverb.: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, Cic.: nutricis pallium, of anything soiled or dirty, Pl. As adj.: mater nutrix, that suckles her own child, Gell. II. Transf.: she that nourishes or maintains: (Libya) leonum arida nutrix, mother of, Hor. 2. nutrices, the breasts, paps: Cat. 3. a bed for rearing young plants; nursery-bed: Plin. 4. the land that supports a family: Pl. III. Fig.: est quasi nutrix oratoris, Cic. [Nu-tri is the "suckler;" from root nu (for snu) seen in Gr. νύω and νάω, "to flow;" here that root has a causative sense.] (Hence Fr. nourrice.)

nūtus, *ūs, m.* [nuo in abnuo, q. v.; cf. numen] a nodding, a nod: nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. 2. Meton. a slight expression of will, or command: nutus tuus potest hominem in civitate retinere, a nod from you, Cic.: monuit ad nutum omnes res ab his administrarentur, at his very beck, Caes. Hence, in wider sense: will, command, pleasure: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic.: saevae nutu Junonis eunt res, Virg.

3. inclination towards, favour: annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. II. Transf.: a downward tendency or motion, gravity: terrena suapte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferri, Cic.: terra sua vi nutuque tenetur, Id.

nux, *nūcis, f.* a nut: nux juglans, a walnut, Plin.: sparge, marite, nuces

(a custom at weddings), Virg.: *nux cassa*, an empty nut, fig. of a thing of no value, Hor. Proverb.: *nucis relinqueret, to give up childish sports* (since children played with nuts), Pers. II. Transf. any fruit with a hard shell or rind: *castaneae nuce*, chestnuts, Virg. Also of such a tree itself; e. g. an almond-tree: *id.* (Hence It. *noce*; Fr. *noix*.)

nympha, ae, and **nymphē**, ēs, f. = *νύμφη*: a bride, a mistress: Ov.

2. *Nymphae*, demi-goddesses, who inhabited fountains, rivers, the sea, woods, trees, and mountains, *nymphs*: *Nymphae* genus *amnis* unde est, Virg.: *vocalis Nymphae*, Echo, Ov.

II. Transf. water (= *lympha*: poet.): *cadit in patulos nympha Anienae lacus*, Prop. (Hence It. and Sp. *ninfa*.)

O, o, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the fourth in the vowel series. II. Relations of o with the other vowels. For those with a, e, and i, vide those letters. 2. with u. These two vowels are the most nearly allied, and their interchanges are very numerous. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently exhibit o where the classic language has u. So on the Column. rostr., *exfocient, consol, primos* (Nom. sing.), *captom*. And, on the contrary, u in the old forms, *fruns, funtes*, for the later *frons, fontes*. O and u both appear in connection with v: e. g. *avos* and *avus*, *servos* and *servus*, though in these combinations o was preferred. 3. O is substituted for au in *Clodius, plodo, plostrum, sodes, etc.* III. Changes of o in the Romance languages: *ō* in Italian sometimes becomes *u*, *uo*; e. g. *Lat. totus*, It. *tutto*; *Lat. ovum*, It. *uovo*: in French it is most commonly changed to *ou, eu, and oeu*: e. g. *Lat. totus*, Fr. *tout*; *Lat. hora*, Fr. *heure*; *Lat. nodus*, Fr. *noeud*. Before *m* and *n* it sometimes remains unchanged, as *Lat. non*, Fr. *non*; *Lat. pomum*, Fr. *pomme*; *Lat. corona*, Fr. *couronne*.

2. *ō* is generally changed, in It. into *uo*; e. g. *Lat. bonus*, It. *buono*; in Fr. into *eu (oeu)*: *Lat. populus*, Fr. *peuple*; *Lat. cor*, Fr. *cœur*. Before *l, m, or n*, it sometimes remains unchanged, as *Lat. schola*, Fr. *école*; *Lat. homo*, Fr. *homme*; *Lat. bonus*, Fr. *bon*.

3. o long by position is sometimes changed in It. into *u*; e. g. *Lat. ostium*, It. *uscio*; in Fr. it almost always remains unchanged, as *Lat. fortis*, Fr. *fort*; *Lat. corpus*, Fr. *corps*; very rarely it becomes *ou* or *ui*: e. g. *Lat. cohors*, Fr. *cour*; *Lat. post*, Fr. *puis*. IV. As an abbreviation, O stands for *omnis* and *optimus*: *L. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo*.

ō, *interj.* expressing joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, etc.; *O! oh!* (i) constr. with Voc. in addressing a person: *o mi Furni! Cic.* (ii) With Acc. or Nom. in calling attention to something; when indignation is expr., usu. with Acc.: *o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut alunt, lupum! id.* With Nom.: *o vir fortis atque amicus! Ter.* (iii) to express a wish; *O that!* with *utinam*: *o utinam obrutus esset! Ov.* With *si*: *quanquam, o, si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset! yet oh! O (if, would that! Virg.* (iv) With Gen. (Gr. constr.): *o nuntii beati, Cat. Poet.* after a word: *o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum, Virg.* It is usu. long before another vowel: *o ego laevus, Hor.*; though sometimes short: *te Corydon, o Alexi, trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg.*

ob, *prep.* with Acc. [cogn. with Gr. *ἐν*, as *ob* with *ἀντί*; in composition sometimes obs, like abs: e. g. *os-tendo* = *obs-tendo*]. Indicating motion, towards, to (this use of it is ancient and rare): *ob Romam legiones ducere, Enn.* 2. Indicating mere position: *against, before*: *sollem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Pl.*; *mors ob oculos saepe versata est, Cic.* II. Transf. to indicate an object or cause: *on account of, owing to, for, with regard to, etc.*: *civitas ob eam rem incitata, on that account, Caes.*; *ob meas injurias, Ter.*; *ob industriam, on purpose, intentionally, Pl.* (ii) So, *ob id, ob hoc, ob haec, etc., on that account, therefore, etc.*: *ignavis hostibus et ob id quietis, Liv.*; *ob ea consul Albinus senatum de foedere consulebat, Sall.* (iii) *Ob rem*, like *ex re*, opp. to *frustra, to the purpose, with advantage* (rare): *verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, id.* (iv) *Quam ob rem*, and in one word, *quam-obrem, on which account, wherefore*: *quam ob rem id primum videamus, Cic.* 2. To indicate the consideration for which something is done: *for or in consideration of* (ancient): *ob asinos ferre argentum, Pl.* III. In composition, *ob* remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; before *p, f, c, g*, the final *b* is usu. assimilated: e. g. *oppeto, offero, occido, oggannio*. As a prefix its significations are various, and somewhat difficult of classification; nor are they all obviously connected with its meanings as a preposition. (i) *against, towards*: *oppetere, to go towards*. (ii) *before, in the way of*, denoting hindrance or encumbrance: *opponere, to put before, to oppose*; *obesse, to be in the way of, to be a hindrance or injurious to*. (iii) *against*, denoting hostility: *oppugnare, to fight against*; *offendere, to strike against*. (iv) *down* (apparently equivalent to *de*): *opprimere, to press down*. (v) *over*, denoting covering: *operire (q.v.), to cover*; *oblendere, to stretch over*. (vi) *over*, in sense of

traversing: *obire, to travel over*. These are the more usual significations, but there are others which cannot be here specified.

ob-aerātus, a, um, *adj.* [ob *aes*] involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt: *tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Comp.*: *quanto quis obaeratiō, aegrius distrahebant, the more deeply in debt, Tac.* As subst. esp. in pl. a debtor: *Orgetorix omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes.*

ob-ambūlo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to walk before or over, to go past: constr. with *Dat.* or *Acc.*; also with *prep.*: *obambulare muris, to walk about in front of, Liv.*; *totam fremebundus obambulat Aetnam, ranges over, Ov.* With *prep.*: *ante vallum, Liv.*; in *herbis, Ov.* 2. With hostile sense (cf. *ob*, III. iii): *gregibus (of the wolf), Virg.*

ob-armo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to arm against the foe: *securi dextras, Hor.*

ob-āro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to plough over or up: *Liv.*

obba, ae, f. a kind of cup: Pers.

ob-brūtesco, tūl, 3. v. n. incep. to become brutish, stupid: *Lucr.*

obe, v. occ.

obditus, a, um, *Part.* [obdo].

ob-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put, place, or set before or against; to shut, fasten, bolt, etc.: *pessulum ostio, slip the bolt, Ter.*; *forem, to shut, Pl.* II. Fig.: *to put in the way of, to expose*: *hic nulli malo latus obdit apertum, presents an exposed side to, Hor.* 2. to oppose: *rigidam vocibus obdere forem, Ov.* [V. do.]

ob-dormio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a. to fall asleep. Neut.: *Endymion nescio quando in Latmo obdormivit, Cic.* II. A ct.: *crapulam, to sleep off, Pl.* (cf. *edormio*).

obdormisco, 3. v. n. incep. [obdormio] to fall asleep: *quid melius, quam in mediis vitae laboribus obdormiscere, Cic.*

ob-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead or draw before or against: *ad oppidum exercitum, Pl.*; *ab utroque lateri collis transversam fossam obduxit Caes.*; *callum, to draw over, Cic.* 2. to draw or bring over; to run one candidate against another: *id.* II. Transf.: *to cover by drawing over; to cover over, surround, envelope*: *trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, id.*; *refricare obductam reipublicae cicatricem, to disturb the scar that has formed over a wound (fig.), id.*; *obducta nocte, overcast, Nep.* Fig.: *obducta solvatur fronte senectus, clouded* = *συννεφεῖ*, Hor. 2. to draw in, drink down, swallow: *venenum, Cic.*

III. Fig.: *to draw or spread over*: *clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere, id.* 2. to cover, conceal: *obductus dolor, hidden grief, Virg.*; *Ov.* 3. Of time, to pass, spend: *itaque obdixi posterum diem, Cic.*

ob-ductio, ōnis, f. [obduco] a draw-

ing over, a covering, veiling: Arn.

II. Esp. a veiling of criminals before their execution: obductio capitis, Cic.

obduco, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to lead or bring often to: Pl.

obductus, a, um, Part. [obduco].

ob-duresco, rûl, 3. v. n. incep. to grow hard, to harden: Cato. II.

Fig.: to become hardened, insensible: ad ista obdurimus, Cic.

ob-duro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to be hard or hardened; only fig. to hold out, persist, endure: persta atque obdura, Hor. Pass. impers.: quare obduretur hoc triduum, let us bear up, Cic.

obediens, entis, Part. [obedio].

II. Adj.: obedient: nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic.: dicto obediens esse alicui, to be obedient to one's word or command; to take orders from: magistro desinebat esse dicto obediens, Pl. Comp.: imperilis nemo obedi ntor, Liv. Sup.: imperilis obediensissimus miles, id.

2. Of things, yielding, compliant: omnia secunda et obediens sunt, according to your wishes, Sall.

obediens, adv. obediently, willingly, readily: conferre tributum, Liv. Comp.: nihil obediens fecerunt, id.

obediens, ae, f. [obediens] obedience: servitus est obediens fracti animi, Cic.

obedio, ivi or ii, Itum [obedire, Cic.], 4. v. n. [ob audio] to give ear, be guided by anyone's advice (in this sense rare): with Dat.: quibus rex maxime obedi, Nep. II. Esp.: to obey, yield obedience to, be subject to (usu. with ref. to a special injunction; whereas pareo often denotes habitual obedience or service): parere et obedire praecepto, Cic. Pass. impers.: utrumque enixe obeditum dictatori est, Liv.

2. to comply with, accommodate oneself to: obedire temporis multorum, Cic. (Hence It. ubbidire, obbedire; Fr. obéir.)

obeliscus, i, m. = ὀβελίσκος (a small spit; hence) an obelisk: Plin.

ob-eo, ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. n. and a. Constr. absol. or with Acc. which is to be regarded as depend. on the prefix: to go or come to, to go to meet, go against: in infera loca, Cic.: ad omnes hostium conatus, to go to meet, to oppose, Liv.: diem obiit supremum, he encountered his last day, i.e. died, Nep.: diem obire, to die, Suet.: mortem, Cic. In pass.: morte obita, after death, id. 2. Hence, by ellipsis, absol.: to die: tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. (ii) So of constellations, etc. to go down, to set: in relliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic. (iii) Also in gen. sense, to fall, perish: et Agamede obiit et Hiera, Plin. 3. to go over or through: to traverse, visit: tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obiit, travelled over, Cic. Hence fig., to go over with the

eyes or in speaking; to survey; to mention: omnia visu, Virg.: oratione omnes civitates, Cic. (ii) to encircle, envelope (poet.): chlamydem limbus obibat aureus, Ov. 4. to apply oneself to, to engage in, to enter upon, to discharge, accomplish: negotium, Cic.: consularia munera, Liv.: minus facile perse omnia obiri possent, Caes.: vadimonium, to surrender to one's bail, to appear at the appointed time, Cic.

ob-equito, i. v. n. to ride towards, ride up to: with Dat.: castris, Liv.

ob-erro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to wander, rove, or ramble about: with Abl.: oberrare tentoriis, Tac. 2. Transf.: crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt. II. Fig.: mihi monstrum oberrat, hovers before my eyes, Sen. 2. to err, blunder: ut citharoedus ridetur, chords qui semper oberrat eadem, Hor.

obesitas, atis, f. [obesus] fatness, corpulence, obesity: Suet.

obesus, a, um, adj. [ēdo] fat, stout, plump: turdus, Hor.: cervix, Suet. Poet.: fauces, swollen, Virg. 2. Fig.: gross, coarse, heavy, dull (poet.): naris obesa, having a coarse nose: not nice or delicate, Hor.

obex, obicis and obicis, m. and f. [objicio, lit. that which is cast or placed before; hence] a bolt, bar, barrier, wall: emuniit oblice postes, Virg.: qua vi maria alta tumescant oblicibus ruptis, having burst their barriers, i.e. their banks, shores, id. II. Meton. a hindrance, impediment, obstacle: obices viarum, Liv.

obf., v. off.

obg., v. ogg.

ob-haerēo, 2. v. n. to stick fast; with Dat.: navis obhaerens vado, Suet.

ob-haerescō, haesi, 3. v. n. incep. to become fixed to: in perf. tenses, to cleave or adhere to: consurgenti ei primum lacina obhaesit, Suet.

obicio: v. objicio.

ob-irascor, iratus, 3. v. n. dep. to be angry at: Sen.

obiratio, ōnis, f. [obirascor] a becoming or being angry, anger: Cic.

obiratus, a, um, Part. [obirascor].

II. Adj.: angry: with Dat.: fortunae, conceiving a spite against Fortune, Liv.

ob-iter, adv. on the way, in going or passing along: obiter leget aut scribet, Juv. II. Fig.: in passing, incidentally: obiter dictum, Plin.

obitus, a, um, Part. [obeo].

obitus, ūs, m. [id.] a going to, approaching: meeting (rare): ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus tuus quocumque adveneris, semper siet, it is a pleasure to meet you, Ter. 2. a going down, setting of the heavenly bodies: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus, Cic.: Lucr. II. Fig.: downfall, destruction, death, ruin, etc.: post eorum obitum, Caes.: longum miserata dolorem difficilesque obitus, her painful death, Virg.: post obitum occasumque nostrum, since my

ruin (i.e. exile), Cic. (Hence Fr. obit.)

ob-jacēo, ūl, 2. v. n. to lie before or over against: with Dat.: saxa obiacentia pedibus, Liv. Absol.: obiacente sarcinarum cumulo, lying in the way, id.

objectatio, ōnis, f. [objecto] a reproach (v. rare): ex aliorum objectionibus, Caes.

objecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [objicio] repeatedly to throw before or against, to set against, oppose (poet.): (pelagi volucres) nunc caput objectare fretis, nunc currere in undas, i.e. to dive down, Virg. II. Fig.: to expose to, abandon: statuit eum objectare periculis, Sall.: animam pro aliquo, Virg. 2. continually to reproach or upbraid with, to accuse of: quum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris objectarent, Caes.: natum (i.e. filii mortem), Ov. With Inf.: mihi objectent lenocinium facere, Pl. 3. to throw out, let fall, say: cave tu illi obiectes nunc in aegritudine, to has emisse, id.

objectus, a, um, Part. [objicio].

II. Adj.: lying in the way, before or opposite: complures objectae insulae existimantur, situated between (Britain and Ireland), Caes. 2. exposed: constr. with Dat. or ad: objectus fortunae, Cic.: ad omnes casus, id. III. Subst. objecta, orum, n. plu. charges, accusations: Quint.: Auct. pro dom.

objectus, ūs, m. [id.] a casting before, a putting against, in the way, or opposite: also, a lying before or opposite: insula portum efficit objectu laterum, by the extension of its sides, Virg.: quum terga flumine, latera objectu paludis tegerentur, by the intervention of a marsh, were covered by a marsh, Tac. II. Transf. an object, appearance, sight, spectacle (v. rare): Nep. (Hence It. oggetto; Fr. objet.)

objex, v. obex.

ob-jicio, jeci, jectum (obicis = obicis, Luc. Perf. Subj. objexim, Pl.) 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw before, in the way of, or towards; to hold before, to offer, expose: constr. with Acc. of the direct object; indirect expr. by Dat. or by Acc. with contra, ad, in, etc.: et nos glaucomam ob oculos objicemus, Pl.: aliquem feris, to throw him to the wild beasts, Cic.: florem vini naribus, to present to, Pl.: exercitum tantae magnitudinis flumini, Caes. 2. Esp. to cast in the way, set against, oppose: Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum objicio et oppono, Cic.: clipeosque ad tela sinistris protecti objiciunt, hold out, present, Virg. II. Fig.: to throw before or over, to put or bring before, to present; to expose to; and in gen. to bring upon, to cause, etc.: noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor.: aliquem morti, Cic.:

ad omne periculum obijci, id. : alicui eam mentem, ut patriam prodatur, to suggest, Liv. : furorē alicui obijcere, to inspire anyone with madness, Cic. : obijcitur animo metus, is infused into, id. 2. Esp. to taunt, reproach, or upbraid with : with Acc. and Dat. : alicui multa probra, id. : also with Acc. and Inf. or de and Abl. : obijcit mihi me ad Balas fuisse, id. : de Cispio mihi igitur obijcies, reproach me about him, id.

objurgatio, ōnis, f. [objurgo] a chiding, reproof, reprehension : ut objurgatio contumelia careat, Cic. : delictarum, id.

objurgator, ōris, m. [id.] a rebuker, blamer, censor ; both in good and bad sense : Cic.

objurgatorius, a, um, adj. [objurgator] reproving, reproachful : Cic.

objurgatio, i, v. a. freq. [objurgo] to chide repeatedly : Pl.

objurgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove : objurgavit M. Caellum, sicut neminem unquam parens, Cic. : aliquem molli brachio de aliqua re, to rebuke moderately, id. 2. to deter by reproof : objurgans me a peccatis, Pl. 3. to punish, chastise, correct : flagris, Suet. : sesteritio centes, to punish, fine, Sen.

objungo, gū, j. v. n. incep. to become feeble or languid, to languish : litterulae meae objunguerunt, Cic.

objurgatrix, icis, f. [objurgator] a female barker, railer : Pl.

objurgatio, i, v. n. to bark at. Fig. : to rail or carp at : with Dat. of person : Sen. : with Acc. of neut. pron. : nescio quid, to make some abusive observation or other, Suet.

objurgatus, a, um, Part. [offerō].

oblectamen, inis, n. [oblecto] a delight (poet. for oblectamentum) : Ov.

oblectamentum, i, n. [id.] a diversion, recreation, pleasure, amusement : requies oblectamentumque senectutis, Cic. : puerorum, id. : with subj. Gen., rerum rusticarum oblectamenta, the pleasures of the country, id.

oblectatio, ōnis, f. [id.] delight, amusement : indagatio ipsa habet oblectationem, Cic. : animi, recreation of mind, id. With obj. Gen. : curarum, means of diverting care, id.

oblecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [lacto] to divert, entertain, amuse (a weaker word than delecto, which denotes settled satisfaction) : constr. usu. with Acc. of pers. and Abl. of means, either alone or with prep. : ut te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic. : quum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, id. : in communibus miseriis hac tamen oblectabar specula, was diverted from my cares, cheered, id. With cum : cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt, find my recreation in reading them, id. With in : in eo me oblecto, I delight in him, he is my delight, Ter. And with Abl. or

adv. of place where : ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano satis commode oblectabam, 'had a very good time,' Cic. With Acc. only : haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, are the diversion of, id. 2. to delay (pleasurably) : ego illum interea hic oblectabo, Pl. : Ter. II. Transf. : to spend or pass agreeably : inersotium, Tac.

oblēnio, 4. v. a. to soften, to soothe : Sen.

oblido, si, sum, j. v. a. [laedo] to squeeze together : collum digitulis duobus obludere, to strangle him, Cic.

obligatio, ōnis, f. a binding ; or pass. a being bound : propter linguae obligationem, because of his being tongue-tied, Just.

obligatus, a, um, Part. [obligo].

II. Adj. : obliged, under an obligation : Cic.

obligo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bind or tie over, to bind or fasten to : Prometheus obligatus aliti, Hor. 2. to bind up, bandage, swathe : ago obliga, obsigna cito, tie up the letter, Pl. : vulnus, Cic. II. Fig. : to bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable, etc. : vadem tribus millibus aeris, to bind in the sum of, Liv. : voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic. : obligari foedere, Liv. : obligatus ei nihil eram, was under no obligation to him, Cic. Poet. : ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, vowed, due, Hor. 2. Esp. : to render liable through guilt, to make guilty ; hence, pass. to be guilty of, to commit an offence : se scelere, Suet. : est periculum, ne neglectis his impla fraude obligemur, may incur the guilt of, Cic.

3. In law, to bind, engage one : opp. to solvere, Ulp. (II) to pledge, pawn, mortgage : praedia, Cic. Fig. : fidem suam, to pledge one's word, id. 4. to fetter, restrain, embarrass : iudicio districtum atque obligatum esse, id.

oblino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [limus] to cover with mud or slime : mollitosque et oblitos ad serendum agros, Cic.

II. Fig. : to lavish, squander (fling about like mud) : rem patris oblino, Hor.

oblino, lēvi, rarely līni, lītum, j. v. a. to daub or smear over, to bedaub, besmear : cerussa malas oblinere, Pl. : oblitū unguentis, Cic. II. Fig. : to besmear, defile : oblitus parricidio, id. : aliquem versibus atris, to defame, Hor.

2. In p. Part. : covered : oblitus peregrinis divitiis, bedizened, id. : Sallustii scripta nimia priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, tricked out, overloaded, Suet.

obliquē, adv. sideways, athwart, obliquely : opp. to recte, Cic. : subllcae oblique agebantur, Caes. II. Fig. : indirectly, covertly : aliquem castigare, Tac.

obliquo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [obliquus] to turn, bend, or twist aside, awry, or in an oblique direction : oculos, Ov. :

sinus (velorum) in ventum, to turn obliquely to the wind, Virg.

obliquus, a, um, adj. side-long, slanting, awry, oblique : motus corporis, Cic. : iter, Caes. : obliquo laborat lymphā fugax trepidare rivo, its winding channel, Hor. Adverbial expressions : (I) ab obliquo, from the side. Ov. : (II) per obliquum, across, in a slanting direction, Hor. II. Fig. : of relationship, not direct, collateral (poet.) : obliquum a patre genus, not born of the same mother, Stat. 2. Of speech : indirect, covert : obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. (II) envious, hostile : Cato adversus potentes semper obliquus, Flor. (III) In gramm. : obliquus casus, an oblique case (not the Nom. or Voc.), opp. to rectus : Varr. Also, obliqua oratio, indirect speech : Quint. [Liquis is found in the same sense ; and licinus ("turned up") is given by Serv. on Virg. Cf. Gr. λικ-ρι-φίς, λικ-ριος (where the χ is due to the ρ which follows), λοξός ; v. luxus (I.)]

oblisus, a, um, Part. [oblido].

oblitesco, tū, j. v. n. incep. [latet] to hide or conceal oneself (rare) : a nostro aspectu, Cic.

oblittero (oblit.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [littera] lit. to cover or conceal any thing written : hence, to blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate : monumenta, Tac.

II. Fig. : to blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten : quod maximis rebus, quas postea gessit, oblitterandum esset, Cic.

oblitus, a, um, Part. [oblino].

oblitus, a, um, Part. [obliviscor].

oblivio, ōnis, f. [obliviscor] a forgetting, oblivion : veteris belli, Cic. : dare aliquid oblivioni, to consign to oblivion, Liv. : in oblivionem ire, to be forgotten, Sen. Plur. : lividas obliviones, jealous oblivion (which preys upon human achievements), Hor. II. Subjectively : a forgetting, forgetfulness : oblivio et inconsiderantia, Suet.

obliviōsus, a, um, adj. [oblivio] that easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious : (senes) credulos, obliuōsus, Cic. II. that produces forgetfulness (poet.) : of wine, Hor.

obliviscor, litus, j. v. dep. to forget : constr. with Gen. of a pers. and Gen. or Acc. of a thing ; less freq. with Acc. and Inf. or depend. clause with Subj. : vivorum meminī, nec tamen Epicuri licet oblivisci, Cic. : prorsum oblitus sum mei, I have completely forgotten myself, Ter. : veteris contumeliae oblivisci, Caes. : injurias, Cic. : obliviscor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, id. : in scriptis obliviscatur, quid paulo ante posuisset, id. Poet. of things : pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, i. e. losing, Virg.

2. Ger. Part. in pass. signif. : oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis, Hor. II. Fig. : to be unmindful of, act inconsistently with one's character : nec oblitus sui est Ithacus

discrimine tanto, was not untrue to his nature, Virg.: ut nostrae dignitatis sinus obliti, Cic. [Perh. to be connected with *liveo*, the prim. sense being 'to obscure oneself, become dark.']

oblivium, *il*, *n*. [obliviscor] forgetfulness, oblivion (esp. in obj. sense): Tac. More freq. plur.: longa oblivia potant, Virg.: ducere sollicitae jucunda obliuia vitae, Hor. (Hence Fr. *oubli*.)

ob-lōco, *i*, *v. a.* to let on hire: Suet. **ob-lōcator**, *ōris*, *m*. [obloquor] one that contradicts: Pl.

ob-longus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* strictly, long-crosswise; oblong: scutula, Tac.

ob-lōquor, *quātus* or *cūtus*, *3. v. dep.* to speak against; to join in (in speaking), to interrupt, contradict: constr. with *Dat.* or *absol.*: vestra expectatio, quae mihi obloqui videtur, Cic.: fero-
quisme, Curt. 2. Poet.: to join in singing, to accompany (poet.): obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, sounds to his strains the seven different notes of his lyre, Virg.: non avis obloquitur, Ov. II. Transf.: to blame, condemn (with *Dat.*): Sen. 2. to rail at, abuse: Cat.

ob-lōquutor, *v. ob-lōcator*. **ob-luctor**, *atus*, *1. v. dep.* to strive or struggle against, to contend with, oppose: with *Dat.*: flumini, Curt.: genibusque adversae obductor arenae, I strain with my knees against the resisting soil, Virg. II. Fig.: difficultatibus, to grapple with, Curt.

ob-lūdo, *si*, *sum*, *3. v. n.* to play off jokes: Pl.

ob-mōlitor, *itus*, *4. v. a. dep.* to push or throw up one thing before another (as a defence or obstruction): arborum truncos et saxa, Curt. II. Transf.: to block up, render impassable (a breach in a wall): Liv.

ob-murmūro, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. n.* to murmur against, at, or to: with *Dat.*: precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov.

ob-mutesco, *tūi*, *3. v. n. incomp.* to become dumb, to lose one's speech: Cels. 2. to become mute, silent: ipse obmutescam, Cic. II. Fig.: to be hushed; to cease: animi dolor, Id.

ob-nātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* growing on or about (v. rare): obnata ripis salicta, Liv.

obnīis, *adj.* v. obnīx.

obnīsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [obnitor]: v. obnīx.

ob-nītor, *sus* and *xus*, *3. v. dep.* to bear, press, push or strive against: constr. with *Dat.* or *absol.*: taurus arboris obnīxus trunco, Virg.: in obnīxos, against their butting foes, Id.: obnīxi (al. obnīsi) urgebant, Liv. Of things: navigia videntur obnītler undae, Lucr. II. Fig.: to strive against, resist, oppose, to strive, endeavour: adversis, Tac. With *Inf.* (late): triumphum Pauli impedire obnītebantur, Vell.

obnīx (obnīis), *adv.* with might and main, strenuously, vehemently: obnīx omnia facere, Ter.

obnīxus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [obnitor]. II. *Adj.*: steadfast, firm, resolute: obnīxos stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv.

obnoxīō, *adv.* guiltily: nihil obnoxie perire, quite innocently, Pl. II. subserviently, slavishly: sententias dicere, Liv.

obnoxīōsē, *adv.* abjectly: Pl. **obnoxiosus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [obnoxius] subject, submissive: alicui, Pl.

ob-noxius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* liable or obnoxious to punishment: ego tibi me obnoxium esse fateor, Pl. 2. liable or addicted to, guilty of (with *Dat.*): libidini, Sall. 3. subject, exposed to: constr. with *Dat.*, *ad*, or *in* and *Acc.*: infidis consiliis obnoxius, Tac.: terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia, exposed to such accidents (viz. earthquakes), Plin.: in omnia obnoxius, Flor. 4. *absol.*: exposed to danger or misfortune, infirm, frail: in hoc obnoxio domicillio animus liber habitat, Sen. Hence, obnoxium est, it is hazardous, dangerous: Tac. II. Transf.: submissive, subservient: dum illos obnoxios fidosque sibi faceret, Sall. 2. abject, mean-spirited, cowardly: si aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv. 3. obliged, under obligation, beholden, indebted (with *Dat.* of person to whom): totam Graeciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, Id.

ob-nūbīlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* overclouded, dark: Enn. in Cic.

ob-nūbo, *psl*, *ptum*, *3. v. a.* to veil, cover (rare): lictor, colligam manus, caput obnubito, old formula in Cic.: Liv.

ob-nuntiatio (obnunc.), *ōnis*, *f.* In augury, an announcement of an adverse or evil omen: dirarum, Cic. Esp. of such an announcement made to stop public business: Id.

ob-nuntio (nuncio), *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* In augury, to announce an adverse or evil omen (used both of the augurs and of the magistrates: v. Smith's Ant. 51): augur auguri, consul consuli obnuntiauit, Cic. Pass. impers.: ut sibi postero die in foro obnuntiaretur, Id. II. Transf. in gen. to tell or announce anything bad or unfortunate: primus rescisco omnia: primus porro obnuntio, Ter.

obnuptus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [obnubo]. **obobedio**, *v. obedio*, *ad init.*

ob-ōlēo, *ai*, *2. v. a.* and *n.* to smell of, emit an odour: oboluit allium, Pl. II. Transf.: marsupium huius oboluit, she smells your purse, Id.

obōlus, *i*, *m.* = *ὀβολός*, an obole, a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachma: about 1/12: Vitruv.

ob-ōrior, *ortus*, *4. v. dep.* to arise, appear, or spring up before: tenebrae oboriuntur, Pl.: lacrimis obortis, with the tears starting to his eyes, Virg. Fig.: vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae mihi oboritur, Cic.

obortus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [oborior]. **obortus**, *us*, *m.* [id.] an arising, origin: Lucr.

obp., *v. opp.*

ob-rēpo, *psi*, *ptum*, *3. v. n.* to creep up to, steal upon unawares: possim media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tib.

II. Fig.: to steal upon, come suddenly upon; to take by surprise. With *Dat.*: qui citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit? Cic. With *Acc.* (prae-class.): tacitum te obrepet fames, Pl. With *ad*: Plancium non obrepisse ad honorem, Cic. With *in* and *Acc.*: imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, steal upon, find access to, Id. 2. to 'steal a march upon'; to deceive, cheat: nunquam tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris, catch me napping, Pl.

ob-repto, *avi*, *1. v. n. freq.* to steal on unawares: ne quis obreptaverit, Pl.

ob-rētio, *ivi* or *il*, *itum*, *4. v. a.* [rete] to catch in a net, to entangle (poet.): Lucr.

ob-rīgesco, *gūi*, *3. v. n. incomp.* to stiffen, become stiff: nive pruinaque, to be frozen hard (of the soil), Cic.

II. Fig.: to become hardened: Sen.

ob-rōdo, *3. v. a.* to gnaw at: Pl.

ob-rōgatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [obrogo] the alteration of a law: Auct. Her.

ob-rōgo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to alter part of a law by a new one (v. Smith's Ant. 225: cf. abrogo): with *Dat.*: ubi duae contrariae leges sunt, semper antiquae obrogat nova, Liv. II. to oppose the passing of a bill: legibus, Flor.

ob-rūo, *ai*, *atum*, *3. v. a.* and (rarely) *n.* to cover by digging or heaping something over; to whelm; to hide in the ground, bury: thesaurum, Cic.: ranae marinae dicuntur obruere sese arena solere, to bury themselves in the sand, Id.: terram nox obruit umbris, Lucr.

2. Hence, to bury, inter a dead body: cadaver, Suet.: Tac. 3. Esp. to cover with water; to overwhelm in the sea: submersas obruo puppes, Virg.: Aegyptum Nilus tota aestate obrutam oppletamque (tenet), completely buried, Cic. 4. to overload, surfeit: se vino, Id. II. Fig.: to overwhelm, conceal, abolish: ut adversa quasi perpetua oblivione obruamus, Id.: Marius tallis viri interitu sex suos obruit consulatus, destroyed the glory of six consulships, Id.: Tac. 2. to overwhelm, overload, oppress: criminibus obrutus atque oppressus, Cic.: fenore, Liv.: obrulmur numero, we are overpowered by numbers, Virg. III. Neut.: to fall, perish: Lucr.

obrussa, *ae*, *f.* = *ὀβρυζον*, the testing or assaying of gold by fire in a cupel: Plin.: aurum ad obrussam, refined, pure gold, Suet. II. Fig.: adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, as a test, Cic.: ad obrussam exigere, to put to the test, Sen.

ob-rūtus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [obruo].

ob-saepio, *v. obsepio*.

ob-sāturo, *1. v. a.* to sate, glut. Fig.: nae tu propedem istius obsaturabere, you'll soon have enough of him, Ter.

obscænus, *v. obscen.*

obscaeyo, avi, i. v. a. [scaeva] to give or bring a bad omen: Pl.

obscaenē (obscaene and obscoene), adv. impurely, indecently, obscenely: Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: Eutr.

obscaenitas (obscaen. and obscoen.), ātis, f. [obscaenus] filthiness, lewdness, obscenity: verborum, Cic.: obscenitatis in feminas reus, Suet. II. unfavourableness, inauspiciousness, of a bad omen: mali ominis, Arn.

obscaenus (obscaen. and obscoen.), a, um, adj. foul, filthy, abominable, disgusting: (Alecto) frontem obscaenam rugis arat, Virg.: cruor, id. 2. Esp. immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene: jocandī genus, Cic.: delicatae et obscaenae voluptates, id. Comp. and Sup.: id. II. of adverse or evil omen, ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous: volucres, birds of ill omen, Virg.: canes, id.: puppis, the fatal ship, that bore Helen when she eloped with Paris to Troy, Ov.: anus, old witches, hags, Hor. [From obs=ob, and coenum, q. v.] (Hence It. osceno.)

obscuratio, ōnis, f. [obscurus] a darkening, obscuration: solis, Cic. (fr.)

II. Fig.: disappearance; being lost sight of: id.

obscurē, adv. darkly, obscurely: obscure admodum cernimus, very dimly, Cic. II. Fig.: of speech, obscurely, indistinctly: dicta, Quint.

2. Of birth, meanly: obscure natus, Macr. 3. covertly, secretly: malum obscure serpens, Cic. Comp.: ceteri sunt obscurius iniqui, more secretly, id. Sup.: id.

obscuritas, ātis, f. [obscurus] a being dark, darkness, obscurity: latebrarum, Tac. II. Fig.: obscurity, difficulty of (a thing) being understood: Pythagorae, Cic.: naturae, id. In plur.: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, obscurities, id. 2. Of rank: lowliness, meanness: humilitas et obscuritas (hominum), id.

obscurō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to render dark, to darken, obscure: obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic.: volucres aethera obscurant pennis, Virg.: obscuratus sol, eclipsed, Cic. 2. Transf.: to cover, conceal; to render invisible or imperceptible: caput obscurante lacerna, Hor.: dolo ipsi atque signa militaria obscurati, concealed, kept out of sight, Sall. II. Fig.: to blind the understanding: scio amorem tibi pectus obscurasse, Pl. 2. Of speech, to obscure, render indistinct; to deliver or express indistinctly: Cic.: stilum, to render obscure, Suet. 3. Of articulation: (M) neque eximitur sed obscuratur, is pronounced indistinctly, Quint. 4. to render obscure or unknown: fortuna res cunctas lubricine celebrat obscuratque, Sall. 5. to put out of view, render of no account; in pass., to become of no account, to grow obsolete, etc.: magnitudo lucris obscurabat periculi magnitudinem,

caused it to be lost sight of, Cic.: obscurata vocabula, obsolete, Hor.

obscurus, a, um, adj. dark, dusky, shady, obscure: umbra, Virg.: caelum, Hor. Transf. to persons, in the dark, unseen: ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram, Virg. Neut. as subst. after prep.: sub obscurum noctis, under cover of the darkness, id.

2. secret, concealed: locus, Liv.

II. Fig.: obscure, unintelligible: Heraclitus clarus ob obscuram linguam, Lucr.: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. (ii) Esp. in rhetor.: obscurum genus causae, obscure, i.e. intricate, involved, Cic. 2. not known, unknown: Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, Caes. (ii) Esp. of rank and station, obscure, ignoble, mean, low: Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus, Cic. 3. Of character, close, secret, reserved: obscurus et astutus homo, id.: plerumque modestus occupat obscuri speciem, reserved, Hor.

4. gloomy, troubled: obscurus vultus candidatorum, Cic. [The I. E. root is sku, to cover; seen in Gr. σκευ-η, σκῦρος; Lat. scu-tu-m, cu-tis; A.-S. scū-a, scū-va (shade).]

obsēcratio, ōnis, f. [obsecro] a beseeching, earnest supplication or entreaty: prece et obsecratione humili uti, Cic. II. an asseveration, protestation, accompanied with an appeal to the gods: id. 2. a public supplication: obsecrationem indicere, Liv.

obsecro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sacro] to beseech, entreat, implore, conjure: quum eum oraret atque obsecraret, Cic. With ab: nunc si me fas est obsecrare abs te pater, Pl. With double Acc. (of pers. and thing; the latter only in case of neut. pron. and like words): itaque te hoc obsecrat, Cic. With Subj.: pater, obsecro, ut mihi ignoscas, Ter. II. Esp. in colloq. lang., to deprecate something, or as a mere expression of polite entreaty: I beseech you, for Heaven's sake, pray, etc.: tuam fidem obsecro, Pl.: Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic.

obsecundo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to comply with, humour, fall in with, follow implicitly: with Dat. or absol.: alicujus voluntatibus, Cic.: obsecundando mollire impetum, Liv.

obsepio (more correctly obsaepe), psi, ptum, 4. v. a. to hedge or fence in, to inclose; hence, transf. to close up, to render impassable or inaccessible: obseptis itineribus, Liv.: Tac. II. Fig.: haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipsendi obsepiebant, closed up, barred, Cic.

obseptus, a, um, Part. [obsepio].

obsequēla, ae, f. [obsequor] compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness: obsequelam facere (alicui), to show complaisance, Pl.

obsequens, entis, Part. [obsequor]. II. Adj.: yielding, compliant, obsequious: patri, Ter. 2. Of the gods:

favourable, indulgent, gracious, propitious: bonam atque obsequentem deam, Pl.

obsequenter, adv. compliantly, obsequiously: foll. by Dat.: Liv.

obsequentia, ae, f. [obsequens] complaisance, obsequiousness (rare): with obj. Gen.: reliquorum, compliance with, Caes.

obsequiosus, a, um, adj. [obsequium] complaisant, obsequious: alicui, Pl.

obsequium, ii, n. [obsequor] compliance, obsequiousness: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, complaisance; saying what will please, Ter.: obsequium atque patientia, Cic.: ventris, being the slave of appetite, gluttony, Hor. 2. In gen.: obedience: jurare in obsequium alicujus, Just.

obsequor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. v. dep. to accommodate oneself to the will of another; to comply with, yield to, gratify, humour, submit to: constr. with Dat. of person: quum huic obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic. With Acc. of neut. pron. to denote what one does to gratify another: et id ego percipio obsequi gnato meo, in this, Pl. II. Transf.: to yield to, give oneself up to, indulge in: studiis suis, Nep.: tempestati, to bow before the storm, Cic.

(1) **obsēro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sera] to bolt, bar, fasten: ostium, Ter.: aedificia, Liv. II. Fig.: aures, to close one's ears, Hor.

(2) **ob-sēro**, sēvi, situm, 3. v. a. to sow or plant about: frumentum, Pl. Comice: pugnos, to give one a good drubbing, id. 2. Transf. to sow or plant with: terram frugibus, Cic. 3. In gen. to cover over, fill with; esp. in p. part.: loca obsita virgultis, overgrown with bush, Liv.: legati obsiti squalore et sordibus, id.: terga (marinae beluae) obsita conchis, Ov. II. Fig.: obsitus aevo, bearing the marks of age, Virg.

observābilis, e, adj. [observo] easy to be observed or guarded against, manus, Quint.

observans, antis, Part. [observo]. II. Adj.: attentive, respectful: with Gen.: observantissimus mei homo, Cic.

observantia, ae, f. [observans] a remarking, noting, observance: temporum, Vell. II. With ref. to persons entitled to respect; respectful attention, respect, regard, reverence: Cic.: in regem, Liv.

observatio, ōnis, f. [observo] a watching, observing, observation: observationi operam dare, Pl.: siderum, Cic. 2. Transf.: an observation, remark, rule: esp. in pl.: observationes sermonis antiqui, remarks on, Gram. in Suet. II. Circumspection, care, exactness: summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic.

observator, ōris, m. [id.] a watcher, observer: Plin.

observito, avi, v. a. freq. [id.] to

watch often or carefully, to note, observe: deorum voces, Cic.

ob-servo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to watch, note, mark, heed, observe; to take notice of, pay attention to: ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram, Pl.: fetus, to watch for, seek to catch, Virg.: Assyrii traiectiones motusque stellarum observaverunt, Cic. 2. to watch, guard, keep: janua, Pl.: greges, Ov. 3. to observe, attend carefully to, keep, comply with: leges, Cic.: praeceptum diligentissime, Caes.: ordines, to keep the ranks, Sall. 4. to pay attention or respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honour: tribules suos, Cic.: regem, Virg.

ob-ses, idis, m. and f. [obsideo; lit. one who remains with another, i. e. in his keeping: hence] a hostage: obsides accipere, dare, Caes.: obsides alicui imperare, to exact, Cic. II. Transf.: any surety, security, bail, pledge: accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum, Id. Of inanimate subjects: habemus a C. Caesare sententiam tanquam obsidem perpetuae in rempublicam voluntatis, Id. (Hence, through low Lat. *obsidatus*, It. *ostaggio*; Sp. *hostaje*; Fr. *otage*.)

obsessio, ōnis, f. [Id.] a besieging, encompassing, a blockade: militaris viae, Cic.: obsessionem omittere, Caes.

obsessor, ōris, m. [Id.] one who sits before or near; a frequenter, haunter: hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor fori, Pl.: aquarum, i. e. a water-snake: Ov.

II. a besieger, invader, blockader: urbis, Liv.

obsessus, a, um, Part. [obsideo].

ob-sīdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. and a. [sedeo]. Neutr.: to sit still, remain: domi, Ter. II. Act.: to sit on or in, to remain on or in, to haunt, frequent: aram, Pl. 2. Esp. milit. t. t.: to sit down before, to besiege, invest, blockade: quum omnes aditus armati obsiderent, Cic.: Uticam obsidere instituit, Caes. 3. to occupy, fill, possess: corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, is filled, Cic.: palus obsessa salictis, full of osier-beds, Ov. 4. to watch closely, be on the look-out for: jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic. III. Fig.: to occupy, take possession of: alicuius tempus, to steal the time properly belonging to another, Id.: ab oratore jam obsessus est ac tenetur, i. e. the orator has gained entire possession of him, Id.

obsīdō, ōnis, f. [obsideo] a siege, investment, blockade: partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic.: also opp. to oppugnatio, Liv. 2. captivity (late): Demetrius obsidione Parthorum liberatus, Just. II. Fig.: pressing or imminent danger: obsidione rempublicam liberare, Cic.

obsīdionālis, e, adj. [obsīdō] pertaining to a siege: corona, a crown of brass, the reward of a general who had compelled the enemy to raise a siege, Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 118.)

(1) **obsīdium**, ii, n. [obsideo] a siege, investment, blockade (=obsidio: rare): obsidio circumdare, Tac.

(2) **obsīdium**, ii, n. [obses] the condition of a hostage: Tac.

ob-sīdo, 3. v. a. to beset, invest, lay siege to: pontem, Sall.: portas, Virg. 2. Transf.: vias oculorum, Lucr.

obsignātor, ōris, m. [obsigno] he that seals: litterarum, Cic. 2. Esp. of the witnesses who set their seals to a will: testamenti, Id.

ob-signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to seal up, seal: epistolam, Cic. 2. In partic. to sign and seal, as a witness: istam ipsam quaestionem, dicite, quis obsignavit? Id. Proverb.: tabellis obsignatis agere cum aliquo, on sealed agreements, i. e. with the strictest formality, Id. II. Fig.: to stamp, impress: formam verbis, Lucr.

ob-sīpo, i. v. a. [supo, v. dissīpo] to sprinkle at or upon: Fig.: obsipat aquulam, it pours a little water on me, i. e. it does me good to hear that, Pl.

ob-sisto, stīti, stītum, 3. v. n. to place or post oneself before: hic obsistam, will station myself, Pl.: obsistere alicui abeunti, Liv. II. Fig.: to set oneself against; to oppose, resist, withstand: qui quum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, Cic.: visis, to refuse to believe the evidence of the senses, Id. With Inf.: obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri, prevented, forbade, Tac.

obsītus, a, um, Part. [obsero].

obsōle-facio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a.; pass. obsoleo, factus, fieri, to wear out; hence, to mar, spoil: Sen. II. Fig.: to sully, degrade, lower, make common: obsolebant dignitatis insignia, Cic. (dub.)

obsōlēfactus, a, um, Part. [obsole-facio].

obsōlesco (obsoleo), lēvi, lētum, 3. v. n. insep. to grow out of use; to grow old, decay, lose value, become obsolete: haec ne obsolescerent, renovabam, cum licebat, legendo, Cic.: laus, Tac. [Obsol-e-sco is from the Lat. root ol, to grow, seen also in ad-ol-e-sco, sub-ol-es, ind-ol-es, proles; v. alo.]

obsōlētē, adv. in an old or worn-out style, poorly, meanly: Cic.

obsōlētus, a, um, Part. [obsoleo].

II. A dj.: old, worn out, thrown off: erat vestis obsoleta, Liv.: vestitu obsoletiore, Cic.: tectum, old, dilapidated, Hor.: verba, obsolete, Cic. 2. Transf.: common, ordinary, poor: crimina, Id.: gaudia, Liv. (ii) filthy, polluted: paternis sordibus, Hor.

obsōnātor (ops.), ōris, m. [obsōno] a caterer, purveyor: Pl.

obsōnātus (ops.), ūs, m. [Id.] a catering, marketing: Pl.

obsōnium (ops.), ii, n. = ὀψώνιον, that which is eaten with bread; viands, esp. fish: opulentum, Pl.: coemere, Hor.

(1) **obsōno** (ops.), avi, atum, i. v. a.

and **obsōnor**, atus, i. v. dep. = ὀψωνέω, to market, to cater, purvey: vix drachmis est obsonatus decem, he barely laid out ten shillings on the supper, Ter. 2. Transf.: to feast, treat, to furnish an entertainment: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta, Id. III. Fig.: obsonare ambulando famem, to provide an appetite, Cic.

(2) **ob-sōno**, i. v. n. to interrupt by noise: Fig.: alicui sermone, to interrupt by speaking, Pl.

ob-sorbēo, ūi, 2. v. a. to sup or drink up, to swallow: aquam, Pl.: placentas, to gulp down, bolt, Hor.

II. Transf.: fores, quae obsorbent quicquid venit intra pessulos, swallow up, Pl.

obstans, antis, Part. [obsto]. II. Subst.: obstantia, n. plu. hindrances, obstructions: Tac.

obstētrix (opst.), icis, f. [Id., in the sense, "to stand by, beside"] a midwife: Pl.: Ter.

obstinātē, adv. firmly, inflexibly, both in good and in bad sense (cf. obstinatus): resolutely, pertinaciously, stubbornly, obstinately: me obstinate aggressus, Pl.: negare, Caes. Comp.: Suet. Sup.: Id.

obstinātio, ōnis, f. [obstino] firmness both in good and bad sense; determination, inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy: quae ego omnia obstinatione sententiae repudiavi, by firm adherence to my determination, Cic.: taciturna, obstinate silence, Nep.

obstinātus, a, um, Part. [obstino]. II. A dj.: fixed, resolved, both in good and in bad sense; inflexible, resolute, stubborn, obstinate: pudicitia, Liv.: fides, Tac.: ad decertandum obstinati animi, Liv. With Inf.: jam obstinatis mori spes affulsit, Id. Comp.: voluntas obstinatior, more obstinate, Cic.

obstino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to persist in, be resolved on (rare as verb fin.): id inhiat, ea affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratia, Pl. With Inf.: obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv. [Ob-sti-no contains the root sta, v. sto; cf. de-sti-no.]

obstīpesco, v. obstupesco.

obstīpo, i. v. a. [obstipus] to lean to one side: obstipat verticem, Pl.

obstīpus, a, um, adj. [v. stipo and stipes] bent or inclined to one side: opp. to rectus: omnia mendose fieri atque obstipa necessum est, Lucr. 2. bent or drawn back, said of the stiff neck of a proud person: cervix rigida et obstipa, Suet. 3. bent forwards, bent or bowed towards the ground: stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti, Hor.

ob-sto, stīti, Itum (obstaturus, Quint.), i. v. n. to stand before or against: obviam, Pl. II. Fig.: to withstand, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct: constr. with Dat. of the direct object: most freq. in negative

(1) **obsōno** (ops.), avi, atum, i. v. a.

(2) **ob-sōno**, i. v. n. to interrupt by noise: Fig.: alicui sermone, to interrupt by speaking, Pl.

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or Interrog. sentences after which the thing opposed is expressed by *Subj. clause*, with *quin*, *quominus*, *cur*, or *ne*: *cur mihi te offers ac meis commodis officiis et obstat?* Cic.: quibus non humana ulla, neque divina obstant, quin socios, amicos, trahant, excident, nothing can prevent them from... Sall.: quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? what is there to prevent, Cic.: quid obstat, cur non verae nuptiae fiant? Ter. Also in positive sent.: Histiaeus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, Nep. *Impers.* obstat, resistance is offered, Cic.

ob-strēpo, ūi, itum, 3. v. n. to make a noise at, to clamour at or against; to accompany with sound: nihil sensere Poeni, obstrepente pluvia, Liv.: fontesque lymphis obstrēpant manantibus, murmur in our ears, Hor. With *Dat.*: obstrēpit Oceanus Britannis, id.

II. Fig.: to interrupt or disturb with a noise, to drown with clamour: with *Dat.*: certatim alter alteri obstrēpere, to drown each other's voices, Liv. 2. In gen. to annoy, trouble: alleui litteris, Cic.

obstrictus, a, um, Part. [obstringo]. **ob-stringo**, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. to bind to or about: to bind, tie or fasten up: follem obstringit ob gulam, Pl. 2. to bind, bind up, imprison: ventos, Hor. 3. Transf.: to trim or ornament with (late): vestis obstricta gemmis, Flor. **II.** Fig.: to bind, fetter: civitatem iurejurando, Caes.: legibus, Cic. 2. to lay under obligation, oblige: quam plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas, under obligation to him, Caes.: Cic.

3. With *pron. reflect.* or *pass. reflect.*: to become guilty of, commit, perpetrate: qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerit, has been guilty of so many crimes, id.: se perjurio, Liv.

ob-structio, ōis, f. [obstruo] a building before or against, a blocking up: Arn. **II.** Fig.: an obstruction, a barrier: Cic.

obstructus, a, um, Part. [obstruo]. **obs-trūdo**, si, sum, 3. v. a. to thrust into, gulp down: stans obstrusero aliquid strenue, Pl. **II.** Fig. to hide, conceal: Sen.

ob-strūo (opstr.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to pile before or against; to build, block, or wall up: vallidum pro diruto obstruentes murum, Liv. 2. to stop or block up, render impassable: iter Poenis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt, Cic.: portas, Caes. **II.** Fig.: to impede, obstruct: viri deus obstruit aures, renders deaf, inexorable, Virg.: perfugia improborum, Cic.

ob-strūsus, a, um, Part. [obstrudo]. **ob-stūpē-fācio**, fēci, factum, 3. v. a.; *pass.* ob-stūpēfio, factus, fieri, to render senseless, deprive of feeling, benumb; to astonish, amaze: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes, paralysed, Liv.: obstupescit hominibus, Cic.

obstūpēfactus, a, um, Part. [ob-stupescio].

obstūpēfio, fieri, v. obstupescio. **ob-stupescio** (obstip.), pui, 3. v. n. *insep.* to become senseless, lose feeling; to be stupefied, benumbed: ejus aspectu quum obstupesceret bubulcus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to be astonished, amazed: ob haec beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt, id.

ob-stūpīdus, a, um, adj. senseless, stupefied, amazed, confounded: Pl.

ob-sum, obfui or offui, obesse, irreg. v. n. to be against, be prejudicial to; to hinder, hurt, injure: with *Dat.*: opp. to prodesse: Ty. Nunc falsa prorsum. *Heg.* At tibi oberunt, Pl.: Cic. With *Inf.*: nihil obest dicere, there is no harm in saying, id.

ob-sūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to sew on: obsutum caput, Ov. **II.** to sew up, sew together; to stop or close up: spiritus oris obsultur, Virg.: obsuta lectica, closed by curtains, Suet.

ob-surdesco, dui, 3. v. n. *insep.* to become deaf: hoc sonitu completae aures obsurduerunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to be deaf, not to give ear: id.

obsutus, a, um, Part. [obsuo]. **obtectus**, a, um, Part. [obtego]. **obtegens**, ntis, Part. [obtego]. **II.** Adj.: given to conceal: with *Gen.*: animus sui obtegens, Tac.

ob-tēgo (obtūgo), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover over, cover up: domus arboribus obtecta, Virg.: Pl.: Cato.

2. to shelter, cover, protect: aliquem armis, Caes.: se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to conceal, keep secret: ut adolescentiae turpitudine obscuritate obtegatur, id. 2. to shelter, protect: obtectus mellorum precibus, id.

obtemperatio, ōis, f. [obtempero] a complying with or submitting to; submission, obedience: Cic.

ob-tempero (opt.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey: with *Dat.*: te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic.: imperio populi R., Caes.: qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat, who conforms to his own precepts, Cic. With *ad*: ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperare, id. With *rel. clause*: non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, I do not heed what he says, Pl.

ob-tendo, di, tum, 3. v. a. to stretch, draw, spread, or place before: proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes, Virg.: obtenta nocte, by the fall of night, id.: Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, lies over against Germany, Tac. 2. Fig.: to pretend, allege, plead as an excuse: matris preces obtendens, id. **II.** Transf.: to cover, hide, conceal: diem nube atra, id. Fig.: to envelope: quasi vells obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, Cic.

(1) **obtentus**, a, um, Part. [obten-do].

(2) **obtentus**, a, um, Part. [ob-tineo].

obtentus, ūs, m. [obtendo] a spreading, drawing, or placing before: frondis, Virg. **II.** Fig.: a pretence, pretext, cloak: obtentum habere, Tac. Esp. in *Dat.*: aliquid obtentui sumere, as a pretext, id.

ob-tēro, trivi, tritum (syncop. *pass. perf. subj.* obtrisset for obtrivisset, Liv.), 3. v. a. to bruise, crush, or break to pieces: ranas, Phaedr. Esp. to trample upon, trample to death: sterni et obteri, to be thrown down and trodden to death (by cavalry), Liv.: Cic. 2. to destroy, cut up: Marciū consulem obterendum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: to crush, trample on, destroy: calumniam, Cic.: jura populi, Liv.

ob-testatio, ōis, f. [obtestor] an adjuring, conjuring; an engaging or obliging by calling the gods to witness: viri, Cic. **II.** Transf.: a vehement entreaty, supplication: matronae in preces obtestationesque versae, Liv.

ob-testor, atus, 1. v. dep. to call as a witness; to protest or assert: de quo te, te, inquam, patria, obtestor, et vos Penates, patrique Dii, Cic.: sacra regni, deos et hospitales mensas, Tac.

II. Transf.: to conjure by calling the gods to witness; to entreat, supplicate: per omnes deos te obtestor, Cic. With second *Acc.* of *neut. pron.*: illud te pro Latio obtestor, Virg.

ob-texo, xui, 3. v. a. to weave to or over: papilio fila araneosa alarum lanugine obtegit, Plin. **II.** Meton.: to overspread, cover: caelum obtegitur umbra, Virg.

ob-ticēo, 2. v. n. [taceo] to be silent: Ter.

ob-ticesco, cūi, 3. v. n. *insep.* [ob-ticeo] to become or be struck dumb; in *perf.* to be silent: quid nunc obticui? Ter.: Hor.

ob-tigo, v. obtego.

ob-tinēo (optineo), tīnui, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. [teneo]. A c t.: to hold by: obtine aures, amabo, Pl. 2. to hold, have, possess; to preserve, keep, maintain, etc.: armis Galliam atque Italiam, Liv.: principatum in civitate, Caes.: proverbii locum obtinet, i. e. is become proverbial, Cic. 3. Esp. of argument: to hold, maintain, prove, demonstrate: duas contrarias sententias, id.: diu pugnare in his, quae obtinere non possis, Quint. 4. With the idea of acquiring: to get possession of; to gain, acquire, obtain: instrumenta ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, Cic.: Romani si rem obtinuerint, if they gained the victory, Caes. With *Subj.*: his obtinuit, ut praeferreretur candidato, Liv. **II.** Neutr.: to keep one's ground; to hold, last, continue, obtain: noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, prevailed, id.: quod et plures tradidero auctores et fama obtinuit, has been current, id.: pro vero obtinebat, it passed current as truth (foll. by *Inf.*), Sall.

ob-tingo, tigi, 3. v. a. and n. [tango]

Act.: to touch, strike: mustulentus aestus nares obtigit, Pl. II. **Neutr.:** to fall to one's lot; of events, to happen to, befall one: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, Cic.: mihi obtinget sors, Pl. With *ut* and *Subj.*: quum ei (L. Paullo) bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtigisset, it had fallen to his lot to . . . , Cic. 2. Of events: to happen, fall out: istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtigisse, laetor, Ter.: si quid obtigerit, if any thing should happen to me, Cic.

ob-torpesco, pñl, 3. v. n. *incept.* to become numb or stiff; to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling: manus prae metu, Liv. II. **Fig.:** obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi, were completely paralysed, id.

ob-torquēo, sl, tum, 2. v. a. to twist, wrench, turn round: obtorta gula in vincula abripi iussit, seized by the throat, Cic.: in same sense, collo obtorto, id.: circulus obtorti auri, twisted, wreathed, Virg.

ob-tortus, a, um, *Part.* [obtorqueo]. **ob-trectatio**, ònls, f. [ob-trecto] an envious detracting; detraction, disparagement: ob-trectatio et livor, Tac.: malevolentissimae ob-trectationes, Cic. With *Gen. obj.*: laudis, Caes.

ob-trectator, òris, m. [id.] a detractor, traducer, disparager: beneficii, Cic.: ob-trectatores et invidi Scipionis, id. With *Dat.*: huius sententiae ob-trectatores amici regis erant, Just.

ob-trecto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [tracto] to detract from through envy; to disparage, underrate, decry; to be opposed to, to thwart, injure: constr. with *Dat.* or (later) *Acc.*: ob-trectare alicui, Cic.: gloriae alicujus, Liv. With *Acc.*: si livor ob-trectare curam voluerit, to detract from, carp at, Phaedr.: laudes alicujus, Liv. *Absol.*: ne aut ob-stare aut ob-trectare praesens videretur, Suet.: inter se ob-trectare, to be jealous of each other, be rivals, Nep.

ob-tritus, a, um, *Part.* [obtero].

ob-trúdo, sl, sum, 3. v. a. to thrust against: App. 2. *Esp.* to gulp down, swallow hastily: pernam, summen, glandium, Pl. II. **Fig.:** to press or force upon, ob-trude: with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: virginem alicui, Ter.

ob-trunco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cut off, lop away; to trim, prune: vitem, Col. II. *In gen.* to cut down in battle, to kill: caedere alios, alios ob-truncare, Sall.: regem, Liv.

ob-tūēor, 2. v. a. *dep.* to look at, gaze upon: aliquem, Pl. II. *Absol.*: to see, behold, perceive: id.

ob-tūitus, v. obtutus.

ob-tundo, tūdi, tūsum (and tunsum), 3. v. a. to strike at or on; to beat, belabour: obtundit os mihi, breaks my jaw, Pl. 2. to make blunt or dull: telum, Lucr. II. **Fig.:** to weaken, impair: mentem, Cic.: Ingenia, id.

2. to annoy or tease with importunity: ne brevitās defraudasse aures

videatur, neve longitudo obtudisse, id.: aliquem de aliqua re, Ter.: rogitando, to weary with importunity, id.

ob-tunsus, v. obtusus.

ob-turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to stir up, make turbid: aquam, Plin. II. **Fig.:** to throw into disorder or confusion; to disorder, trouble, disturb: hostes, Tac.: descriptio et litterae non leniunt sed obturbant, distract, Cic.

ob-turgesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* to begin to swell, to swell up (rare): obturgescit pes, Lucr.

ob-tūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to stop up, to close: gutturem, Pl.: aures, i. e. to refuse to listen, Hor.: obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic. II. **Fig.:** amorem edendi, to assuage, allay, Lucr. [Returo, to open, unclose, is also found; the Lat. root *tur* must mean "to stop, close;" cf. oc-cludo, re-cludo.]

ob-tūsus (-tunsus), a, um, *Part.* [ob-tundo]. II. *Adj.*: blunt, dull: pugio, Tac.: vomer, Virg. *Transf.*: opp. to clara; vox, thick, not clear, Quint.: vires, enfeebled, Lucr. 2. **Fig.:** of the mind or feelings; cujus animi acies obtusior, whose mental vision is less keen, Cic.: adeo obtusa pectora, hearts so insensible, Virg.: vigor animi, Liv.: castrensis jurisdictio secunda et obtusior, less nice; not requiring so much discrimination, Tac.

ob-tūtus, ūs, m. [ob-tueor] a looking at, a look, gaze: oculorum, Cic.: dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, rooted in one steadfast gaze, Virg. **Fig.:** in obtutu malorum, in the contemplation of, Ov.

ob-umbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to overshadow, to shade: gramineus madidam caespem obumbrat humum, Ov.

II. *Transf.*: to darken, obscure: obumbrant aethera tellis, Virg. III. **Fig.:** to overcloud, cast into the shade: nomina, Tac. 2. to cover, cloak, screen: crimen, Ov.

ob-uncus, a, um, *adj.* bent in, hooked (poet.): Virg.: Ov.

ob-undatio, ònls, f. an overflowing, inundation: fluminis, Flor.

ob-ustus, a, um, *Part.* [uro] burnt around, partly burnt, hardened in the fire (poet.): hic torre armatus obusto, Virg.: sudas, id. Of the action of frost: glaeba canenti gelu, Ov.

ob-vāgiō, 4. v. n. to whine or whimper about: Pl.

ob-vallo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to surround with a wall or rampart: to fortify, intrench: urbem, Fest. II. **Fig.:** locus omni ratione obvallatus, a position fortified (against intruders) in every possible way (i. e. the consulate), Cic.

ob-vēniō, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come before or in the way of, to meet: constr. with *Dat.*: alicui, Cic. II. *Transf.*: to come or fall to; to fall to one's lot: Syria Scipioni, Caes.: Aemilio Etruria sorte obvenit, Liv. 2. Of an event, to fall out, to happen, occur:

vitium (at the auspices), Cic.: quaecumque obvenissent, Suet.

ob-versor, atus, 1. v. *dep.* to move to and fro before; to go about, show oneself: with *Dat.*: magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obversari dicit, Liv.: in urbe inter coetus, Tac. 2. **Fig.:** to hover or float before, to appear to: mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicae dignitas, is constantly before my eyes, Cic.: also with *Dat.*: animis, oculis, Liv.

ob-versus, a, um, *Part.* [obverto].

II. *Adj.*: turned or directed towards: faciemque obversus in agmen utrumque, Ov.: ad matrem, Tac. 2. **Fig.:** inclined to: ad sanguinem et caedes, id. 3. turned against = adversus: in pl. obversi, opponents, antagonists: profligatis obversis, id.

ob-verto, ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn towards, against, or in a contrary direction; to direct towards: ind. obj. expr. by *ad* or *in* with *Acc.*, or poet. by *Dat.*: arcus in aliquem, Ov.: proras pelago, Virg.: ordines ad clamorem, Liv. 2. **Reflect.**: to turn oneself, turn to anything: obvertor ad undas, Ov.

ob-viam, adv. (also separately ob-viam) lit. in the way; hence, with verbs of motion, towards, against, to meet: nec quisquam tam audax fuit homo, qui obviam obsistat mihi, as to put himself in my way, Pl.: si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, an advance or attack should be made, Caes.: fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, meets, Cic.: obviam ire alicui, to go to meet, id. **Fig.:** obviam esse, to be ready, at hand, Pl. 2. *Esp.* in opposition, for the purpose of resisting: cupiditati hominum obviam ire, to try to stem or resist, Cic.: irae obviam ire, Liv.: obviam ire periculis, to encounter, Sall. (ii) for the purpose of remedying or obviating: ni Caesar obviam isset, tribuendo pecunias pro modo detrimenti, met the difficulty, Tac.

ob-vigilo, atum, 1. v. n. to be watchful, vigilant: only in p. part. impers.: obvigilato 'st opus, there is need of vigilance, Pl.

ob-vius, a, um, *adj.* [via] in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet: with *Dat.*: alicui obvius esse, to meet, Cic.: Sall.: cui mater media sese tulit obviam silva, met, Virg. Of things: obvias mihi litteras mittas, send to meet, Cic.: aquilones, contrary, adverse, Tac. 2. *Meton.*: lying open, i. e. exposed, obnoxious to (poet.): rupes obviam ventorum furis expositaque ponto, Virg.

3. *Esp.*: meeting hostilely: si ingredientem cum armata manu obvius fueris, Cic.: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. 4. easy of access, affable, courteous: Plin. Hence, of abstr. things, at hand, easy, ready, obvious: obvias opes deferre deos, Tac.

ob-volūtus, a, um, *Part.* [obvolvo].

ob-volvo, vi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to wrap

round, muffle up, cover over: caput, Cic.: brachium lanis fascisque, Suet.

II. Fig.: verbiq; decoris obvolvas vitium, cloak, disguise, Hor.

oc-caeco (obc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make blind, to blind: oculos, Cels. In less exact sense: pulvere occaecatus, blinded by the dust, Liv. 2. Transf.: to make dark, obscure: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, id. (ii) to hide, conceal: terra semen occaecatum cohibet, Cic. (iii) to render heavy, senseless: to benumb (poet. and rare): timor occaecaverat artus, Virg. (Cul.). II. Fig.: stultitia occaecatus, blinded, Cic. 2. Of style, to make dark, obscure, unintelligible: obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, id.

occallesco (obc.), lūi, 3. v. n. in-cep. [calleo] to get a thick skin, to grow or become callous: qui latera occallere plagis, Pl.: os sensu occallesce rostro, grow hard and horny, Ov. II. Fig.: to become hardened, insensible: jam prorsus occallui, Cic.

oc-cāno (obc.), ūi, 3. v. n. to blow, sound a wind instrument (rare): cornicines occanuerunt, Sall. fr.: tum Sentius occanere cornua jussit, Tac.

occāsio, ōnis, f. [occido; lit. a falling in the way of, a happening; hence] an accidental opportunity, fit time, convenient season, occasion: ut primum occasio caesa est, as soon as an opportunity presented itself, Cic.: occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittere, to lose, let slip a favourable opportunity, Caes.: occasione data, should an opportunity offer, Cic.: in same sense, per occasionem, Liv. With Inf.: nunc adest occasio bene facta cumulare, Pl. (Hence It. *cagione*.)

occāsionūla, ae, f. dim. [occasio] an occasion, opportunity: Pl.

occāsus, ūs, m. [occido] a going down, setting, of the heavenly bodies; esp. of the sun: solis, Caes.: ante occasum Maias, before the setting of the Pleiades, Virg. Absol.: praecipiti in occasum die, towards sunset, Tac. 2. Meton.: the quarter in which the sun sets, the west: inter occasum solis et septentriones, i.e. N.W., Caes. II. Fig.: downfall, ruin, destruction, end, death (a rhetor. and poetic expr.): post obitum occasumque nostrum, Cic.: Trojae, Virg.

occātio, ōnis, f. [occo] harrowing: Cic. (who erroneously derives it from occaeco): P. in.

occātor, ōris, m. [id.] a harrower: Pl.: Col.

oc-cēdo (obc.), cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go towards, go to, go up to: in conspectum alicujus occedere, Pl. In form occido: cui nos occidimus, Varr.

oc-cento (obc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [canto] to sing at or before, to serenade: quid, si adeam ad fores atque occentem: Pl.: also with Acc. of place where: ostium, id. II. to sing a satirical song or pasquinade: Cic.

occepso, v. occipio ad init.

occepto, avi (perf. Subj. *occeptassit*, Pl.), i. v. a. [occipio] to begin: Pl.

occidens, entis, Part. [occido]. II. Subst. m. the quarter of the setting sun, the west: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic.

occidio, ōnis, f. [occido] a massacre, utter destruction, extermination: orare ne in occisione victoriam poneret, Liv. Esp. in the phrase, occisione occidere or caedere, to cut completely off, to destroy utterly: equitatus occisione occisus, were exterminated, Cic. So, occisione occumbere, to be wholly cut off, Tac.: equi, viri, cuncta victa occidioni dantur, everything captured was destroyed, id.

oc-cido (obc.), cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to strike down, strike to the ground: aliquem pugnis, Ter. 2. Esp.: to kill, slay: L. Virginius filiam sua manu occidit, Cic.: fortissime pugnant occiditur, Caes.: ad unum omnes, to cut off all to the last man, Liv.

II. Transf.: to plague to death (rare): occidis me, quum istuc rogitas, Pl.: occidis saepe rogando, Hor.

oc-cido, cidi, casum, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall down, fall: alia signa de caelo ad terram occidunt, Pl.: ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv. 2. Esp. of the heavenly bodies, to go down, set: opp. to orior, Cic.: soles occidere et redire possunt, set and rise again, Cat. Perf. part. occasus, appy. in act. sense: ante solem occasum, before sunset, Pl. 3. Meton. to fall, perish, die: extincto calore, occidimus ipsi, Cic.: occiderit ferro Priamus? Virg. II. Fig.: to be ruined, lost, undone, etc.: plane occidimus, Cic. Esp. occidi, an exclamation of despair, I am lost, undone: Ter. Of things: vita, Cic.: occidit una domus, Ov.: vestra beneficia occasura esse, will be lost, thrown away, Cic.

occidūus, a, um, adj. [occido] going down, setting: opp. to oriens, oriens occiduousque dies, Ov. 2. Transf. western: sol, id. II. Fig.: sinking, failing: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, id.

occillo, i. v. a. [occo] to break, smash: Pl. (dub.).

oc-cino, ūi, 3. v. n. [cano] to sing or chirp against or inauspiciously, to croak, etc.: si occinuerit avis, Liv.: corvus voce clara occinuit, id.

oc-cipio, cēpi, ceptum (fut. perf. *occepso* for *occepero*, Pl.), 3. v. a. and n. [capio] to begin, commence. Act.: cantionem, Pl.: magistratum, to enter upon, Tac. Pass.: istuc quicquid est, qua hoc ceptum est causa, loquere, Ter. With Inf.: agere armentum, Liv. II. Neutr.: hēms, Tac.

oc-cipitium, ii, n. [caput] the back part of the head, the occiput: Pl.: Suet.

oc-ciput, itis, n. [id.] the back part of the head, occiput: Pers.

occisio, ōnis, f. [occido] a massacre, slaughter, murder (rare): si caedes et occisio facta non erit, Cic.

occisor, ōris, m. [id.] a slayer, murderer: regum, Pl.

occisus, a, um, Part. [occido]. II. Adj.: ruined, unfortunate: occisa est haec res, Pl. Sup.: occisissimus sum omnium, qui vivunt, I am the most unfortunate, id.

oc-clāmō (obcl.), i. v. a. freq. to continue to cry out, or bawl at anyone: Pl.

oc-clūdo, si, sum (occlusti for occlusisti, Pl.), 3. v. a. [claudio] to shut or close up: tabernas, Cic. 2. to lock up, or in: me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Pl. II. Transf.: to restrain, stop: linguam, id.

occlūsus, a, um, Part. [occludo]. II. Adj.: shut or closed up: qui occlusiorem habeant stultiloquentiam, keep their foolish talk more to themselves, Pl. Sup.: ostium occlusissimum, id.

occo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to harrow, segetem, Hor. [From *occa*, a harrow, perh. cogn. with Gr. *ὄξ-υ-ε*, and so coming from the Indo-European root *ak*, whence *acuo*.]

oc-cūbo, i. v. n. to lie down: esp. to rest, repose in the grave (poet.): ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Virg.

oc-culco (obc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [calco] to tread or trample down: Liv. occulo (obc.), cūlūi, cultum, 3. v. a. to cover, cover over: virgulta multa terra, Virg. II. Esp. and most usu. to cover up, hide, conceal: vulnera, Cic.: Liv.: classem sub rupe, Virg. Fig.: vitia, Quint. [From the root of *occul-o* (for *oc-cl-o*) come also *celo-clam*, etc.: v. *celo*.]

occultatio, ōnis, f. [occulto] a hiding, concealing, concealment (rare): aliae fuga se, aliae occultatione tutantur, by hiding themselves, Cic. 2. In astronom.: occultatio stellarum, disappearance of stars (at sunrise), Plin.

II. Fig.: cujus rei nulla est occultatio, they can make no secret of such matters, Caes.: occultatione proposita, with the promise of secrecy, Cic.

occultator, ōris, m. [id.] a hider, concealer: as adj.: locus, hiding-place, Cic.

occultē, adv. in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately: neque id occulte fert, makes no secret of it, Ter.: proficisci, Caes. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: quam potuit occultissime, Caes.

occulto (obc.), avi, atum (occultas for occultaveris, Pl.) i. v. a. freq. [occulo] to hide, conceal, secrete: se latebris, Cic.: dissimulare et occultare aliquid, Caes. Reflect.: stellae occultantur, hide themselves, disappear, Cic. With Inf.: res est quaedam, quam occultabam tibi dicere, was refraining from telling you, Pl.

occultus, a, um, Part. [occulo]. II. Adj.: hidden, concealed, secret: res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic.

per occultos calles, Virg.: crescit occulto aevo, by the unmarked lapse of time, Hor. Neut. pl. subst.: servi, quibus occulta creduntur, secrets, Cic. With Gen.: occulta saltuum scrutari, secret parts; not accessible by the ordinary roads, Tac. Adv. Phr.: in occulto, in concealment, Cic.: ex occulto, from a place of concealment, Ter.: also=occulte, secretly, Cic. 2. Of persons: close, reserved, keeping things secret, not open: ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultiisque, Liv. With Gen.: occultus odii, dissembling his hatred, Tac. (ii) adverbially for occulte: qui ejusmodi preces occultis illuderent, in secret, Id.

occumbo (obc.), cūbū, cūbitum, 3. v. n. [v. cubo] to lie or sink down: in gladium occubuit, fell upon his sword: Vell. 2. Of the heavenly bodies: to go down, to set: cometes cum oriretur occumberetque, Just. II. Esp. to die; constr. absol. or with mortem, morte, or mortu, necem, nece, leto, etc.: aut occubuisse honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic.: fertur et ante annos occubuisse suos, Ov.: pro patria mortem (al. morte) occumbere, Cic.: mortem, Liv.: certae mortis, Virg.

occupatio, ōnis, f. [occupo] a taking possession of, a seizing: vetus, Cic. 2. Rhetor. t. t.: ante occupatio, an anticipation of an opponent's objections, Id.

II. Esp.: business, employment, occupation: maximis occupationibus impediti, Id. With Gen.: neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponeudas judicabat, engagements about such trivial affairs, Caes.

occupatus, a, um, Part. [occupo]. II. Adj.: taken up, occupied, employed, busied, engaged: in opere, Caes.: opp. to otiosus: occupati profutimus aliquid civibus nostris, prosumus etiam otiosi, in my times of public activity... in my hours of leisure, Cic.: cui fuerim occupatus, to whom I have been too busy to attend, i. e. whom I have refused to see, Id. Sup.: occupatissimus, very much occupied, Id.

occupo, avi, atum [occupas] for occupaveris, Pl.), 1. v. a. [capio] lit. to take hold of; hence] to take possession of, seize, occupy: totam Italiam suis praesidiis obsidere atque occupare, Cic.: urbes, Liv.: montem, Caes. II. Transf.: to occupy, i. e. to take up, fill with: duas partes acies occupabant; tertia vacabat, Id.: atra nube polum, cover the heavens with gloomy cloud, Hor. 2. to fall upon; esp. when one anticipates the attack of another: sed Latagum saxo occupat os faciemque adversam, Virg.: aliquem morsu, Ov. Without hostile sense; to drop upon, surprise: Voltelem mane Philippus occupat, et salvere jubet prior, Hor. 3. to be beforehand with, to anticipate, to do first: with Inf.: bellum facere, to be the first to begin the war, Liv.: Hor. With direct Acc.:

to get the start of, outstrip: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov.

III. Fig.: to seize, invade, engross: tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. 2. to occupy, employ, to invest (money): pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, have lent it at a high rate, Cic.

oc-curro (obc.), curri (rarely cūcurri), cursum, 3. v. n. to run, hasten or go towards or to meet: with Dat.: Caesari venienti occurrit, Caes.: amicis, Hor. 2. Esp. to go against, rush upon, attack: duabus Fabianis occurrit legionibus, Caes. II. In gen. to meet or fall in with: quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, Id.

2. to hasten to; to go to; to attend: constr. with ad, or in and Acc., or Dat.: quam primum in aliam civitatem occurrere, Cic.: ad concillium, Liv.: also, concilio, Id. 3. to lie in the way, as an obstacle: Id. III. Fig. to obviate or seek to obviate, to oppose, counteract, remedy: venienti occurrere morbo, Pers.: expectationi, Cic.: rei, Nep.

2. to answer, reply: ut si dicenti, quem video? ita occurras, ego, Quint.

3. to present itself, appear, occur: quodcumque in mentem veniat aut quodcumque occurrat, Cic.

occursatio, ōnis, f. [occurso] a running to meet, attention, officiousness: Cic. In plur.: Id.

occurso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [occurro] to run, go, or come to meet, to meet: constr. usu. with Dat. or absol.: occursare capro, Virg.: fugientibus, Tac. 2. Esp.: to rush against, charge, to strive against, oppose: occursat oculus gladio, Caes.: inter invidos, occursantes, factiosos, opposing, Sall.

3. to hasten to or towards: quid tu huc occursas? Pl. II. Fig.: to be beforehand with, to anticipate: fortunae, Plin. 2. Esp.: to appear to the mind, enter the thoughts, occur to: with Acc.: me occursant multae (mulieres), occur to me, Pl.

occursus, ūs, m. [Id.] a meeting, falling in with: vacuis occurru hominum viis, in the streets where they met nobody, Liv.: occursum alicujus vitare, to avoid meeting him, Tac. Of things: rota stipitis occurru fracta ac disjecta, by running against a stump, Ov.

ocēānus, 1. m. = Ὠκεανός, the ocean: Oceanī freta, i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar, Cic.: quae sunt maritimae civitates Oceanumque attingunt, Caes.: Hor. In apposition with mare adjectively: mare Oceanum, Caes.

ocellatum, 1. n. [ocellus] lit. that which has little eyes; hence anything marked with small spots, dice, etc.: ocellatis ludere, Suet.

ocellus, 1. m. dim. [oculus] a little eye, eyelid: ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! Pl.: irati, Ov. As a term of endearment: ocelle mi! my little eye! my darling! Pl. So of things: cur ocellos Italiae, villulas meas, non vides? Cic.

ocellum, 1. n. basil: Plin.: Pers.

oclor, oclūs, comp. adj. without Poss. [cogn. with ὠκλός; v. acer] swifter, fleetest: oclor ventis, Virg.: Hor. Sup. ocissimus: Plin.

ociter, adv. Comp. oclūs, Sup. ocissimē: quickly, swiftly, speedily: profer ociter, App. Comp.: Idque oclūs faciet, Cic.: serius, oclūs sors exitura, sooner or later, Hor. 2. Sometimes the Comp. is used in posit. sense (the form ociter not being in general use): quickly, speedily: sequere hac me oclūs, Ter.: Caes. Sup.: quam ocissime ad provinciam accedat, Sall.

ōcrēa, ae, f. a greave or defensive armour for the shins (v. Smith's Ant. 273): Virg.

ōcrēātus, a, um, adj. [ocrea] wearing greaves: Hor.

octāphōron, v. octophoron.

octāvus, a, um, num. ordin. adj. [octo] eighth: pars, Cic.: legio, Caes.

II. As subst. octava, ae, f. (sc. hora) the eighth hour of the day (counting from sunrise): Juv. III. Adverb. octavum, for the eighth time: Liv. (Hence It. ottavo.)

octāvus-decim, a, um, num. ordin. adj. eighteenth: Tac.

octiēs (-ens), adv. num. eight times: Cic.

octingentissimus, a, um, num. ordin. adj. [octingenti] eight hundredth: annus, Cic.

octingenti, ae, a, num. card. adj. [octo centum] eight hundred: Cic.

octo, num. card. adj. eight: Caes.: Cic. [Skr. aṣṭāu (for aṣṭāu); Gr. ὀκτώ; Goth. ahtau, Germ. acht, A.-S. eahta, Eng. eight.] (Hence It. otto; Sp. ocho; Fr. huit.)

octōber, bris, m. [octo] the eighth month of the Roman year, which originally began with March; October: Col. Adjectively: mense Octobri, Vell.: Octobres Idus, Mart.

octogēnarius, a, um, adj. [octogeni] of eighty: Plin.

octogēni, ae, a, num. distr. adj. [octo] eighty each or a-piece: Liv.

octogēsimum, a, um, num. ordin. adj. [octoginta] eightieth: Cic.: Juv.

octogies (-ens), adv. eighty times: Cic.

octogintā, num. card. adj. [octo] eighty: Cic. (Hence It. ottanta; Fr. huitante.)

octō-jūgis, e, adj. [jugum] eight in a team, eight together; transf. in gen. eight: nunc jam octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, i. e. eight military tribunes harnessed together, Liv.

octonarius, a, um, adj. [octoni] consisting of eight: versus, an Iambic verse of eight feet, Quint.

octōni, ae, a, num. distr. adj. [octo] eight each: hujus generis octoni ordines ducti, Caes. 2. With nouns used only in pl.=eight: octona millia, 8000, Caes.: octonis iterum natalibus actis, twice eight years old, Ov. As epith. of the Ides; including eight days:

octonis idibus, Hor. (or perh. = on the Ides of eight months in the year; allowing four months for vacation).

octophoron (octaph.), *i. n.* = ὀκτώφορον, a litter carried by eight bearers: Cic.

octuplicatus, *a, um, Part.* [octuplus] eight-fold, multiplied by eight, octupled: octuplicato censu, Liv.

octuplus, *a, um, adj.* [v. duplus] eight-fold, octuple: pars, Cic. Subst.: octuplum, *i. n.* an eight-fold penalty, the octuple: damnare aliquem octupli, id.

octussis, *is, m.* [octo assis (=as)] eight asses: Hor.

oculārius, *a, um, adj.* [oculus] pertaining to the eyes, eye-: medicus, an oculist, Cels.

oculatus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] furnished with or having eyes, seeing: testis, Pl.: Clodius male oculatus, whose sight was bad, Suet. II. that strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible: oculatissimus locus, Plin.: oculata die vendere, to sell on a visible pay-day, i. e. for cash (opp. to caeca die), Pl.

oculēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] full of eyes; sharp-sighted: Argus, Pl.

oculissimus, *a, um, adj.* comically-formed Sup. from oculus, dearest (cf. ocellus): oculissime homo, Pl.

oculitus, *adv.* as one's eyes, i. e. most dearly: amare, Pl.

oculus, *i, m.* an eye: oculos adjicere alicui rei, to cast one's eye upon, to covet, Cic.: auferre spectanti, to cheat him before his eyes, Liv.: ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, i. e. to picture to oneself, Cic.: sub oculis alicujus, before a person's eyes, in his presence, Caes.: habere in oculis, to keep in sight, to watch, Pl.: esse in oculis, to be beloved, esteemed, Cic.: facere ut alicui oculi doleant, to make his eyes sore (be an annoyance to him), Ter. As a term of endearment, the apple of my eye, my darling: ubi sunt isti quibus vos oculi estis? quibus vitae? quibus suavia? Pl. II. Meton.: the power of seeing, sight, vision: oculus, oculos amittere, Cic.: restituere alicui, Suet.

2. a spot resembling an eye, as on a panther's hide, a peacock's tail, etc.: pavonum caudae oculi, Plin. 3. Of plants: an eye, bud, bourgeon: oculos imponere, i. e. to bud, inoculate, Virg.

III. Fig.: a bright ornament: hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt (Corinth and Carthage), Cic. So of the sun, mundi oculus, Ov. 2. the mind's eye: mentis oculis videre aliquid, Cic. [Cf. Skr. ak-shi, eye; Gr. ὀψ (with π from k) in ὀπ-ωπ-α, ὄψομαι, also ὄσσε (for ὀκ-ye), ὄσσομαι (for ὀκ-ye-μαι); Goth. aug-ō, Eng. eye.] (Hence It. occhio; Fr. œil.)

ocor, *v.* oclor.

odēum, *i, n.* = ὀδεῖον, a public building for musical performances, music-hall: Vltr.: Suet.

ōdi, *ōdisse* (Perf. osus sum, Pl.: odivit, Anton. in Cic.), defect. v. a. used in perf. tenses only, but with pres. sign. lit. to have taken a dislike, hence, to hate: constr. with Acc., Inf. (less freq.), or absol.: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes.: servire, Brut. in Cic.: ita amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset osurus, Cic. 2. In less exact sense: to dislike; to be displeased or vexed at: Persicos apparatus, Hor.: odi quum cera vacat, I am disgusted when there is nothing written, Ov. [The root is ὀδ in ὄδιον. Curtius compares Gr. ὀδ-ειν (root ὀδ).]

ōdiōsē, *adv.* in a hateful manner, odiously: interpellare aliquem, Cic.

ōdiōsius, *a, um, adj.* [odiosus] comically for odiosus: Pl.

ōdiōsus, *a, um, adj.* [odium] hateful, odious, vexatious, annoying, troublesome, etc.: odiosus mihi es, Pl.: odiosum genus hominum, Cic. 2. Of things: dona odiosa ingrataque, Pl.: odiosissima natio, Phaedr.

ōdium, *ii, n.* [v. odi] hatred, grudge, ill-will, enmity, aversion: in odium alicujus irruere, to incur his hatred, Cic.: esse odio alicui, to be an object of hatred to anyone, id.: magnum me cuiusplam rei odium cepit, I have conceived a great aversion for, id. In pl. with intensified force: Virg. 2. In less exact sense: annoyance, disgust: odio es, you are an offence to me, I cannot bear you, Pl.: quum horas tres fere dixisset, odio et strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, by the disgust, Cic.: odio qui posset vincere regem, in insolence, Hor.

ōdium, *ii, n.* = odeum, q. v.

ōdor (anciently odos, like arbor, labos, etc.: Pl.: Lucr.), *ōris, m.* a smell, scent, odour: gravis, a noisome odour, Virg.: taeter, Caes.: Cic. 2. Esp. a pleasant odour, perfume; and by meton. perfumery, essences, spices (mostly plur.): perfusus liquidis odoribus, perfumed waters or unguents, Hor.: corpus differtum odoribus conditur, aromatic substances, Tac. 3. a disagreeable smell; a stench, stink: quum odos aut pabuli egestas locum mutare subegerat, Sall. II. Fig. a scent, inkling, hint, presentiment: suspicionis, Cic. [Cf. Gr. ὄζω (= ὀδ-γω), ὀδ-ωδ-α, ὀδ-μή (ὀσ-μή); v. oleo.]

ōdōrātio, *ōnis, f.* [odoror] a smelling, smell (rare): delectatio odoratum et saporum, of scents and flavours, Cic.

ōdōrātus, *a, um, Part.* [odoror].

II. Adj.: that has a smell, that emits an odour: esp. sweet-smelling, fragrant: lignum, Virg.: capilli, Hor.

ōdōrātus, *ūs, m.* [odoror] the act of smelling, smell: pomorum, Cic. 2. the sense of smell: nihil necesse est de gustatu et odoratu loqui, id.

ōdōrī-fer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* bringing odours, fragrant, odoriferous: lances,

Prop. 2. producing perfumes or spices: gens, i. e. Persae, Ov.

ōdoro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [odor] to give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume: odorant aëra fumis, Ov.

ōdōror, *atus, i. v. dep.* [id.] to smell at, examine by smelling: pallam, Pl.

2. to smell out, detect by the scent; to scent: cibum, Hor. II. Fig.: to snuff, to nose, as a dog, i. e. to seek for: quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic. 2. to search out, trace out, investigate: odorabantur omnia et pervestigabant, id. 3. to get an inkling or smattering of: odoratus philosophiam, Tac.

ōdōrus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] emitting a scent or odour, odorous, fragrant: flos, Ov. II. that tracks by the smell, keen-scented: odora canum vis, keen-scented pack of hounds, Virg.

ōdos, *v.* odor, ad init.

oecōnōmīa, *ae, f.* = οἰκονομία, the management of household affairs, domestic economy; hence in gen. a proper division, arrangement, distribution (of an oration, play, etc.): Quint.

oecōnōmicus, *a, um, adj.* = οἰκονομικός; pertaining to domestic economy: subst.: in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, Cic.

oenōphōrum, *i, n.* = οἶνοφόρον, a wine-holder, wine-hamper: Hor.

oenōpōlium, *i, n.* = οἶνοπωλείον, a wine-shop: Pl.

oenus, *a, um, an* ancient form for unus, q. v.

oestrus, *i, m.* = οἶστρος, a stinging insect, not the gad-fly, but prob. a wasp, or stinging-bee, which were not accurately distinguished by the ancients: cul nomen asilo Romanum est, oestrum Grail vertere vocantes, Virg.

II. Transf. frenzy, inspiration: Juv. (Hence It. Sp. *estro*.)

oesus, an ancient form for usus: Cic.

oesypum, *i, n.* = οἶσυνπος, the greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool: Plin. Used as a cosmetic by the Roman ladies: Ov.

ōfella, *ae, f. dim.* [offa] a bite, bit, mouthful, morsel: Juv.

offa, *ae, f.* a bite, bit, morsel; esp. a little ball or pellet made of flour: offam objicit, Virg.: pultis, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. a piece, lump, mass: aufer illam offam penitam, Pl. Of a swelling: Juv. Of a shapeless mass, abortion: id. [Etym. unknown.]

offatim, *adv.* in bits, by bits or pieces: jam hercle ego te hic hac (machera) offatim conficiam, Pl.

offectus, *a, um, Part.* [officio].

of-fendo, *di, sum, 3. v. a. and n.* [fendo] to strike, or dash against. Act.: pedem, to kick against something, to stumble, Auct. B. Hisp.: also, offendere limen, to stumble on the threshold, Ov.: latus, to injure one's side (by a fall), Cic. Also with Dat.: solido, to impinge upon something solid, Hor. Absol. naves in redeundo

offenderunt, ran aground, Caes. 2. Transl.: to hit upon, light upon, meet with, find: paululum si cessassem, domi non offendissem, Ter.: imparatum te offendam, shall come upon you unawares, Cic. 3. to shock, offend, displease: neminem unquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, id. With Inf.: ut non offender subripi (ista munera), so that I am not offended at their being taken from me, Phaedr. II. Neut.: to trip; to blunder, make a mistake, commit a fault; to commit an offence, to be offensive: in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic.: apud aliquem, to give offence to, id. Often with Acc. of neut. pron.: ne quid offendas (in causis), id. 2. to find fault, be displeased, take offence: at credo, si Caesarem probatis, in me offenditis, Caes. 3. to fail, to be unfortunate: esp. of losing one's suit at law; to be nonsuited: apud iudices offendere, opp. to causam iis probare, Cic. 4. In wider sense, to meet with a mishap or disaster: id.: impers. pass.: offendi posset, a disaster might be incurred, Caes.: sin aliquid esset offensum, Cic.

offensa, ae, f. [offendo] a striking or grating against: Plin. II. Fig.: offence, displeasure; hatred; enmity: magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.: gravissimam contrahere, to fall into most serious disgrace, Suet. 2. an injury received; an offence, affront, wrong: offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov.

offensatio, ōnis, f. [offendo] a hitting or striking against: Plin. II. Fig. a stumbling, a blunder: Sen.

offensio, ōnis, f. [offendo] a striking against, a stumbling: pedis, Cic. 2. Transl.: anything against which one might strike, ut nihil offensionis haberet, id. II. Fig.: offence, aversion, dislike, hatred: sapiens praetor offensionem vitat aequalitate decernendi, id.: offensiones accendere, Tac. 2. displeasure, vexation: habere ad res aliquas offensionem atque fastidium, Cic. 3. a bodily ailment; esp. a relapse: graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis, id. 4. an accident, misfortune, mishap: offensiones belli, id. 5. an offence committed, fault: offensiones iudiciorum, id.

offensio, ōnis, f. [offendo] a slight offence, displeasure: Cic. II. a slight check or mishap: id.

offenso, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [offendo] to strike or dash against repeatedly: omnes offensare capita, dash their heads against the wall, Liv.

offensus, a, um, Part. [offendo]. II. Adj.: offensive, odious: o miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium! brought into disfavour, Cic. 2. offended, displeased, incensed, embittered: offensus et alienatus animus, id. Comp.:

quem cum esse offensorem arbitrarer, id.

offensus, ūs, m. [id.] a striking against, a shock: Lucr. II. Fig. offence, dislike: sin vita in offensu est, if life is hateful, id.

of-fero (obf.), obtūli, oblātum, 3. v. a. irreg. to bring before; to present, offer; to show, exhibit: incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter.: dii se nobis non offerunt, do not reveal themselves to us, Cic. Reflect. to meet, encounter: oblata religio est, a religious scruple struck him, id.: offerre se, to meet hostilely: Liv. 2. to present, expose: ne offeramus nos periculis sine causa, Cic.: se morti, Caes. 3. to bring forwards, adduce: criminibus oblatis, Cic. 4. to bestow; to cause, occasion, inflict, etc. facultate oblata, liberty (leave) being granted, Caes.: alicui optatissimum beneficium, id.: laetitiam, to cause, Ter.: stuprum alicui, Cic.: mortem alicui, id.

offerūmenta (obf.), av, f. [offero] a present: comically, a stripe: Pl.

officina, ae, f. [contr. from opificina, q. v.] a workshop, manufactory, shop: nec quicquam ingenuum potest habere officina, Cic.: armorum, a manufactory of arms, Caes. Fig.: falsorum chirographorum officina, Cic.: sapientiae, id.

of-ficio (obf.), feci, factum, 3. v. a. and n. [facio]. Lit. to do or make against or in the way of: to hinder, stop, obstruct. Act. (rare): et extra officuntur, are impeded, Lucr.

B. Neut.: to get in the way of; to interfere with: with Dat.: nunc quidem paululum inquit, a sole: offecerat videlicet apricanti, had hindered him from sunning himself, Cic.: quum illi in angustiis ipsi sibi properantes officerent, hindered their own escape in their hurry, Sall. 2. Fig.: to oppose, obstruct, to be detrimental or hurtful to, to hurt: cur meis commodis officiis et obstat? Cic.: consillis alicujus, Sall.: officunt laetis frugibus herbae, injure, Virg.

officiōsē, adv. courteously, obligingly: officiose et amice factum, Cic. Comp.: officiosius fecit, id.

officiōsus, a, um, adj. [officium] full of courteousness or complaisance, obliging: homo, Cic.: sedulitas, Hor. Comp.: estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior, liberaliorque videatur? Cic. Sup.: officiosissima natio candidatorum, id. II. dutiful, in accordance with duty: dolor, id.

officiūm, il, n. [contr. of opificium] service, a kindness, favour, courtesy, etc.: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic.: summo officio praeditus homo, exceedingly obliging, id. 2. Esp. a courteous observance, ceremony, attendance: per solenne nuptiarum celeberrimo officio deductum ad se, Suet.: quod supremis in matrem officiis defuisset, at the funeral, Tac.:

salutationis, compliment, Suet.: novorum consulum, complimentary attendance upon, id. 3. complaisance, favour in love: Prop.: Ov. II. an obligatory service, an obligation, duty, part, office: ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes.: omnia officia amicitiae servare, Cic.: officium suum deserere, to disregard one's duty, id. Of things: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, Ter. 2. Of subject nations, etc.: submission, allegiance: huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio contineat, Caes. 3. official duty, a service, employment, business, office: toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, naval service or administration, id. III. In phil. sense: function: corporis, Lucr.

of-figo (obf.), xi, xum, 3. v. a. to drive in, fasten down: ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos, Liv.

offirmāte (obf.), adv. firmly, stubbornly: resistere, Suet.

offirmātus (obf.), a, um, Part. [offirmo]. II. Adj.: firm, resolute, obstinate: animus, Pl. Comp.: in hac iracundia offirmatior, more determined, Cic.

of-firmo (obf.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to render firm, durable, or steadfast: App. II. Fig.: to hold fast to, persevere in: certum offirmare est viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter. With Inf.: offirmastin' occultare, quo te immittas, pessume? Pl.

offla, v. offula.

of-flecto (obf.), 3. v. a. to turn about: navem, Pl.

offoco (obf.), 1. v. a. [fauces] to strangle, choke, suffocate: Flor.

of-frēnātus (obfr.), a, um, Part. bridled: only fig. curbed, tamed: Pl.

offucia, ae, f. [fucus] a paint, wash: Pl. II. Fig.: a trick, delusion: id.

offūla (syncop., offla), ae, f. dim. [offa] a little bit, a small piece: carnis, Col.

of-fulgēo (obf.), si, 2. v. n. to shine against or upon; to appear: with Dat.: continuo nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg.

of-fundo (obf.), fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour before: with Acc. and Dat.: cibum (avibus), Pl. 2. Reflect. to pour itself abroad or over; to spread, extend: nobis aēr crassus offunditur, surrounds us, Cic.: obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, is drowned or lost, id. Fig.: haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo est, the mist of error overspreads (darkens) their eyes, id.: omnium rerum terror oculis auribusque est offusus, every possible terror was made to assail their eyes and ears, Liv. So with personal subject: offusus pavore, filled, Tac.

offūsus (obf.), a, um, Part. [offundo].

og-gannio (obg.), *ivi* or *li*, *itum*, 4. v. n. to yelp, snarl, or growl at: Pl.: *aliquid allicui ad aurem*, Ter.

og-gero (obg.), 3. v. a. to proffer, bring, give: *amor amarum oggerit*, Pl.

oh, *interj.* an expression of various emotion, *oh! O! ah! oh*, *tibi ego ut credam furcifer?* Ter.: *oh perit!* Pl. Repeated, *oh, oh, oh*, as an exclamation of lamentation: id.: *oh, oh*, as an exclamation of exultation: id. (Cf. O.)

ohē, *interj.* *ho! hollo! soho! ho there!* *ohē, jam satis est*, Hor.

oho, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise or joy, *oh! ah! oho, amabo, quid illuc non properas?* Pl. (dub.)

oi, *interj.* an exclamation of complaint or weeping: *Ph. I intro nunc jam*. Dor. Ol. el. Ter.

olēa, *ae*, = *ἐλαία*, an olive, an olive-berry: *olea ab elaea*, Varr. II. Meton. an olive-tree: *agricola cum florem oleae videt, bacam quoque se visurum putat*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 273).

olēagīneus, also **olēagīnius**, and **olēagīnus**, *a, um, adj.* [olea and *gen* in *gigno*] pertaining to the olive-tree: *radix*, Virg. II. resembling an olive-tree or an olive: *vitis oleaginis*, Col.

olēarius, *a, um, adj.* [oleum] pertaining to oil, oil-: Cic. II. Subst.: *olearius*, *il*, *m.* an oil-grinder or seller: Pl.

olēaster, *stri*, *m.* [olea] the wild olive-tree, oleaster: supposed by some to be the box-tree: Virg.

olens, *entis*, *Part.* [oleo]. II. Adj.: *smelling, odorous*; in good or bad sense: *sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous*: *serpylla*, Virg.: *olentia pascua*, Ov. (ii) *stinking, foul, rank* (= *graveolens*): *maritus* (i. e. *hircus*), *unsavoury mate* (the he-goat), Hor.

2. Fig.: *quedam jam obliterata et olentia, musty*, Tac.

olēo, *olūi*, 2. v. n. and *a.* to emit a smell, to smell of: *constr. absol.* or with *acc.*, less freq. with *abl.* of the thing: *mulleres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur*, Cic.: *Arabore, Ov.* II. Fig.: to smell or savour of; to indicate, betray: *olere peregrinum, to have a foreign flavour or smack*, Cic.: *aurum huic olet, he smells out that I have money*, Pl. [V. odor. L in oleo is from orig. d; cf. lacrima, levir.] (Hence It. *olive*.)

olēum, *l*, *n.* = *ἐλαιον*, olive-oil, oil: *instillate oleum lumini*, Cic.: *juventus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa*, Virg. Proverb.: *oleum et operam perdere, to lose one's time and trouble*, Pl. (ii) *oleum addere camino, to pour oil on the fire, i. e. to make matters worse*, Hor. II. Fig.: the palaestra (from the use of oil by the wrestlers): Cat.

2. Transf.: *literary contests, rhetorical exercises*: Cic. (Hence It. *oglio*; Fr. *huile*.)

ol-facio, *feci*, *factum*, 3. v. a. [oleo facio] to smell, scent: *ea, quae gustamus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus*,

Cic. II. Fig.: to surmise, detect: *numum*, id.

olfacto, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. freq. [olfacio] to smell at: *vestimentum*, Pl.

olfactus, *a, um, Part.* [olfacio].

olīdus, *a, um, adj.* [oleo] smelling, emitting a smell: *vasa picata bene olida*, Col. Of a bad smell, stinking, rank: *capra*, Hor.

olīm, *adv.* [ollus, the old form of ille; for sense, cf. *ul-s*, *ul-tra*, from same origin] at a time distant from the present, either past or future. Of past time: *some time ago, once upon a time, formerly, in times past*: *fruit olim senex, there was once an old man*, Pl.: *sic olim loquebantur*, Cic. 2. *now for a good while* (late): *olim nescio quid sit otium, it is long since I knew what leisure was*, Plin. Ep.: Sen. II. Of future time: *one day, on a future day, at a future time, hereafter* (rare): *utinam coram tecum olim, potius quam per epistolas!* Cic.: *forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit*, Virg. III. In gen. at any time, ever; also, denoting repetition or custom, at times, sometimes, oftentimes, etc. (mostly poet.): *an quid est olim homini salute melius?* Pl.: *ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, oftentimes*, Hor.

olitor (hol.), *ōris*, *m.* [olus] a kitchen- or market-gardener: Plin.: Cic.

olitorius (hol.), *a, um, adj.* [olitor] pertaining to a kitchen-gardener or to vegetables: *forum, the vegetable market*, Liv.

olīva, *ae*, *f.* = *ἐλαία*, an olive, i. q. olea: Hor.: Col. II. an olive-tree: *Aristaeus, qui olivae inventor dicitur*, Cic. 2. an olive-branch or wreath: *fronti praeponere olivam*, Hor. (ii) a staff of olive-wood: Ov. (Hence It. *uliva*, *ulivo*.)

olīvētum, *l*, *n.* [oliva] a place planted with olive-trees, an olive-yard: Cic.: Hor. (Hence It. *oliveeto*.)

olīvī-fer, *ēra*, *ērum*, *adj.* olive-bearing (poet.): *arva*, Ov.

olīvum, *l*, *n.* = *ἐλαιον*, oil: *pingue*, Virg. 2. Fig.: the palaestra: *cur olivum vitat*, Hor. (cf. *oleum*, II.). II. Transf. an ointment, unguent: *Syrlo fragrans olivo*, Cat.

olla (for *aulula*, q. v.), *ae*, *f.* a pot or jar: *fictilis, earthenware pot*, Col.: Cic. (Hence Sp. *olla*, and, from it, Fr. *oille*.)

olle, *v. ille*, *ad init.*

ollus, *v. ille*, *ad init.*

olo, 3. v. n. (old form of oleo, q. v.) to emit a smell: Pl.

olor, *ōris*, *m.* a swan: *arguti, tuncful swans*, Virg.: *albus*, Ov.: *purpurei*, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

olōrinus, *a, um, adj.* [olor] pertaining to a swan or swans: Virg.: Ov.

olus (better, holus), *ēris*, *n.* kitchen or garden herbs, vegetables: esp. cabbage, colewort, turnip: *donec discoqueretur olus*, Hor.: *prandere*, id.

[Cf. with holus Gr. *χλόη*, O.H.G. *grō-j-u* (= vireo), O. S. *grō-ni* (green).]

oluscūlum (hol.), *i. n. dim.* [olus] a small herb or vegetable, a little cabbage: Cic.

olūmpicus, *a, um* = *Ὀλυμπικός*, *Olympian*: *pulvis, the dust of the chariot race*, Hor.

olūmpius, *a, um* = *Ὀλύμπιος*, *Olympian*. Esp. *n. pl.* *Olympia*, *orum*, the Olympic games: Cic.

olūmpias, *adis*, *f.* = *Ὀλυμπιάς*, an Olympiad: the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games, and which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time (v. Smith's Ant. 276): *centum et octo annis, postquam Lycurgus leges scribere instituit, prima posita est Olympias*, Cic. In the poets sometimes = *lustrum*, i. e. a period of five years: *quinquennis Olympias*, Ov.

omāsūm, *l*, *n.* [a Gallic word] *bullock's tripe*: *patinas cenabat omasi*, Hor. Transf.: *pingui tentus omaso, with fat paunch*, id.

ōmen, *inis*, *n.* [acc. to Festus, from *os*, being "quod fit ore augurium"; if so, for *os-men*] a foreboding, prognostic, sign, token, omen: *cum bonis ominibus incipere*, Liv.: *1 secundo omine, good luck attend you*, Hor. II. Transf.: a sol. assurance: *ea lege atque omine*, Ter. 2. a solemn usage: *hic sceptrā accipere et primos attollere fasces regibus omen erat*, Virg.

ōmentum, *l*, *n.* the fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat: *ast illi tremat omento popa venter*, Pers. 2. Esp. the membrane which includes the bowels, the caul: Cels. (ii) the bowels: *porci*, Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

ōminātor, *ōris*, *m.* [ominor] a diviner: Pl.

ōmīnor, *atus*, 1. v. dep. [omen] to forebode, prognosticate, augur, presage, predict, prophesy: *aliquid rei publicae ominari, to anticipate*, Cic.: *felix faustumque imperium*, Liv. Of things: *naves velut ominatae, as if they had divined*, id.: *male ominatis parcite verbis, words of evil omen*, Hor.

ōmīnōsus, *a, um, adj.* [omen] full of foreboding, ominous: Plin.

ōmissus, *a, um, Part.* [omitto]. II. Adj.: *negligent, needless, remiss* (prae-class.): *animo esse omissio*, Ter. Comp.: *ab re omissio*, a little careless in money-matters, id.

ō-mitto, *miſi*, *missum*, 3. v. a. [ob mitto] to let go, let loose, let fall: *mullerem*, Ter.: *arma, to let fall*, Liv.: *animam, to give up the ghost, to die*, Pl. II. Fig.: to let go, abandon, give up, lose, neglect, disregard: *obsessionem nostrorum omisit, raised the blockade*, Caes.: *apparatum, to abandon*, Liv.: *pietatem et humanitatem, lay aside*, Cic. 2. Esp. to pass over, say nothing of, omit, in speaking: *ut alia omittam*, id.: *gratulationes*, id.

3. With *Inf.*: to leave off, cease: *urgere*, id.: *mirari*, Hor. 4. to over-

look, leave unpunished: unam hanc poxiam omittit, Ter.

omni-fer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* all-bearing, all-sustaining: vultus, i. e. the surface of the earth, Ov.

omni-gēnus, a, um (*Gen. plur.* omnigenum, Virg.), *adj.* of all kinds: colores, Lucr.: omnigenumque deum monstra, Virg.

omnimōdē, **omnimōdīs**, *adv.* i. q. omnimodo: Lucr.

omnimōdo (and separately *omni modo*), *adv.* by all means, altogether, wholly: Sen.

omnino, *adv.* [omnis] altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly: non usquam id dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, absolutely, i. e. expressly, explicitly, Cic.: ne faciam, inquit, omnino versus, not at all, Hor. With *omnis*: non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo, all and every, of all kinds whatever, Pl. 2. Esp. with numerals, in all: diebus omnino decem et octo, Caes.: sane frequentes fuimus: omnino ad ducentos, Cic. 3. In concessions: undoubtedly, no doubt, to be sure: with *sed*, *tamen*, etc.: longe omnino a Tiberi ad Calcum, sed concedo id quoque, id.: pugnas omnino; sed cum adversario facili, you are fighting, no doubt, but . . ., id.

4. In general statements: in general, generally, universally: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, id. So at the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, id. 5. non modo . . . sed . . . omnino, to denote a climax: non modo imperator, sed liber habendus omnino non est, must not be considered free at all, id. (Hence It. *onninamente*.)

omni-pārens, tis, *adj.* all-bearing, all-producing: per terras omniparentes, Lucr.: terra, Virg.

omni-pitens, tis, *adj.* all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent: Jupiter, Cat.: fortuna, Virg.

omnis, e, *adj.* all, every (freq. without *subst.* in *plur.*, omnes, all men; omnia, all things): omnes omnia bona dicere, Ter.: ad unum omnes, all to a man, Cic.: omnibus precibus petere contendit, with prayers of every kind, praying most urgently, Caes.: omnia facere, to do everything, make every exertion, Cic.: esse omnia alicui, to be one's all, Ov.: per omne, through the universe, Lucr. 2. Distributively: every, each (= quisque): omnibus mensibus, every month, Cic.: militat omnis amans, every lover, all lovers, Ov. 3. the whole = totus: omnis insula est in circuitu vices centena millia passuum, the whole island, Caes.: caelum, Cic. 4. After *sine*, for ullus, any whatever: sine omni periculo, without any danger, Ter. 5. all manner of, of every kind: omne olus cenare, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *ogni*.)

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omnis, e, *adj.* all, every (freq. without *subst.* in *plur.*, omnes, all men; omnia, all things): omnes omnia bona dicere, Ter.: ad unum omnes, all to a man, Cic.: omnibus precibus petere contendit, with prayers of every kind, praying most urgently, Caes.: omnia facere, to do everything, make every exertion, Cic.: esse omnia alicui, to be one's all, Ov.: per omne, through the universe, Lucr. 2. Distributively: every, each (= quisque): omnibus mensibus, every month, Cic.: militat omnis amans, every lover, all lovers, Ov. 3. the whole = totus: omnis insula est in circuitu vices centena millia passuum, the whole island, Caes.: caelum, Cic. 4. After *sine*, for ullus, any whatever: sine omni periculo, without any danger, Ter. 5. all manner of, of every kind: omne olus cenare, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *ogni*.)

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omni-tūens, tis, *adj.* all-seeing: Lucr.

omni-vāgus, a, um, *adj.* roving everywhere: Diana, Cic.

omni-vōlus, a, um, *adj.* [volo] willing every thing: Cat.

omni-vōrus, a, um, *adj.* [voro] all-devouring, omnivorous: boves, Plin.

ōnāger and **ōnāgrus**, i, m. = ὄναγρος, a wild ass: timidi, Virg.

ōnāgos, i, m. = ὄναγός, an ass-driver: Pl.

onchesmītēs, ae, m. = ὄνχησιμῆς, a wind blowing from Onchesmus, a harbour of Epirus: Cic.

ōnērārius, a, um, *adj.* [onus] pertaining to burden, transport, or carriage; that carries freight, etc.: jumenta, beasts of burden, Liv.: navis, a merchant-ship, Caes.: also, Subst.: oneraria, ae, f. a merchant-vessel, transport: Cic.

ōnēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to load, burden, freight: naves, ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque, paulo facit humilliores, Caes.: jumenta, Sall.: aselli costas pomis, Virg. II. In more gen. sense: vino et epulis onerati, overloaded, Sall.: membra sepulcro, to cover, Virg.: mensas dapibus, to heap, spread plentifully, id.: vina cadis, slow, id.: comicō: aliquem pugnis, to belabour heavily, Pl.

II. Fig.: to burden, weary; to oppress, overwhelm, etc.: aliquem mendaciis, Cic.: aethera votis, Virg.: verbis lassas onerantibus aures, Hor. Sometimes also in good sense: aliquem laudibus, to load with, Liv.: promissis, Sall. 2. to make heavier or more burdensome, to aggravate: injuriam alicujus invidia, Liv.: pericula alicujus, Tac.

ōnērōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] burdensome, heavy, oppressive: praeda, Virg. Comp.: Ov. II. Fig.: burdensome, onerous, irksome: onerosior altera sors est, id.

ōnus, ōris, n. (Abl. oneri, Pl.) a load, burden: cum gravius dorso sublit onus (asellus), Hor.: tanti oneris turris, of such enormous weight, bulk, Caes. 2. Esp. of goods, baggage, etc.: a load, freight, cargo: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, Cic. 3. onus gravidit ventris, the burden of the womb, Ov.

II. Fig.: a burden, tax, expense (usu. plur.): municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic.: haec onera in dices a pauperibus inclinata, Liv. 2. a load, burden, weight, charge, trouble: oneri esse alicui, to be a burden to, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

ōnustus, a, um, *adj.* [onus] loaded, laden, burdened, freighted, etc.: asellus onustus auro, Cic.: Tac. II. Transf.: filled, full: ager praeda onustus, abounding in, Sall. With *Gen.*: auri, Pl. 2. full, satisfied with food: id. III. Fig.: loaded, burdened: omnes exegit foras onustos

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fustibus, well-belaboured, id.: pars onusta vulneribus, Tac. 2. full, abounding in: onustum pectus laetitia lubentiaque, Pl.

ōnyx, ūchis, m. (also f.: v. infra) [ὄνυξ, a finger-nail; hence, from its colour] a kind of yellowish marble, onyx: of which vessels of many kinds were made: it was also used for inlaying floors: Plin.: calcatus tuo sub pede onyx, Mart. 2. Meton. a vessel of onyx, an onyx-box: nardi parvus onyx, Hor. In this signif. also fem.: unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerebat, Mart. (Hence It. *nichetto*, *niccolino*.)

ōpāco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [opacus] to cover with shade, to shade: platanus ad opacandum hunc locum, Cic.

ōpācus, a, um, *adj.* shady, in the shade: ripa, Cic.: nemus, Virg.: frigus, cool shade, id. 2. In gen.: darkened, dark, obscure: nubes, Ov.: mater, i. e. the earth, id. In *pl. neut.* with *Gen.*: per opaca locorum, through dark places, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

ōpella, ae, f. dim. [opera] a little or light pains, humble labour, service (poet.): parva opella, Lucr.: forensis, Hor.

ōpēra, ae, f. [opus] pains, exertion, work, labour: omnes, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, mere labour, Cic.: operam et laborem consumere in aliqua re, to bestow labour and pains on anything, id.: est operae pretium, there is a reward for the labour, i. e. it is worth while to do it, id.: and elliptically, est operae, Pl.: operae pretium facere, to do what is worth the trouble, what is useful, Liv. 2. a service, rendering of service: in omnibus bellis singulari ejus opera fuerat usus, Caes.: forensibus operis, by my services in the forum, Cic.: in operis societatis, in its service, id. 3. Esp. in the phrase, operam dare, to bestow care or pains on, to give attention to: constr. with *Dat.* or *Subj.*: dare operam funeri, to attend, Cic.: tonsori, to get shaved, Suet.: sermoni, Cic.: dent operam Coss., ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, do all in their power, Caes.

4. In Abl. opera mea, tua, etc., through my (thy, etc.) means, agency: mea opera, Q. Fabi, Tarentum receperat, Cic.: Caes. 5. una or eadem opera, in the same manner, at the same time: una opera mihi sunt sodales, qua iste, Pl. 6. practical experience; in Abl.: id opera expertus sum esse ita, id.

II. leisure, spare time: operae ubi mihi erit, ad te venero, as soon as I can spare the time, id.: si operae illi esset, if he had time, Liv.: deest mihi opera, I have not the time to spare, Cic. III. Meton. a day's work or labour (usu. plur.): quaternis operis singula jugera confodere, Varr. 2. a day-labourer, journeyman; also, in gen. a labourer, workman (usu. plur.): nona, a ninth labourer, Hor. Hence, transf. in a bad sense, operae, hired gangs of

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roughs, bravos, etc.: mercenariae, Cic.: theatrales, parties hired for the purpose of applauding, Tac. 3. that which is wrought or produced, a work: operae araneorum, i. e. spiders' webs: Pl. (Hence Fr. oeuvre.)

operarius, a, um, adj. [opera] pertaining to labour: homo, Cic. II. Subst.: operarius, il, m. a labourer, workman: operarii quinque, Cato: operarius lingua celeris et exercitata, a mere fluent talker, Cic. 2. operaria, ae, f. a work-woman (with play on the word), Pl. (Hence Fr. ouvrier.)

operatio, ōnis, f. [operor] a working, work, labour, operation: Plin.

operculum, i, n. [operio] a cover, lid: aspera arteria tegitur quasi quodam operculo, Cic.

opercimentum, i, n. [id.] a covering, cover, lid: nuces gemino protectae operimento, Plin.: redditur terrae corpus et quasi operimento matris obducitur, Cic.

operio, ōi, ertum, 4. v. a. [lit. ob-par-i-o, "to put on, over;" v. aperio] to cover, cover over: capite operto esse, to have the head covered, wear a hat, Cic. Comically: aliquem loris, to lash soundly, Ter. 2. Transf. to shut, close: fores, Pl.: operta lectica latus est, Cic. II. Fig.: to hide, conceal, keep from observation, dissemble: quo pacto hoc operiam? Ter.: domestica mala, Tac. 2. to cover, heap upon: esp. in p. part.: contumeliis opertus, Cic.

operor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [opus] to work, labour, toil, take pains: to be busied: seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. 2. With Dat.: to bestow pains upon; to devote oneself to, be engaged in or occupied with: reipublicae, Liv.: connubilis arvisque novis operari, Virg.: ornandis capillis, Ov.: Tac. 3. to perform sacred rites, sacrifice; esp. in p. part. operatus, which has an imperf. sense, engaged in religious rites: sacra refer Cereri latis operatus in herbis, officiating, Virg.: sacris, Liv.: Vesta fave: tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, the mouth engaged in worship of thee, Ov.: Hor.

operosē, adv. with great labour or pains, laboriously, carefully: Cic.: Ov.

operosus, a, um, adj. [opera] full of work. A ct.: active, busy, industrious: senectus, opp. to languida atque iners, Cic. Poet. with Gen. (after anal. of trans. adjectives): dierum, taking pains about them, Ov. 2. Transf. of a medicine, active, powerful (poet.): herbae, Id. II. Pass.: troublesome, laborious, difficult, elaborate: labor operosus et molestus, Cic.: artes, handicrafts, Id.: res, Liv.: templa, built with much labour, Ov.: carmina, elaborate, Hor. Comp.: sepulcrum operosius, Cic.

opertus, a, um, Part. [operio]. II. Adj.: hidden, concealed: operta quae fuere, aperta sunt, Pl.: res, Cic. In

neutr. absol.: Apollinis operta, dark ambiguous oracles, Id.

opes, opum, v. ops.

ophites, ae, m. = ὀφίτης, snake-stone, serpentine (a kind of marble): Mart.: Luc.

ophthalmias, ae, m. = ὀφθαλμίας, a fish, in pure Lat. oculata: Pl.

opiscus, a, um, adj. [another form of Opsus, obscurus, and Oscus, lit. Oscan. Hence, transf.] clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant: Juv.

opifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [ops fero] aid-bringing, helping: deus, Ov.

opifex, icis, c. [opus facio] a maker, framer, fabricator: opifex aedificatorque mundi deus, Cic. 2. Esp. a handicraftsman, mechanic, artisan: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Id.: opifices atque servitia, Sall. II. Fig.: verborum, Cic. Poet. with Inf.: mire opifex marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, skilful, Pers.

opificina, ae, f. [opifex] a workshop: Pl.

opificium, il, n. [id.] a working, a work: Varr.

opilio (also upilio), ōnis, m. [for ovipil-io, from ovis; for the second element of the compound, cf. αἰ-πόλο-ς, βοῦ-πόλο-ς] a shepherd: etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, Pl.

opimē, adv. richly, splendidly: instructa domus opime atque opipare, Pl.

opimitas, ātis, f. [opimus] plentifulness, abundance: maximae, Pl.

opimus, a, um, adj. fruitful, fertile, rich, nourishing or well-nourished: regio opima et fertilis, Cic.: campus, Liv. Of bodily habit: boves, fat, in good condition, Cic.: habitus corporis, corpulent, portly, Id. 2. enriched: opimus praeda, Id. Fig.: opus casibus opimum, rich in events, Tac. 3. lucrative: accusatio, Cic. II. In gen. abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid: divitiae, Pl.: opima et praecleara praeda, Cic. Esp.: opima spolia, the arms taken by one general from another, Liv.: aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis ingreditur, Virg.: and in gen. the arms taken from an enemy's general: Liv. 2. In rhetoric: gross, overloaded: opimum quoddam et tanquam adipale dictionis genus, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

opinabilis, e, adj. [opinor] resting on opinion or conjecture; conjectural, imaginary: artes (which do not rest on demonstration), Cic.: hanc partem rerum opinabilem appellabant, Id.

opinatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a supposing; a supposition, conjecture, mere opinion: Cic.

opinātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who holds a mere opinion (as opp. to demonstrated truth), a supposer (appy. a word coined for the occasion): ego vero ipse et magnus quidam sum opinātor, Cic.

opinatus, a, um, Part. [opinor]. II. Adj.: supposed, fancied: bona, mala, Cic.

opinatus, ōs, m. [id.] supposition, imagination: animi, Lucr.

opinio, ōnis, f. [id.] opinion, supposition, conjecture (opp. to belief founded on evidence or proof, assensio), Cic.: ut opinio mea est, as I believe, Id.: ut opinio mea fert, as I incline to believe, Id.: praebere opinionem timoris, to convey the impression that one is afraid, Caes.: praeter opinionem, contrary to expectation, Nep.: dicere contra opiniones omnium, Cic. So with comp.: eo quum celerius omnium opinione venisset, more quickly than had been expected, Caes. II. In partic.: a good opinion: opinione fortasse non nulla, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic.: equites, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, great repute, prestige, Caes. III. general impression; rumour: tanta hujus belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est, Id.: opinio etiam sine auctore exierat foedus clandestinum inter ipsos lectum, a belief which could not be traced to any sufficient authority, Liv.

opiniōsus, a, um, adj. [opinio] full of suppositions or opinions: Cic.

opinor, atus, i. v. dep. [opinus] to be of opinion, to suppose, deem, believe, think: constr. with Acc. of neut. pron., Acc. and Infin., de, or adv.: aliquid opinari, Cic.: quoad opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum, Id.: de vobis hic ordo opinatur non secus, etc., Id. Parenthetically: opinor or ut opinor, as I think, according to my opinion: sed, opinor, quiescamus, Id.

opinus, a, um, adj. thinking, expecting: v. necopinus. [Etym. uncertain.]

opipare, adv. richly, splendidly, sumptuously: paratum convivium, Cic.

opiparus, a, um, adj. [ops paro] richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous: Athenae, Pl.

opisthographus, a, um, adj. = ὀπισθογράφος, written on the back; commentarii, Plin. Ep.

opitūlor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [ops and tul in tuli] to bring aid; to help, assist: with Dat.: amanti ire opitulatum, Pl.: sontibus, Cic.: inopiae, to relieve, Sall.

opobalsamētum, i, n. [ὀποβάλ-σamon, balsam, from ὀπός, juice] a place planted with balsam-trees: Just.

oportet, ōit, 2. v. impers. it is necessary, proper, or reasonable: equiv. to must or ought with personal subject (including not only the sense of duty or obligation, but also that of necessity or inevitable sequence). Constr. usu. with Infin. as subject: the Acc. may be regarded either as connected with the Infin. or as directly depending on oportet: rarely with Subj. clause, which is grammatically depend. on oportet, but is logically its subject; sometimes also with neut. pron. as subject: tanquam ita fieri non solum oportet, sed etiam necesse esset, Cic.: hanc scire oportet, filia tua ubi sit, she ought to know, Pl.: servum

hercle to esse oportet et nequam et malum, you must surely be a good-for-nothing slave, id.: valeat possessor oportet, the possessor needs to be in good health, Hor.: haec facta ab illo oportebat, Ter. Without expressed subject: alio tempore atque oportuerit, Caes. [Perh. for ob-port-et (cf. omitto), portet being cogn. with portio. Oportet would thus mean "it falls to one as his part."]

op-ango (obp.), pēgi, pactum, 3. v. a. to fasten or fix on, to affix: Pl.

op-pecto (obp.), 3. v. a. to comb off; transf.: to pluck or pick off, to pick, to eat: Pl.

op-pēdo (obp.), 3. v. n. to break wind at. Fig.: to insult, offend; with Dat.: curtis Judaica, Hor.

oppērior (obp.), pēritus and pertus, 4. v. n. and a. dep. Neutr.: to wait: ibidem opperiar, Cic. II. A ct.: to await, tarry for: hostem, Virg.: tardum, Hor.: tempora sua, to watch for opportunities, Liv. [Cogn. with experior and Gr. περι-άω.]

oppētītus (obp.), a, um, Part. [oppeto].

op-ēto (obp.), ivi and ii, itum, 3. v. a. to go to meet, to encounter (an evil): pestem, Pl. Esp. with mortem, to perish, die: quum milites pro salute populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, Cic.: omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendam esse, Liv. 2. Hence, absol.: to perish, die: Virg.

op-īdānus, a, um, adj. [oppidum] of or in a town other than Rome: hence sometimes in a depreciating sense, provincial: genus dicendi, Cic.: Tac. Subst. oppidanī, orum, m. plu. the townfolk: Caes.

op-īdātīm, adv. [id.] by towns, in the towns, in every town: ludos oppidatim constituerunt, Suet.

op-īdo, adv. [v. oppidum, fin.] very, exceedingly (a familiar colloq. expr.): oppido interit, I am clean done for, Pl.: ridiculus, highly absurd, Cic. Oppido quam (in same sense strengthened): Liv. As affirmative answer to a question; just so, exactly: Pl.

op-īdum, i, n. dim. [oppidum] a small town: Cic.

oppīdum, i, n. (Gen. plur. oppidum, Sulpic. In Cic.), a town (other than Rome, which was called Urbs; though occasionally the term oppidum was applied to Rome): ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.: urbe (i. e. Roma) oppidove ullo, Suet. Of Rome: eos (legatos) in oppidum intromitti non placuit, Liv. Applied to a fortified wood among the Britons: Caes. (From ob and pēdum (= Gr. πέδος), and thus = τὸ ἐπὶ τῷ πεδίῳ, "what lies by or upon the plain" (for its protection). The adv. oppido is equivalent in meaning to plane.)

op-pignēro (obp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to pledge, pawn (rare): libelli pro vino

etiam saepe oppignerabantur, Cic. II. Fig.: filliam, Ter.

op-pīlo (obp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to stop up, shut up (rare): ostia, Lucr.: scalis tabernae oppilatis, Cic.

op-plēo (obpl.), ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. to fill, block, choke up: nives jam omnia oppleverant, Liv.: oppletis non solum portibus, sed etiam litoribus, Caes. II. Fig.: haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, prevailed through Greece, Cic.

oppletus, a, um, Part. [oppleo].

op-pono (obp.), sūl (in Plaut., sivi), sītum (syncop. oppositus for oppositus, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to put or place against, before, or opposite, to oppose: ind. obj. expr. by Dat., or ad, ante, with Acc.: se venientibus in itinere, Caes.: armatos homines ad omnes introitus, Cic.: moles fluctibus, id.: ante oculos opposuit manus, Ov. 2. to expose (esp. in the way of defence): se periculis, Cic.: Liv. 3. to offer, present: licet antestari? ego vero oppono auriculam, Hor. 4. to shut, close: oppositas habere fores, Ov. 5. to set against as a pledge, to pledge, mortgage: ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter. II. Fig.: to bring forward against, to object, allege, interpose: pericula intenduntur, formidines opponantur, Cic.: auctoritatem suam, id. 2. Esp. to say against; offer in reply: foll. by Acc. of neut. pron. or adj., or by Acc. and Inf.: quid opponas tandem, si negem . . ., what could you urge in reply, id.: ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse . . ., to maintain in opposition to the Stoics, that . . ., id. 3. to set off against, oppose, by way of comparison: multis secundis proeliis unum adversum opponeret, Caes.

opportūne, adv. fitly, seasonably, opportunely: Cic. Sup.: nuntis opportunissime allatis, Caes.

opportūnitas (obp.), ātis, f. [opportūnus] fitness, convenience, suitability: loci, Caes.: corporis, Cic. II. Esp.: a fit, opportune, or favourable time: optima opportunitate ambo autem venistis, Pl. 2. an advantage: opportunitate aliqua data, if some advantage were offered, Caes.

opportūnus (obp.), a, um, adj. [portus, lit. at or before the port; hence] fit, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune: locus, Cic.: aetas opportunissima, id. Of persons: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. 2. advantageous, serviceable: ceterae res opportuna sunt singulae rebus singulis, Cic. 3. presenting an opportunity to the enemy; hence, exposed, liable to: Romanus opportunus huic eruptioni fuit, Liv.

oppōsitio (obp.), ōnis, f. [oppono] an opposing, opposition (in logic): Cic.

oppōsitus, a, um, Part. [oppono]. II. Adj.: placed or standing against or opposite: opposita soli luna,

occupying a position opposite to the sun, Cic. Of geogr. position: oppositum petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, Ov.

oppōsitus, ūs, m. [id.] a placing against, an opposing: laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur, i. e. bodily resistance, Cic.

oppressio (obpr.), ōnis, f. [opprimo] a pressing down; hence, force, violence: per oppressionem, by force, Ter. 2. violent interference with; suppression: legum et libertatis, Cic.

oppressūcula (obpr.), ae, f. dim. [oppresso] a gentle pressure: Pl.

oppressus (obpr.), a, um, Part. [opprimo].

oppressus (obpr.), ūs, m. [id.] a pressing down, pressure: Lucr.

op-prīmo (obpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press against, press down: magno et gravi armorum onere oppressi, weighed down, Caes.: os opprime, shut your mouth! hold your tongue! Pl.: opprimi ruina conclavis, to be crushed, Cic. 2. to sink: opprimere classem, id. II. Fig.: to press or bear down, overcome: opprimi onere officii, to be weighed down, id.: metu, Liv. 2. to put down, suppress: to overthrow, overwhelm, prostrate, subdue: sine tumultu rem omnem oppressere, id.: Mithridatem, Cic.: aliquem falso crimine, to crush with false accusations, Liv.: somno oppressus, Caes. In gen.: to have the upper hand, be victorious: Pl. 3. to fall upon suddenly; to surprise, seize, catch: imprudentem, Ter.: inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppreserunt, Caes. 4. to suppress: iram, Sall. 5. to wear out, weaken, exhaust: oppressum corpus et confectum doloribus, Cic.

opprobriamentum (obpr.), i, n. [opprobrio] a reproach, disgrace: Pl.

opprobrium (obpr.), i, n. [probrum] a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium: vereor, ne civitati meae sit opprobrium, Nep.: opprobria culpa, Hor. (ii) Of persons: a reproach, disgrace: opprobrium majorum Mamerus, Tac. II. a reproach, taunt; abusive language: morderi opprobriis falsis, id.: dicere, Ov.

opprobrio (obpr.), no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to reproach, taunt, upbraid: aliquid alicui, Pl.

oppugnatio (obp.), ōnis, f. [oppugno] an assaulting; a siege, assault: de oppidorum oppugnationibus, Cic.: oppugnationem sustinere, Caes. II. Fig.: a verbal assault, attack: Cic.

oppugnator (obp.), ōris, m. [id.] an assailant, attacker: lit.: opp. to obsessi, Tac. More freq. in gen. sig.: patriae, Cic.: meae salutis, id.

op-pugno (obp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fight against, to attack, assault, storm, besiege: oppidum, Cic.: castra, Caes. 2. With play on apparent deriv. from pugnus; to batter with the

fists: os, Pl. (N.B. For this sense, a special verb is sometimes needlessly assumed.) II. Fig.: to assail: aliquem, Cic.: consilia alicujus, Pl.

ops, *ōpis*, *f.* (Nom. sing. does not occur) power, might, strength, ability: summa ope niti, with one's utmost strength, Sall.: omni ope atque opera enitar, will employ all my strength and efforts, Cic.: opes ac nervi, Caes.: grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, is not in our power, Virg.

2. In pl.: property, wealth, means; military or political resources, power, etc. (sing. in this sense, rare and poet.): opes condere, to hoard up treasures, id.: opibus et copiis affluere, in wealth and all kinds of resources, Cic.: et quid populi R. disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. In sing.: astante ope barbarica, power, Enn. in Cic.: Virg. II. In sing. only: aid, help, assistance: sine tua ope, Cic.: opem petere ab aliquo, id.: opem afferre, to render assistance, Ov. (From the root *ap*, to reach, gain, acquire, whence *apiscor*. Cf. Skr. *ap-nas*, income, property; with which Gr. *ἀφ-ερος*, notwithstanding the aspirate, is prob. cognate.)

opsōnium, *v.* obsonium.

optabilis, *e*, *adj.* [opto] to be wished for, desirable: quae expetenda atque optabilia videntur, Cic.: tempus, Ov. Comp.: Cic.

optatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a wishing, a wish: Cic. II. Rhetor. t. t.: optatio atque execratio, id.

optato, *adv.* according to one's wish (strictly Abl. of optatum: *v.* optatus, III.): venire, Pl.: velut optato ventis aestate coortis, Virg.

optatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [opto]. II. *Adj.*: wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant, dear: optati cives, populares, incolae, Pl.: rumores, Cic. Comp.: nihil mihi fuit optatus, id. Sup.: vale, mi optime et optatissime frater, id.

III. *Subst.* optatum, *i*, *n.* a wish, desire: dil tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter.: impetrare optatum, Cic.: mihi in optatis est, it is my wish, id.

optimas (optum.), *ātis* (Gen. plu. um and ium), *adj.* [optimus] belonging to the best men in political sense, i. e. to the aristocratic party; aristocratic: respublica, ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Oftener as a *subst.*: optimates, the aristocratic party: qui ita se gerebant, ut sua consilia optimo culque probarent, optimates habebantur, id.: plebis et optimatum certamina, Tac.

optimē (optum.), *adv.* *v.* bene.

optimus (optimus), *v.* bonus. [Prob. superl. from *ob*, and so lit. "overmost, upmost": cf. *in-timus*.]

(1) *optio*, *ōnis*, *f.* [opto] choice, liberty to choose, option: optio vobis datur, utrum velitis, Cic.: potestatem optionemque facere alicui, ut eligat, to let a person have his choice, id.

(2) *optio*, *ōnis*, *m.* [id.] a helper, an assistant: tibi optionem sumito Leonidam, Pl. 2. Esp. milit. t. t.: an adjutant: Varr.

optivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] chosen: cognomen, Hor.

opto, *avi*, *atum* (optassis for optaveris, Pl.), *i*, *v.* *a.* to wish for, desire: constr. with *Acc.*, *ut* and *Subj.*, or *Inf.*: nihil nisi quod honestum sit, Cic. With *Subj.*: (Phaethon) optavit, ut in curum patris tolleretur, id. With *Inf.*: hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter. With additional *Dat.* of pers.: to wish one any thing, in either a good or a bad sense: tibi optamus eam rempublicam, Cic. 2. to choose, select: locum tecto, Virg.: hanc condicionem misero ferunt, ut optet utrum malit, Cic. 3. to ask, require, demand: quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, id. optatum feres, Ter. [There was a simpler form *opio*; the root is *perh. ap*; cf. *apiscor* and *ops*.]

optumē (optim.), *adv.* *v.* bene.

optumus (optim.), *v.* bonus.

opulens, *entis*, *and*, *more* freq., *opulentus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ops] rich, wealthy, opulent: opulens fortunatusque, Cic.: oppidum plenum atque opulentum, Caes.: opulentissima civitas, Cic. With *Gen.*: copia ruris honorum opulenta, rich in rural honours, Hor. With *Abl.*: auro opulentus, rich in gold, Pl. II. Transf.: rich, fine, splendid: opulentum obsonium, id.

2. bringing riches: opulenta ac ditia stipendia facere, Liv. 3. respectable, powerful, noble: reges, Sall.: opulentior factio, Liv.

opulentē and *opulenter*, *adv.* richly, sumptuously, splendidly (rare): opulenter aliquem colere, opp. to *artē*, Sall. Comp.: ludos opulenter facere, Liv.

opulentia, *ae*, *f.* [opulens] riches, wealth, opulence: habemus publice egestatem, privatum opulentiam, Sall.

2. In concr. sense: resources, power, of a people: Lydorum, Tac.

opulentitas, *ātis*, *f.* [opulentus] wealth, power (*v.* rare): Pl.

opulento, *i*, *v.* *a.* [id.] to make rich, to enrich: with *Abl.* of means whereby: herum bacis olivae, Hor.

opulentus, *v.* opulens.

(1) *opus*, *ēris*, *n.* work, labour (more concrete in sense than *opera*, which is the effort or exertion devoted to the work done): quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, in doing your work, Ter.: grave Martis opus, Virg. Of political affairs, public business, etc.: opus πολιτικόν efficere, Cic.: opus censorium, punishment inflicted by the censors, Suet. II. Meton.: a military work, a fortification, a work of besiegers, a siege-engine, etc.: Pompeius ad opera Caesaris adpellebat, Caes.: operibus Toletum cepit, Liv. 2. a work, piece of workmanship: as a building, work of art, book, etc.: aedium sacrarum, publicorumque operum depo-

pulatio, Cic.: habeo opus magnum in manibus, a literary work, id. 3. workmanship, skill, design, etc.: quorum iste non opere delectabatur, sed pondere, id. III. Transf. in gen. a deed, effect: ut si mures corroserint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putemus, id. 2. pains, labour, difficulty: in Abl. with magno, tanto, quanto (usu. in modified sense; the idea of pains or effort being often lost); magno opere, tanto opere, quanto opere, and in one word, magnopere, tantopere, quantopere (*v.* magnopere, etc.). [For the root *ap*, *v.* *apiscor*. The word is the same with the Skr. *ap-as*, deed, work, conceived as something reached, attained, effected.]

(2) *opus*, *n.* indecl. need, necessity: usu. in connection with *esse*; and constr. with *Dat.* of person, and *Nom.* or *Abl.* of thing needed = I have need of; or adjectively, something is needful to me. The thing needed is occasionally expressed by *Gen.*, *Acc.*, *Inf.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *Subj. clause*: I (thou, etc.) have need of, need, want: dux nobis et auctor opus est, is needed, Cic.: magistratibus opus est, id. Esp. with *Abl.* of the *Part. perf.* used as a *subst.*: maturato opus est, there is need of promptitude, Liv. So with *Abl.* of *supine*: ita dictu opus est (rare), it is necessary to say, I must say, Ter. With *Gen.* (rare): ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, Liv. With *Acc.*: puero opus est cibum, Pl. With *Inf.*: quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: nunc opus est te animo valere, id. With *Subj.*: opus nutrici autem, utrem ut habeat veteris vini largiter, Pl. 2. useful, serviceable, beneficial: atque haud sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis, whether it would be desirable either, Cic. [The same word as the preceding, with specialized sense; cf. *usus*.] (Hence It. *uopo*.)

opusculum, *i*, *n.* dim. [opus] a little work: Cic.

ora, *ae*, *f.* [ōs] the extremity of any thing, a border, edge, margin, end, boundary: oras pocula circum contingunt mellis liquore, the rim, Lucr.: clipei, Virg.: extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic. 2. Esp. the sea-coast: Graeciae, id.: maritima, Caes. II. Transf.: a region, clime, country: quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic.: gelida, Hor. Hence, poet.: luminis orae, the world, the regions of light, Lucr.: Virg.: Acheruntis orae, the lower regions: Lucr. 2. zone: globum terrae duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic. III. Fig.: aspirate canenti et mecum ingentes oras evolvite belli, unroll the (borders of the) mighty scroll, Virg. IV. a cable, a hawser (this meaning perhaps arose from the phrase *oram solvere*, to sail from the shore): resolutis oris in ancoras evehuntur (*v.* *eveho*), Liv.: oras et ancoras praecidunt, id.

ōrāōlūm (syncop. *oraculum*: Ov.), *l. n.* [*oro*] a divine announcement, an oracle: *oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio*, Cic. **II.** Transf. in gen.: any prophetic declaration, a prophecy: *somnil et furoris oracula*, id. **2.** an oracular or authoritative saying: *physicorum oracula*, id. **3.** Meton. a place where oracular responses were given, an oracle: *illud oraculum Delphis tam celebre*, id. Fig.: *domus jure consulti, oraculum civitatis*, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 276.)

ōrārīus, *a. um, adj.* [*oro*] pertaining to the coast: *naves, coasting-vessels*, Plin. Ep.

ōrātio, *ōnis, f.* [*oro*] a speaking, speech, language: *ad orationis et ad vitae societatem*, Cic. **2.** mode of speech; style: *antiqua*, Pl.: *dissimili oratione, (written) in different style*, Ter.: *uberius, richer and more copious*, Cic. **3.** a language (as Greek and Latin): id. **II.** Esp. a set speech of an orator, an harangue, oration: *orationem habere adversus rempublicam, to deliver an oration*, Caes.: *habere multam orationem de re aliqua, a very long speech*, Cic. **2.** Transf.: *oratorical talent, eloquence: satis in eo fuit orationis atque ingenii*, id. **3.** prose, opp. to poetry: *et in poematis et in oratione*, id. **4.** Under the empire: *an imperial message, rescript: orationes ad senatum missae*, Suet.

ōrātiōnūla, *ae, f. dim.* [*oratio*] a little speech, brief oration: Cic.

ōrātor, *ōris, m.* [*oro*] a speaker, orator: Cic. Meton.: *oratore celeriter complexi sumus, the perfect orator, i. e. all that goes to make a perfect orator*, id. **II.** the spokesman of an embassy, an ambassador: *pacem petitum oratores Romam mittunt*, Liv.: *oratoris modo, in the character of an envoy*, Caes. **III.** a beseecher, suppliant: Pl.

ōrātorīe, *adv.* oratorically: *pulchre et oratorie dicere*, Cic.

ōrātorīus, *a. um, adj.* [*orator*] pertaining to an orator, oratorical: *ornamenta*, Cic. **2.** Subst. *oratoria*, *ae, f. (sc. ars) the oratorical art, oratory*: Quint.

ōrātrix, *icis, f.* [*oro*] she that prays or beseeches, a female suppliant (rare): *pacis et foederis*, Cic.

ōrātum, *l. n. [id.] a request, prayer*: *In plur.: cum orata ejus reminiscor*, Ter.

ōrātus, *ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing. and plur.) [id.] a praying: a request, entreaty (rare): oratu tuo*, Cic.

orbātor, *ōris, m.* [*orbo*] one who deprives of children or parents, a bereaver (poet.): *nostrī orbator Achilles*, Ov.

orbicūlātus, *a. um, adj.* [*orbiculus*] rounded: *circular, round*: Plin.

orbis, *is, m. (Abl. orbi, Lucr.) a circle: also, anything circular, as a ring, disk, hoop, orbit, etc.: in orbem torquere*, Cic.: *justo commodus orbe*,

exact fit (of a ring), Ov.: *ut (milites) in orbem consistent, form a circle*, Caes.: *signifer, the zodiac*, Cic.: *lactens, the Milky Way*, id.: *illa (hasta) per orbem aere cavum triplici transit, the shield*, Virg.: *inanem luminis orbem, the eye-socket*, Ov.: *terrarum or terrae, the circle of the earth, the world: permittitur infinita potestas orbis terrarum*, Cic.: *ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcherrimus*, id. Hence, also, *country, region: Eoo dives ab orbe redit, the East*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *a rotation, round, circuit, routine: ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, the same round of events*, Liv.: *orbis hic in republica est conversus, the circle of political changes*, Cic.: *in orbem, in rotation*, Liv. **2.** a routine or course of study: Quint.

3. Of style or composition: *a rounding off, roundness, rotundity: circuitum, et quasi orbem verborum conficere*, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

orbīta, *ae, f.* [*orbis*] a wheel-track, rut: *impressa*, Cic. **II.** Fig. a rut, course, path: *veteris culpa, i. e. bad example*, Juv. (Hence, through low Lat. *orbitalia*, Fr. *ornière*, orig. *ordière*.)

orbītas, *ātis, f.* [*orbus*] bereavement of parents or children, etc.; orphanage, widowhood: *in orbitatem liberos producere*, Pl.: *miseria*, Cic.

II. Transf.: *any deprivation or loss: luminis, of an eye*, Plin. Fig.: *maxima orbitate reipubl. virorum talium, at a time when the state is greatly in want of such men*, Cic.

orbītōsus, *a. um, adj.* [*orbis*] full of cart-ruts (poet.): Virg. (Cat.)

orbo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*orbus*] to bereave of parents, children, etc.; to make fatherless, motherless, childless: with Abl.: *filio orbat, Cic.: orbatura patres fulmina, destined to make fathers childless*, Ov. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to deprive, bereave of: orbabas Italiam Juventute*, Cic.: *forum voce erudita spoliatum atque orbatum*, id.

orbus, *a. um, adj.* bereaved, bereft: *parentless, fatherless, childless: senex*, Cic. With Gen.: *Memnonis orba mei venio*, Ov.: *parens liberorum orbus*, Quint. With Abl.: *a totidem natis orba*, Ov. (ii) Subst. *orbus, l. m. and o. ba, ae, f. an orphan: praeter orbos orbaque*, Liv. **II.** Transf. in gen. *deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid of: plebs orba tribunis*, Cic.: *forum litibus*, Hor. With Gen.: *orbus auxilii opumque*, Pl.: *luminis*, Ov. [Cf. Gr. *ὀρφός*, *ὀρφανός*, and perhaps O. H. G. *arb-ja*, mod. Germ. *erbe*, au heir.]

orca, *ae, f.* supposed by some to be the grampus: Plin. **II.** Transf. a large-bellied vessel, a butt, tun: *orca Byzantia (which had contained pickled tunny-fish)*, Hor. **2.** a dice-box: Pers. (Nos. I. and II. are prob. different words; the first may be borrowed from Gr. *ὀρυξ*; the second is appy. cogn. with *arca*, q. v.)

orchas, *adis, f.* a kind of olive: Virg.

orchestra, *ae, f.* = *ὀρχήστρα*, originally the part of the theatre occupied by the chorus; in Rome appropriated to the senators: *the orchestra*: Vitruv.: Suet. **II.** Meton. the Senate (poet.): *similem videbis orchestram et populum*, Juv.

orcīnus, *a. um, adj.* [*orcus*] pertaining to the realms of the dead: *senatores, who became members of the Senate in pursuance of Caesar's will*, Suet.

orcus, *l. m. Pluto*; hence meton. death: *horridis accibant vocibus orcum*, Lucr.: *orcum morari, to hesitate to die*, Hor. [Perh. "the jailer," from the root of *arceo*, *arx*, *arca*.] (Hence Fr. *ogre*.)

ordēum, and its derivv., v. hord.

ordīa prima, for *primordia*, q. v.: Lucr.

ordīnārīus, *a. um, adj.* [*ordo*] pertaining to order; according to the usual order, usual, regular, ordinary: *consules, regular, elected at the ordinary time, opp. to suffecti*, q. v.: Liv.

2. Of things: *consulatus, regular*, Suet.: *consilia, ordinary*, Liv.

ordīnātē, *adv.* in an orderly manner, in order, methodically: *disponere*, Auct. Her.

ordīnātīm, *adv.* in order or succession; in good order: *honores petere, i. e. in the regular succession*, Cic.: *ille lit passim, ego ordinatim, in good order, with unbroken ranks*, Brut. in Cic. **II.** Transf. regularly, properly: *musculus ordinatim structus*, Caes.

ordīnātiō, *ōnis, f.* [*ordino*] a setting in order; arrangement: Vitruv.

II. Fig.: *an orderly arrangement: comitiorum*, Vell.: *annl*, Suet. **2.** an appointment to office, installation: *cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proxima Aegypto praeficere Metium Rufum*, id.

ordīnātus, *a. um, Part.* [*ordino*].

II. Adj.: *well ordered, orderly, ordained, appointed: igneae formae cursus ordinatos definiunt, perform their appointed courses*, Cic.

ordino, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*ordo*] to order, set in order, arrange, regulate: *agmina*, Hor.: *partes orationis*, Cic.: *res publicas, to narrate in order*, Hor.

II. Esp.: *to regulate, rule, govern a country: provinciam*, Suet. **2.** to ordain, appoint to office: *magistratus*, id.

ordīor, *orsus, 4. v. dep. lit. to begin a web, to lay the warp: araneus orditur telas*, Plin. Hence, **II.** Transf. in gen. *to begin, commence, undertake: constr. with Acc., Inf., or absol.: reliquas res*, Cic.: *eloquentia, de qua disputare ordimur*, id.: *cum sic orsa loqui vates*, Virg.: *sic orsus, he thus began (his story)*, id. [Doubtless cogn. with *ordo*, but root uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *ourdir*.)

ordo, *inis, m.* a straight row, a

regular series: vitium, rows of vines, Cic.: terno consurgunt ordine remi, in three rows of oar-banks, Virg. In the theatre, a row of seats: sedisti in quatuordecim ordinibus, Cic. II. In milit. lang. a line or rank of soldiers in battle array: ordines servare, Caes.: sine signis, sine ordinibus, Sall. Hence the phrase, cogere or redigere in ordinem, prop. to reduce to the ranks; and in gen. to humble, degrade: Decemviri querentes, se in ordinem cogi, that they were hindered in the exercise of their power, Liv. 2. a century of men (in a legion), i.e. the number led by a centurion; a company: viri fortissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, who have been centurions, Cic.: omnium ordinum centuriones, Caes. Hence meton. a centurion: tribunus militum primisque ordinibus convocatis, the senior centurions, id. (ii) a captaincy (command of a century): ordinem alicui assignare, Liv. 3. methodical arrangement, order: ordinem sic definunt, compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis, Cic.: immutare, id. Esp. of military arrangement, plan, tactics, discipline: ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat, Caes.: rei militaris ratio atque ordo, id. 4. A verb. expressions: ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, in order, in turn: ordine interrogare, Cic.: tabulae in ordinem confectae, id.: sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem, Quint.: hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis, Virg.: ut quisque aetate et honore antecederet, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic. (ii) ordine, regularly, properly: recte atque ordine factum, id. (iii) ex ordine, in succession, without intermission: vendit Italiae possessiones ex ordine omnes, id. (iv) extra ordinem: out of course, in an exceptional or extraordinary manner: extra ordinem decernere provinciam alicui, id. Hence = uncommonly, eminently, especially: ad eam spem, quam extra ordinem de te ipso habemus, id. III. In a polit. respect: a rank or class of citizens: adolescentes equestri ordinis, Caes.: ordo amplissimus, viz. the Senate, Cic.

2. In gen. a class, rank, condition: aratorum, pecuariorum, mercatorum, id.: libertini, Suet. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. ordine; Sp. orden; Fr. ordre.)

ōreās, f. = *Opēās*, a mountain-nymph, Oread (poet.): Virg.: Ov.

orgānicus, a, um, adj. = *ōrganikos*: pertaining to implements, mechanical: Vitr. 2. Subst.: organicus, i. m. a musician: Lucr.

orgānum, i, n. = *ōrganon*, an implement, instrument, engine of any kind: Col. 2. Esp. of military engines (of simpler nature than machines): Vitr. 3. Of hydraulic engines; an organ, water-organ: organa hydraulica, Suet. II. Fig. an instrument, means: Quint. (Hence Fr. orgue.)

orgia, orum, n. plu. = *ōpyia*, a nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus, accompanied by wild bacchanalian cries; the festival or orgies of Bacchus: Virg. 2. Transf. in gen. any secret frantic revels, orgies: Juv.

ōrichalcum (also erroneously written aurichalcum, as if derived from aurum), i, n. = *ōpeixalkos*, yellow copper ore, also the brass made from it: Cic.: Hor.

ōricilla (aur.), ae, f. dim. (= auricilla, from auricula) an ear-lap: Cat.

ōricula = auricula.

ōriens, entis, Part. [orior]. II. Subst.: the quarter where the sun rises, the east: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. 2. Poet. for day: septimus hinc oriens cum se demiserit undis, Ov.

ōrientalis, e, adj. [oriens] pertaining to the east, eastern, oriental: periculatorum et operum orientalium socii, in the east, Just. II. Subst.: orientales, ium, m. pl. the orientals: id.

ōriginatio, ōnis, f. [id.] the derivation of words, etymology: Quint.

ōrigo, inis, f. [orior] the beginning, source, descent, birth, origin: originem rerum quaerere, Cic.: fontium qui celat origines Nilus, Hor.: originem ducere ab aliquo auctore, to be descended from, id. In partic., Origines, the title of an historical work by Cato: the early history of Rome: Cic. II. a race, stock, family: clarus origine, Ov.: modicus originis, Tac. 2. Meton.: an ancestor, progenitor, founder: eaeque urbes brevi multum auctae, pars originibus suis praesidio, to their mother-cities, Sall.: Romanae stirpis origo, Virg. (Hence It. and Fr. origine; Sp. origen.)

ōriōla, v. horiola.

Orion, ōnis and ōnis, m. = *Orion*, the constellation Orion: Ov.: Virg. [The first o is doubtful.]

ōrior, ortus (fut. Part. oriturus), 4. v. dep. (but orēris, orēre, oritur in pres.) [cf. Gr. *ōp-vvui*] to rise; to become visible, appear; esp. of the heavenly bodies: stellae, ut quaeque oriturque caditque, Ov.: orta luce, at daybreak, Caes. II. Transf. in gen., to arise, proceed, originate: hoc quis non credat ab te esse ortum? Ter.: Rhenus oritur ex Lepontis, takes its rise, Caes.: oritur controversia, Cic. 2. Of persons, to be born, spring, descend; esp. in p. Part. ortus: a Germanis, Caes.: equestri loco, sprung from the equestrian order, Cic. 3. to begin, take its beginning from: ab aliquo sermo oritur, id.

ōriundus, a, um, adj. [orior] descended, sprung from (denoting more remote connection than ortus, which = immediately sprung from): ab ingenuis, Cic.: oriundi a Zacyntho insula dicuntur, to have originally come from, Liv.: ex Etruscis, id.: haud repudio Carthaginem: inde sum oriundus, I

was born there, Pl. Of things: Albā oriundum sacerdotium, which had its origin there, Liv.

ornamentum, i, n. [orno] apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings, etc.: ceterae copiae, ornamenta, praesidia, Cic.: per ornamenta percussus, i. e. arms, Sen. 2. Esp. ornament, decoration, embellishment, trinket, etc.: pecuniam, omniaque ornamenta in oppidum contulit, jewels, Caes.: quae (urbs) praesidio et ornamento est civitati, id. 3. an honourable decoration, mark or title of distinction: ornamenta atque insignia honoris, Cic. So, ornamenta triumphalia, consularia, etc., the insignia of triumphing generals, consuls, etc.: alicui triumphalia ornamenta decernere, i. e. the decorations usual in a triumph, but without the triumph itself, Suet. II. Fig.: an ornament, a distinction: decus atque ornamentum senectutis, Cic. 2. rhetorical ornament: sententiarum, id.

ornātē, adv. with ornament, ornately, elegantly: dicere, with full command of all the resources of rhetoric, Cic. Comp.: causas agere ornati, id. Sup.: id.

ornatrix, icis, f. [orno] a female adorer, a fire-woman: Ov.: Suet.

ornātulus, a, um, adj. dim. [ornatus] fine, smart: muliercula, Pl.

ornātus, a, um, Part. [orno]. II. A dj.: fitted out, furnished, provided with necessities, equipped, accoutred: equus, caparisoned, Liv.: naves paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatisimae, Caes. 2. ornamented, adorned, embellished, handsome. Comp.: nihil ornati, Cic. Fig.: adorned with good qualities, highly accomplished: lectissimus atque ornatissimus adolescens, id.

ornātus, ūs (Gen. ornati, Ter.), m. [id.] a furnishing, providing: in aedibus nihil ornati, no preparations, Ter.

2. Esp. military equipment, armour, etc.: militaris, Cic. 3. attire, dress, apparel: nauclicus, Pl.: regalis, Cic. II. Fig.: furniture, resources, means, apparatus: eloquentia quocumque ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatusque comitata, id. 2. Esp.: decoration, embellishment: afferre ornatum orationi, id.

orno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fit out, furnish, provide with necessities; to equip, to get ready, prepare: with Abl. of the means wherewith, or Acc. alone: aliquem armis, Virg.: classem, Cic.: naves, Liv.: provincias, to furnish an outfit to governors setting out for their provinces, Cic. II. Esp.: to adorn, embellish: Italiam ornare quam domum suam, maluit, id. Reflect. to dress oneself: ibo et ornabor, Pl. 2. Fig.: to embellish with the ornaments of rhetoric: to commend, praise; to honour, distinguish: aliquid magnificentius augere atque ornare, to heighten and set off, Cic.: civitatem omnibus

rebus, Caes. [*Or-no* is prob. to be compared with Skr. *varna-s*, colour. The root would thus be *var*, to cover.]

ornus, *i. f.* the mountain-ash: steriles *orni*, Virg.: Hor.

oro, *avi*, *atum* (*orassis* for *oraveris*, Pl.), *i. v. a.* [*ōs*] to speak (rare): bonum aequumque oras, Pl.: talibus orabat Juno, Virg. II. Usu. in special senses: to treat, argue, plead (as an ambassador or advocate): matronis ipsis, quae raptae erant, orantibus, i. e. at their mediation, Cic.: cum eo de salute sua orat, treats, speaks, Caes.: pro salute alicujus, to plead on behalf of, Cic. 2. to pray, beg, beseech, entreat: constr. usu. with *Acc.* both of the pers. and of the thing: illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor, id. With *Acc.* of person not expr.: uxorem gnato, to request a wife for one's son, Ter.: legati Romam missi, auxilium ad bellum orantes, to ask assistance, Liv. Less freq. with *Acc.* of person only; or with *Nom.* in pass.: Ov. Absol.: rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. With *Subj.*: petunt atque orant ut sibi parcat, id.: orant ne rem in summum periculum deducant, id. With *Inf.* or *Acc.* and *Inf.* (poet.): Jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Virg.: sibi aliquid concedi, Suet. With *cum*: egi atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres, pleaded with, Ter. (II) Oro te, *prithes*, a formula of politeness: dic, oro te, clarius, Cic. (Hence *It.* *orare*; *Sp.* *orar*.)

orsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*ordior*]. II. Subst.: orsa, *orum*, *n. plu.* beginnings, commencement: purpose: ut (dii) orsis tanti operis successus prosperos darent, i. e. so laborious an undertaking, Liv. 2. In partic., of words, speech (poet. and *v. rare*): sic orsa vicissim ore refert, returns answer, Virg.

orsus, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] a beginning, commencement: an undertaking, attempt (poet.): pectoris, Cic. poet.: Virg.

orthographia, *ae*, *f.* = *ὀρθογραφία*, orthography: orthographia, *id.* est formula ratioque scribendi, Suet.

ortus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*orior*].

ortus, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] a rising of the heavenly bodies: opp. to occasus: sol ab ortu ad occasum commens, from east to west, *id.*: solis, sunrise, i. e. the east, Cic. 2. Of persons: birth: nascentium, the birth, *id.* 3. Of plants, etc.: a springing up: Lucr.

II. Fig.: a rise, beginning, origin: tribuniciae potestatis, Cic.

ōrum, *v.* aurum, ad init.

ōr̄x, *sgls*, *m.* = *ὄρυξ*, a kind of wild goat or gazelle: Juv.

ōr̄za (*oriza*), *ae*, *f.* = *ὄρυζα*, rice: Hor. (Hence *It.* *riso*; *Fr.* *riz*.)

(1) **ōs**, *ōris* (not used in *Gen. plur.*), *n.* the mouth of men and animals: ad haec omnia percipienda os est aptissimum, Cic.: cibos oris hiatu capessunt, *id.* 2. Esp. the mouth as the organ

of speech: language, dialect, pronunciation, etc.: Graecis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui (*v. rotundus*), Hor.: in ore est omni populo, it is the common talk, Ter.: uno ore, unanimously, *id.*: ora sono discordia, their language disagreeing in sound (with their attire), Virg.

II. Meton.: the human face, countenance: Gorgonis os pulcherrimum, cinctum angulibus, Cic.: iratorum, *id.*: os homini sublime dedit, Ov. Esp. with ref. to bashfulness or the want of it: os durum! brazen face! Ter.: duri puer oris et audax, Ov.: os durissimum, very audacious, Cic. Hence, even without *adj.*, effrontery, impudence: quod tandem os est illius patroni, *id.* On the contrary, os molle, modesty, bashfulness: nihil erat mollius ore Pompili, nothing could exceed his modesty, Sen. 2. a mask: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. 3. an opening, entrance: ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, *id.*: ponti, Cic. 4. the mouth of a river: fontem superare Timavi, unde per ora novem it mare proruptum, Virg. 5. the prow of a ship: ora navium rostrata, Hor. [*Cf.* Skr. *ās*, *ās-ya-m*, mouth, from the Indo-European root *as*, to breathe.]

(2) **ōs**, *ossis*, *n.* a bone: quid dicam de ossibus? Cic. Fig.: tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, in his very bones, i. e. in his inmost parts, Virg.

2. Transf. the hard or innermost part of trees or fruits: arborum, the heart, Plin.: olearum ac palmularum, the stones, Suet. II. Fig. of style: ossa nudare, to show the bones, i. e. to make no attempt at beauty of style and expression, Cic. [*For* *oste*, as *lac* for *lacte*; *cf.* Gr. *ὀστέον*.] (Hence *It.* *osso*; *Sp.* *hueso*; *Fr.* *os*.)

osoen, *inis*, *m.* [*ōs cano*] a singing-bird, esp. in augury: a bird from whose note auguries were taken (e. g. the raven, crow, owl; disting. from praepes, furnishing auguries by sight): Cic.: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo, Hor.

oscillum, *i. n. dim.* [*ōs*, *cf.* *osculum*] a little image of the face, a little mask: oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu, Virg. (*v. Smith's Ant.* 278).

oscitans, *Part.* [*oscito*]. II. *Adj.*: listless, sluggish, lazy: judex, Cic.: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, yawning and sleepy kind of wisdom, *id.*

oscitanter, *adv.* carelessly, negligently: Cic.

osclatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*oscito*] an opening of the mouth widely, a gaping: Plin. II. Fig. of languid speaking: Quint.

oscito, *i. v. n.* and **oscitor**, *i. v. dep.* to open the mouth widely, to gape, yawn: ut pandiculans oscitatur, Pl.: Lucr. 2. Fig.: oscitantes opprimi, to be caught when off our guard, Ter.: quae Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, when half asleep, Cic. [*From* *ōs*. The word seems to imply a noun-stem *os-*

co-, whence *oscedo* (Gell.), "an inclination to yawn."]

osculābundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*osculor*] kissing warmly: Suet.

osclatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*id.*] a kissing (rare): Cic.

osclor, *atus*, *i. v. dep.* [*osculum*] to kiss: ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. II. Fig.: to caress, make much of: inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic osculabantur, *id.*

osclum, *i. n. dim.* [*ōs*] a little mouth, sweet mouth: videt oscula, Ov.: delibare, to taste, i. e. to kiss, Virg.

II. Transf. a kiss: utinam continuo ad osculum Atticae possim currere, Cic.: figere, to imprint, Virg.: osculi jus, the privilege of kissing between relatives of both sexes, Suet.

ōsor, *ōris*, *m.* [*odī*] a hater: Pl.

ossēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ōs*] of bone: cuneus, Col. II. like bone, hard as bone, bony: manus, Juv.

ossi-frāgus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*ōs* and *frag* in *frango*] bone-breaking: Sen.

II. Subst.: ossifragus, *i. m.* and *ossifraga*, *ae*, *f.* the lammergeyer, or bearded vulture: Lucr. (Hence *Fr.* *orfraie*.)

os-tendo, *di*, *sum* and *tum* (*ostensus*, Ter.), *3. v. a.* [*obs tendo*] lit. to stretch or spread towards; hence, to expose to view, to show, exhibit, display: os suum populo R. ostendere audet, Cic.: equites sese ostendunt, show themselves, appear, Caes. (ii) to show off, to make a show of, display: ostenditque humeros latos alteraque jactat brachia, Virg. 2. to expose: Aquiloni glaeas, *id.* II. Fig.: to show, disclose, exhibit, manifest: non ego illi extemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Pl.: spem, metum, i. e. to promise, threaten, Cic. Reflect. to present itself, appear: nisi quum major spes ostenderetur, Suet. 2. Esp. to show by speech or signs: to give to understand, to declare, say, make known, etc.: constr. with *Acc.*, depend. clause, or *absol.*: ostendi, me ei esse satisfactum, Cic.: quid sui consilii sit, ostendit, Caes. 3. to allege, adduce: sed quaedam mihi magnifica et praeclara ejus defensio ostenditur, Cic.

ostensus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*ostendo*].

ostentatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*ostento*] a showing, exhibition, display: cognomen imperiosi ab ostentatione saevitiae ascitum, from an open display, Liv.

II. Esp.: a showing off, idle show, vain display, ostentation: Ingenit, Cic.: (captivi) producti ostentationis causa, Caes. Plur.: multorum annorum ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas, that my many years' boastful promises are now brought to the test, Cic. 2. a mere show; pretence: consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, *id.*

ostentator, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] one who holds out to view: periculis prae-miorumque ostentator, Tac. 2. Esp.

a vain, self-satisfied exhibitor, a parader, boaster, vaunter: *factorum*, Liv.

ostento, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [ostendo] to hold out, present, offer: *alicui jugula sua pro capite alicujus*, Cic. Hence, 2. to present to view, to show, exhibit: *aliquem*, Virg.: *passum capillum*, Caes. (ii) Esp. to show off, parade, display: *quid me ostentem, why should I make a display of myself?* Cic.: *prudentiam*, id. 3. to proffer, promise: *praemia*, Sall.: *ostentare sociis spem pro re*, Liv. 4. to hold out; to threaten, menace: *caedem, servitutem*, Cic. 5. to indicate, signify, reveal, disclose: *ostentans, quanta eos invidia maneret*, Suet.

ostentum, i. n. [id.] a prodigy, portent, omen: Cic.: Suet. 2. Transf. a wonderful thing, prodigy: *scis Appium ostenta facere*, Cael. in Cic.

ostentus, a, um, Part. [ostendo]. **ostentus**, ūs, m. [id.] a showing, exhibiting, display: *corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentui, as a public spectacle*, Tac. II. Esp. show, parade, external appearance: *illa signa ostentui esse credere*, Sall. 2. a sign, proof: *ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essem*, id.

ostiārium, ii, n. [ostium] a tax upon doors, a door-tax: Caes.

ostiārius, ii, m. [id.] a doorkeeper, porter: Suet. (Hence It. *uscieri*; Fr. *huissier*; and, from it, Eng. *usher*.)

ostiatim, adv. from door to door, from house to house: *ostiatim oppidum compilare*, Cic.

ostium, ii, n. [ōs] a door: *omnia istaec auscultavi ab ostio*, Pl.: *aperire*, Ter.: *ostium limenque carceris*, Cic.

II. Transf.: any kind of entrance or exit: *fluminis, mouth*, id.: *Rhodani*, Caes.: *Oceani, i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar*, Cic. 2. a door-tax: *exactio ostiorum*, id. (Hence It. *uscio*; old Fr. *Auis*.)

ostracismus, i, m. = *ὀστρακισμός*, *ostracism*, an Athenian mode of banishing a person; the votes being given by writing his name on a potsherd: Nep. (v. Smith's Ant. 172).

ostrēa, ae, f., and (rarely) **ostrēum**, i, n. = *ὀστρεον*, an oyster, muscle, sea-snail: form *ostrea*, Pl.: Cic. fragm.: form *ostreum*: *ostrea Circels, Miseno oriuntur echini*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *huître*.)

ostrēātus, a, um, adj. [ostrea: qs. covered with oyster-shells; hence] rough, scabby: Pl.

ostrēōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in oysters: Cat.

ostri-fēr, ēra, ērum, adj. containing or abounding in oysters (poet.): Virg.

ostrīnus, a, um, adj. [ostrum] purple: Prop.

ostrum, i, n. = *ὀστρεον*, the colouring matter obtained from the sea-snail; purple, v. *murex*: *vestes ostro perfusae, dyed with purple*, Virg. II. Meton. a purple dress or covering: *stratoque super discumbitur ostro, on purple-covered couches*, id.

ōsus and **ōsūrus**, a, um, Part. [odi].

ōtiolum, i, n. dim. [otium] a little leisure: Cael. in Cic.

ōtiōr, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to be at leisure, to have or enjoy leisure: Cic.: Hor.

ōtiōsē, adv. at leisure, at ease, without occupation: *vivere*, Cic.: *inambulare in foro*, Liv. II. Transf. calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually: *contemplari unumquodque otiose et considerare coepit*, Cic. 2. quietly, fearlessly: *ademptum tibi jam faxo omnem metum, in aurem utramvis otiose ut dormias*, Ter.

ōtiōsus, a, um, adj. [otium] at leisure, unoccupied: *quum essem otiosus domi*, Cic. 2. Esp. without official employment, free from public affairs: *otioso vero et nihil agenti privato quando imperium senatus dedit?* id.

II. Transf.: quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral: *otiosis minabantur*, id. 2. quiet, calm, tranquil: *quum otiosus stilum prehenderat*, id. With ab: *otiosus ab animo*, Ter.

III. Of things: free, idle, unemployed (opp. to occupatus): *ego, cui fuerit ne otium quidem unquam otiosum*, Cic.: *spatium ab hoste otiosum, free from, undisturbed by*, Caes. 2.

idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous: *sententiae*, Quint. (Hence Fr. *oiseux*.)

ōtium, ii, n. leisure, vacant time, freedom from business, inactivity (opp. to negotium): *in otio de negotiis cogitare*, Cic.: *in otio vivere, to live an idle life*, id.: *otium habere ad aliquid faciendum*, Ter. 2. Meton. the fruit of leisure: *otia nostra, i. e. my poems*, Ov. II. Transf.: repose, quiet, peace (opp. to bellum): *multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, long continuance of peace*, Caes. With ab: *otium ab hoste fuit, there was peace as far as external enemies were concerned*, Liv. 2. Of neutrality: *aut certe te in otium referres, take neither side*, Dolab. in Cic. 3. Abl. adverbially: *at leisure, leisurely*: *lambe otio*, Phaedr. (Ety. uncertain.)

ōvālis, e, adj. [ovo] belonging to an ovation: *corona*, Gell.

ōvātio, ōnis, f. [ovo] an ovation, i. e. a lesser triumph (only in late authors: cf. *ovo*): Gell.: Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 278.)

ōvile, is, n. [ovilla] a sheepfold: non lupus insidias explorat ovilla circum, Virg. Also, a fold for goats: Ov. 2. an enclosed space for voting in the Campus Martius: Liv.

ōvilis, e, adj. [ovis] of or belonging to sheep: *stercus*, Cato.

ōvillus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to sheep: *grex*, Liv.

ōvis, is (Acc. *ovim*, Pl.), f. a sheep: Cic. Prov.: *ovem lupo committere, to set the wolf to keep the sheep*, Ter.

II. Meton.: wool: *et nigram Tyrio murice tingit ovem*, Tib. 2. a simpton, ninny, fool: Pl. [Cf. Skr. *avi-s*;

Gr. *ὄφις*; Lat. *avi-lla* (Fest.); A.-S. *covu*, Eng. *cwe*.]

ōvo, atum, i. v. n. (in class. period, only in pres. Part. *ovans*) to celebrate an ovation, to triumph in an ovation (v. *ovatio*): *ovantem in Capitolium ascendere*, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. to exult, rejoice: *ovantes Horatium accipiunt*, Liv. Of things: *currus ovantes*, Prop. (Ety. uncertain.)

ōvum, i, n. an egg: *ovum parere, to lay an egg*, Cic.: *ponere*, Ov.: *pullos ex ovis excludere, to hatch eggs*, Cic. The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, *integram famem ad ovum affero, to the beginning of the meal*, id.: *ab ovo usque ad mala, from the beginning to the end*, Hor. II. Meton. of the wooden balls set up in a Circus, and removed one by one to mark the courses: *ova curriculis numerandis*, Liv. [Cf. Gr. *ὄφιον*, *φόν*; O. H. G. pl. *eig-ir*, Eng. *egg* (g is a trace of orig. v).] (Hence It. *uovo*; Sp. *huevo*; Fr. *auf*.)

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ōvum, i, n. an egg: *ovum parere, to lay an egg*, Cic.: *ponere*, Ov.: *pullos ex ovis excludere, to hatch eggs*, Cic. The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, *integram famem ad ovum affero, to the beginning of the meal*, id.: *ab ovo usque ad mala, from the beginning to the end*, Hor. II. Meton. of the wooden balls set up in a Circus, and removed one by one to mark the courses: *ova curriculis numerandis*, Liv. [Cf. Gr. *ὄφιον*, *φόν*; O. H. G. pl. *eig-ir*, Eng. *egg* (g is a trace of orig. v).] (Hence It. *uovo*; Sp. *huevo*; Fr. *auf*.)

P, p, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. It almost always represents I. E. p and Gr. π; in *lupus*, and perh. a few other words, it represents orig. k. In two or three instances of words borrowed from the Greek, Lat. p corresponds to Gr. φ, as *Poenus*, *Ποινίς*; *purpura*, *πορφύρα*. In the case of the anomalous correspondence Lat. pavo, Gr. *παῦς*, it is not certain whether p or t was orig. As an initial, P, in pure Latin words, can be followed by the consonants l and r only; the combinations pn, ps, and pt belong to words borrowed from the Greek. It is euphonically inserted between m and s and m and t, e.g. *sumpsi*, *sumptum*; *hiems* is also written *hiemps*. In inscr., b followed by s or t is often changed to p, as *opsides* for *obsides*, *apsens* for *absens*, *optinui* for *obtinui*, etc. II. According to Grimm's law, to original, and therefore to Latin p, corresponds f in Gothic (which English follows), and f or v in High German: thus Lat. *pater*, Goth. *fadar*, O. H. G. *fatar*; Lat. *pe(d)s*, Goth. *fōtus*, O. H. G. *fuos*; Lat. *ple-o*, *plenus*, Goth. *full-s*, O. H. G. *fol*; Lat. *pro*, Goth. *fru-ma* (first), O. H. G. *fruo* (early); Lat. *palma*, A.-S. *folma*, O. H. G. *volma*. III. Changes of P in the Romance languages. Into b: e.g. Lat. *apotheca*; It. *bottega*, Fr. *boutique*; Lat. *apicula*; Fr. *abeille*. 2. into v: e.g. Lat. *coopertus*, *pauper*, *ripa*; It. *coverto*, *povero*, *riva*; Fr. *couvert*, *pauvre*, *rive*; Lat. *sapio*, *rapio*, *recipio*; Fr. *savoir*, *ravir*, *recevoir*. 3. Into f: e.g. Lat. *supplax*; It. *soffice*; Lat. *caput*; Fr. *chef*. 4. When p is doubled, one of the letters

is often omitted, but not in Italian: *e. g.* Lat. *cippus*, *puppis*; Fr. *cep*, *poupe*. 5. *p* followed by *t* is frequently either changed into *t* or omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *aptus*, *captivus*; It. *atto*, *cattivo*; Fr. *chétif*. 6. *ps* becomes *ss* or *s*: *e. g.* Lat. *capsa*; It. *cassa*, Fr. *caisse*. IV. As an abbreviation, *P* most frequently denotes the praenomen *Publius*; *P. C.* usu. stands for *patres conscripti*. *P. M.* for *pontifex maximus*, *P. P.* *pater patriae*, *P. R.* *populus Romanus*, *P. S.* *pecunia sua*.

pābulatio, ōnis, *f.* [pabulor] *pasture*: Varr. II. Milit. *t. t.*: a *foraging*: Caes.

pābulator, ōris, *m.* [id.] Milit. *t. t.*: a *forager*: Caes.: Liv.

pābulor, atus, *i. v. n. dep.* [pabulum] *to feed, graze*: Col. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t.*: *to forage*: angustius pabulantur, *did not go so far away to seek fodder*, Caes. 3. Transf. in gen. *to seek a subsistence*; of fishermen: ad mare huc prodimus pabulatum, *to catch our dinner*, Pl.

pābulum, *i. n.* [root *pa*, whence *pa-sco*] *food, nourishment*: of men (only poet.): *pabula dura*, *miseris mortalibus ampla, coarse kinds of food*, Lucr. 2. Of animals, esp. those which graze: *fodder, food*: Caes.: *pabula carpsit ovis*, Ov.: *pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, pay more heed to pasturage than to tillage*, Sall.: *hirundo pabula parva legens, her tiny fare*, Virg. II. Fig.: *food, nourishment, sustenance*: Acheruntis pabulum, *food for Acheron* (of one who deserves to die), Pl.: *studii atque doctrinae*, Cic.

pācālis, *e. adj.* [pax] *of peace, peaceful* (poet.): *olea*, Ov.

pācātor, ōris, *m.* [paco] *a peace-maker, pacificator*: Sen.

pācātus, *a. um, Part.* [paco]. II. Adj.: *peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed*: *civitates*, Cic.: (Galliae) *pars*, Caes.: *mens, at peace*, Lucr.: *vultus, kindly*, Ov.: *mare*, Hor. Absol. *pacatum*, *i. n.*: *vagi milites in pacato, in a friendly country*, Liv.

pācifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [pax fero] *peace-bringing or announcing, peaceful, pacific*: *oliva*, Virg.: *Cyllenius*, Ov.

pācificatio, ōnis, *f.* [pacifico] *a peace-making, pacification*: Cic.

pācificator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a peace-maker, pacificator*: Cic.

pācificatorius, *a. um, adj.* [pacificator] *peace-making, pacificatory*: Cic.

pācifico, avi, atum, *i. v. a. and pācifico*, *i. v. dep.* [pax facio] *to make or conclude a peace*: Jugurtha pacificante, *when J. was treating for peace*, Sall.: *legati pacificatum venerunt*, Liv. II. Transf. in gen. *to pacify, appease* (poet.): *satis tecum pacificatus sum? have I quite made my peace with you?* Pl.: *hostia caelestes pacificasset heros*, Cat.

pācificus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] *peace-making, pacific*: Cic.

pācisco, *v. paciscor*.

pāciscor, pactus, *3. v. n. and a. dep.*, with *p. Part.* and *perf. tenses* in pass. sense [the act. form *pacisco* was used by Naev.; and a verb *pacio* is found in xii Tab.] *lit. to fix, settle* (v. *infr.*); hence, *to make a bargain or agreement; to covenant, agree, contract*. Neutr.: *paciscitur magna mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus ut, etc.*, Liv.: *votis pacisci, ne*, Hor. II.

Act.: *omnibus proscriptis reditum salutemque pactus est, stipulated for*, Vell. With *Inf.*, *stipendium populo R. dare pactus est, covenanted to pay*, Liv. 2. Esp. of marriage contracts: *fama fuit Etutam pacto fratri eum invidisse, rumour went that he had jealously grudged Etuta to his brother, who had got her betrothed to him*, id.: *ex qua pactus esset (sc. feminam) vir domo in matrimonium duceret, a man should take out of any family the wife that he had engaged himself to*, id. Also in pass. sense: *Turnus cui pacta Lavinia fuerat, had been betrothed*, id. Hence, *pacta, a betrothed woman*, Virg.

III. Fig. *to barter, give up as an equivalent*: *vitam pro laude*, id. *letum pro laude, accept in exchange*, id. *Perf. Part.* *pactus, stipulated*: *pretium*, Cic. In Abl. absol.: *pacto inter se, ut . . . it being agreed between them that . . .*, Liv. [From root *pak* (cf. *pango*), *to make fast, bind*, whence Goth. *fahan*, *to grasp*, and with *y* for orig. *k*, Gr. *πηγ-υ-μ*.]

pāco, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [pax] *to bring into a state of peace, to make peaceful, to quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe*: *Allobroges*, Caes. II. Transf. of things: *incultae pacantur vomere silvae, are subdued, tilled*, Hor. (Hence It. *pagare*; Sp. *pagar*; Fr. *payer*.)

pacta, *v. paciscor*, II. 2.

pactio, ōnis, *f.* [paciſcor] *an agreeing, contract, bargain*: Cic.: *nuptialis, a marriage contract*, Liv. II. Esp.: *a compact between the farmers-general of the lazes and the inhabitants of a province*: Cic. 2. *a corrupt bargaining, a collusion*: *nonnullos pactionis suspicionem non vitasse*, id. 3. *a truce, a capitulation*: *arma per pactionem tradere*, Liv.: *totius generis humani aut pax fuit, aut pactio, either peace or compact*, Flor. 4. *pactio verborum, a form of words*: Cic.

pactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a contractor, negotiator*: Cic.

pactum, *v. pactus*, II.

(1) **pactus**, *a. um, Part.* [paciſcor]. II. Subst. *pactum*, *i. n.* *an agreement, covenant, contract, compact*: *pactum est, quod inter aliquos convenit*, Cic.: *stare pacto*, Liv.: *sacrum, a marriage contract*, Val. Fl.: *pactum et sponsalia*, Juv. (II) In Abl. *pacto*, *like ratione and modo, manner, way, means*: *nescio quo pacto semper*

hoc fit, somehow or other, Cic.: *aliquo pacto verba his dabo, by some means*, Ter.

(2) **pactus**, *a. um, Part.* [pango]. **paean**, ānis, *m.* = Παιάν (an epithet of Apollo), hence, *transf. a religious hymn*, orig. in honour of Apollo, but also of other deities; *a festive hymn, hymn of triumph or praise, a paean*: *conclamant socii laetum paeani secuti*, Virg. As a simple exclamation: *dicite lo Paean, et lo bis dicite Paean, shout huzza!* Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 279).

paedagōgium, *ii, and ēum, el. n.* *the place where boys of servile birth intended for pages were educated; the pages' hall*: Plin. Ep. II. Meton. *the boys in a paedagogium*: Sen.

paedagōgus, *i. m.* = παιδαγωγός, *a slave who took the children to school and had the charge of them at home; a governor, pedagogue*: *nutrices et paedagogi*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 279).

II. Fig. *a leader, guide, warden*: Suet.: *jestingly, of an attentive lover*, Ter.

paedor, ōris, *m.* *naughtiness, filth*: Cic.: Tac. [For *pa-id-or* from root *pu*, *to be decayed, stink*; v. *puteo*.]

paegniarius, *a. um, adj.* [παίγνιον] *of or belonging to play; gladiatores, who fought only in jest*, Suet. (dub.)

paalex, *v. pellex*.

paenē (pene), *adv.* *nearly, almost*: *fores paene effregisti*, Pl.: *paene amicus*, Cic. Sup.: *paenissime* (pen.), in comic use, 'very almost,' i. e. *quite, completely*: *ita mea consilia perturbat paenissime*, Pl. [Etym. unknown.]

paeninsula (pen.), *ae, f.* [paene insula] *an almost island, a peninsula*: Liv.

paenitendus, *a. um, adj.* [paeniteo] *to be repented of, blameable, objectionable*. Freq. with a negative: *sub haud paenitendo magistro*, Liv.: *gens Flavia rei publicae non paenitenda*, Suet.

paenitens, entis, *Part.* [paeniteo].

II. Adj.: *repenting, repentant*: Cic.

paenitentia, ae, *f.* [paenitens] *repentance, regret*: Liv.

paenitēo, ūi, *2. v. a. and n.* Act.: *to cause to repent, to displease*: *et me quidem haec condicio nunc non paenitet, causes me no regret*, Pl.

2. Neut.: *to be sorry, to repent* (only in *Inf.* and rare): *assuefacere militem minus virtutis paenitere suae*, Liv.: *Athenienses primi paenitere coeperunt*, Just. II. Usu. *impers.*, *to cause to feel sorrow, remorse, or dissatisfaction*: *it rarely has any expressed subject, but sometimes takes neut. pron., Inf., or clause*: in gen., constr. with Acc. of person, and Gen. of thing (cause), but sometimes with Acc. of person, or Gen. of thing alone: *num huiusce te gloriae paenitebat?* Cic.: *efficient, ut me non didicisse minus paeniteat, make me feel less regret for not having etc.*, id.: *an paenitet*

vos quod exercitum transdixerim, are you dissatisfied at my having, etc. f. Caes.: et si duarum paenitebit, addentur duae, and if you think two are not enough for you, Pl. [The approved orthography is *paenitet*, which indicates the existence of *paivina*, a sister-form of *poivina*, v. *poena*. The root is *pu*; v. *puno*.] (Hence It. *pentire*, *pentirsi*; Fr. *repentir*, *se repentir*.)

paenula (pen.), ae, f. a kind of cloak for journeys or rainy weather (v. Smith's Ant. 279): Cic. In later times, also worn by orators: Tac. Proverb.: *paenulam alicui scindere*, i.e. to press one strongly to stay; opp. to, vix *paenulam alicui attingere*, Cic. [Latinized from Gr. *παῖνολος*.]

paenulatus, a, um, adj. [paenula] wearing a paenula: Cic.

paenultimus (pen.), a, um, adj. [paene ultimus] the last but one: Aus. II. Subst.: *paenultima*, ae, f. (sc. syllaba), the last syllable but one, the penult: Gell.

paenuria, v. *penuria*.

paëon, òis, m. = *παῖων*, a metrical foot of one long and three short syllables (which acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called *primus*, *secundus*, *tertius*, *quartus*): Cic.

paëoniûs, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the god of healing = *Παιώνιος* (*Παιών*): healing, medicinal (poet.): herbae, Virg.: ope *Paëonia*, Ov.

paetulus, a, um, adj. dim. [paetus] having a slight cast in the eye: Cic.

paetus, a, um, adj. having a (slight) cast in the eyes: *strabonem* appellat *paetum* pater, Hor.: as epith. of Venus, prettily or archly glancing askance: hence, si *paeta* est, *Veneri* similis, Ov. [Etym. unknown.]

pāgānus, a, um, adj. [pagus] of or belonging to a village, country, rustic: foci, Ov. 2. Subst.: *paganus*, i, m. a countryman, peasant, villager, rustic: Cic. II. Opposed to military, civil: *admissa turba paganorum* apud milites, civilians, Suet.: as term of contempt addressed to soldiers: *bumpkins*, *clowns*, *yokels*: Tac.

III. Transf.: rustic, unlearned: cultus, Plin. 2. heathen, pagan (opp. to Jewish or Christian): Cod. Theod. 3. Subst.: *paganus*, i, m. a heathen, pagan: Aug. (Hence Fr. *païen*.)

pāgātīm, adv. [pagus] by districts or villages, in every village: Liv.

pāgella, ae, f. dim. [pagina] a little leaf of a book: Cic.

pāgina, ae, f. a written page or leaf of a book, letter, etc.: Cic. II. Meton.: that which is written, a paragraph, book: id. 2. a leaf, slab: insignis honorum, a plate on which are engraved a person's titles and honours, Juv. [For etym. v. *pagus*.]

pāginula, ae, f. dim. [pagina] a little leaf of a book: Cic.

pāgur, i, m. a fish: *rutilus pagur*, Ov.

pāgus, i, m. a country district, a village: in *pagis* forisque, villages and market-towns, Liv. 2. a canton, province: omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor *pagos* divisa est, Caes.

II. Meton. the country people: *festus* in *pratis* vacat otioso cum bove *pagus*, Hor. [Orig. a defined, limited, space (cf. *pagina*): a district with fixed boundaries. The I. E. root is *pak*, which in Gr. and Lat. sometimes becomes *pag*; v. *pango* and cf. *πήγ-νυ-μι*.] (Hence, through low Lat. *pagensis*, It. *paese*; Sp. *país*; Fr. *pays*.)

pāla, ae, f. a spade: *fossam fodiens palae innixus*, Liv. II. Transf. the bezel of a ring, i.e. the hollow part which admits the jewel = *funda*: *palam anuli ad palmam convertere*, Cic. [For *pag-la*, from root of *pango*, q. v.] (Hence It. *paletta*; Fr. *pelle*.)

pālaestra, ae, f. = *παλαιστρα*, a wrestling-school, a place for practising gymnastic exercises, *palaestra*: Cic.: pars in *gramineis* exercent membra *palaestris*, Virg. II. Meton.: the exercise of wrestling, gymnastics: *indicat ipse motus, didicerintne palaestram an nesciant*, Cic. 2. rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school: non tam armis institutus, quam *palaestra*, id. 3. art: *utemur ea palaestra quam a te didicimus*, id. 4. In bad sense; a brothel: Ter.

pālaestricē, adv. after the manner of the palaestra: Cic.

pālaestricus, a, um, adj. = *παλαιστρικός*, of or belonging to the palaestra: motus, motions learnt from a posture-master, Cic. II. Subst.: *palaestrica*, ae, f. the art of gymnastics: Quint.

pālaestrita, ae, m. = *παλαιστρίτης*, the director of a wrestling-school, or gymnasium: Cic.

pālam, adv. openly, publicly: haec quae in foro *palam* *Syracensis* gesta sunt, Cic.: aliquid *palam* facere, to make anything public, id.: *palam ferente Hannibale se ab Fabio victum, making no secret of the fact*, Liv. 2. *palam est* or *factum est*, it is public, well known: haec commemoro quae sunt *palam*, Cic. II. As prep. with Abl. (rare): before, in the presence of: *te palam*, Hor.: rem *creditori palam* *populo solvit*, Liv. [The word is perh. cogn. with *πέλλα*, *ἐπι-πολή*, *pellis*, which have all appy. the radical meaning 'surface'.] (Hence, through low Lat. *palensis*, It. *palese*.)

pālātīnus, a, um, adj. [palatium] of or belonging to the imperial palace, imperial: *laurus*, which stood in front of the imperial palace, Ov.

pālātium, ii, n. one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his palace; hence, transf. in gen. a palace: Ov. (Hence It. *palazzo*; Fr. *palais*.)

pālātum, i, n. and (rarely) **pālātus**, i, m. the roof of the mouth, the palate: Ov. 2. Fig. taste, critical judgment: Cic. II. Meton. from

the arched shape, a vault: *caeli*, Enn. in Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

pālātus, v. *palatum*.

pālēa, ae, f. chaff: ad *Zephyrum* *paleae* *jactantur inanes*, Virg. [Cf. *pol-enta*, pollen, *pul-vis*. The root is seen in Gr. *πάλ-λω*, *πάλ-υρ-ω*.] (Hence It. *paglia*; Fr. *paille*.)

pālēar, āris, n. the develop of an oz: a mento *palearia* pendent, Virg. [From same root as Gr. *πάλ-λω*, to twing.]

pālīmpsestus, i, m. = *παλίμψηστος*, a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again; a palimpsest: Cic.

pālītans, antis, Part. [v. *polor*] wandering about: cum haec (oves) eunt sic a pecu *palitantes*, Pl. (Ritsch., *balitantes*.)

pālīurus, i, m. = *παλιούρος*, a plant, Christ's thorn: Virg.

palla, ae, f. a long and wide upper garment of Roman ladies, fastened with a brooch: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 280). II. Transf. the mantle of a tragic actor: Hor.: of *Phoebus*, Ov.: of *Arion*, id. 2. an under-garment: id. 3. a curtain: Sen. [Etym. uncertain.]

pallāca, ae, f. = *παλλάκη*, a concubine: Suet.

pallas, ādis and ādos, f. = *Παλλάς*, *Minerva*; hence, meton. the olive tree: Ov. (ii) oil: id. 2. the *Palladium*. *Helenum rapta cum Pallade captum*, id.

pallādium, ii, n. [Pallas] an image of *Pallas Athene*, esp. the one said to have fallen from heaven, which was guarded at Troy; the safety of the city depending on its possession: Virg.: Cic. (v. Smith's Biog. and Myth. 297).

pallens, entis, Part. [palleo]. II. Adj.: pale, wan: *umbræ Erebi*, Virg.: *pallentes terrore puellae*, Ov. 2. Transf. pale-coloured: *violae*, yellow, Virg. Hence poet., that makes pale: *philtia*, Ov. 3. Fig. drooping, weak: *fama*, Tac.: *mores*, bad, vicious, Pers.

pallēo, ūi, 2. v. n. to be or look pale: *sudat*, *pallet*, Cic.: *pallent amisso sanguine venae*, Ov. 2. Transf. to be or look yellow: *saxum quoque palluit auro*, id. 3. to lose the natural colour, to change colour, to fade: *nec vitio caeli pallent aegra seges*, id. II. Fig.: to be pale with desire, study, etc.: *to long for, eagerly desire*: *ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore*, Hor.: *numo*, Pers. 2. to be pale with fear, to be anxious or fearful: *pueris*, i.e. to be anxious and fearful for them, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *πάλ-λός*, *πάλ-λως*, *πάλ-λός*; Lat. *pullus* (adj.); O. H. G. *falo*, Eng. *fallow*.]

pallesco, llai, 3. v. n. incep. [palleo] to grow or turn pale: *nulla culpa*, to change countenance from no sense of guilt, Hor. Of things: to fade: *frondes*, Ov. With direct obj., to turn

pale at the sight of, to fear; with Acc.: scatenem beluis pontum, Hor.

palliatūs, a, um, adj. dim. [pallium] dressed in a Greek pallium, cloaked: Cic. Hence, fabula palliata, a play in which Greek characters were introduced, Varr.

pallidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [pallidus] somewhat pale, palish: Cic.

pallidus, a, um, adj. [pallio] pale, pallid: Hor.: ora buxo pallidiora, as we say, 'pale as a sheet,' Ov. II. Transf. that makes pale, pallid: mors, Hor. (Hence Fr. *pâle*.)

palliolātum, adv. in a mantle (rare): Pl.

palliolātus, a, um, adj. [palliolum] covered with a cloak-cape or hood: Suet.

palliolum, i, n. dim. [pallium] a small Greek mantle or cloak: palliolum in collum conjice, Pl. II. Transf. a covering for the head, a hood: Ov.

pallium, i, n. a coverlet, pall: Ov.

II. Esp. a Greek cloak or mantle (v. Smith's Ant. 280): Liv.: Quint. Proverb.: (i) manum intra pallium continere, i. e. to speak calmly, without fire, Quint. (ii) tunica propior pallio est, my shirt is nearer to me than my coat (cf. 'blood is thicker than water'), Pl. [Cogn. with *palla*.]

pallor, ōris, m. [pallio] pale colour, paleness, wanness: terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic.: tot hominum pallores, the pallid looks, i. e. paleness of the shadow of death, Tac. Of the Lower World: pallor hincque tenet late loca senta, Ov. 2. Transf. loss of natural hue or brightness: pallorem ducere, of a tree changing hue and fading, id.: of sallow hue: Lucr. II. Fig. alarm, terror: palla pallorem incutit (punningly), Pl.

pallula, ae, f. dim. [palla] a little cloak or mantle: Pl.

palma, ae, f. the palm of the hand: Cic.: cavis undam de flumine palmis sustulit, Virg. 2. Meton. the hand: passis palmis salutem petere, Caes. II. Transf.: the broad end or blade of an oar: Cat. 2. a palm-tree, a palm: Caes. Hence, the fruit of the palm-tree, a date (poet.): Ov. (ii) a broom made of palm-twigs: lapides varios lutulenta radere palma, Hor. (iii) Esp. a palm-branch or palm-wreath, as a token of victory; hence, the palm or prize; and Fig. victory; honour, glory, pre-eminence: eodem anno (461 A.U.C.) palmae primum victoribus datae, Liv.: Elea palma, Hor.: docto oratori palma danda est, Cic.: hunc equidem consilio palmam do, I give the palm to this plan, Ter. Poet.: the victor himself: post Helymus subit et jam tertia palma Diore, the [winner of the] third prize, Virg. 3. a branch of any tree: cujusque stipitis palma, Liv. [Cf. Gr. *πάλαμη*, A.-S. *folma*, O. H. G. *volma*.] (Hence Fr. *palme*.)

palma, for parma, q. v.

palmāris, e, adj. [palma] of palms, full of palms, palm-: lucus, Amm.

2. Fig. that merits the palm or prize, excellent, admirable: statua, Cic.

palmārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to palms: Plin. II.

Subst.: palmarium, ii, n. that which deserves the prize, a master-piece: id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium, Ter. (Hence Fr. *palmier*.)

palmātus, a, um, adj. [id.] worked or embroidered with palm-branches: tunica, a palm-embroidered tunic, usually worn by generals in their triumphal processions, Liv.

palmes, Itis, m. [id.] a young branch or shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout: Virg. II. Meton. in gen., a bough, branch: Curt.

palmētum, i, n. [id.] a palm-grove: Hor. (Hence It. *palmeto*.)

palmifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [palma fero] palm-bearing, abounding in palms: Ov.

palmōsus, a, um, adj. [palma] abounding in palm-trees: Virg.

palmula, ae, f. dim. [id.] the palm of the hand: App. II. Transf.: the blade of an oar, an oar: Virg.

2. the fruit of the palm-tree, a date: Suet.

pālor, atus, i. v. dep. to wander hither and thither, wander about; to be dispersed, to straggle: vagi per agros palantur, Liv.: terga dabant palantia Teuceri, scattered in flight, Virg.: palantia sidera, wandering, Lucr. II. Fig.: errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitae, wandering and going astray, id. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. *πλά-voς*, *πλανᾶσθαι*.]

palpātio, ōnis, f. [palpo] a stroking, flattering: Pl.

palpātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who strokes and caresses: hence, Fig. a flatterer: Pl.

palpēbra, ae, f. [id.] an eyelid (usu. plur.): Cic. (Hence It. *palpebra*; Sp. *parpado*; Fr. *paupière*.)

palpito, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [palpo] to move frequently and quickly, to throb, pant, palpitate: cor palpitat, Cic.: lingua, Ov. Esp. of death-struggles: semianimes palpitantesque, quivering in the agonies of death, Suet.

palpo, avi, atum, i. v. a., and palpō, atus, i. v. a. dep. to stroke, to touch softly: modo pectora praebet virginea palpanda manu, to be caressed, Ov. II. Fig. to coax, wheedle, flatter: absol.: Cic. With Dat.: cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus, if you flatter him clumsily, Hor. With Acc.: quem munere palpat Carus, soothes, Juv. [For *pal-po*; from the same root *pal* come Gr. *ψάλλω*, *ψηλά-φάω*.]

palpo, ōnis, m. [palpo, v.] a flatterer: Pers.

palpum, i, n., or palpus, i, m. [id.] a stroking, flattering: Pl.

palpus, i, m. [id.] a stroking, flattering: Pl.

palpus, i, m. [id.] a stroking, flattering: Pl.

palpus, i, m. [id.] a stroking, flattering: Pl.

palpus, i, m. [id.] a stroking, flattering: Pl.

pālūdamentum, i, n. a military cloak, soldier's cloak (in this sense = sagum: v. rare): Liv. II. Esp. a general's cloak: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 281). [Etym. uncertain.]

pālūdātus, a, um, adj. dressed in a general's cloak: Cic.: ut paludati (consules) exeant, Caes.

pālūdōsus, a, um, adj. [pālus] fenny, boggy, marshy (poet.): Ov.

palumbes, is, m. and f. a wood-pigeon, ring-dove: Virg.: Hor. Proverb. (i) palumbem aliquid ad aream adducere, to bring a bird to any one's net, to furnish a good opportunity to another, Pl. (ii) duse unum expetitis palumbem, the same lover, id. [By some supposed to be the same as *columba*; but this is doubtful.]

pālūs, i, m. a stake, prop, stay, pale: Pl.: used to fasten offenders to for punishment: Cic. Roman soldiers practised sword-exercise at a post set in the ground: hence, quis non vidit vulnera pali? Juv. [For *pac-s-lus*; v. *paxillus*, and cf. *ala*, *mala*. The root is *pak*, v. *pango*.]

pālūs, ūdis, f. (Gen. plur. paludum, Caes.: paludium, Liv. In Hor. A. P. 65, -us is short) a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, pool: Cic.: Caes.: the waters of the Styx: Virg. Meton., sedge: Mart. [Etym. uncertain.]

pāluster, tris, tre, adj. [pālus] of or belonging to a marsh or fen, fenny, marshy, swampy: ager, Liv.: ulva, Virg. II. Fig. palustris lux, i. e. a filthy, vicious life, Pers.

pampinēus, a, um, adj. [pampinus] full or consisting of tendrils or vine-leaves: uvae, Ov.: umbrae, Virg.: hastae, wrapped round with vine leaves, id.: odor, fragrance of wine, Prop.

pampīnus, i, m. a tendril or young shoot of a vine: Col.: Plin. 2. a vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine: uva vestita pampinis, Cic.: ornatus viridi tempora pampino Liber, Hor. II. Transf. a clasper or tendril of any climbing plant: Plin. [Cogn. with *papula*, *papilla*, and perh. with *papaver*; the root, which is nasalized in *pamp-inus*, meaning "to shoot, swell." (Hence Fr. *pampre*.)

pānācea, ae, f., pānāces, is, n. = πανάκεια, πάνακες: an herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, heal-all, panacea: Virg.

pānārīum, ii, n. [panis] a bread-basket: Suet. (Hence It. *paniere*; Fr. *panier*.)

panchrestus (panchristus), a, um, adj. = πάγχρηστος, good or useful for everything: medicamenta, Plin. Fig.: suo illo panchresto medicamento, by his sovereign remedy, i. e. money, Cic.

pancratiastēs, ae, m. = πανκρατιστής, a combatant in the pancratium (q. v.), a pancratiast: Gell.

pancratiōē, adv. like the pancratiasts: valere, i. e. heartily, finely, Pl.

panerātium, or **-on**, n. = *παρεστάν*, a complete contest, which included both wrestling and boxing: Prop. (v. Smith's Ant. 182).

panectēs, or **-ta**, ae, m. = *πανέτης*, a book that contains everything, an encyclopaedia: Gell. II. Esp.: **panectae**, arum, m. plur. the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian from the writings of Roman jurists; the *Pandects*: Justinian.

pandicūlor, i. e. dep. [pando] to stretch oneself: Pl.

(1) **pando**, avi, arum, i. e. a. [pando] to bend, bow, curve: Quint.

(2) **pando**, pandi, pāsum and pāsūm, i. e. a. to spread out, extend: to unfold, expand: *pennas ad solem*, Virg.: *vela*, Cic.: *rupem ferro*, to open up a practicable road through, Liv.: *aciem*, to extend, deploy, Tac.: *crinibus passis*, with hair hanging loose, dishevelled, Liv.: *passis manibus flexis*, wringing and stretching out their hands, Caes. *Reflect.*: *immensa panditur planities*, spreads itself out, Liv.

2. Transf. to open wide (whereas *aperio* is simply to open): to open, unfold: and *Reflect.* to open itself, to open: *dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbes*, Virg.: *agrus pingues*, to clear of trees, etc., Lucr.: *panduntur inter ordines viae*, open out, Liv.: so in fig. sense, id. II. Fig.: to spread out, unfold, extend: *illa divina (bona) longe lateque se pandunt*, Cic.: *tempora se veris pandunt, discolor*, Lucr.: *spectacula candida, displays*, Hor. 2. to unfold, make known, publish, relate, explain: *res alta terra et caligine mernas*, to reveal, Virg.: *rem ordine, unfold*, id.: *omnes*, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence, through low Lat. *passare* (v. subet. *passus*), lt. *passare*; Fr. *passer*.)

pandus, a, um, adj. bent, crooked, curved: *carinae*, Virg.: *rami*, Ov.: *avellus, hollow-backed*, id. [Ety. uncertain.]

panegyricus, a, um, adj. = *πανηγυρικός*, of or belonging to a public assembly or festival: hence, Subst.: **panegyricus**, i. m. the festival oration of *Isocrates*, in which he eulogized the Athenians: Cic. (Hence in gen. a eulogy, *panegyric*: Quint. II. Transf. praising, eulogistic: Aus.

pango, paxi and in fig. sense *pēgi* (rarely *pēgi*), pactum, i. e. a. to fasten, fix: to drive in, sink in: *clavum*, Liv. 2. to set or plant with: *ipse serum vites pangamque ex ordine colles*, Prop.

II. Fig. to fix, settle, agree upon, covenant, stipulate, contract (only in perf. forms; for the imperf. *pachi* was used, q. v.): *terminos*, Cic.: *poem nobiscum pepigisti*, Liv.: *non fuit armillas tanti pepigisse Sabinas*, to have bargained for, Ov.: *neque prima per artem temptamenta tui pepigi*, i. e. nor did I first artfully sound you as to a compact, Virg. Freq. of a mar-

riage contract: *quod pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes*, Cat. III. Of literary composition: to make, compose: *carmina*, Lucr.: *poemata*, Hor. [From the Indo-European root *pek* we have besides Lat. *pek*- in *pac-* or *pac-*, q. v., the weaker form *pag-* in *pango*, with which cf. Gr. *πᾶν-ω-ω*.]

panicus, a, um, adj. [panis] made of bread: *malines panice*, apparently a pun, as one might say, the Baker-street brigade, Pl.

panicula, ae, f. dim. [panis] a tuft, a panicle on plants: *panicula tectoria*, tufts of thatch, i. e. the tufts of reeds used for thatching, Pl.

panicum, i. m. a kind of millet: Caes.

panificium (panis), i. m. [panis facio] the making of bread: Varr. II. Meton. any thing baked, as, bread, cakes, etc.: Suet.

panis, is, m. bread, a loaf: Caes.: *cibarius*, coarse bread, Cic.: *secundus*, Hor.: *secundarius*, common, household bread, Suet. [From the root *pek*, whence *pa-* or *pa-*, *pa-bulum*.] (Hence lt. *pane*: Sp. *pan*: Fr. *pain*.)

panniculus, i. m. dim. [pannus] a small garment: Juv.

pannōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of rags, ragged, tattered: *humines*, Cic. II. Transf. rag-like, shabby, shrivelled, wrinkled: *mammæ*, Mart.: *faexorti, mockery*, that looks like rags, Pers.

pannicus and **pannicus**, a, um, adj. [id.] ragged, tattered: *vestis*, Petr.

II. Transf. wrinkled, shrivelled, shabby: *Baucis*, Pers.

pannus, i. m. a piece of cloth, a garment: *fidis albo velata pannu*, Hor.

2. Esp. rags, tatters: *pannis annisque obstrus*, Ter. 3. a patch, rag: *unus et alter assuitur pannus*, Hor. 4. Applied to a diadem, beanie, gewgaw: Val. Max. [Radically the same with *pannus*, the thread wound upon the shuttle—Gr. *πίπλος*.]

pans, ae, adj. com. [pando] broad-footed, splay-foot: Pl.

pansus, a, um, Part. [pando].

panter, icis, usu. plur. *pantrices*, cum, m. the bowels: Pl.: *astutantes ducte solvis pantrices*, i. e. *scorpiones*, Virg. (Cat.). [Hence Fr. *panse*.]

panthēra, ae, f. = *πανθήρα*, a panther, prob. also, a leopard: *picta panthera*, Ov.

panthērīnus, a, um, adj. [panthera] of panthers: *pellis*, Plin. II. Fig. cunning, crafty: *pantherinum genus (hominum)*, (perh. in allusion to the coat, and not the nature of the beast), Lucr., Pl.

pantrices, um, v. *panter*.

pantomima, ae, f. [pantomimus] an actress in dumb show: Sen.

pantomimicus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or below ing to pantomimes, pantomimic: Sen.

pantomimus, i. m. = *παντομίμος*, an actor in dumb show: Suet.

pāpae, interj. = *παπαι*, wonderful! how strange! indeed! Pl.

pāpas, ae and icis, v. *pappas*.

pāpāver, icis, m. (m. Pl.) the poppy: *soporiferum*, Virg.: *summa papaverum capita*, the heads of the tallest poppies, Liv. [Ety. uncertain: v. *pampinus*.]

pāpāverēs, a, um, adj. [papaver] of poppies: *comae, poppy-flowers*, Ov.

pāpilio, icis, m. a butterfly: Ov. [By redupl., from the root of Gr. *πάλλω*; cf. *pā-pul-s-e*.] (Hence lt. *podigliome*; Fr. *papillon*.)

pāpilla, ae, f. a nipple, teat, on the breast of men and animals: Plin. II. Meton. (poet.) the breast: *hastula sub exertam donec perlata papillam hæsist*, Virg. [For etym. v. *papula*.]

papo, v. *pappo*.

pappas (papas), ae and icis, m. = *παππας*, a governor, tutor: Juv.

pappo (papo), i. v. a. to eat pap, to eat: Pl.: Pers.

pappus, i. m. = *παππος*, an old man: Varr. II. the down (e. g. thistle down), the woolly, hairy seed of certain plants (cf. Eng. 'old-man'): Lucr.

pāpula, ae, f. a pustule, pimple: Virg. [For etym. of *papula* and *papilla*, v. *pampinus*.]

pāpūrifēr, a, um, adj. [papyrus fero] papyrus-bearing, that produces papyrus: Nilus, Ov.

pāpūrus, i. m. and f., and **pāpūrum**, i. m. = *παπύρος*, the paper-reed, papyrus: (v. Smith's Ant. 181): Plin.

II. Meton.: a garment made from the papyrus: Juv. 2. the paper made of papyrus, id. (Hence Fr. *papier*.)

(1) **pār**, pāris, adj. equal. Of dimension: *pares ejusdem generis munitiones*, words of the same kind on the same scale, i. e. exactly similar, Caes.: *pari intervallo*, at a like distance, id.: *par certamen*, fought with like weapons, i. e. cavalry against cavalry, id. 2. Of abstract things: *aeque et pari jure cum civibus vivere*, Cic.: *soli omnium opes atque locupletiam pari affectu concupiscunt*, covet with equal eagerness, Tac. With limiting Abl., id. in with Abl., and p. o. t. with Inf.: *libertate parem cum ceteris*, Cic.: *par ad virtutem*, equal in, Liv.: *pares in amore*, Cic.: *et cantare pares et respondere parati*, equally matched in singing, or, if parati be taken with both Inf., to sing in a match (v. *inf.* 3), at competitors, Virg. (Hence the object of comparison is most freq. in the last: *quem ego parem summi Peripatetici iudico*, Cic. With Gen. (wh. a par is a subst.): *hospes, par illius, his like*, Pl.: *cujus paucos pares haec civitas tulit*, Cic. With Abl. (rare): *in qua par facies nobilitate sua*, in whom

beauty was no less conspicuous than noble birth, Ov. With cum: *quem parem cum liberis tuis fecisti*, Sall. With inter: *sunt omnes pares inter se*, Cic. With et, atque (or): *omnia fuisse*

In Themistocle paria et Coriolano, id.: pari eum atque illos imperio esse iussit, to be equal in command with the others, Nep.: par proellum, a drawn battle, id. 3. Esp. equal in power; equal to, a match for: quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint, Caes.: prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis quattuor carinae, equally matched, Virg.: and subst., adversary, opponent, competitor: habebat, Q. Fabi, parem, quem das, Hannibalem, Liv. 4. equal in rank or age: ut coeāt par jungaturque pari, Hor. Proverb.: pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, birds of a feather flock together, Cic. II. Particular phrases: par est, or videtur, it is or seems fit, meet, suitable, proper, right. With Inf. or Acc. and Inf. as subject: par est ipsum esse virum bonum, id. With Subj.: non par videtur paedagogus una ut slet, Pl. (ii) par pari respondere or referre, to return like for like: par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, Ter.: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. (iii) ludere par impar, to play at odd and even: Hor. III. Subst.: par, paris, n. a pair: gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic.: par columbarum, Ov. (Hence It. paio; Fr. pair, and, from It, Eng. peer; and, through low Latin pariculus, It. parecchio; Fr. pareil.)

(2) pār, paris, n. v. par, adj. III. parabilis, e, adj. [paro] easy to be had or procured, of easy attainment: Cic.

pārābōla, ae, and pārābōlē, es, f. = παρὰβολή, a comparison: Quint.

II. Transf. an allegory, a parable: Tert. (Hence It. parola; Fr. parole.)

pārādīsus, i, m. = παρὰδεισος, a park or garden: Gell. II. Transf.: paradise, the Garden of Eden: Hier.

2. the abode of the blessed, heaven: Tert. (Hence Fr. parvis.)

pārādoxum or -on, i, n. = παρὰδοξον, that which is contrary to expectation or opinion, a paradox: usu. plur. paradoxa, orum, n. = παρὰδοξα, paradoxes, esp. the apparently contradictory doctrines of the Stoics: Cic.

pārāphrāsis, is, f. = παρὰφρασις, a paraphrase: Quint.

pārapsis, v. paropsis.

pārāsīta, ae, f. [parasitus] a female parasite: Hor.

pārāsītaster, tri, m. [id.] a mean, sorry parasite: Ter.

pārāsītātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a playing the parasite, sponging: Pl.

pārāsīticus, a, um, adj. [id.] of a parasite, parasitical: ars, Pl.

pārāsītor, i, v. dep. [id.] to play the parasite, to sponge: Pl.

pārāsītus, i, m. = παρὰσίτος, lit. one who eats with another, a guest, pure Lat. conviva: parasi Jovis, the guests of Jove: the gods, Varr. II. Esp. in bad sense, a diner-out; one who lends himself out for his dinner; a sort of

buffoon; a sponger, toad-eater, parasite: Cic.: Hor.

pārātē, adv. preparedly, with preparation: ad dicendum parate venire, Cic. II. carefully, vigilantly: id parate curavi ut caverem, Pl. 2. readily, promptly: paratius venire, Cic.

pārātio, ōnis, f. [paro] a preparing, getting, procuring (rare): reguli, a striving after sovereignty, Sall.

pārātrāgoedo, i, v. n. = παρατραγωδεῖν, to express oneself in a tragic, pompous manner: Pl.

pārātus, a, um, Part. [paro]. II. A dj.: prepared, ready: ex parata re imparatam omnem facis, Pl.: animo ad dīmicandum parati, Caes.: paratus et meditatatus, Cic.: parata victoria, an assured, easy victory (al. parata), Liv. With Inf.: id quod parati sunt facere, Cic. With Dat.: parata neci, prepared for the work of death, Virg. 2. Esp. provided, furnished, fitted, equipped with: with Abl.: scutis telisque parati ornatique, Cic. (ii) With in and Abl.: well versed, skilled, experienced in: in jure paratissimus, id.

pārātus, ūs, m. [id.] a preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision = apparatus: proviso ante funebri paratu, Tac. Plur.: largis paratibus uti, Ov.: Tyrios induta paratus, apparel, garments, id.

parcē, adv. sparingly, frugally, thriftily, penuriously: vivere, Cic.: frumentum parce et paulatim metiri, Caes. II. In gen. sparingly, moderately, cautiously: scripsi de te parce et timide, Cic. Comp.: parcus dicere de laude alicujus, to be niggardly of praise, id. Sup.: civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet.: parcus junctas quatiant fenestras juvenes, less frequently, Hor.

parcīmōnia, v. pars-

parcīprōmus, i, m. [parce promo] a niggard, curmudgeon: Pl.

parcitas, ātis, f. [parcus] sparingness, parsimony: Sen.

parco, pēperci, less freq. parsi, parcitum and parsum, 3. v. n. to act or use sparingly, be sparing, to spare: constr. usu. with Dat. or absol.; rarely with Acc.: te rogo sumptu (=sumptui) ne parcas, Cic. Absol.: se exigue dierum xxx habere frumentum, sed paulo etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo, with strict economy, Caes. With Acc.: pecuniam, Pl. II. Fig.: to spare, i.e. to preserve by sparing, to use carefully, not to injure: tibi parce, Ter.: iustitia praecipit, parcere omnibus, Cic.: parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos, Virg.: parcite luminibus, turn away your eyes, i.e. from the head of Medusa, Ov.: alicujus auribus, to avoid unpleasant subjects, Cic. 2. to abstain or refrain from, to forbear, leave off, let alone, omit: neque parceretur labori, id.: bello, Virg.: parce metu, id.: parce puer

stimulis et fortius utere loris, Ov. (ii) With Inf.: defundere vinum, to refrain from: Hor.: hancine ego vitam parsi perdere! been so careful of this life of mine, Ter. (iii) With ab: precantes, ut a caedibus et ab incendiis parceretur, Liv. [Initial s appears to have been lost; cf. Gr. σπαρ-νός, rare; O. H. G. spar-on, to save, spare. V. parum, parvus.]

parcus, a, um, adj. [v. parco] sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical; niggardly, penurious, parsimonious: senex parcissimus, Pl.: patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. With Gen.: veteris non parcus aceti, by no means sparing of, Hor.: civium sanguinis, Tac.: in largienda civitate, Cic.: in cibum parci, temperate in, Just. II. Transf.: of things: spare, scanty, little, slight (poet. and late): parco sale contingere, just a little, Virg.: merito parcor ira meo, less weighty than I deserved, Ov.

pardālis, is, f. = πάρδαλις, a female panther: Curt.

pardus, i, m. = πάρδος, a male panther: Juv.

pārēlion, i, n. = παρήλιον, a mock sun, parhelion: Sen.

pārens, entis, Part. [pareo]. II. A dj.: obedient: exercitus, Cic. III. Subst.: a subject (in pl.): parentes abunde habemus, Sall.

pārens, entis, m. and f. (gen. plur. parentum and parentium) [pario] a father or mother, a parent: parentes cum liberis, Caes. 2. In less exact sense, of grand-parents, and in gen., progenitors, ancestors: Cic.: Virg. (ii) relations, kinsfolk (late and rare): Curt.: Flor. II. Fig.: a founder, inventor, author, etc.: urbis, Cic.: Mercurius curvae lyrae parens, the father of, Hor. (Hence It. parente; Fr. parent.)

pārentālia, v. parentalis, no. II.

pārentālis, e, adj. [pārens] of or belonging to parents, parental: umbrae, Ov. II. Esp. of or belonging to the festival in honour of deceased parents or relatives: dies, the day of the festival in honour of the dead, id. 2. Subst.: parentalia, ium, n. plu. a festival in honour of dead relations: Cic.

pārento, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents or relatives: alicui, Cic. Often pass. impers.: cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet, ubi parentetur, where such sacrifices may be performed, id. II. Transf.: to revenge a person's death by that of another, as an offering to his manes: parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, that recompense should be made to the king, Liv. 2. Fig.: interneclione hostium justae irae parentatum est, his anger was propitiated, appeased, Curt.

pārēo, ūi, itum, 2. v. n. [cogn. with pario and paro] to come forth, appear, be visible, show oneself; to be present or at hand: immolanti joclora

replicata paruerunt, Suet.: caeli cui sidera parent et linguae volucrum, are clear in meaning, Virg.: quae si tam diversa parent simul, are at one and the same moment present to the mind, Quint. 2. Impers. paret, it is clear, evident, manifest: Cic. II. Esp. to appear at a person's commands, to attend, wait upon: Gell. Hence, 2. Transf.: to obey, be obedient to; to submit to, comply with: hic parebit et obediens praeccepto illi veteri, Cic.: imperio, Caes. Pass. impers.: dicto paretur, Liv. Of Inanim. and abstr. subjects: freta parentia ventis, Tib.: qui (gestus) et ipse animo paret, Quint. (ii) to be subject or subservient to: nulla fuit civitas, quin Caesari pareret, Caes. (iii) to submit to, indulge, gratify, yield to: necessitati, Cic. (iv) to satisfy, make good: promissis, Ov. (Hence It. *parere*; and, through low Lat. *parescere*, Fr. *paraître*.)

paricida, etc.: v. *parricida*, etc.

pariens, entis, Part. [pario].

paries, etis, m. a wall, prop. a wall or partition of a house or similar building (disting. from murus, moenia, town walls or fortifications): quae (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic.: interiores templi parietes, id.: of a siege tower: Caes.: of a labyrinth: Virg. Proverb.: tua res agitur, paries quoniam proximus ardet, when your next door neighbour's house is on fire, Hor. II. Fig.: neve inter vos significetis, ego ero paries, will act as a wall between you, Pl. (Derived by Pott from Indo-Eur. *pari* = Gr. *παρά*, and the root *i*, to go; but this is doubtful.)

parietinus, a, um, adj. [paries] of or belonging to walls: Tert. II. Subst.: parietinae, arum, f. plu. old fallen-down walls; ruins: Cic.

parilis, e, adj. [par] equal, like: aetas, Ov.: noctes pariles diebus, equal in length, Lucr.

pario, pēperi, paritum and partum (fut. part. usu. pariturus), 3. v. a. to bring forth, to bear; of animals, to drop, lay, spawn, etc.: Cic.: quae gallina id ovum peperisset, had laid, id. 2. In gen. to breed, produce: vermiculos, Lucr. II. Fig.: to produce, create, bring about, devise, acquire, gain, procure, etc.: dolorem, voluptatem, Cic.: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter.: fabulae Scyllam peperere, created, Just.: sibi laudem, Cic.: gratiam apud aliquem, Liv. (Cogn. with *paro*, and prob. with Gr. *ἐ-πορ-ον*, *πορ-ον*.)

pariter, adv. [par] equally, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well: pariter aequaliterque respondere, i. e. to correspond in kind and in degree to, Cic. With cum: mecum pariter, id. With ut, atque (ac): filium pariter moratum ut pater fuit, like mannered or mannered even as his father was, Pl.: pariter ac si hostis adesset, just as if, Sall. With Dat.:

pariter ultimae (gentes) propinquis, the remotest as well as the nearest, Liv. II. Esp. at the same time, together: plura castella Pompeius pariter, destinendae manus causa, tentaverat, Caes. With cum: pariter cum occasu solis, at sunset, Sall. With et, atque, que: inventionem et dispositionem pariter exercent, Quint. 2. pariter . . . pariter: of things which take place simultaneously; at one and the same instant: hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros optavit, Ov.

parito, i. v. a. freq. [pario] to prepare, get ready, be about to do: Pl. **parma**, ae, f. (palma, Liv.: Gen. parmai, Lucr.) = *παρμή*, a small, round shield or buckler, carried by light infantry and cavalry: Liv. II. Transf. any shield (poet.): Virg.

parmatus, a, um, adj. [parma] armed with a buckler: Liv. II. Subst.: a soldier so armed.

parmula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little round shield, a small buckler: Hor. **parmularius**, ii, m. [id.] a partisan of the gladiators called Threces, who were armed with the parma, a par-mularian: Suet.

(1) **paro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [v. pario] the orig. sign. seems to have been, to set or put (cf. com-paro, imp-ero, se-paro): hence, to get ready, prepare, furnish, provide: constr. usu. with Acc. or Inf., rarely with Subj. or absol.: prandium, Pl.: falces testudinesque, Caes.: se ad discendum, Cic.: age, jam, uxorem ut arcessat, paret, Ter. 2. to contrive, design, arrange: bellum, Caes.: vim, Ov. Pass. impers.: si natura paratum esset, Cic.

3. With Inf.: to prepare, intend, determine, be on the point of, be about: munitiones parat perficere, Caes.: omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. 4. Absol.: to make preparations, to prepare oneself: jussis (militibus) ad iter parare, Liv. 5. Esp. of fate: to prepare, destine (poet.): cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo, for whom the Fates ordain (death), or for whom they should prepare death, Virg. II. Transf.: to procure, acquire, get, obtain: amicos, Cic.: regnum sibi, Sall.

2. Esp. to procure with money, to buy, purchase: hortos, Cic.: jumenta, Caes. (Hence Fr. *parer*.) (2) **paro**, i. v. a. [par] to make equal, esteem equal: Pl. II. Esp. to agree, arrange with: cum collega, Cic.

parōcha, ae, f. = *παροχή*, a supplying of necessities to travelling public-officers, purveyance: Cic.

parōchus, i, m. = *παροχός*, a purveyor, a person who furnished travelling magistrates with necessities: Cic. II. Transf. an entertainer, host: Hor.

paropsis (parapsis), Idis, f. = *παρ-οψίς*, a small dessert-dish; also, a small dish in gen.: Juv.

parra, ae, f. a bird of ill omen, prob. the common barn owl: Hor.

parricida (pari.), ae, c. [pater caedo] the murderer of his or her father or parents, a parricide: Cic.

II. Transf.: the murderer of a near relative: of Virginius who slew his daughter, Liv.: of Horatius who slew his sister, Flor.: *parricida* matris quoque aut fratris interfecto, Quint. 2. Hence, the perpetrator of any atrocious murder; a foul murderer, an assassin: of the murderers of Caesar: si parricidae (sunt), Cic.: civium, id. III. Fig.: one guilty of high treason, a traitor, rebel, a sacrilegious wretch, etc.: parricidae reipublicae, Sall.: Tac.

parricidialis or **parricidialis** (parric.), e, adj. [parricida] belonging to or producing parricide, murderous: scellus, Just.: bellum, i. e. an unnatural war; a civil war, Flor.

parricidium, ii, n. [id.] the murder of one's father or parents, parricide; also, the murder of any near relation: patris et patrui, Cic.: matris, Suet.: fratris, Liv. II. Fig.: treason, rebellion: patriae, id. Hence, Meton.: the Ides of March, when Caesar was killed: Idus Martias parricidium nominari (placuit), Suet.

pars, partis, f. (Acc. partim, Liv.: Abl. parti, Pl.) a part, piece, portion, share, etc.: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter.: urbis, imperii, Cic.: copias in quattuor partes distribuerat, bodies, detachments, divisions, Sall. Particular phrases: (i) magna, bona, multa, major, maxima pars, a good many, the majority, Cic.: Hor. (ii) pars, either singly or repeated, some . . . others: Liv.: Sall. (iii) pro parte, for one's share or quota: Cic.: so, in partem: quodsi pudica mulier in partem juvet domum (= *ἐν μέρει*), i. e. in her own department, Hor. (iv) pro mea, tua, sua parte, to the best of one's ability: Cic.: also simply, pro parte, Ov. (v) ex parte, in part, partly: Cic.: also in same sense, in parte, Quint.: and simply parte, Ov. So, omni ex parte, in every respect, Cic.: ex magna parte, in great part, id.: nulla parte, not at all, Ov. (vi) multis partibus, by a great deal, much: multis partibus inferior, Caes.: omnibus partibus, in all respects, altogether, Cic. (vii) magnam, maximam partem, in great part, for the most part: Caes. (viii) in eam partem, on that side: in eam partem accipio, i. e. in that sense, Ter.: in mitiorem, in optimam partem, in the milder, in the most favourable sense: Cic. Similarly: in utramque partem, on both sides, for and against: nullam in partem, on neither side, id. (ix) per partes, partly, partially: Plin. (x) in omnes partes, in every respect, altogether: Cic. (xi) in partem aliquem vocare, to call to a division, make any one a sharer, id. 2. Speaking of geog. boundaries, etc.; side, direction: continentur, una ex parte flumine Rheno, altera ex parte

monte Jura, Caes. 3. a part, place, region; in plur.: Orientis partes, Cic.

4. a portion, share, of food: equit Romano avidius vescenti partes suas misit, Suet. 5. the sexual organs: Ov. II. Fig.: a side, party, faction: nullus partis esse, Cic. Usu. plu.: in duas partes discedunt Numidae, split into two parties, Sall. 2. a part, character, on the stage: primas partes qui ager, is erit Phormio, the first part, the principal character, Ter. 3. a part, function, office, duty, etc.: imperatorias sibi partes sumere, Caes.: in scribendo priores partes alicui tribuere, Cic. 4. a part of a class or genus, a species: genus est quod plures partes complectitur, Id. [Cf. por-tio. The same root is seen in ἰ-περ-ον, πορ-ύω; v. pario.] (Hence It. Sp. parte; Fr. part.)

parsimonia (parcimonla), ae, f. [parco] sparingness, frugality, thrift: Cic. Plur.: veteres parcimoniae, old-fashioned thrifty ways, Pl. II. Fig.: economy of words, pruning of phrases, Cic.

parthenice, es, f. = παρθενική, an unknown plant: Cat.

particeps, cipis, adj. [pars capio] sharing, partaking, participant: constr. usu. with Gen.: fac participes nos tuas sapientiae, Pl.: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic. 2. With a clause; acquainted with, cognizant of: is speculatum huc misit me, ut, quae fieret, fieret particeps, Pl. II. Subst.: a sharer, partaker, partner: hujus belli, Cic.

participialis, e, adj. [participium]. In gramm.: of the nature of a participle, participial: verba, Quint.

participium, II, n. [particeps] in gramm. a participle: Quint.

participo, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [Id.] to make partaker of, to acquaint with, inform of: constr. usu. with Acc. of person and Gen. or less freq. Abl. or Dat. of thing: aliquem sermoni (al. sermone) suo, Pl.: aliquem sui consilii, Id. Pass.: Cic. In resl. sense: uti dentes quoque sensu participantur, have a share of sense, Lucr. 2. With Acc. of thing and Abl. of pers. with cum: to share with, impart to: suas laudes cum aliquo, Liv. II. to share in, partake of, participate in: parem pestem, Enn. in Cic.

particula, ae, f. dim. [pars] a small part, a little bit, a particle: tenuissima, Cic.: arenae, a little handful, Hor. II. Esp. in rhetor. a clause of a sentence: Quint. 2. In gramm. a particle: Gell. (Hence, through dim. particella, Fr. parcelle.)

particulatim, adv. part by part, piecemeal, singly: Auct. Her.

partim, strictly Acc. of pars (stem part-), a part (q. v.), but confined to special uses. Subst. use: as indecl. subject before finite or infinite verb; usu. foll. by Gen. or ex: ex quibus partim tecum fuerant, part of whom,

Cic.: partim Samnium defecisse ad Poenos, Liv. Also in apposition; v. infr. II. Often repeated; partim... partim (=alii...alii), one part... another part; some... others: eorum partim in pompa, partim in acie illustres esse voluerunt, Cic.: in appos.: amici partim deseruerunt me, partim etiam prodiderunt, my friends have some of them deserted me, others... Id. Also in conjunction with alii: bestiarum terrae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, aliae quasi ancipites, some... others... others, Id. III. As pure adv.: partly, in part: partim uxoris misericordia devinctus, partim victus hujus injuriis, Ter.: partim quod... partim quod, partly for this reason, partly for that, Caes.: Cic. 2. for the most part, mostly (not class.): Pl.

partio, ōnis, f. [pario] a bringing forth: Pl.

partio, Ivi or II, itum, 4. v. a.; see also foll. art. [pars] to share, part; to divide, distribute: praedam, Pl.: pecunias, Cic.: consules designati provincias inter se partiverant, Sall.: partito exercitu, having divided his forces, Caes.: carcere partitos equos, separated, Ov. II. Transf. to arrange: vos inter vos partite, settle among yourselves, Pl. (Hence Fr. partir.)

partior, itus, 4. v. dep. (which form seems to be preferred in the finite v. by Cic., Caes., and Quint.) [Id.] to divide, distribute: bona erepta cum illo partitus es, Cic.: consules partiti provincias, Liv.: suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes.

partitio, ōnis, f. [partior] a sharing, parting, partition; a division, distribution: Cic. II. Esp. a logical division into parts or members: Id. 2. In rhetor. a rhetorical division into parts or heads: Id.

partitor, ōris, m. [partior] a divider, distributor: Cic.

partitudo, inis, f. [pario] a bearing, bringing forth young, parturition: Pl.

partitus, a, um, Part. [partio]. (Hence Fr. parti and partie.)

parturio, Ivi or II (past Imperf. parturibat, Phaedr.), 4. v. a. desid. [pario] to desire to bring forth, to be in travail or labour: tu (Lucina) voto parturientis ades, Ov. Proverb.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, of great promises and small results (=great cry and little wool), Hor. 2. Transf. in gen. to bring forth, produce, yield, generate, etc. (poet.): nunc omnis parturit arbor, is budding forth, Virg.: neque parturit imbres perpetuos (Notus), teems with, Hor. II. Fig.: to be pregnant with; to conceive, meditate, purpose: quod dlu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. 2. to suffer, to be distressed: securitate frui non potest animus, si tanquam parturiat unus pro

omnibus, as it were travail and be in pain for all mankind, Cic.

partus, a, um, Part. [pario].

partus, ūs, m. [Id.] a bearing, bringing forth, birth: Cic. 2. Fig.: oratorum, i. e. beginnings, Id. II. Meton. the young or offspring of any creature: bestiae pro suo partu propugnans, Id.: in pl.: Terra maeret partus missos ad Orcum, her brood (the Giants), Hor.

parum, adv. too little, not enough: (cf. paulum) with Gen.: satis copiae, leporis parum, Cic.: Sall. 2. With verbs: quum parum memineris, quod concesseris, have an insufficient recollection of or do not exactly remember, Cic.: credere alicui, to distrust, Caes.: affirmatur, is not positively stated, Tac. (ii) parum est, it is not enough, not sufficient: non nocuisse parum est, is too little to say, Ov.: parum habere, to deem insufficient: haec tanta facinora impune suscepisse parum habuere, have not been content, Sall. 3. With adverbs: nemo parum diu vixit, Cic.: non parum liberaliter, with no lack of liberality, Nep.: parum in tempore, far from opportunely, Tac. II. Transf. in gen., not particularly, not very, little; with adjectives: parum multae necessitudines, Cic.: scripsit non parum multa, no few works, Quint. 2. With verbs: tamen (littera M) parum exprimitur, it is hardly sounded, Id.: non sunt composita mea verba: parum Id facio, I take little heed of that, Sall. [From same root as par-cu-s, par-c-o, q. v.]

parumper, adv. of time, a little while, for a short time, just for a moment: Pl.: Cic.

parvipendo, more correctly written separately, parvi pendo.

parvitas, ātis, f. [parvus] smallness, littleness (rare): Cic.

parvulus, a, um, adj. dim. [Id.] very small, little, petty, slight: Cic.: proellum, a skirmish, Caes. II. Esp. of age, little, young: a parvulo, from a child, Ter.: ab parvulis, from their infancy, Caes. Of animals: (uri) parvuli excepti, caught when quite calves, Id. 2. not equal to, not sufficient for: quam illae rei ego etiam nunc sum parvulus! a baby to the business, Pl.

parvus, a, um, adj. (Comp. minor, Sup. minimus; rarely parvior, parvisimus) little, small, petty, puny: res, Cic.: liberi, Id.: and absol.: salutaria appetant parvi, the little ones, Id.: a parvo eductus, brought up from childhood, Liv. Of time: parva parte noctis, Caes. Of abstract things: onus parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, faint heart and puny frame, Hor. 2. Of value: low, small, cheap: pretio parvo vendere, Cic. (ii) Esp. in gen. of value (sc. pretii): parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, of little value, Id.: parvi refert, it matters

little, id. Hence, *parvi facere*, aestimare, ducere, pendere, etc., *to esteem lightly, hold cheap, care little for*: *parvi aestimo*, si ego hic peribo, Pl.: Cic. So in Abl.: *quantum emptus?* *parvo*, Hor.: *parvo contentus esse possum*, with *little*, Cic. As Abl. of measure with *comp.* (rare): ita ut *parvo admodum plures caperentur*, more by a very little, i. e. very few more, Liv. II. *Comp.* minor, us, less, smaller, inferior: quod in re majore valet, valeat in minore, Cic.: minor genibus, lower; on bended knees, Hor.: *capitis minor*, having lost the rights of a free citizen (v. Smith's Ant. 71), id.: *notitia minor*, too trivial for or beneath notice, Ov. With Abl. of measure: uno minus teste, one witnessless, Cic. (dub.) With Inf.: *certare minor*, not equal to the contest, Hor.

2. Of age: *minor natu*, younger, Cic.: also without *natu*: *filia minor regis*, the younger daughter, Caes. Plu.: *descendants*, posterity: Virg. 3. *Neut.* minus, absol.: less, a smaller quantity, etc. with *part.* Gen.: *minus praedae quam speraverant fuit*, Liv. (ii) Of value (in gen.: cf. supr. 1, 2): *vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri*, fortasse etiam minoris, cheaper, Cic. See also adv. minus. III. *Sup.* minimus, a, um, least, smallest, etc.: *minima pars temporis*, Caes. With a negative, non minimus = maximus: non minimo discrimine, i. e. very great danger, Suet. Proverb.: *minima de malis, of evils choose the least*, Cic.

2. Of age, usu. with *natu*, youngest, id.: also absol.: *minimus ex illis erat*, Sall. 3. *Neut.* absol.: with *part.* Gen.: *minimum firmitatis minimumque virium*, very little strength, Cic. (ii) Of value: *deos minimi facit*, Pl.: *minimo me provocat, for a trifling wager*, Hor. (iii) *Adverb.*: *praemia apud me minimum valent*, very little, Cic.: *quam minimum credula postero* (diei), as little as possible, Hor. [Parvus is cogn. with parum, q. v.]

pascēolus, i, m. [Latinized from Gr. *πάσκαλος*, *πάσκαλος*] a leathern money-bag: Pl.

pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. v. a. and n. *to drive to pasture*: quum sues puer pasceret, Cic.: non, me pascente, capellae cytissum carpetis, with me to tend you, Virg. (ii) Of animals, to graze, browse (poet. = pascor): saltibus in vacuis pascunt, id. (iii) Fig.: *perduelles, qui vestros campos pascunt, the enemy who are ravaging your plains*, Liv. (iv) *to feed off with cattle, to graze cattle on*: *asprissima* (collum), Virg. 2. *Transf.* maintain, support: *calones atque caballi pascendi, to be kept*, Hor.: *olusculis nos soles pascere, to feed us on vegetables*, Cic. Of impers. subjects: *to supply nourishment*: *volvis pascunt radicibus herbae*, Virg. In Pass.: *qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur, who live by fraud and crime*, Cic. Poet.: bar-

bam, i. e. to cherish, to let grow, Hor.: *paverunt Pergama flammās, fed*, Ov.: *numos alienos, to keep adding to, increase*, Hor. II. Fig.: *to feast, to gratify*: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic.: *otia corpus alunt: animus quoque pascitur illis*, Ov.: *spes inanes, to cherish, foster*, Virg. [The root is pa, to keep, maintain, feed, whence also pa-bulum, pa-nis. In Gr. *πάσκαλος* we have the same root augmented by t.] (Hence It. *pascere*; Fr. *pâitre*.)

pascor, pastus, 3. v. dep. [v. pasco] *to graze, browse; and in gen. to feed, eat, to support oneself, to live by*: *pascuntur armenta per herbas*, Virg.: *si pulli non pascuntur*, Liv.: *iterum pasto pascitur ante cibo, chews the cud*, Ov. Poet. with Acc.: *pascuntur silvas, browse on*, Virg.

pascuus, a, um, adj. [pasco] of or for pasture, grazing: *agri, arvi et arbusti et pascui*, Cic.: *pascua reddere rura, to bring the country into pasture*, Lucr. II. *Subst.*: *pascuum*, i, n. a pasture: *ab viridi pascuo*, Varr. Plur.: *gregem in pascua mittere*, Virg.: *pascua herbosa*, Ov.

passer, ēris, m. a sparrow: Cic. As a term of endearment: *meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus*, Pl.

II. *Transf.*: *passer marinus*, an ostrich (cf. Gr. *στρουθός*, in same sense, Xen. Anab. 1, 5, 3: *marinus*, because brought from a distance by sea), id.

2. a sea-fish, a turbot or plaice: Hor. (Hence It. *passero*; and through low Lat. *passerellus*, Fr. *passereau*.)

passerculus, i, m. dim. [passer] a little sparrow: Cic.

passim, adv. [passus, pando; hence lit. dispersedly] at or to different places, here and there, hither and thither, in all directions: *fugere*, Caes.: *volitare*, Cic. II. *Transf.*: *promiscuously, indiscriminately, without distinction*: *scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim*, Hor.: *ut passim in conviviis servi cum dominis recumbant*, Just.

passivus, a, um, adj. [patior] passive (in Gram.): Quint.

passum, i, n. (sc. vinum) [pando] wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine: Virg.: Plin.

passus, a, um, Part. [pando]. II. Adj.: *spread out to dry, and thence dried, dry*: *racemi, i. e. raisins*, Virg.: *lac passum, boiled milk*, Ov.

passus, ūs, m. [id.: lit. the extending or spreading of the legs in walking; hence] a step, pace: Cic.: *sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis*, Virg. 2. *Meton.*: a footstep, track, trace: *si sint in litore passus*, Ov.

II. *Esp.* a pace, as a measure of length (a stride; the distance covered in one running-pace), five Roman feet: Cic.: Caes. (Hence Fr. *pas*.)

passus, a, um, Part. [patior].

pastillus, i, m. dim. [perh. a dim. from Gr. *πάσση*] a little loaf or roll:

Paul. ex Fest. II. *Transf.* in medic. a pill or lozenge: Plin. 2. an aromatic lozenge used to scent the breath: *pastillos Rufillus olet*, Hor.

pastino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pastinum], to dig and trench ground for planting: agrum, Col.

pastum, i, n. a kind of two-pronged fork or dibble for planting: Col.

pastio, ōnis, f. [pasco (for pasc-tio)] a pasturing, grazing, feeding: Varr.

II. *Meton.* a pasture: *magnitudine pastionis*, Cic.

pastor, ōris, m. [for pasc-tor, v. pasco] lit. a feeder, a herdsman, esp. a shepherd: Caes. (Hence Fr. *pâtre*.)

pastoralis, e, adj. [pastor] of or belonging to herdsman or shepherds, pastoral: *auguratus*, Cic.: *habitus*, Liv.

pastoricus or -tius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a shepherd, pastoral: Varr. *Transf.*: *sine ulla pastoricula fistula, without a single cat-call or hiss*, Cic.

pastorius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a herdsman or shepherd: *pellis*, Ov.: *sacra, the festival of Pales*, id.

pastus, a, um, Part. [pasco].

pastus, ūs, m. [id. (for pasc-tus)] pasture, fodder, food: *animalia ad pastum accedunt*, Cic.: *e pastu decedens corvorum exercitus, as they are leaving their feeding ground*, Virg.

2. *Transf.* food of men (poet. and rare): Lucr. II. Fig.: *food, support, sustenance*: *mendicitatis*, Cic.: *animorum*, id.

pātāgiarius, ii, m. [patagium] a border-maker: Pl.

pātāgiatus, a, um, adj. [id.] ornamented with a border: *tunica*, Pl.

pātāgium, ii, n. = *πατάγιον*, an edging or border on a Roman lady's tunic: Fest.

pātē-facio, fēci, factum (pātēfēcit, Lucr.: and pass. pātēfio, id.), 3. v. a. [pateo] to lay open, to open, throw open: *ordines (aciei)*, Liv.: *allicui aditum ad aliquid*, Cic.: *aures, i. e. to hearken*, id.: *portas*, Liv.: *iter per Alpes*, Caes.: *to open, or clear as a sapper or engineer*: *loca*, Nep.: *vias discussa nive*, Caes.: *ne hostes iter ferro patefaciant, should cut a way with their swords*, Just. Poet.: *postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem, i. e. had made visible*, Ov. II. Fig.: *to disclose, bring to light, betray, reveal*: *insidias*, Just.: *interiorem animi sui notam*, Suet.: *odium suum in aliquem*, Cic.: *Leutulus patefactus indicibus, convicted*, id.

pātēfactio, ōnis, f. [patefacio] a disclosing, making known: Cic.

pātēfactus, a, um, Part. [patefacio].

pātēfio, fieri, v. patefacio.

pātella, ae, f. dim. [patera] a small pan or dish, a plate: Hor. 2. *Esp.* a vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish: Cic. (for *edere de patella*, v. edo).

II. *Meton.* the knee-pan, patella:

Cels. (Hence It. *padella*; Sp. *padilla*; Fr. *poêle*.)

pātellārius, a, um, adj. [patella] of or belonging to a dish or plate: *patellaril dii, platter-gods, i.e. the lares*, Pl.

pātēna, v. patina.

pātens, entis, Part. [pateo]. II. A dj.: open, accessible, unobstructed, passable: *caelum ex omni parte patens, unobstructed (by mountains) and open*, Cic.: *patentes campi*, Liv.: *per patientia ruinis agmina armatorum in urbem vadebant, through the breaches*, Id. 2. Fig.: open, exposed: *domus patens atque adeo exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus*, Cic. 3. evident, manifest: *causa*, Ov.

pātentiū, comp. adv. more openly or clearly: Cic.

pātēo, ōi, 2. v. n. to stand or be wide open: *Januae, aedes patent*, Pl.: *patuere fores*, Ov.: *patens in pectore vulnus, gaping*, Virg. 2. Transf. to be open or passable: *aditus patet*, Cic.: *semitae patuerant*, Caes. (ii) to be visible: *detecti patent nervi*, Ov. 3. Esp. to lie open, be exposed to: *nunc terminus Britanniae patet, the furthest limits are laid open*, Tac.: *patens vulneri equus*, Liv. 4. to stretch out, extend: *fines in longitudinem milia passuum ext. patebant*, Caes. II. Fig.: to be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable: *cum his undamque auramque patentem, that are free to all*, Virg.: *si nobis is cursus pateret*, Cic.: *patere aures querelis*, Id.: *commoda plebi nostra patent*, Ov. 2. Esp. to be exposed, liable, or subject to: Cic.: *occasione fraudis*, Liv.: *morbis*, Cels. 3. to extend: *in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia*, Cic. 4. to be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest: *in adversariis (hoc nomen) patere contendit*, Id.: *per me quod critque, suiteque, estque patet*, Ov. [Cf. Gr. *παρά-μειν*.]

pāter, tris, m. a father, sire: Cic.: Ter.: Liv. II. Transf.: *paterfamilias* and *paterfamiliae*, v. familia, no. II. 2. 2. In less exact sense, pl. *patres* = *forefathers; the generation before us*: Cic.: Caes. 3. As a title of honour, *father*: of the gods, esp. of Jupiter: *pater fulmina molitur dextra*, Virg.: *Gradivum patrem, i.e. Mars (from his relation to Romulus)*, Id. Of the forces of nature: *pater Aether*, Lucr. Of Aeneas, as the head of his people, Virg. Of Acestes, as a veteran champion, Id. Of an author, founder, or teacher: Cic.: Lucr.: so, *pater patriae*, Cic. (ii) In pl. only: *patres*, oft. with conscripti (q. v.), the senators: Cic.: Hor. Of the patricians, opp. to plebeians: Liv. (iii) *pater patratus*, v. patratus. 4. *Pater cenae*, the host: Hor. 5. Of animals, sire: *virque paterque gregis*, Ov. [Cf. Gr. *πάτερ*; Goth. *fadar*, Eng. *father*, O. H. G. *fatar*. The root is *pa*, v. *pasco*.] (Hence It. and Sp. *padre*, Fr. *père*.)

pātēra, ae, f. [from root of pateo] a broad, flat dish or saucer, used esp. in offerings; a libation-saucer or bowl: Cic.: Virg.: Ov.

pāterfamilias, v. familia, no. II. 2. **pāternus**, a, um, adj. [pater] of or belonging to a father, paternal (cf. patrius): *injuria, against a father*, Ter.: *bona*, Cic.: *hospitium*, Caes.

II. Transf. of one's native country: *terra, fatherland*, Ov.

pātesco, tui, 3. v. n. incept. [pateo] to be laid open, to open out to view: *atria longa patescunt*, Virg. 2. Transf. to stretch out, extend: *patescit campus*, Liv.: *neque poterat patescere acies*, Tac. II. Fig.: to be disclosed, to become visible, evident, manifest: Cic.: *Danaum patescunt insidiae*, Virg.: *vera incessu patuit Dea*, was revealed, Id.

pātibilis, e, adj. [patior] supportable, endurable: *dolores et labores*, Cic.

II. sensitive, passible: *natura*, Id.

pātibulatus, a, um, adj. [patibulum] fastened to the patibulum; yoked, gibbeted: Pl.

pātibulum, i, n. [pateo] a fork-shaped yoke, which was placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied; also, a fork-shaped gibbet (prob. like letter X, on which the victim was fastened like a 'spread eagle'): Tac.: Pl.: Cic.

pātens, entis, Part. [patior]. II. A dj.: able to bear or support: with Gen.: *amnis navium patiens, i.e. navigable*, Liv.: *terra vomeris, yielding kindly to*, Virg.: *(equus) sessoris, brooking*, Suet.: *corpus inediae, capable of enduring*, Sall.: *pulveris atque solis*, Hor.: *longi laboris*, Ov.: *liminis aut aquae caelestis, content to put up with the outside of the door and the rain*, Hor. With ad: *gens minime ad morae taedium ferendum patiens*, Liv. (ii) firm, hard (poet.): *aratum*, Ov.

2. Fig. patient: *patientissimae aures*, Cic.: *exercitus, much enduring*, Caes. (ii) unyielding: *saxo patientior illa Sicano, more stubborn*, Prop.

pātienter, adv. patiently: Cic.: *difficultates ferre*, Caes.: *prandere olus, contentedly*, Hor. Comp.: *alicujus potentiam ferre*, Cic.

pātientia, ae, f. [patior] the quality of bearing, suffering, or enduring, patience: Cic.: *caloris ac frigoris, endurance*, Liv. 2. submission in an evil sense: Id.: Tac. II. Transf.: forbearance, indulgence, lenity, meekness, long-suffering: *constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possem dicere*, Cic.: *levius sit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas, by resignation*, Hor. (cf. "what can't be cured must be endured"). 2. In a bad sense: want of spirit, compliance, tameness: *non sine aliqua reprehensione patientiae*, Plin.

3. submissiveness, subjection: *usque ad servilem patientiam demissus*, Tac.

pātina (pātēna), ae, f. a flat dish,

pan, stew-pan: Pl.: Hor. [Prob. borrowed from Gr. *παράμην*.]

pātīnārius, a, um, adj. [patina] of or belonging to a dish or pan: *piscis patinarius, stewed in a pan with sauce*, Pl.

pātio, old form for patior: old formula in Cic.

pātior, passus, 3. v. dep. to bear, undergo, suffer: o passi graviores, Virg.: *omnia saeva*, Sall. (ii) Of emotion, etc.: *quiddam pati furori simile, to be suffering from something like madness*, Quint. 2. to bear patiently, to endure, support, tolerate: with Acc., Acc. and Inf., or absol.: *aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt*, Cic.: *(vinum) non pati aetatem, does not stand keeping*, Sen.: *illorum patiar delicta libenter, will put up with*, Hor.: *perinquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, took your leaving me very much to heart*, Cic. Absol.: *dolor tristis res est, ad patiendum tolerandumque difficilis*, Id. With Inf., usu. poet.: to submit, be content: *patior quemvis durare laborem*, Virg.: *pro quo bis patiar mori*, Hor. 3. to submit to, in an evil sense: Sall. 4. to pass a life of suffering or privation (poet.): *certum est in silvis inter spelaea ferarum malle pati*, Virg. II. to suffer, allow, let: with Inf., Acc. and Inf., Subj. clause, or absol.: *nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin, etc., never let a day pass, without, etc.*, Cic.: *nec conferre manum patitur*, Virg.: *neque suam neque pop. R. consuetudinem pati uti socios desereret*, Caes.: *non feram, non patiar, non sinam*, Cic.

III. In gramm. to be passive, to have a passive sense: Quint. [In Gr. *παθ-ειν* a root *pa* is augmented by *θ*, in Lat. *pa-tior* by *t*. Comparing *πάθος* with *πείθος*, we see that *πα* is related to *πεν*, as *μα* (*μέ-μα-α*) to *μεν* (*μέν-ος*), *γα* (*γέ-γα-α*) to *γεν* (*γέν-ος*). Thus *πέν-ουαι* is cognate.] (Hence, through low Lat. *patiri*, Fr. *pâtir*.)

pātratio, ōnis, f. [patro] an effecting, achieving, accomplishing (rare): Vell.

pātrator, ōris, m. [Id.] an effecter, achiever, accomplisher: *neclis*, Tac.

pātratus, a, um, Part. [patro]. Esp. in phr. *pater patratus* (in act. sense as if from dep. form), the officiating father; i.e. the chief of the fetiales or heralds deputed by the R. people to seek redress from a foreign state, or to ratify a treaty: *pater patratus ad jusjurandum patrandum, id est sancendum fit foedus*, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 178).

pātria, ae, v. patrius.

pātrīcē, adv. paternally: Pl.

pātrīciātus, ūs, m. [patricius] the rank or dignity of a patrician: Suet.

pātrīcīda, v. parricida.

pātrīciū, a, um, adj. [patres] of the rank or dignity of the patres; belonging to the patricians, patrician,

noble: pueri, Pl.: familia, Cic.: gens, Juv. II. Subst.: patricii, orum, m. plu. the patricians, the Roman nobility: divided into patricii majorum and minorum gentium (of the older and younger families): patres ab honore, patricique progenies eorum appellati, Liv.: exire e patriciis, to pass, by adoption, into a plebeian family, Cic. In sing.: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 286).

pātrīe, adv. paternally: Quint.

pātrīmōnium, il, n. [pater] an estate inherited from a father, a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony: Cic.

pātrimus, a, um, adj. (quantity of it uncertain) that has a father living: Liv. [v. matrimus.]

pātrisso (patrizo), i. v. n. = πατρίσω, to take after one's father: Pl. (Hence It. patrizzare.)

pātritus, a, um, adj. [pater, like avitus from avus] inherited from one's father or forefathers: patrita et avita philosophia, Cic.

pātrius, a, um, adj. [pater] of or belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal (esp. with ref. to a father's feelings, whereas paternus refers rather to his property): animus, Cic.: amor, Virg.: arae, i. e. of Father Apollo, Ov. (ii) due to or felt for a parent: pietas, Virg. II. Transf. in gen., handed down from one's forefathers, old-established (rare): mos, Cic. 2. hereditary, innate, peculiar (poet.): praediscere patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, native, Virg. 3. pertaining to one's native country or home, native: sermo, Cic.: ritus, id.: Mycenae, i. e. their home, Virg. Hence, III. Subst.: patria, ae, f. (sc. terra), one's fatherland, native land or country, native place: Cic. (ii) a dwelling place, home: habuit alteram loci patriam, alteram juris, id. Poet. of impersonal things: (Nilus) qui patriam tantae tam bene celat aquae, the home, i. e. the source, Ov. 2. patrium, il, n. (sc. nomen), i. q. patronymic, a patronymic: Quint. (Hence Fr. patrie.)

pātrizo, v. patrisso.

pātro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pater] to bring to pass, execute, accomplish: bellum, to bring the war to an end, Sall.: victoriam, to win, Tac.: pacem, to conclude a peace, Liv.: iusjurandum, to pronounce with due formality, id. (cf. patratus): operibus patratis, Cic.: mortes jussu Messalinae patratis, murders done at her bidding, Tac. 2. In bad sense: patranti fractus oculo, with a lascivious eye, Pers.

pātrōcinium, il, n. [contr. from patronocinium, from patronus] protection, defence, patronage: Cic.: cuius patrocinio civitas plurimum utebatur, Sall. Fig.: voluptatis, Cic.: difficultatis patrocinia praetextimus segnitiae, put forward the screen of difficulty to cover our indolence, Quint. 2. Esp. a defence in a court of justice, a pleading: civilium controversiarum patrocinia suscipere, id. (ii) Meton. in pl.: a person defended, a client: Vatin. in Cic.

pātrōcinor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [patrocinium] to protect, defend, support, patronize: with dat.: indotatis patrocinari, Ter.: non homini sed crimini, to plead for, be advocate for, Quint.

pātrōna, ae, f. [patronus] a protectress, patroness: Ter. 2. Esp. the former mistress of a freedman: Plin.

II. Fig. a protectress: provocatio, patrona illa civitatis, Cic.

pātrōnus, i, m. [pater] a protector, defender, patron (of individuals; esp. as cor. to cliens, v. Smith's Ant. 91; or of cities and entire provinces): clientes circa singulos patronos, Liv.: civitatum et nationum, Cic. 2. the former master of a freedman or freedwoman: id.: Suet.: Tac. II. Transf.: a defender before a court of justice, an advocate, pleader (because the patroni acted as the legal advisers of their clientes): Cic.: partis adversae, the counsel on the opposite side, Quint.

2. in gen., a defender, advocate: vestrorum commodorum, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 287).

pātrūelis, e, adj. [patruus] of or descended from a father's brother: usu. as subst.: cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, my cousin by blood, my brother in affection, Cic. (ii) Transf. a father's sister's son, a cousin: id. 2. of or belonging to a father's brother's child or children, of one's cousin or cousins (poet.): patruelia regna, i. e. of Danaus, Ov.

pātrūus, i, m. [pater] a father's brother, paternal uncle (opp. to avunculus, a mother's brother, maternal uncle): Cic. Hence, transf. a severe reprover, monitor: ne sis patruus mihi, Hor.

pātrūus, a, um, adj. [patruus] pertaining to a father's brother or to an uncle (poet.): patruae verbera linguae, an uncle's (i. e. a severe monitor's) tongue, Hor. Comicè in Sup.: patruus mi patruissime, my best of uncles, my uncle of uncles, Pl.

pātulus, a, um, adj. [pateo] standing wide open, open: Cic.: fenestras, Ov.: nares, Virg.: aures, i. e. open to catch all that is said, Hor. 2. Transf.: spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide: rami, Cic.: Jovis arbor, the oak, Ov. II. Fig.: open or common to all: orbis, the beaten round, Hor.

pauci, v. paucus.

pauciloquium, il, n. [paucus loquor] a speaking but little: Pl.

paucitas, atis, f. [paucus] a small number, fewness, scarcity, paucity: Cic.: Caes.

pauculus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.]

very few, just a few (usu. plur.): paucula sciscitare, Pl.: pauculos dies, Cic.

paucus, a, um, adj. few, little (mostly plur.): in diebus paucis Chrysis moritur, Ter.: paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic.: his paucis diebus, a few days ago, id. Comp.: ne pauciores cum pluribus manum consererent, Sall. Sing. (poet.): tibia tenuis simplexque foramine paucos, Hor.

II. Often with ellipsis of subst.: pauci, f. w., a few: ut metus ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret, Cic. Esp.: the few, the select few: id.: inter paucos disertus, particularly, remarkably eloquent, Quint.: pugna memorabilis inter paucos, especially memorable, Liv.

2. pauca, a few words: ausculta paucis, Ter.: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, as briefly as possible, Sall. [Cf. Gr. παύ-πος; Goth. faw-ai (pl.), A.-S. fæwa, Eng. few.] (Hence It. poco; Fr. peu.)

paulatim (paullatim), adv. by little and little, by degrees, gradually: collis ad planitiem redibat, Caes.: licentia crevit, Sall. II. Of succession: a few or a little at a time: ex castris discedere, Caes.

paulisper (paullisper), adv. for a little while, for a short time: Cic.: Liv.

paulo (paullo), v. paulus.

paululo (paullulo), v. paululus.

paululum (paullulum), adv. a little way or time: collis ex planitie editus, Caes.: abscede ergo paululum istuc, just get a shade further off now, Pl.: respirare, to take breath for a moment, Cic.

paululus (paullulus), a, um, adj. dim. [paulus] very little, very small: pecunia, Pl.: spatium, Ter. II. Subst.: paululum, i, n. a little bit, a trifle: morae, Cic. Abl. paululo, for a small sum; also with Comp.: a little, somewhat: si nequeas paululo, at quanti queas, Ter.: paululo deterius, a little worse, Lucc. in Cic.

paulum (paullum), adv. a little, slightly, somewhat: (disting. from parum in having a positive sense; somewhat more than might have been; parum = less than should have been): epistolae me recreant, Cic.: infra jugulum, Suet. 2. With prep.: post paulum, presently, Quint.

paulus (paullus), a, um, adj. little, small (rare as adj.): paulo momento huc vel illuc impelli, by a slight impulse, Ter. II. As subst.: paulum, i, n. a little, a trifle: de paulo paululum hoc tibi dabo, Pl.: paulum huc Cottae tribuit partium, allotted a small part of his defence, Cic. 2. In Abl. with comparatives: by a little, a little: paulo melior, id. (ii) With adverbs, verbs, etc.: paulo ante, shortly before, just now, id.: Sall.: post paulo, shortly after, id.: magnitudine paulo antecedit, are somewhat bigger, Caes. (iii) With adjunct. in posit.: paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, pretty reasonable,

Ter. [As paucillus shows, paulus (for pauc-s-u-lus) is a dim. of paucus; cf. alia, mala.]

pauper, ēris, adj. poor, i. e. not wealthy, of small means (thus disting. from egeus, destitute, a beggar): servus domini pauperis, Ter.: sine ex pauperissimo dives factus, Cic. With Gen.: deficient in, ill supplied with: aquae, Hor.: bonorum, id. 2. Esp. absol.: a poor man: aequa tellus pauperi recluditur regumque pueris, id.: pauperiorum turbae, id. 3. Sometimes appy.=egenus, needy, indigent: inopes ac pauperes, Cic. 4. Of things: poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre: res, Pl.: pauperis tuguri culmen, Virg.: eloquentia, Quint. 5. Fig.: poor, feeble: miser et (ut ita dicam) pauper orator, id. [Pau (in pau-cu-s) is joined with per (cf. opi-paru-s), cogn. with parare, parāre.] (Hence It. povero; Sp. pobre; Fr. pauvre.)

pauperculus, a, um, adj. dim. [pauper] poor and little: mater, Hor. Of things: res nostrae, Pl.

pauperies, ēl, f. [id.] poverty: humble means; poet. form = paupertas: Virg.: angusta, Hor.

paupē o, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make poor, to impoverish: boni viri me pauperant, Improbis alunt, Pl. II. With Acc. of pers. and Abl. of thing: to rob or deprive of: aliquem cassam nuce, Hor.

paupertas, ātis, f. [id.] poverty, small means, moderate circumstances (thus disting. from egestas, beggary): paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem ferre, Cic.: saeva, stern poverty, Hor. 2. Transf. for egestas, inopia: need, want, indigence: id. 3. Fig.: poverty of language: Quint. (Hence Fr. pauvreté.)

pausa, ae, f. = παύσις, a stop, cessation, pause, end: Pl.: vital, Lucr.

paucillulum (paux.), adv. a little: Pl.

pauso, avi, atum, i. v. n. [pausa] to halt, cease, pause: Pl.

paucillatim, adv. by little and little: Pl.

paucillisper, adv. by little bits, by degrees: Pl.

paucillulum, adv. just a little: Pl.

paucillulus (paucill.), a, um, adj. dim. [paucillus] very little, very small, tiny: lembus, Pl.: pisces, id.: reliquum paucillulum numerorum, a trifling balance, Ter. 2. As subst.: de tuis delictis quid paucillulum, some mite, Pl.

paucillum, adv. a little: Pl.

pauculus (paucill.), a, um, adj. dim. [v. paucus] very little, small: res, Pl.

pāvē-fācio, factum, 3. v. a. [paveo] to frighten, alarm, terrify (rare): Ov.: fumo ac murmure pavifactus, Suet.

pāvēo, pāvi, 2. v. n. and a. to be dismayed, to be in panic or terror (with esp. reference to trembling or throbbing of the heart with agitation or alarm). Neutr.: sibi, to be in terror for oneself, Ter.: ad omnia, (as we say) to tremble at the least thing, Liv.: Maurus incerto vultu pavens ad Sullam accurrit, i. e. with every outward sign of alarm, Sall.: admiratione paventibus cunctis, quite overcome with astonishment, Liv. With Inf.: nec illae numerare aut exigere plagas pavent, do not shrink from, Tac. Transf.: (balsami) venae pavent, perh. throb, or shrink, id. II. Act. (poet.): Parthum, to dread, Hor.: funera, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

pāvesco, 3. v. n. and a. incep. [paveo]. Neutr.: to begin to be afraid, to become alarmed: omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. II. Act.: bellum, to dread, Tac.

pāvidē, adv. fearfully, timorously, timidly (rare): Liv.

pāvidus, a, um, adj. [paveo] fearful, terrified, alarmed, panic-struck: castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv.: matres, Virg.: lepus, timorous, Hor.: miles pavidus et casuum maris ignarus, terror stricken, Tac.: pavidam ex somno mulier, startled out of her sleep, Liv.: ad omnes suspiciones pavidus, fearfully alive to, Tac. Of competitors in sports: excipiant plausu pavidos, trembling (throbbing) with excitement, Virg. With Gen.: miles R. armis gravis et nandi pavidus, (consequently) afraid of swimming, Tac. Neutr. adverb.: pavidum blandita, nervously, Ov. II. Transf. of things: accompanied with fear or anxiety, anxious, disturbed: quies pavidam imaginibus, troubled, Suet.

pāvimento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pavimentum] to cover with a pavement, to pave: Cic.

pāvimentum, i. n. [pavio] a floor composed of small stones, earth, or lime, beaten down with a rammer; a pavement: Hor.

pāvio, i, i, itum, 4. v. a. to beat, strike: terram, Cic. II. Transf. to beat, ram, or tread down: aream esse oportet solidam, terra pavita, Varr. [Cf. Gr. παῖω (pāiō-i-ō): the root is pu, v. repudium.]

pāvito, i. v. n. and a. freq. [paveo] to be greatly afraid (v. paveo): prosequitur pavitans, trembling with fear and with throbbing heart, Virg.: quae pueri in tenebris pavitant, shudder at, Lucr. II. to shake or shiver with the ague: Ter.

pāvo, ōnis, m. a peacock: sacred to Juno: Cic. As a delicacy: Juv. [Whether Gr. παῖς, orig. παῖς, or Lat. pavo (both of which are doubtless borrowed from a common source) has preserved the true initial consonant, is doubtful. A.-S. pawa, whence Eng. pea (fowl), was borrowed from the Latin.]

pāvor, ōris, m. [paveo] fear, dread, alarm, terror, panic, anxiety: terror pavorque omnes occupavit, dismay, Liv. Plur.: nocturni, Tac. Of eager anxiety: quum spes arrectae juvenum exsultantiaque haurit corda pavor pulsans, throbbing excitement, Virg. (Hence It. paura; Fr. peur.)

pax, pācis, f. [from the root pak in paciscor: orig. an agreement, contract, treaty: hence] peace concluded by treaty or agreement between belligerents: and in gen.: a being at peace, a state of peace, as opp. to war: Cic.: Caes.: pangere cum aliquo, Liv.: rumpere, Virg.: bello ac pace, both in war and in peace, Liv. Plur.: bella atque paces penes paucos erant, Sall.

II. Transf.: grace, favour, assistance of the gods: ab Jove Opt. Max. pacem ac veniam peto, Cic.: exorat pacem divum, Virg. 2. In Abl.: with one's good leave or permission: pace quod fiat tua, Ter.: pace tua dixerim, by your leave, Cic. 3. dominion, unresisted sway of the Romans: Sen. 4. Pax, as an interj.: peace! silence! enough! pax! Abl. Pl.

III. Fig.: peace, tranquillity: flumen cum pace delabens, calmly, tranquilly, smoothly, Hor.: pacem vultus habet, wears a look of gentleness, Ov.: ventorum paces, a lull, Lucr.: the rest of the dead: magna et aeterna pax, Sen.: temperantia pacem animis affert, Cic. (Hence It. pace; Sp. paz; Fr. paix.)

peccans, antis, Part. [pecco]. II. Subst.: a sinner, offender: ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, transgressors, Nep.

peccatum, i, n. [id.] a fault, error, transgression, sin: Cic.: peccatis poenas aequas irrogare, Hor.: ut non siet peccato mihi ignosci aequum, to have a fault forgiven me, Ter. (Hence It. peccato; Fr. péché.)

peccatus, ūs, m. [id.] a failing, fault, trespass (rare): Cic.

pecco, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to miss, mistake, go wrong, err: to commit a fault, to offend, sin: peccare est tanquam transilire lineas, Cic. With Acc.: si unam peccavisses syllabam, trip, blunder in, Pl.: esp. with neutr. adj.: Empedocles multa alia peccat, in many other respects, Cic. With in and Acc.: si quid in te peccavi, in me ipsum peccavi vehementius, id. With erga: Pl. With in and Abl.: quod in eo (Procllo) peccandi Germanis causa non esset, as regarded him, in his case, they would have no motive for outrage, Caes. With simple Abl.: ingenioque semper amore peccas, indulge yourself in, Hor.: missione et pecunia, Tac. 2. Esp. of illicit intercourse: quid interest in matrona, ancilla, peccesve togata? Hor. II. Transf. of animals and inanimate things: to fail, go wrong: unus peccaverat comarum anulus, one ringlet had strayed, Mart.: ne peccet (equus)

ad extremum ridendus, break down, Hor. [Perh. cogn. with pē-jor, q. v., but the Indo-Europ. root is unknown.] (Hence It. peccare; Fr. pêcher.)

pecōrōsus, a, um, adj. [pecus] rich in cattle (poet.): Prop.

pecten, Inis, m. [pecto] a comb: Ov. II. Transf. of things like a comb: the reed or sley (for setting the threads of the warp or web into their places) of a weaver's loom: arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, Virg.

2. a rake: tonsam raro pectine verrit humum, Ov. 3. Of the form of the clasped hands: Id. 4. an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck (usu. rendered quill): jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsant eburno, Virg. Hence, Meton. a poem or song: dum canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, i. e. in elegiac verse, Ov. 5. a kind of shell-fish, a scallop: pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum, Hor. (Hence It. pettine; Fr. peigne.)

pectinātum, adv. in the form of a comb, like the teeth of a comb: Plin.

pectitus, a, um, Part. [pecto].

pecto, pexi, pexum and pectitum, 3. v. a. to comb: caesariem, Hor. II. Transf. to comb, card or hackle wool, flax, etc.: stuppam ferreis hamis, Plin. Comicō: pectere allicum fusti or pugnis, to give one a dressing or thrashing: leno pugnis pectitur, Pl. [Cf. Gr. πικω.]

pectōrālis, e, adj. [pectus] of or belonging to the breast, breast-, pectoral: Cels.

pectus, ōris, n. the breast, in men and animals; the breast-bone: Ov.: Hor.: aequo pectore, with shoulders square, Quint. 2. Transf. the stomach (poet.): reserato pectore diras egerere inde dapes gestit, Ov. II. Fig.: the heart, feelings, disposition: in amicitia apertum pectus, an open heart, Cic.: te vero jam pectore toto accipio, I take you to my heart, Virg.: mollities pectoris, tender-heartedness, Ov. 2. courage, bravery: te forti sequemur pectore, Hor. 3. With ref. to conscience, morals: vita et pectore puro, Id. 4. the mind, understanding: Cic.: Virg.: Quint. Of inspired persons: deum pectore clausum habere, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. petto; Sp. pecho; Fr. pis, and, through low L. pectorina, Fr. poitrine.)

pecu, Dat. pecul, plur. pecua, n. cattle, sheep: cum (hae) eunt sic a pecu palitantes, from the flock, Pl.: squamosum, i. e. fish, Id. Plur.: in agris inundatis pecua ablata, Liv. 2. Transf.: of money: pecua in crumena defers, Pl. [Cf. Goth. faih-u (property), O. H. G. fih-u, mod. Germ. vieh (cattle), Eng. fee: cf. pecunia.]

pecuārius, a, um, adj. [pecu] of or belonging to cattle or sheep: res, live stock, Cic. II. Subst.: pecuarius, II. m. a cattle-breeder, grazier: Id. (II) Esp. of those who pastured cattle

on the public lands: Liv. 2. pecuaria, ae (sc. res), f. cattle-breeding: pecuaria facere, to be a stock-farmer, Suet. 3. pecuaria, orum, n. plu. herds of cattle or sheep: mitte in venem pecuaria primus, Virg.

peculātor, ōris, m. [peculor] an embezzler of public moneys, a peculator: Cic.

peculātus, ūs, m. [Id.] an embezzlement of public money or property, peculation: Cic.: Liv.

peculāris, e, adj. [peculium] relating to private property: causa, Papin. II. Transf.: one's own, belonging to one: servi, his own, Suet.

2. proper, special, peculiar: peculiarem tuum testem, Cic. 3. singular, extraordinary, peculiar: munus, Just.: meritum, Suet.

peculārīter, adv. as private property: Paul. 2. especially, particularly, peculiarly: Plin.

peculātus, a, um, Part. [pecullo].

II. A dj.: provided with money: Asin. Pollio in Cic.

peculō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [peculium] to give as private property: Pl.

peculōlūm, l, n. dim. [Id.], a little private property, perh. a "nest egg": Quint.

peculōsus, a, um, adj. [Id.] having private property, wealthy: Pl.

peculium, II. n. dim. [pecu; v. pecunia] a small private property: cupiditas peculii, Cic. 2. Esp. the private property of a son, daughter, or slave, held with the father's or master's consent: adimere servis peculium, Varr.: filli, Liv.: cura peculii, perquisites, savings, Virg. II. Fig.: sine ullo ad me pecullo veniet (of a letter), without anything for myself, i. e. of personal application, Sen.

peculor, 1. v. n. dep. [Id.] to embezzle the public money, to peculate: Flor.

pecūnīa, ae, f. [pecu] property, riches, wealth: cum inapalibus pecoribusque suis, ea pecunia illis est, Liv.: aliam apud Fabricios, aliam apud Scipiones pecuniam, riches were one thing with the F., quite another with the Sc., Tac.: pecuniam facere, to make money, Cic. II. Esp. money: praesenti pecunia, with ready money, Pl.: pecunia numerata, Cic.: collocatam habere, to have money out on mortgage, Id. Plur.: sums of money: pecunias exigere, capere, imperare, Id.: coinage, currency: vitare pecunias, Eutr.

pecūnīarius, a, um, adj. [pecunia] of or belonging to money, pecuniary: rei pecuniariae socius, in a money matter, Cic.: praemia rei pecuniariae magna, great rewards in money, Caes.

pecūnīōsus, a, um, adj. [Id.] that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy: Cic.: feminae pecuniosiores, Suet.: homo pecuniosissimus, Cic.

II. Act.: that brings in money, gainful: artes, Mart.

pecus, pecōris, n. [v. pecu] cattle,

as a collective, a herd or flock (opp. to pecus, pecudis, a single head of cattle; but often found in pl., esp. poet.): bubulum pecus, horned cattle, Varr.: setigerum pecus, swine, Ov. Of drone-bees: ignavum fuco pecus, a lazy tribe, Virg. Of seals: Proteus pecus egit altos visere montes, Hor. 2. Esp. sheep, as opp. to oxen: balatus pecorum, Virg. 3. Transf. of a single lion: Ov. II. Fig. of persons, as a term of abuse: cattle: Hor. (Hence Fr. pécure.)

pecus, ōdis, f. [v. pecu] a single head of cattle, a beast, brute, animal, one of a herd: Cic. 2. Esp. a head of small cattle, a sheep: Virg.: Lucr.

II. Fig. as a term of reproach, a beast, brute: Cic.

pedālis, e, adj. [pes] of the length of a foot: sol mihi videtur quasi pedalis, a foot in diameter, Cic.: transtra ex pedibus in latitudinem trabibus, Caes.

pedārius, a, um, adj. [Id.] of or belonging to the foot, foot-; transf.: pedites senatores, inferior ('pedarian') senators: these had seats in the Senate, but not votes; they might show their views by joining those who had, and might speak: Tac. Also Subst.: peditum, orum, m. plu.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 111 seq.)

pedātus, ūs, m. [pedo, r] an attack, a charge against an enemy: Pl.

pedes, Itis, m. [pes] that goes or is on foot: si pedes incedat, Liv. II. Esp. a foot-soldier: Caes. 2. a land-soldier (opp. to a marine, classical): Vell. 3. Collect. in sing., foot-soldiers, infantry: cum pedes concurrat, Liv. 4. Transf.: equites, pedites, as a general designation for the entire people: omnes cives Romani equites peditesque, Id. (Hence through low Lat. pedito (ōnis), It. pedone; Fr. pèdon.)

pedester, tris, tre, adj. [pedes] on foot, pedestrian (opp. to on horseback, equestrian): copiae, infantry, Caes.: statua, of one on foot, opp. to equestria, Cic. 2. Subst.: pedestres, m. plu. foot-soldiers (late): Just. II. Transf. on land, by land (opp. to by sea, naval): pedestres navalesque pugnae, Cic.: itinera, the roads by land, Caes. III. Fig. of style (a Graecism = πεζός): written in prose, prose (opp. to verse): oratio, Quint.: historiae, Hor. 2. plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic: sermo, Id. (Hence It. pedestre; Fr. piétre.)

pedētentim (pedētemptim), adv. [pes and tentare] by trying with the feet: (elephanti) quaerendis pedētentim vadis, in terram evasere, Liv. Hence, 2. step by step, slowly: Pac. in Cic. II. Fig.: by degrees, gradually, cautiously: timide et pedētentim, Cic.

pedica, ae, f. [pes] a shackle, fetter, or chain for the feet; a springe, gin,

snare: Liv.: grulbus pedicas ponere, Virg. (Hence Fr. *piège*.)

pediculus, v. *pediculus*, **pediculōsus**, a, um, adj. [*pediculus*] full of lice, lousy: Mart.

pediculus (*pediculus*), i, m. dim. [*pes*] a little foot: Plin. II. Transf.: the foot-stalk or pedicle of a fruit or leaf: *pediculi uvarum*, Col.

2. [*pedis*, a louse]: *oculi cibus pediculos facit*, Plin. (From the form *peduculus* come It. *pidocchio*; O. Fr. *pouil*, Fr. *pou*.)

pedis, is, c. a louse: Pl.

pedissequus and **pedissequus**, i, m. and **pedissequa**, ae, f. [*pes sequor*] a male or female attendant; a footman, page, lackey; a waiting-woman: Pl.: Cic. II. Fig.: a follower, attendant: *juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti*, id.

peditatus, ūs, m. [*pedes*] foot-soldiers, foot, infantry (opp. to *equitatus*, cavalry): Caes.

peditum, i, n. [*pēdo*] a breaking wind: Cat. (Hence It. *petardo*; Fr. *pétard*.)

(1) **pēdo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*pes*] to foot, i. e. to furnish with feet: male *pedatus*, ill set on his feet, Suet.

(2) **pēdo**, pēpēdi, (*pēditum*), i, v. n. to break wind: Hor. (Cf. Gr. *πέπδομαι*; O. H. G. *fir-an*.)

pēdum, i, n. [*pes*] a shepherd's crook, a sheep-hook: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 288).

pēgē, es, f. = *πηγή*, a fountain: Prop. (al. *Pegae*).

pegma, ātis, n. = *πίγμα*, a fixture made of boards, for use or ornament: Aus. II. Esp. a bookcase: Cic. 2. a sort of movable stage or scaffolding, used in the Roman amphitheatres: Suet.: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 288.)

pegmāris, e, adj. [*pegma*] of or belonging to a *pegma* or theatrical machine: *pegmares gladiatores*, Suet. (dub., al. *paenitantes*.)

pējūro (also *perjūro*, Pl.; and *perjūro*, Ov.), avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. [*per juro*, v. *perjuro*] to swear falsely, to forswear or perjure oneself: Cic. poet.: *jus pejeratum*, a false oath (analog. to *jus jurandum*), Hor.: *perjuratos deos, sworn falsely by*, Ov.

II. Transf. in gen. to lie: *perge optime hercle perjuras*, Pl.

pējor, us, v. malus. (Ety. uncertain; perh. for *pec-jor*, cogn. with *pecco*; v. *pessimus*.)

pējus, adv. worse: v. male. (Hence Fr. *pis*.)

pēlāgē, n. plu. the sea: v. *pela-gus*.

pēlāgius, a, um, adj. = *πελάγιος*, of or belonging to the sea, sea- (pure Lat. *marinus*): *cursus*, Phaedr.

pēlāgus, i, n. (Gr. plur. *pēlāgē*, Lucr.) = *πéλαγος*, the sea (the expanse of sea, the open sea; whereas *mare* is the sea in most gen. sense: chiefly poet.): *pelagus tenuere rates, the main*, Virg.:

saeviente pelago, Tac. II. Transf.: an overflowing stream, a flood (poet.): *pelago premit arva sonanti, with its roaring flood*, Virg.

pēlāmis, idis, and **pēlāmys**, ūdis, f. = *πηλαμῖς* and *πηλαμύς*, a young tunny-fish (before it is a year old; afterwards called *thynnus*): Juv.

pēlex, v. *pellex*.

pellācia, ae, f. [*pellax*] an allure-ment, enticement, charm (poet. and rare): *placidi ponti*, Lucr.

pellax, ācis, adj. [*pellicio*] seductive, deceitful, cajoling: Virg.

pellēcebra, v. *perlecebra*.

pellectio, ōnis, f. [*pellego*] a reading through: Cic. (al. *per lectionem*).

pellectus, a, um, Part. [*pellicio*].

pellego, v. *perlēgo*.

pellex (*paelex* and *pēlex*), icls, f. and rarely m. a concubine, mistress (strictly of a married man), prostitute: Cic.: Ov.: *filiae pellex*, of a woman who has usurped her own daughter's rights with her husband: Cic. [Latinized from Gr. *πάλλαξ*.]

pellīcātus, ūs, m. [*pellex*] a co-habiting with a kept mistress, concubinage: Cic.

pel-līcio or **per-līcio**, lexi, lectum [*lacio*] i, v. a. lit. to draw gently over; hence, to allure, entice, inveigle, decoy: *senem per epistolas*, Ter.: *animum adolescentis*, Cic.: *mullerem ad se*, id.: *populum in servitutem*, Liv.

II. Fig.: to win or bring over to one's side: *maorem partem sententiarum*, id.: *qua moderationis fama In-dos pellexit ad amicitiam populi R. petendam, induced, won over*, Suet.

pellīcia, ae, f. dim. [*pellis*] a small skin or hide: *haedina*, Cic.: *furtivae aurum pelliculae*, i. e. the golden fleece, Juv. Proverb: (i) *pelliculam curare, to take care of one's own poor skin, of oneself*, Hor. (ii) *pelliculam veterem retinere, i. e. to keep to one's old courses*, Pers.

pellīo, ōnis, m. [id.] a furrier: Pl.

pellis, is, f. a skin, hide (prop. of a beast): *rugosa* (of a frog), Phaedr.: *caprina*, Cic. When applied to the human skin, it is in bad sense: *frigida pellis duraque* (in disease), Lucr.: Juv.

2. Fig.: what is outside; mere exterior: *speciosus pelle decora*, Hor.: *destrahere pellem, i. e. to pull off the mask which conceals a person's faults*, id. Prov.: *quiescere in propria pelle, to be content with one's own condition*, id. II. Meton. leather: *rupta calceus pelle patet, with a split in the leather*, Juv. (ii) a garment made of skin: *pes in pelle natat, in the shoe*, Ov.: *nigrae pelles, shoe-bands or laces*, Hor.

2. a tent (because it was covered with skins): hence sub *pellibus*, in camp: (Caesar) sub *pellibus hlemare constituit*, Caes. 3. a leather shield-cover: *pellium nomine*, Cic. (Cf. Gr. *πέλλα*; Goth. *-fill*, Eng. *fell*, O. H. G. *fēl*; v. *palam*.) (Hence

Fr. *peau*, *pelleterie*, and, from the latter, Eng. *peltry*.)

pellītus, a, um, adj. [*pellis*] covered with skins, clad in skins: t-stes, i. e. from Sardinia, where skins were used for clothing, Cic.: Liv.: *oves, having their fleeces protected by leather jackets, leather-coated*, Hor.

pello, pēpēli, pulsum, i, v. a. to push or strike: *fores, knock at*, Ter.: *terram ter pede* (in the dance called *tripudium*), Hor.: *nervi pulsi, struck*, i. e. with the quill, Cic.: *classica pulsa*, i. e. blown, Tib.: *pulsa ventis arbor, buffeted by*, Lucr.: *impetu venientium pulsae fores, forced open*, Tac. 2. Esp. to drive, thrust or turn out, expel, banish: *ex Galliae finibus*, Caes.: *ab agris patriis*, Ov.: *possessores suis sedibus*, Cic.: *exsules tyrannorum injuria pulsi, banished*, Liv. 3. Also in milit. lang. to beat, conquer, overcome, rout: *exercitum*, Caes. 4. to urge, impel, drive, discharge: *sagittam*, Virg. II. Fig.: to strike, touch, move, affect, impress, etc.: *nulla me pepulit insignis injuria*, Cic.: *ipsum nullius forma pepulerat captivae*, Liv.: *longi sermonis initium, to strike the key-note of*, Cic.

2. Esp. to drive out or away, to expel: *pulsus corde dolor*, Virg.: *sitim*, Hor.: *frigoris vim ictis*, Cic. 3. to conquer, overcome (rare): *alicui pudicitiam*, Pl. (Cf. Gr. *πάλλω*, *πελ-εμίζω*.)

pel-lūcēo and **per-lūcēo**, luxi, i, v. n. to shine through, to be seen through, to be transparent, pellucid: *ita is pellucet, quasi lanterna Punica, lets the light through*, Pl.: *perlucens aether*, Cic.: *perlucens avena*, i. e. a pipe with many holes, Tib. II. Fig.: to shine through or forth, to appear, to be transparent: Cic.: *pellucens oratio, perspicuous*, id.: *ut mores dicentis ex oratione pelluceant, may appear clearly*, Quint.

pellūcidūlus (*perl.*), a, um, adj. dim. [*pellucidus*] brightish, semi-transparent: Cat.

pellūcidus (*perl.*), a, um, adj. [*per-luceo*] transparent, pellucid: *membrana*, Cic.: *sons*, Ov.: *fides pellucidior vitro, more transparent than glass*, i. e. keeping no secrets, Hor.

II. Transf. very bright: *stella*, Cic.

pēlōris, idis, f. = *πελωρίς*, a large shell-fish (perh. a mussel): Hor.

pelta, ae, f. = *πέλη*, a small, light shield, usually crescent-shaped: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 288).

peltastēs, or -a, ae, m. = *πελταστής*, a soldier armed with the pelta, a peltast: Liv.

peltātus, a, um, adj. [*pelta*] armed with the pelta: Ov.

pelvis, is, f. a basin, laver: Juv. (Cf. Gr. *πέλλω*, *πέλλω*.)

pēnārius, a, um, adj. [*penus*] of or for provisions: Cic.

pēnātes, ium, m. plu. the Penates, old Latin guardian deities both of a

household, and of the state: used either with or without *dii*: *aedes deorum Penatum*, Liv.: in Italiam portans victos penates, Virg. (v. Smith's Biogr. and Mythol. 309). II. Meton.: a dwelling, home: a suis diis penatibus praeceptus eiectus, Cic. Poet. of bees: certi penates, settled abode, Virg. [Deities of the family provision-chamber, the store-room, from *penus*, q. v.]

penatiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [penates gero] carrying his household gods: Ov.

pendeo, pēndi, 2. v. n. [pendo] to hang, hang down, be suspended: sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic.: telum clipei umbone pependit, Virg.: reos qui apud aedarium pependissent, whose names had been posted up, who had been proscribed, Suet. So of debtors to the state, venalem pendere, id. Of votive offerings: Pers.: sacra pendebat fistula pinu, Virg. Of things hung up when out of use: pendet tacita fistula cum lyra, Hor. Of slaves tied up to the whipping post: Ter.: Pl. Of garments: to hang, fall: Ov. Proverb.: pendere filo or tenui filo, to hang by a thread, i. e. to be in great danger: omnia sunt hominum tenui pendencia filo, id. II. Transf.: to be suspended in the air, to float, hover: circumfuso pendebat in aere tellus, id.: dum sicca tellure licet, dum nubila pendent, Virg.: hi summo in fluctu pendent, hang upon the billow's crest, id. 2. to slope suddenly down: nec litus opertum pendeat alga, Ov. 3. to hang about, linger: nostrosque in limine pendes, Virg. 4. to hang down, be flaccid, weak: fluidos pendere lacertos, Ov.: pendentes genae, flabby cheeks, Juv. III. Fig.: to hang, rest, or depend upon: spes pendet ex fortuna, Cic.: hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, Hor. 2. to gaze fixedly, listen attentively to: (Dido) pendet iterum narrantis ab ore, hangs on his lips, Virg.: hoc (vultu) pendent homines, hang on, i. e. watch the expression of, Quint. 3. to be suspended, interrupted, discontinued: pendent opera interrupta, Virg. 4. to be ready to fall: nec amicum pendentem corrumpere patitur, Cic. 5. to be in suspense, to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed: animus tibi pendet, Ter.: pendebat adhuc belli fortuna, was trembling in the balance, Ov. Esp. pendere animi: exanimatus pendet animi, waits in breathless suspense, Cic. With animis or mentibus: id.: Lucr. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence, through low Lat. *pendicare*, Fr. *pencher*.)

pendo, pēndi, pēsum (pendissent for pependissent, Liv.), 3. v. a. and n. [v. pendo.] A ct.: to cause to hang down, to suspend; esp. of scales; hence, to weigh, weigh out: pensas examinat herbas, Ov. 2. Transf.: to pay, pay out (because, in the earliest times, people paid by weight of metal): ingentem pecuniam quotannis, Cic.: mercedem alicui, Juv. Absol.: pro pabulo pendunt, Plin. (II) Hence, pendere poenas, supplicia, etc.: to pay, suffer, undergo a penalty: maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic.: satis suppliciorum pensum esse, Liv. Absol. (poet. and late): to suffer punishment, make atonement: tuis pendit in arvis Delius, quod etc., Val. Fl. (III) to pay, render (poet.): dignas grates, Stat. II. Fig.: to weigh mentally, to ponder, consider, decide: vos eam (rem) suo, non hominis pondere penditote, Cic. 2. to value, esteem, regard: with Gen. of value: quem tu vidisse beatus non magni pendis, Hor.: tu illum nunquam ostendisti quanti penderes, Ter. B. Neutr.: to weigh, have weight: talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv. (Hence Fr. *pendre*.)

pendulus, a, um, adj. [pendeo] hanging, hanging down, pendent, pendulous: collum, Hor. libra, Ov. Of places (cf. pendo II., 1): hanging aloft, lofty: Mart. II. Fig.: dubiae spe pendulus horae, in suspense, Hor.

pene, adv. v. paene.

pēnes, prep. with Acc. with, resting with, in the possession or power of: usu. with names of persons, and oft. put after its case: penes quem est potestas, Cic.: quem penes est virtus, Pl.: usus, quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, which has the decision, etc., Hor.: culpam penes Maenium fore, would lie with M., Liv.: victoria penes Athenienses fuit, rested with, Just.: nationum imperium penes reges erat, was in the hands of, id.: penes quos sunt auspicia, in whom the auspices are vested, Liv.: me penes est custodia mundi, mine is the guardianship, Ov. (II) penes se esse (= ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶναι), to be in one's senses: penes te es? Hor. II. Transf.: in company with, along with: hi (servi) centum dies penes accusatorem quum fuissent, Cic.: istaec penes vos psalteria est? is that minstrel girl at your master's house? Ter. III. With an abstr. obj.: potissimum (causam) penes incuriam virorum feminarumque, the chief reason consisting in the indifference, etc., Tac. ["In one's penus or store;" v. *penus*, and cf. *penitus*, *penetro*.]

pēnētrābilis, e, adj. [penetro]. Pass.: that can be pierced or penetrated, penetrable: corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Ov.: caput haud penetrabile Nil, inaccessible, Stat. II. A ct.: piercing, penetrating: frigus, Virg.: fulmen, Ov.

pēnētrālis, e, adj. [id.] piercing, penetrating: frigus, Lucr. 2. inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost: tecta, Virg.: dii Penates etiam penetrales a poetis vocantur, Cic. II. Subst.: pen-trale, or penetral; mostly plu. penetralia, ium, n. the inner part,

interior, esp. of a building; the inside space, an inner room: pen-trale urbis, Liv.: Britanniae in ipsis penetralibus, in the very recesses, remotest parts, Tac.: Priami penetralia, the inner chambers, Virg. 2. Fig.: an inner place, secret place, a secret: loci aperire penetralia, i. e. to go to the root of the matter, Quint.

pēnētro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. A ct.: to put, place or set into: constr. with Acc. of direct object, the place denoted by Acc. with in or intra: penetrare pedem intra aedes, Pl.: se in fugam, to take to flight, id. (II) Fig.: sese in litteras, to penetrate, Gell. 2. to make one's way into, to penetrate: with Acc. of place: Illyricos sinus, Virg.: iter L. Lucullo penetratum, the route opened up by, Tac. Fig.: id Tiberi animum altius penetravit, made a deep impression on, id. II. Neutr.: to make one's way into, to penetrate into: sub terras, Cic.: intra vallum, Liv.: in urbem, id. 2. Fig.: Romuli animus haec ipsa in templa penetravit, Cic. ["To put (or make one's way) into the penus, the inner chambers; to reach the interior;" v. *penus*.]

pēnēcillum, i, n. and **pēnēcillus**, i, m. dim. [peniculus] a painter's brush or pencil: Cic. Fig.: Britanniam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, with your colours (= materials) and my brush (= style), id. (Hence Fr. *pinceau*.)

pēnēcūlus, i, m. dim. [penis] I. l. t. a little tail; hence, a brush for removing dust: Pl. II. a sponge: id.: Ter.

pēnēsula, v. paeninsula.

pēnis, is, m. a tail: caudam antiqui penem vocabant, Cic. II. Esp. the penis: id.: Hor. 2. Meton. licentiousness: quicunque manu, ventre, pene, bona patria laceraverat, Sall.: Hor.

pēnissimē (paen.), v. paene, ad fin.

pēnitē, adv. inwardly, internally: Cat.

pēnitus, a, um, adj. inward, inner, interior (rare): exscrea usque ex penitis faucibus, Pl. Sup.: advecta ex Arabia penitissima, id. ["Belonging to, or adjoining, the penus or inner chamber;" cf. *penes*, *penetro*.]

pēnitus, adv. inwardly, internally, in the inside: penitusque deus, non fronte notandus, Manil. 2. Esp. deeply, far within, into the inmost or remotest part: saxum penitus excisum, Cic.: Suevo penitus ad extremos fines sese recepisse, to the very extremity of their territories, Caes.: penitus in Thraciam se abdidit, fled for concealment into the very heart of Thrace, Nep.: quos turbo penitus alias avexerat oras, had carried far away unto, etc., Virg. (II) Fig.: penitus ex intima philosophia, from the very depths of philosophy, Cic. II. Transf.: thoroughly, completely, wholly, en-

terior, esp. of a building; the inside space, an inner room: pen-trale urbis, Liv.: Britanniae in ipsis penetralibus, in the very recesses, remotest parts, Tac.: Priami penetralia, the inner chambers, Virg. 2. Fig.: an inner place, secret place, a secret: loci aperire penetralia, i. e. to go to the root of the matter, Quint.

pēnētro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. A ct.: to put, place or set into: constr. with Acc. of direct object, the place denoted by Acc. with in or intra: penetrare pedem intra aedes, Pl.: se in fugam, to take to flight, id. (II) Fig.: sese in litteras, to penetrate, Gell. 2. to make one's way into, to penetrate: with Acc. of place: Illyricos sinus, Virg.: iter L. Lucullo penetratum, the route opened up by, Tac. Fig.: id Tiberi animum altius penetravit, made a deep impression on, id. II. Neutr.: to make one's way into, to penetrate into: sub terras, Cic.: intra vallum, Liv.: in urbem, id. 2. Fig.: Romuli animus haec ipsa in templa penetravit, Cic. ["To put (or make one's way) into the penus, the inner chambers; to reach the interior;" v. *penus*.]

pēnēcillum, i, n. and **pēnēcillus**, i, m. dim. [peniculus] a painter's brush or pencil: Cic. Fig.: Britanniam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, with your colours (= materials) and my brush (= style), id. (Hence Fr. *pinceau*.)

pēnēcūlus, i, m. dim. [penis] I. l. t. a little tail; hence, a brush for removing dust: Pl. II. a sponge: id.: Ter.

pēnēsula, v. paeninsula.

pēnis, is, m. a tail: caudam antiqui penem vocabant, Cic. II. Esp. the penis: id.: Hor. 2. Meton. licentiousness: quicunque manu, ventre, pene, bona patria laceraverat, Sall.: Hor.

pēnissimē (paen.), v. paene, ad fin.

pēnitē, adv. inwardly, internally: Cat.

pēnitus, a, um, adj. inward, inner, interior (rare): exscrea usque ex penitis faucibus, Pl. Sup.: advecta ex Arabia penitissima, id. ["Belonging to, or adjoining, the penus or inner chamber;" cf. *penes*, *penetro*.]

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terely, utterly: caput et supercilia penitus abrasa, id.: dillecta penitus, deeply, Hor. With Comp.: penitus crudellior, far more, Prop. With Sup.: vir penitus Romano nomini infestissimus, Vell. [v. preced.]

penna, ae, f. a feather (see also pinna): sine pennis volare haud facile est: meae alae pennas non habent, Pl.

II. Meton.: in plur. pennae, wings: aves pullos pennis fovet, Cic.: pennas explicare, Ov. Of bees: Virg. Proverb. pennas (al. pinnas) incidere alleui, to clip one's wings, i. e. to deprive one of power or rank, Cic. (ii) extendere pennas, to spread one's wings, i. e. to attempt great things, Hor. 2, a flying, flight (poet.): Ov.

3, a feather on an arrow (poet.): per jugulum pennis tenuis acta sagitta est, id.: also the arrow itself: olortrajectus penna, id. [Through *pes-na* from *pet-na*; cf. Gr. *πέρ-ουα*; Lat. *prae-pet-es*, and perh. *acci-pit-er*; Eng. feather, O. H. G. *fedara* (wing). V. *peto*.] (Hence It. *pennacchio*; and, from it, Fr. *panache*.)

pennatus (pinn.), a, um, adj. [penna] feathered, winged: pennati equi, quos pegasos vocant, Plin.: Zephyrus, Lucr.

penniger, ēra, ērum, adj. [penna gero] feathered, winged: Cic.

pennipēs, ēdis, adj. wing-footed: Perseus, Cat.

pennitōtens, entis, adj. able to fly, winged (poet.): Lucr.

pennula, ae, f. dim. [penna] a little wing (rare): Lucr.

pensilis, e, adj. [pendeo] hanging, hanging down, pendent, pensile: comice: restim volo mihi emere, qui me faciam pensilem, i. e. hang myself, Pl.: vehetur pensilibus plumis, i. e. in a cushioned litter, Juv.: uva, hung up to be preserved during the winter, Hor.

pensio, ōnis, f. [pendo] lit. a weighing. Meton. a weight: Vitr. **II.** Transf.: a paying, payment, instalment; a term of payment: nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertia pensione, Cic.

2, Esp. a tax, impost: Aur. Vict.

3, rent: Suet. (Hence It. *pigiōne*.)

pensito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [penso] to weigh, weigh out: lanam, Aur. Vict. 2, Transf. to pay regularly (rare): praedia, quae pensitant, i. e. which are liable to rent or any other charges (opp. to immunia), Cic.

II. Fig.: to weigh, ponder, think over, consider: rem, Liv.: suas et inimicorum vires, to balance, estimate, Suet.: amicorum iudicia, to brood over, id. Abl. absol. impers.: Tiberius, saepe apud se pensitato, after repeated consideration, Tac.

penso, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [pendo] to weigh or weigh out (the freq. form points to the repeated trials often required to secure an even balance): aurum, Liv.: Gracchi caput

auro pensatum, paid for with its weight in gold, Flor. Proverb.: pensare eadem trutina, to weigh in the same balance, judge by the same standard, Hor. **II.** Transf.: to counterbalance, to compensate, recompense, repay, requite: beneficia, Curt.: praematuram mortem immortalis nominis sui memoria, Vell.: transmarinae res quadam vice pensatae, were balanced, equalized, Liv. 2, to atone or pay for; to purchase with: with Acc. and Abl.: nece pudorem, Ov.: victoriam damno militis, Vell. **III.** Fig.: to weigh, ponder, examine, consider: ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos, Liv. (Hence It. *pensare*; Fr. *penser*, also *peser*.)

pensum, i, n. [id.] a portion weighed out as a day's work for spinners of wool; hence, in gen. a task, piece of work: pensum facere, Pl.: nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Virg. **II.** Fig.: a task, duty, office: pensum meum lepide accurabo, Pl.: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic. (Hence It. *peso*.)

pensus, a, um, Part. [pendo]. **II.** Adj.: (from sense 'weighed, esteemed') valued, dear: ultra condicio pensior, i. e. preferable, Pl. **III.** As subst., pensum (esp. in gen.), in abstr. sense: care, concern: nihil pensi habere, to have no regard for, no scruple about, Sall.: nec mihi adest tantillum pensi jam, quos capiam calceos, I don't care in the least, Pl.: si quicquam pensi unquam fuisset, if they had had any consideration, Sall.

pentamēter, tri, m. = πεντάμετρος (containing five metrical feet), a pentameter: Quint.

pentōris, is, f. = πεντήρης, a ship with five banks of oars: Auct. B. Alex.

pēnula, v. paenula.

pēnūria (paenuria), ae, f. dearth, want, need: cibi, Lucr.: victus, Hor.: edendi, Virg.: sapientium civium bonorumque, scarcity, Cic.: mullerum, Liv. [Cf. Gr. *πείρα*.]

pēnus, ūs and i, m. and f., also penum, i, and penus, ōris, n. store or provision of food, provisions, victuals: est omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic. [The root is *appi*, *pā*, whence *pasco*, q. v.]

pēplum, i, n. and **pēplus**, i, m. = πέπλον and πέπλος, the robe of state of Minerva at Athens, in which her statue was solemnly clothed in the Panathenaea: Virg.

per, prep. with Acc. Of space, denoting motion through or over: through, through the midst of, throughout, over, all over: per agros vagari, Liv.: se per munitiones de-licere, Caes.: per mare pauperiem fugere, per saxa, per ignes, Hor.: per provincias, in the different provinces, Cic.: cervixque comaeque trahuntur per terram, along, Virg.: per temonem percurrere, along the pole, Caes.

Placed after its noun: viam per, Lucr.

II. Of time, denoting continuity, through, throughout, during: per triennium, Cic.: per decem dies ludi facti sunt, id.: per idem tempus, during, at, id.: per indutias, during, Liv.

III. Of other relations: to denote the (personal or other) instrument or means: through, by, by the agency of, by the aid of, by means of: statuerunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic.: per exploratores cognovit, Caes. So, per se, per te, through himself, by himself, of himself, etc.: homo per se cognitus, on his own merits, Cic.: satis per te tibi consulis, are well enough able to take care of yourself, Hor. 2, To indicate the manner or state: in, by, through, etc.: per vinum, when drunk, Pl.: per summum dedecus vitam amittere, in the most infamous manner, Cic.: per causam exercendorum remigum, under pretext of, Caes. 3, To designate the reason, cause, inducement, etc.: through, for, by, by reason of, on account of, for the sake of: esp. in neg. sent., to denote the reason why something is not the case: per netatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere, Cic.: per duces, non per milites stetit, ne vincerent, it was not the soldiers' fault, Liv.: per Afranium stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, that it was owing to A., Caes. (ii) per me, per te, etc., as far as concerns me, you, etc.: per me vel stertas licet, I give you my permission, Cic.: si per te liceat, if you would permit, Caes. (iii) In oaths, entreaties, asseverations, etc., by: si per plures deos juret, Cic.: oft. with a word or words coming between prep. and Acc.: per ego te deos oro, Ter.: Liv.: Virg. **IV.** In composition *per* signifies: through, over: per-duco. 2, thoroughly, completely: per-ficio. 3, greatly, exceedingly, very, etc.: per-magnus, per-pauci, per-exiguus, per-gratus. (In this sense *per* freq. occurs in *metri*: nobis ista sunt pergrata perque jucunda, Cic.) 4, In some cases it appears to impart the sign. of destruction, e. g. perdere, to destroy; perire, to perish (cf. Germanic cognates *infra*).

5, The idea of difference is conveyed by *per* in *per-egr-e*, *per-en-die*, *per-per-am*, q. v. (Cf. Skr. cognates *infra*.) [*Per*, through, is cogn. with Gr. *παρά*, *πάρ*, also *πέρα*, *πέραν*; Skr. *parā*, away, param, beyond; Goth. *fra*, Eng. *far*; also *for* in *fordo*, *forget*, *forwear*, O. H. G. *far*, *fer* (mod. *ver*). In sense *IV*. 3, *per* is thought by some to be a different word, cogn. with Skr. *pari*, Gr. *περί* (as in *περί-μηνος*).] (Hence Fr. *par*.)

pēra, ae, f. = *πῆρα*, a bag, wallet: Phaedr.

pēr-absurdus, a, um, adj. very absurd: Cic.

pēr-accommōdātus, a, um, adj. very convenient: Cic.

pēr-acer, cris, cre, adj. very sharp

or keen: acetum, Pl. II. Fig.: iudicium, Cic.

pēr-acerbus, a, um, adj. very harsh to the taste: uva gustatu, Cic.

pēr-acesco, cūi, 3. v. n. incept. to become thoroughly sour. Fig.: to become vexed, to grow vexatious: Ita mihi pectus peracuit, Pl.

pēr-actio, ōnis, f. [perago] a finishing, completion: aetatis, Cic.

pēractus, a, um, Part. [perago].

pēr-actūte, adv. very sharply, very acutely: Cic.

pēr-actūtus, a, um, adj. very sharp: falx, Mart. 2. Transf. of sound, very clear or penetrating: vox, Cic.

II. Fig.: very keen, very acute, very penetrating: id.

pēr-adolescens, entis, adj. very young: homo, Cic.

pēr-adolescētulus, i, m. a very young man: Nep.

pēr-adoptus, v. perapp.

pēr-aequē, adv. quite equally or evenly, without distinction: Cic.: terna millia aeris peraeque in singulos menses, uniformly, Nep.

pēr-āgito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to drive or hunt about greatly, to harass, disturb: vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Caes. II. Fig.: to excite, impel: animos, Sen.

pēr-āgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. to carry through, to do thoroughly or completely, to accomplish, complete, etc.: fabulam, Cic.: conciliū, Caes.: inceptum, Virg.

2. In law; to pursue to the end: reum, to continue to prosecute the defendant till he is condemned, Liv.

II. to drive about, harass, disturb (rare): pecora peragens asilus, Sen.

III. to pierce through, transfix: Theseus latus ense peregit, Ov. IV. to pass through, traverse: quum sol duodena peregit signa, id. 2.

Transf. of time: to pass, spend: salubres aestates, Hor. Absol. (= διδύω): contentus perages, you will spend your time, Pers. V. In gen. to work or work up: humum, to till, Ov. 2. Fig.: to go through, go over, to relate, describe: Liv.: res tenues tenui sermone peractas, described, Hor.

pēr-āgratio, ōnis, f. [peragro] a wandering or travelling through, a traversing: itinerum, Cic.

pēr-āgro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ager] to wander or travel through, to go through, traverse, etc.: provincias, Cic.: in peragranda Aegypto, Suet. Of sailing: litora liburnicis, id. Part. perf. in act. sense, as from peragror: peragratus omnes Germaniae partes, having traversed, Vell. II. Fig.: to go through, penetrate: eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, Cic.

pēr-āmans, antis, adj. very loving, very fond: with Gen.: Cic.

pēr-āmanter, adv. very lovingly: Cic.

pēr-ambūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to walk or go through; to traverse, per-

ambulate: aedes, Pl.: rura, Hor. Transf.: frigus perambulat artus, runs through, Ov.: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae fabula, si dubitem, rightly trod the stage, i.e. was properly constructed (the stage being usu. strewn with flowers), Hor.

pēr-āmoenus, a, um, adj. very delightful: Tac.

pēr-amplius, a, um, adj. very large: Cic.

pēr-angustē, adv. very narrowly: Cic.

pēr-angustus, a, um, adj. very narrow: fretum, Cic.: aditus, Caes.

pēr-anno, avi, i. v. n. [annus] to live through a year: Suet.

pēr-antiquus, a, um, adj. very ancient: Cic.

pēr-appositus (adpos.), a, um, adj. very suitable or apposite: allicui, Cic.

pēr-ardūus, a, um, adj. very difficult: Cic.

pēr-argūtus, a, um, adj. very shrill: tintinnabulum, App. II.

very acute, very witty: homo, Cic.

pēr-armo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to arm thoroughly: exercitus, Curt.

pēr-āro, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to plough through. Transf.: pontum, to plough the deep, Sen. II. to furrow: rugis anilibus ora, Ov. III. to write on a waxen tablet: talia perarans manus, id.

pēr-ātim, adv. [pera] by bags or wallets: peratim ductitare, i.e. to cheat by bagful (cf. follitum), Pl.

pēr-attentē, adv. very attentively: Cic.

pēr-attentus, a, um, adj. very attentive: Cic.

pēr-audiendus, a, um, adj. that must be heard to the end: Pl.

pēr-bacchor, atus, i. v. a. dep. to carouse or revel through: Cic.

pēr-bēatus, a, um, adj. very happy: Cic.

pēr-bellē, adv. very prettily, very finely: simulare, Cic.

pēr-bēnē, adv. very well: Cic.

pēr-bēnēvolus, a, um, adj. very friendly: allicui, Cic.

pēr-bēnignē, adv. very kindly: Ter. In tmesi: Cic.

pēr-bibēsia, ae, f. [perbibō] Drink-land, analogous to Peredia (Eat-land); comically, a country where people are always drinking: Pl. (dub., Pl. reads Bibesia).

pēr-bibo, bibi, 3. v. a. to drink or suck quite up: ego perii, cui medullam lassitudo perbibit, Pl. II. to drink in, swallow: lacrimas, Ov. 2.

Fig. to imbibe, receive: haec cum persuasi mihi et perbibī, Sen.

pēr-bito, 3. v. n. to go over (in bad sense: like Gr. ἐπὶ πω): utinam malo cruciatu in Siciliam perbiteres, had gone and a plague with you, Pl. 2.

to go right away; hence, to perish: id. [For etym. cf. per-eo, and v. per.]

pēr-blandus, a, um, adj. very charming, very engaging: Cic.

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pēr-blandus, a, um, adj. very charming, very engaging: Cic.

pēr-bonus, a, um, adj. very good: prandium, Pl.: Cic.

pēr-brēvis, e, adj. very short, very brief: orator, Cic. In tmesi: altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, id. Abl. perbrevis, as adv., in a very short time: id.

pēr-brēviter, adv. very briefly: Cic.

pēr-ca, ae, f. = περκα, a kind of fish, a perch: Plin.

pēr-caedo, cēcidi, caesum, 3. v. a. to cut up completely: exercitum, Flor.

pēr-cālēfacio, feci, factum (contr. percalfactum), 3. v. a. to make very warm, to heat thoroughly: Lucr.

pēr-cālesco, lūi, 3. v. n. incept. to become very warm: Lucr.

pēr-callesco, lūi, 3. v. n. and a. incept. Neutr.: to become very hardened, very callous: civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. II. Act.: to get a good knowledge of; in perf. tenses, to be well acquainted with, to know well, be well versed in: usum rerum, id.

pēr-cārus, a, um, adj. very dear, very costly: Ter. II. Fig.: very dear, very much beloved: allicui, Cic.

pēr-cautus, a, um, adj. very cautious: Cic.

pēr-cēlēbro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to proclaim frequently, to have often in one's mouth: tota Sicilia percelebrantur versus, Cic.

pēr-cēler, ēris, adj. very quick or swift: Cic.

pēr-cēlērīter, adv. very quickly, very soon: Cic.

pēr-cello, cūli, culsum, 3. v. a. [v. antecello, with which percello is not cogn.] to beat down, throw down; to overturn, upset: perii! percussit me prope, Pl.: Mars communis saepe spoliāntem jam et exultantem evertit et percussit abjecto, Cic. Pro-

verb.: plaustrum perculli, I've upset my cart, i.e. I've done for myself, Pl. 2.

Transf. to strike, smite: fetiali Postumius genu femur percussit, Liv. II.

Fig.: to cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy: adolescentiam, Cic.: rem publicam, Tac. 2. to daunt, dismay, discourage, dishearten: haec te vox non percussit? non perturbavit?

Cic.: civitates atrocibus edictis, Tac.

3. to drive, scare, startle: quos pavor percussit in silvas, Liv.: is pavor percussit decemviros ut senatum consulerent, id. 4. to impel, smite, urge: volucres percussae corda tua vi, smitten in or through the heart, Lucr.

pēr-censēo, ūi, 2. v. a. to go through or over, to count over, reckon up, enumerate: numerum legionum, Tac. II.

Transf. in gen.: to survey, view; to review, examine: manipulos, Varr.: orationes, Liv. 2. to go over, travel through: Thessaliam, id.: of the sun, to traverse: signa, Ov.

pēr-ceptio, ōnis, f. [percipio] a taking, receiving; a gathering in, collect-

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pēr-ceptio, ōnis, f. [percipio] a taking, receiving; a gathering in, collect-

ing: frugum fructuumque reliquorum, Cic. II. Fig. perception, comprehension: animi perceptiones, notions, ideas, id.

perceptus, a, um, Part. [perceptio]. II. Subst.: percepta, orum, n. plu. doctrines, principles, rules: Cic.

per-oido, cidi, cism, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut to pieces, to smash: os alicui, Pl.

per-cio, i, i, and II, itum, 2. v. a. and **per-cio**, i, i, and II, itum, 4. v. a. to move greatly, to stir up, excite: irai fax subdita percit, Lucr. II. to name, call loudly: aliquem impudicum, Pl.

percio, v. percio.

per-cipio, cipi, ceptum (percepset for percipisset, Pac. in Cic.) 3. v. a. [capio] to take entire possession of: mihi horror misero membra percipit dictis tuis, Pl. 2. to take to oneself, to assume: rigorem, Ov.: (sensus) quisque suam proprie rem percipit in se, takes into it, Lucr. 3. to gather in, reap (grain, etc.): to obtain, receive: serere, percipere, condere fructus, Cic.: praemia, Caes. II. Fig.: to perceive, to feel: ne, quod hic agimus, herus percipiat fieri, Pl.: neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi, Cic.: necdum animus toto percipit pectore flammam, has caught, Virg. 2. to learn, comprehend, understand, conceive: aliquid animo, Cic.: omnium civium nomina perceperat, had learned, knew, id.: querelas, to hear, Liv. With depend. clause: percipe porro quid dubitem, learn further, Virg.

percitus, a, um, Part. [percio]. II. Adj.: greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited: animo irato ac percito aliquid facere, in hot blood and under provocation, Cic. 2. Transf.: excitable, hasty, impetuous: ingenium percitum ac ferox, Liv.

per-civilis, e, adj. very courteous, affable: sermo, Suet.

percoctus, a, um, Part. [percoquo].

per-cognosco, novi, nitum, 3. v. a. to become perfectly acquainted with: Pl.: Plin.

per-colo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to strain through, to filter, percolate: vinum, Cato. II. Reflect. in gen. to pass through: humor per terras percolatur, Lucr.

per-colo, colui, cultum, 3. v. a. to finish: inchoata, Plin. II. Transf.: to deck, adorn: aliquid eloquentia, embellish, Tac. 2. to honour, revere, reverence: patrem, Pl.: plerosque senatorii ordinis honore, distinguish, Tac.

per-cōmis, e, adj. very friendly, very courteous: Cic.

per-commōdē, adv. very conveniently, very well: Cic.

per-commōdus, a, um, adj. very convenient, very advantageous: Liv.

percontatio (percunct.), ōnis, f. [percontor] an asking, inquiring after: a question, enquiry: directa, straightforward enquiry, Liv.: Cic.: Caes.

percontator (percunct.), ōris, m.

[id.] an asker, inquirer; an inquisitive person: Hor.

percontor (percunct.), atus, 1. v. a. and n. dep. [from contus, a pole; = conto pertentare, to sound (water) with a pole] to ask particularly, to question strictly, to inquire, investigate: percontari hanc paucis hic volt, Pl.: tu nunquam mihi percontanti aut quaerenti aliquid defuisti, Cic.: aliquem ex aliquo, to ask a person respecting another, Pl.: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. With double Acc.: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, shall ask you my age, Hor. Absol.: percontando atque interrogando elicere opinionem, by minute investigation and inquiry, Cic.

per-contūmax, ācis, adj. very obstinate, very contumacious: Ter.

per-cōquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to boil thoroughly, boil soft: carnes, Plin.: to bake: panem, Sen. II. Transf.: to heat: humorem, Lucr. 2. to ripen: uvas, Ov. 3. to scorch, to blacken by the heat of the sun: virum percocto saecula colore, of sun-baked complexion, Lucr.

per-crēbesco, ūi, and **per-crēbresco**, brui, 3. v. n. incept. to become very frequent or prevalent, to be spread abroad; esp. of reports: omnium sermonum, Cic.: cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, Caes.

per-crēpo, ūi, itum, 1. v. n. to sound very much, to resound, ring: Cic.

per-crūcio, 1. v. a. to torment or vex greatly: Pl.

perculsus, a, um, Part. [percello].

perculsus, a, um, Part. [perculo].

percunotatio, etc. wrongly for percontatio, etc.

per-cūpidus, a, um, adj. very fond of: Cic.

per-cūpio, 3. v. a. to wish or desire earnestly, to long for: Pl.: Ter.

per-cūrlōsus, a, um, adj. very curious or inquisitive: Cic.

per-cūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cure completely: percurato vulnere, Liv. Fig.: mentem aegram, Sen.

per-curro, percurri or percurri, cursum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to run or hasten through or over; to traverse: agrum Picenum, Caes.: aristas, Ov.: pectine telas, i. e. to pass the reed through, Virg. II. Fig.: amplissimos honores percurrit, i. e. (rapidly) filled the highest offices one after another, Suet. 2. to run over in speaking, to mention cursorily: partes, quas modo percurrit, Cic.: modice beneficia, to enumerate briefly, Tac. 3. to run over in the mind or with the eye, to scan briefly, to look over: multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic.: veloci oculo, to run over, glance swiftly through, Hor. 4. Of feelings, emotions, to run through, thrill: pectora occulto metu percurrente, Curt. B. Neutr.: curriculo percurrere, run over post haste, Ter.: per temonem (currus), to run along upon the pole, Caes.

per-cursio, ōnis, f. [percurso] a running or travelling through: Cic.

percursio, ōnis, f. [percurro] a running through or over. Fig.: a rapid or hasty thinking over: Cic.

II. In rhetor. a rapid or hasty passing over a subject: id.

per-curso, 1. v. a. and n. freq. Act.: to ramble over: ripas, Plin. II. Neutr.: to range or rove about: finibus nostris, Liv.

percursus, a, um, Part. [percurro].

percussio, ōnis, f. [percutio] a beating, striking: capitis, Cic.: digitorum, a snap of the fingers, id. II. Transf. in music, a beating time; hence, Meton. time: numerorum, id.

peroussor, ōris, m. [id.] a striker, stabber, shooter: leo vulneratus percussorem novit, Plin. II. Esp. a murderer, assassin: Cic.

percussus, a, um, Part. [percutio].

percussus, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) [id.] a beating, striking: Ov.

per-cūtio, cussi, cussum (perf. percussi for percussisti, Hor.), 3. v. a. (in the Imperf. tenses, ferio is commonly used: q. v.) [quatio] to strike (violently) through and through, to thrust or pierce through: gladio percussus, Cic.: Mamillio pectus, Liv. 2. Transf. to slay, kill: gladio percussus est, was dispatched, Cic. II. With the sign. of the simple verb: to strike, smite, shoot, hit: januam manu, Tib.: turres de caelo percussae, struck with lightning, Cic.: miraculo se flore, i. e. to get drunk, Pl. 2. to strike, stamp, coin money: numum argenteum nota sideris Capricorni percussit, Suet. 3. to strike, play a musical instrument (poet.): percussam lyram, Ov. 4. Appy. weaver's t. t.: to strike or drive home with the sley: lacernae male percussae pectine, ill woven, Juv. III. Fig.: to strike: percussus calamitate, Cic. 2. to strike, shock, make an impression upon, affect deeply: percussisti me de oratione prolata, id.: percussus atrocissimis litteris, id. 3. to cheat, deceive, impose upon: hominem strategemate, id. 4. to strike, stamp (acc. to II. 2): ut omnia facta dictaque tua una forma percussa sint, may be struck with the same die, bear the same impression, i. e. be consistent, Sen.

per-dēcorus, a, um, adj. very comely or pretty: Plin.

per-dēlirus, a, um, adj. very silly or foolish (poet.): perdelirum esse videtur, sheer dotage, Lucr.

per-dēo, for pereō: Pl. (dub.).

per-difficilis, e, adj. very difficult: quaestio, Cic. Sup.: perdifficillimus aditus, Liv.

perdifficilliter, adv. with great difficulty: Cic.

per-dignus, a, um, adj. very worthy: Cic.

per-diligens, entis, adj. very diligent: Cic.

percursatio, ōnis, f. [percurso] a running or travelling through: Cic.

percursio, ōnis, f. [percurro] a running through or over. Fig.: a rapid or hasty thinking over: Cic.

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perdifficilliter, adv. with great difficulty: Cic.

per-dignus, a, um, adj. very worthy: Cic.

per-diligens, entis, adj. very diligent: Cic.

perdiligenter, adv. very diligently: Cic.

per-disco, didici, 3. v. a. to learn thoroughly, to get by heart (rare): omnia jura belli, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: perdidici isthaec esse vera, Pl.

per-disertē, adv. very eloquently: Cic.

perditē, adv. in an abandoned manner, incorrigibly: se gerere, Cic. 2. desperately, excessively: amare, Ter.

perditor, ōris, m. [perdo] a ruiner, destroyer (rare): Cic.

perditus, a, um, Part. [perdo]. II. Adj.: hopeless, desperate, ruined: habet delectum egentium ac perditorum, men of broken-down fortune, Caes. 2. lost, in moral sense, abandoned: adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic.

per-diū, adv. for a great while, very long (rare): Cic.

per-diūturnus, a, um, adj. that lasts very long, lingering, protracted (rare): Cic.

per-dives, itis, adj. very rich: Cic.

perdix, icis, c. = πέρδιξ, a partridge: Mart. (Hence Fr. perdrix.)

per-do, didi, ditum (pres. Subj. per-dum, is, etc., Pl.: Ter.: also Cic. in phr. dii te perduint: Cic.: perditur, Hor. Sat. II. 6, 59, seems to be the only pres. pass. form found, pereō being used instead), 3. v. a. [v. per, and cf. per-eo, per-bito] lit. to put away; hence to make away with: to destroy, ruin: Jupiter fruges perdidit, Cic.: funditus civitatem, id.: aliquem capitis, i. e. to charge with a capital offence, Pl.: valetudinem, Cic.: scapulas perdidit, i. e. I got well thrashed, Ter. Of moral corruption; to ruin, spoil: adolescentem, id.: Sybarin cur properes amando perdere, Hor. In execrations: dii (deaque omnes) te perduint, may the gods destroy you! Ter. 2. to squander, dissipate, lose (implying blame: thus disting. from amitto, which is quite neutral); to throw away, waste, etc.: Cic.: diem perdidit, Suet. II. Transf. to lose utterly or irrecoverably: libertatem, Cic.: perii hercle! nomen perdidit, i. e. I have clean forgotten the name, Ter. Of a gambler: to lose (money): Suet.: Juv. Absol.: Ov. (Hence It. perdere; Sp. perder; Fr. perdre.)

per-dōcēo, cōl, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach or instruct thoroughly, to show, point out (rare): aliquid mortales ore, Ov.: suam stultitiam, demonstrate, Quint.: res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: Ov.: sol et luna perdocuere homines annorum tempora verti, Lucr. (In Hor. Ep. I. 1, 55, read prodocet.)

perdoctē, adv. very skilfully: Pl.

perdoctus, a, um, Part. [perdoceo].

II. Adj.: very learned, very skilful: Cic.

per-dōlēo, ūl, itum, 2. v. n. to be much nettled or pained, to grieve greatly: Ter.

per-dōlesco, lāl, 3. v. n. incep. [per-

doleo] to feel great pain or grief, to take deeply to heart: suam virtutem irrūis fore perdoluerunt, Caes.

perdōmītus, a, um, Part. [perdomo].

per-dōmo, ōl, itum, 1. v. a. to tame or subdue thoroughly, to subjugate completely: Latium, Liv.: tauros furentes, to quell, Ov.: unum virum, id.

II. Transf. of things: to knead: farinam, Sen.

per-dormisco, 3. v. n. incep. [dormio] to go fast asleep; to sleep on: Pl.

per-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead or bring through or over, to conduct: omnes incolumes naves, i. e. from Britain to Gaul, Caes.: legiones ad aliquem, Cic. 2. Of imper. objects, as buildings, water, etc.: to bring, carry, lead, conduct: a lacu ad montem murum, carry a wall along, Caes.: aquam, Front. II. Transf. to spread over, bedaub, besmear with (poet.): corpus odore ambrosiae, Virg.

III. Fig.: to draw out, prolong, continue, to bring to some end or effect: rem disputatione, Caes.: aliquem ad amplissimos honores, Cic.: eo rem perduxit, brought the matter to that pass, Nep. 2. to draw or bring over, to persuade, induce to: aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic.: Caes. Esp. to draw, bring, or win over a woman to accept a lover: Cic.: Suet.: putasne perducet poterit tam pudica? Hor.

per-ducto, 1. v. a. freq. [perduco] to lead, conduct to (with pun on sense of perductor, q. v.): Pl.

perductor, ōris, m. [id.] a leader, conductor; esp. a pimp, pander: Cic.

II. a guide, conductor: Pl.

perductus, a, um, Part. [perduco].

per-dūdum, adv. a very long time ago: Pl.

perduellio, ōnis, f. [perduellis] hostile or traitorous conduct against one's country, treason (orig. every act of a citizen injurious to the state or its peace: in the later times of the republic this crime was usually called majestas, though trials for perduellio sometimes took place: v. Smith's Ant. 290): alicui actionem perduellionis intendere, to charge with treason, Cic.: duumviros qui Horatio perduellionem judicent, should bring home to him the guilt of treason, Liv.

perduellis, is, m. [per duellum, i. e. bellum] a public or foreign enemy; esp. in pl., those engaged in war against one's country: archaic for hostes: Enn.: Cic. II. Transf. a private enemy=inimicus: Pl.

per-dūro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to last or hold out, to endure: Suet.: Ov.

perēdia, ae, f. [perēdo] gobbledom, cat-land, analog. to (per)-bibesia (q. v.): Pl.

per-ēdo, ēdī, ēsum, 3. v. a. to eat up, consume (poet.): cibum, Pl. 2. Transf.: nec peredit impositam celer ignis Aetnam, has eaten its way through, Hor.: vellera morbo peresa,

eaten away, Virg. II. Fig.: quos durus amor crudeli tate peredit, wasted, caused to pine away, id.

perēgrē, adv. in a foreign place, abroad, away from home: qui peregre depugnabit, abroad, Cic. Fig.: dum peregre est animus, is wandering abroad, Hor. 2. from foreign parts from abroad: in regnum Roman accitos, Liv. 3. to foreign parts, abroad: exire, Hor. [Cf. Skr. para-s "another"; v. per, perendie, and pereram.]

perēgrī, adv. abroad, away from home: peregrique et domi, Pl. (dub. al. peregre.)

perēgrinābundus, a, um, adj. [peregrinor] travelling about (rare): Liv.

perēgrinātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a being or living abroad, a travelling about or in foreign parts, peregrination, travel: Cic. 2. Transf. of animals: a roaming, ranging: id.

perēgrinātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who travels about: Cic.

perēgrinītas, ātis, f. [peregrinus] the condition of a peregrinus or foreigner, opp. to that of a Roman citizen; alienage: Suet. II. Transf. outlandish ways, foreign habits or manners: Cic. 2. Esp. a foreign tone or accent: Quint.

perēgrinor, atus, 1. v. n. dep. [id.] to be or live in foreign parts, to travel about: Cic. Fig.: haec studia pernoscant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, are our companions in travel, id. 2. to be abroad, be a stranger: philosophia peregrinari Romae videbatur, id.

perēgrinus, a, um, adj. [peregre] that comes from or belongs to foreign parts, outlandish, strange, foreign, exotic: facies, Pl.: mulier, Hor.: labor, i. e. of travelling, Cat.: terror, of a foreign enemy, Liv.: fasti, of foreign or alien cities, Ov.: urbe in ipsa velut peregrinum otium, as good as a foreign retirement, Tac.: of a Praetor's jurisdiction: sors, foreign (opp. to urbana), Liv.: praetor peregrinus, having jurisdiction in cases where a foreigner was concerned, Dig. II. Subst.: a foreigner, stranger: peregrini atque advenae, Cic. (ii) peregrina, ae, f. a foreign woman (poet.): Ter. 2. Esp. a foreign resident, an alien, as opp. to a Roman citizen: Cic. III. Fig.: strange, raw, inexperienced: in agendo, id. (Hence It. pellegrino; Fr. pèlerin: Eng. pilgrim.)

per-ēlēgans, ātis, adj. very neat, fine, or elegant: oratio, Cic.: ingenium, Vell.

per-ēlēganter, adv. very finely, very elegantly: dicere, Cic.

per-ēlōquens, entis, adj. very eloquent: Cic.

peremnis, e, adj. [amnis] of or belonging to crossing a river: in

augury: auspiciū, and absol. peremne, is, n. the auspices taken on crossing a river or a spring: in pl. nulla peremnia servantur, Cic.

peremptus (peremptus), a, um, Part. [perimo].

perendīo, adv. on the day after tomorrow: Cic. ["On the other day," cf. Skr. parē dyau-i. Skr. para-s = allus, remotus, ulterior; cf. Gr. πέρα, πέραν; and v. per.]

perendinus, a, um, adj. [perendie] used in classical Latin only in connection with, or in reference to, dies, and equiv. to the English phrase *after tomorrow*: utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, Cic.: perendino die, Caes. Absol.: tu in perendinum paratus sis, against the day after to-morrow, Pl.

perennis, e, adj. (Abl. sing. perenne, Ov.) [annus] that lasts or continues the whole year through: aves, that do not migrate, Plin. II. Transf.: everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial: aquae, Cic.: amne perenne latens Anna Perenna vocor, Ov.: puteus, Hor.: adamas, Ov. Comp.: monumentum aere perennius, more enduring, Hor. 2. Fig.: majorum virtus, Cic.: opprobrium, enduring, lasting, Suet.

perenni-servus, i, m. [perennis] one who is always a slave: Pl.

perennitas, ātis, f. [id.] lastingness, perpetual duration: fontium perennitates, Cic.

perenno, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [id.] Act.: to keep or preserve long: Col. II. Neutr.: to last for many years, to last, continue, endure: arte perennat amor, Ov.

perennus, a, um, adj. [annus, q. v.] ever-circling, used only as an epithet of Anna, the goddess of the moon (cf. perennis): Ov.

perentīcīda, ae, m. for pericīda [pera caedo] a cut-purse (comically in allusion to parentīcīda): Pl.

per-ōo, īi (ivi), itum, 4. v. n. irreg. to go or run through: dolum lymphae pereuntis (where the sense seems to include the notion of being wasted), Hor. II. to pass away, to vanish, disappear: to be destroyed, to perish (serving as pass. of perdo in imperf. tenses): aedes cum fundamento perierint, Pl.: tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic.: urbes pereunt funditus, Hor.: pereunt sole tepente nives, fade or melt away, Ov.

2. Esp. to perish, lose one's life, die: reliqui se in flumen praecipitaverunt, atque ibi perierunt, Caes. Of chess or draught playing: fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, fall by the hand of, i. e. be taken by, Ov. 3. to pine away with love, to be desperately in love (poet.): quo beatus vulnere, qua pereat sagitta, Hor. 4. to be lost, wasted, spent in vain: ne et oleum et opera perierit, Cic.: haud igitur penitus pereunt quaecumque

videntur, Lucr. 5. to be lost, ruined, undone: quid fieri tum potuit? jam pridem perieramus, Cic.: ut vidi, ut perii! how was I undone! Virg.: Ger. part. in pass. sense: puppis pereunda est probe, must be lost, Pl. Hence, perii, as an exclamation of despair, I am lost, I'm undone: perii, interii, occidi! id.: peristi, si intrassis intra limen, you're a dead man, you're done for, id.: perimus, actum est, we are lost, it is all over with us, Ter. So, in asseverations: peream, si, nisi, may I perish, may I die, if: Ov. [v. per, perbito, perdo; and cf. Gr. παρῆκω.] (Hence Fr. périr.)

per-ēquīto, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. to ride through, ride hither and thither, ride or drive about. Neutr.: inter duas acies, Caes. II. Act.: aciem, Liv.

per-erro, avi, atum, i, v. a. to wander through, to roam or ramble over: forum, saunter or stroll through, Hor.: serpentis malum totam pererrat, penetrates through, pervades, Virg. Fig.: of a boxer, to traverse or try every opening and spot to plant a blow: id. Pass.: pererrato ponto, having wandered the whole sea over, id. II. Transf.: totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis, surveys all over, id.

per-erūdītus, a, um, adj. very learned: Cic.

per-ēsus, a, um, Part. [perēdo].

per-exorūcio, avi, i, v. a. to plague thoroughly: Pl. (dub.)

per-exigūe, adv. very little, very sparingly: Cic.

per-exigūus, a, um, adj. very small, tiny; very little: semen, Cic.: dies, very brief or short, id.: frumentum, a very scanty supply of, Caes.

per-expēditus, a, um, adj. very easy or obvious: Cic.

per-fābrīco, avi, i, v. a. to work or use up: Fig.: to take in, overreach: Pl.

per-facētē, adv. very wittily: Cic.

per-facētus, a, um, adj. very witty, very facetious: Cic.

per-facīlē, adv. very easily: Cic. 2. very readily or willingly: Pl.

per-facīlis, e, adj. very easy: disciplina cognita perfacilis, Cic.: Caes. II. Esp. very courteous: in audiendo, id.

per-facundus, a, um, adj. very eloquent: Just.

per-famīliāris, e, adj. very intimate, very familiar: alicui, Cic. II. Subst.: perfamiliaris, is, m. a very intimate or familiar friend: Epicuri, id.

perfectē, adv. fully, completely, perfectly: Cic.

perfectio, ōnis, f. [perficio] a finishing or perfecting; perfection: Cic.

perfector, ōris, m. [id.] a finisher, perfecter (rare): Cic.

perfectus, a, um, Part. [perficio].

II. Adj.: finished, complete, perfect, excellent, exquisite: orator, Cic.: in arte, Ov. 2. Of things: naturae, Cic. Comp.: aliquid perfectius, id. Sup.: quod ego summum et perfectissimum iudico, id.

perferens, entis, Part. [perfero].

II. Adj.: bearing, brooking, patient: with Gen.: injuriarum, Cic.

per-fēro, tūli, lātum, irreg. v. a. to bear or carry through: lapis nec pertulit ictum, did not bring the blow home, did not reach the mark, Virg.: partum, to go the full time, Plin. 2. Transf.: to carry, bring, convey: mandata, Cic.: te reginae ad limina perfer, betake yourself to, Virg. Pass.: to be brought, conveyed to, to arrive, come: quum ad eum fama tanti exercitus perlata esset, Liv.: perfertur circa collem clamor, spreads, is caught up, resounds, id.: perferri haec Alexandro jubet, the following message to be carried, Just.: res secundae nuntius ac litteris perferebantur, Caes. (ii) Absol.: to convey news, to announce: nuntius incensas perfert naves, Virg.

II. Fig.: to bring to an end, to carry through, carry out; to complete, accomplish: legem pertulit, carried it through, got it passed, Liv. Poet.: pertulit Intrepidus ad fata novissima vultus, kept, maintained, Ov. 2. to carry out, conduct, manage: patronum perferendae pro se legationis eligere, Suet. 3. In gen. to bear, suffer, put up with, brook, undergo, endure: perfer, si me amas, bear with me, be patient, Cic.: omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes.: sortitus, Virg.: pauperiem, id. With Acc. and Inf.: excindi urbes suas seque cremari, Tac.: Achilles cessare in tectis pertulit arma sua, permitted, suffered, Prop.

per-ficō, fēcī, fectum, 3. v. a. [facio] to do thoroughly, to complete, finish, perform; to succeed in doing, to accomplish: pontem, Caes.: aedem Jovis, Suet.: nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum, Cic. Absol.: perficiendi desperatione, of carrying out his purpose, Suet. Poet.: centum annos, to complete, live, Hor. II. Transf. to work up, finish a piece of work: candelabrum, Cic. 2. to make perfect, to perfect: aliquem cithara, Ov. 3. to bring about, to cause, effect; with ut and Subj.: obsides ut inter sese dent, perficit, succeeds in getting them to exchange, Caes.

perficus, a, um, adj. [perficio] completing, perfecting (poet.): Lucr.

perfidē, adv. faithlessly, perfidiously: Sen.

per-fidēlis, e, adj. very trusty, very faithful: Cic.

perfidia, ae, f. [perfidus] faithlessness, treachery, falsehood, perfidy: Cic.

perfidiosē, adv. faithlessly, treacherously (rare): Cic. Comp.: Suet.

perfidiosus, a, um, adj. [perfidia] faithless, treacherous, perfidious: animo perfidiosus, subdolos, treacherous and cunning, Tac. Sup.: Cic. II.

Of abstr. things: nihil perfidiosum in amicitia, id.

perfidus, a, um, adj. [fides, cf. per-jurus] promise-breaking, faithless, treacherous, perfidious: Cic. (ii) Of things (poet.): arma, Ov. (iii) Adverbially: perfidum ridens, laughing sily. Hor. II. Transf.: treacherous, unsafe, dangerous: freta, Sen.: glacie flumen, Flor.

perfigo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to pierce through, transfix (only in Lucr.): of a thunder-bolt; multaque perfigit, Lucr. Elsewhere, only in perf. part.: gelidis tells perfixa pavoris, id.

per-finio, 4. v. a. to end fully, to finish: Lucr.

perfixus, a, um, Part. [perfigo].

perflabilis, e, adj. [perfluo] that can be blown through (rare): deos perlucidos et perflabiles, Cic.

perflagitiosus, a, um, adj. very shameful, very flagitious: Cic.

perflatus, ūs, m. [perfluo] a blowing through. Meton. a wind, breeze: Cels.

per-fluo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. Act.: to blow through or over: venti terras turbine perflant, Virg.: venti nubila perflant, Lucr.: to produce a sound by blowing through: perflans murmura concha (cf. to wind a horn), Lucan. II. Neutr.: to blow through, to blow: Col.

per-fluctuo, 1. v. a. to flow through, surge through, to swarm over (poet.): Lucr.

per-fluo, xi, 3. v. n. to flow or run through: per colum vina videmus perfluere, Lucr. Fig.: hac atque illac perfluo, I leak, i. e. I cannot keep the secret, Ter. 2. In gen. to flow: Belus annis, in mare perfluens, Plin.

per-fodio, fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig or pierce through, transfix: parietes, Cic.: Isthmum, Suet.: thorax perfossus, Virg. II. to make by digging through, to excavate: fretum, Liv.

per-foro, avi, atum (in tmesi, per-que forare, Lucr.), 1. v. a. to bore, pierce through, perforate: navem, Cic.: pectora, Ov.: to clear or open up a view by cutting through: Cic.

per-fortiter, adv. very bravely: Ter.

perfossor, ōris, m. [perfodio] a digger or breaker through: perfossor parietum, a housebreaker, Pl.

per-fossus, a, um, Part. [perfodio].

perfractus, a, um, Part. [perfringo].

per-frēmo, ūi, 3. v. n. to roar or snort along: Att. in Cic.

per-frēquens, entis, adj. much frequented: emporium, Liv.

per-frico, cūi, catum and ctum, 1. v. a. to rub all over, to rub or scratch: caput unguento, Cic.: caput sinistra manu perficans, scratching his head, id. II. Fig.: frontem, faciem, os, to lay aside all sense of shame (lit. to rub the face soundly; so as to hide one's blushes): quum os perficulisti, id.

perfrictus, a, um, Part. [perfrico].

per-frigēfacio, 3. v. a. to make

very cold, to benumb: alicui cor, to send

a chill to one's heart, Pl.

per-frigescō, frixi, 3. v. n. incept. to

grow very cold, to catch cold: ne canes

perfrigescant, Varr.: si perfrigit, can-

tat bene, i. e. even if he is quite hoarse,

Juv.

per-frigidus, a, um, adj. very cold:

Cic.

per-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a.

(frango) to break through, to break or

dash in pieces, to shiver, shatter: ju-

menta (glacem) penitus perfringebant,

kept breaking right through, Liv.: per-

fracto saxo sortes erupere, Cic.: naves

perfrigerant proras, had staved

in, Liv. 2. Esp. to break or burst

through, to force one's way through

any obstacle: hostium phalangem,

Caes.: domos, to break open or into,

Tac. II. Fig.: to break, violate, in-

fringe: decreta senatus, Cic. 2. to

break or burst through: omnia re-

pagula juris, pudoris et officii, id. 3.

Absol.: perfringere dextrā, to break

through sword in hand, Virg.

perfructus, a, um, Part. [per-

fruo].

per-fruor, ctus, 3. v. dep. to enjoy

fully or thoroughly: with Abl.: Cic.

Pass.: ad perfruendas voluptates, id.

II. Transf.: to fulfil, perform

(poet.): mandatis patris, Ov.

per-fuga, ae, m. [fugio] a deserter to

the enemy (strictly, one who takes re-

fuge with the enemy; and so disting.

from transfuga, one who changes sides;

and from desertor, a runaway): Cic.

per-fugio, fūgi, 3. v. n. to flee for

refuge: ad aliquem, Liv.: ad tribunal,

Tac. 2. Of military desertion (im-

plying that the deserter seeks security

with the side to which he flees: thus

disting. from transfugio, simply to

change sides by desertion): nemo a

Caesare ad Pompeium transierat, quum

paene quotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem

perfugerent, Caes.: qui hostes ad nos-

tros imperatores perfugissent, Cic.

per-fugium, ii, n. [perfugio] a place

to flee to, a refuge, shelter, asylum:

Cic. Fig.: omnium laborum, id.

per-functio, ōnis, f. [perfungor] a

performing, discharging: honorum,

Cic.: laborum, an enduring, id.

perfunctus, a, um, Part. [perfun-

gor].

per-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to

pour over, to wet, besprinkle: aliquem

aqua ferventi, Cic.: perfusus liquidis

odoribus, Hor.: aliquem lacrimis, Ov.: perfundi nardo, Hor.: fluvii pecus,

to bathe, drench, Virg. Fig.: artus

perfudit sudor, bathed, id. 2. to

steep, dye (poet.): ostro perfusae vestes,

steeped in purple, id. II. Transf.

of non-liquids: to scatter or sprinkle

over, to besprinkle, bestrew (poet.): canitiem pulvere, id.: Lethaeo perfusa

papavera somno, steeped, id.: sol per-

fundens omnia luce, overspreading,

flooding, Lucr. III. Fig.: to im-

bue, inspire, fill: sensus dulcedine (cf.

Shak. "steep my senses in forgetful-

ness"), Cic.: gaudio, Liv.: timore, id.

2. to overwhelm ('drench,' v.

Long, ad Cic. R. Am. 29, 80): nos ju-

diclo, Cic. 3. to imbue slightly,

make superficially acquainted with,

studia, quibus perfundi satis est, to

have merely a smattering of, Sen.

per-fungor, actus, 3. v. n. dep. to

fulfil, perform, discharge: with Abl.:

munere quodam necessitatis, Cic. II.

Transf.: to go through, undergo, en-

dure; to get through, get rid of: mo-

lestia, id.: vita, i. e. to die, Lucr.

Absol.: jam perfunctus sum, I have

stood it out, got through with it, Cic.

In pass. signif.: memoria perfuncti

periculi, gone through, id. 2. to en-

joy (rare): with Abl.: epulis, Ov.

With Acc.: omnia perfunctus vital

praemia marces, after full enjoyment

of, Lucr.

per-furo, 3. v. n. to rage very much,

to rage on: incensus et ipse perfurit,

Virg. 2. to rage through: Eoas

domos, Stat.

per-fusorius, a, um, adj. [perfundo]

that merely moistens; hence, slight, su-

perfunctory: Sen. II. In law: confus-

ing, misleading, wrongful: assertio,

Suet.

per-fusus, a, um, Part. [perfundo].

per-gaudēo, 2. v. n. to rejoice great-

ly: Cic.

pergo, perrexi, perrectum, 3. v. a.

and n. [per rego]. Act.: lit. to direct

straight through; hence, to go on un-

interruptedly or undeviatingly with,

to proceed with, prosecute: pergam, quo

coepti, hoc iter, Ter. With Inf.: con-

festim ad eum ire perreximus, Cic.:

(Hannibal) sententia stetit pergere ire,

to continue his advance, Liv.: pergeret

porro ire, he must continue to push for-

ward, id.: pergin' (=pergisse), sce-

lesta, perplexe loqui? do you persist,

you wretch? Ter. 2. to undertake:

prospere cessura quae pergerent, their

enterprise would succeed, Tac. (dub.).

II. Neutr.: to go straight for-

wards, to go or come: horum per-

gunt, they are coming directly towards

us, Ter.: eadem via pergere, Cic.: ad

castra, Caes.: Romam, Liv. 2. to

pass on, proceed to: pergamus ad

reliqua, Cic. (ii) Esp. in speaking:

to go on, proceed: sed perge de

Caesare, go on and relate, id. Also

of one who has not yet spoken: to

begin and go on, to proceed (poet.):

pergite, Pierides, Virg.

per-graecor, 1. v. n. dep. to live

thoroughly like the Greeks, i. e. to re-

vel, carouse: Pl.

per-grandis, e, adj. very large

(rare): gemma, Cic. 2. Of age: per-

grandis natu, very old, Liv.

per-graphicus, a, um, adj. very

skilful, very artful: sycophanta, Pl.

per-gratus, a, um, adj. very agree-

able, very pleasant: litterae, Cic. .n

imesi: per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris, you would be doing me an especial favour, id.

per-grāvis, e, adj. very weighty or grave, very important: pergravia, opp. to levia, Ter.: testes, Cic.

pergrāviter, adv. very gravely, very seriously: pergraviter offensus, Cic.

pergula, ae, f. [pergo: cf. tegula, from tego] a projection or shed in front of a house, a balcony; a booth, stall, shop: Plin. 2, a school, a lecture-room: mathematici pergula, Suet. Meton.: cui cedere debeat omnis pergula, all the scholars, Juv. 3, a brothel: Pl.

pēr-hībēo, ūi, Itum, 2. v. a. [habeo: for composition and sense, cf. Gr. παρίχω] to furnish, present, bestow, give: magnanimitatis exemplum, Plin.

II. Esp. to hold, say, assert: to call, name: Electra, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus, Virg.: bene qui coniecit, vatem hunc perhibeo optimum, Cic. Pass.: nec minus est Agesilaus ille perhibendus, to be mentioned, cited, id.: montes, qui esse auri perhibentur, are said to be, Pl.: tellus, quae perhibetur amara, what is generally called 'bitter' land, Virg.

pēr-hībītus, a, um, Part. [perhibeo].

pēr-hīlum, adv. very little (poet.): Lucr.

pēr-hōnōrīficē, adv. very respectfully: Cic.

pēr-hōnōrīficus, a, um, adj. that does one much honour, very honourable: Cic. II. that shows much honour or respect, very respectful: id.

per-horresco, rui, 3. v. n. and a. insep. Neut.: to tremble or shudder greatly: toto corpore, Cic. II. Act.: to shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of: hanc tantam religionem non perhorrescis? id.: Bosphorum, Hor.

per-horridus, a, um, adj. very forbidding: stagna perhorrida situ, Liv.

pēr-hūmānīter, adv. very kindly, very politely: Cic.

pēr-hūmānus, a, um, adj. very kind, very courteous, very polite: Cic.

pēriclītātio, ōnis, f. [periclitor] a trying, trial, experiment: Cic.

pēriclītōr, atus, 1. v. a. and n. dep. [periculum]. Act.: to try, prove, put to the test, make a trial of: belli fortunam, Cic. With depend. clause: quotidie quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur, tried to see, Caes. Perf. Part. In pass. sign.: periclitatis moribus amicorum, tested, Cic. 2. to put in peril, to endanger, risk (rare): non est saepius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda rei publicae, id. II. Neutr.: to venture, to be bold or enterprising: proclis et periclitando tuti sunt, by daring the venture of war, Tac. 2. to be in danger, to incur or be exposed to danger: ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes. 3. to risk; with

neut. pron. or Abl. of subst.: quid aliud quam ingenii fama periclitarer? what other risk should I run saving in reputation for ability? Liv.: capite, Mart.

pēriculōsē, adv. dangerously, hazardously, with danger, risk or peril: aegrotans, Cic. Sup.: aliquid facere, with the greatest danger, Sen.

pēriculōsus, a, um, adj. [periculum] dangerous, hazardous, perilous: bellum, Cic.: iter, id.: curationes, id. With in and Acc.: in nosmetipsos periculosi, endangering ourselves, id. With Dat.: Caes. Neutr. in Abl. absol.: juxta periculoso, ficta seu vera promeret, it being equally perilous, Tac. Comp.: id. Sup.: Cic.

pēriculū (contr. periculum, Virg. etc.), i, n. [v. experior] a trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay: alicujus fidel periculum facere, to make trial of, Cic.: hostis, Caes.: ex aliis facere, to learn from others' experience, Ter. (II) of an attempt or essay in literary composition (v. rare): Cic. II. Hence (the most freq. sig.), risk, hazard, danger, peril: obire pericula ac labores, Liv.: subire, Caes.: periculum adire capitis, to risk one's life, Cic.: in periculum se committere, to run into danger, id.: ex periculo eripere, to rescue, Caes.: periculo meo, tuo, suo, at my, your, his risk: Cic.

2. In partic., with ref. to a trial, action, suit at law: meus labor in privatorum periculis versatus, id. (II) hence meton.: a legal record; esp. of writs, sentences: tabulae publicae periculaque magistratuum, id.: Nep. (Hence Fr. *péril*.)

pēr-idōnēus, a, um, adj. very fit, suitable, or proper, very well adapted to: with Dat.: locus castris, Caes.

pēr-illūstris, e, adj. very brilliant, very notable: Nep. II. greatly distinguished, highly honoured: Cic.

pēr-imbēcillus, a, um, adj. very weak or feeble: Cic.

pēr-īmo, ēmi, emptum (emtum), 3. v. a. [emo] to take away entirely, to annihilate, extinguish, destroy: sensu perempto, Cic.: Troja perempta, destroyed, ruined, Virg. Absol.: sin autem (supremus ille dies) perimit ac delet omnino, brings complete annihilation, Cic. 2. to cut off, hinder, prevent: reditum, id. II. Esp. to cut off, slay: indigna morte peremptus, Virg.

pēr-impēditus, a, um, adj. very much obstructed, very difficult to pass: locus, Auct. B. Afr.

pēr-incommōdē, adv. very inconveniently, very unfortunately: Cic.

pēr-incommōdus, a, um, adj. very inconvenient, very troublesome or annoying: alicui, Liv.

pērindē, adv. in the same manner, just as, equally: vivendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic.: ut culta ab incultis notaret et perinde dominos laudaret castigaretque, accordingly,

Liv. II. Esp. with such conjunctions as *atque* (ac), *ut*, *ac si*, *quasi*, *quam*, etc.: perinde atque, exactly as, Cic.: perinde ac vellent, just as if, Caes.: perinde utcumque, in whatever way, Cic. With *et* or *que*: alike, equally with, the same as: perinde odium pravus et honestis, Tac. With *quam*: so much as: nulla tamen re perinde motus est quam responso mathematici, Suet. With *quam si*: the same as if: jusjurandum perinde aestimandum, quam si Jovem fefellisset, Tac. Elliptically: coxendice et femore et crure sinistro non perinde valebat (sc. ac dextro), Suet.: ne mortuo quidem (filio) perinde affectus est, *was he so much moved* (i. e. as he might have been), id.

pēr-indignē, adv. very indignantly: Suet.

pēr-indulgens, entis, adj. very indulgent, very tender: Cic.

pēr-infāmis, e, adj. very infamous: Suet.

pēr-infirmus, a, um, adj. very weak or feeble: Cic.

pēr-ingēnīōsus, a, um, adj. very clever: Cic.

pēr-inīquus, a, um, adj. very unfair, very unjust: Cic. 2. very unwilling, very discontented: animus, id.

pēr-insignis, e, adj. very remarkable or conspicuous: Cic.

pēr-invisus, a, um, adj. much hated: Cic. fr.

pēr-invītus, a, um, adj. very unwilling: Cic.

pērīōdus, i, f. = περίοδος, in rhetor. a complete sentence, a period: Cic.

pērīpātētīci, orum, m. plu. = περιπατητικοί, philosophers of the peripatetic (Aristotelian) school, peripatetics (so called because th. master walked about when lecturing): Cic.

pērīpātētīcus, a, um, adj. = περιπατητικός, of or belonging to the peripatetic philosophy, peripatetic: Gell.

pērīpētasmāta, um, n. plu. = περιπέτασματα, curtains, draperies, carpets: Cic.

pērīphrāsīs, is, f. = περίφρασις, a roundabout way of saying a thing, a circumlocution, periphrase: Suet.

pēr-īrātus, a, um, adj. very angry: alicui, Pl.: Cic.

pēriscēlis, idis, f. = περισκέλις, a leg-band, anklet: Hor.

pērīstrōma, ātis, n. = περίστρωμα, a covering, curtain, carpet: Pl.: Cic.

pērīstīllum, ii, n. = περιστύλιον, a court surrounded with columns on the inside, a peristyle: Vitruv.: Suet.

peristylum (s in Auson.), i, n. = περιστύλιον, appy. = peristylum: Suet.: Auct. pro dom.

pērītē, adv. in an experienced manner, skilfully, expertly, cleverly: Cic. Comp.: Sen. Sup.: Cic.

pērītīa, ae, f. [peritus] experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill. With Gen.:

locorum et militiae, Sall. : legum, Tac. : non ars sed peritia quaedam gratiae, a sort of skilfulness in pleasing, Quint. Absol. : peritia et arte praestans, id.

perito, i. v. n. freq. [pereō] to perish : Pl. (prob. f. l.).

peritus, a, um, adj. [cf. experior, q. v., and peri-culum] experienced, practised, skilful, expert. Absol. : usu peritos, Cic. : peritissimi duces, Caes. With Gen. : multarum rerum, skilled in, Cic. : rei militaris, Caes. With Abl. : jure, Cic. With ad : ad usum et disciplinam, id. With in and Abl. : sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit, Prop. With Inf. (poet.), or Acc. and Inf. (late) : cantare, Virg. : rex peritus, fortius esse aurum quam ferrum, having found out by experience that, Flor.

per-jero, v. pejero.

per-jucundē, adv. very agreeably, very pleasantly : Cic.

per-jucundus, a, um, adj. very agreeable, very pleasing : Cic.

per-jurātuncula, ae, f. dim. [per-juro] a petty perjury : Pl.

per-juriosus, a, um, adj. [per-jurium] full of perjury, perfidious : Pl.

per-jurium, il, n. [per-jurus] a false oath, perjury : Cic. : Ov.

per-juro, v. pejero.

per-jurus, a, um, adj. [per jus, i. per, and cf. perfidus and Gr. παρώνος] oath-breaking, perjured : quid inter perjurum et mendacem? Cic. 2. Transf. in gen. : false, lying : Pl. Comp. : id.

per-labor, psus, i. v. n. dep. (mostly poet.) to slip or glide through or along : nulla perlabitur unda, Tib. With Acc. depend. on prep. in comp. : summas perlabitur undas, glides along the surface of the waves, Virg. : luna perlabitur umbras, Lucr. With per : id. 2. In gen. sense, to move or travel onwards, to make way : id. With supra : supra solis perlabitur orbem, id. With ad : ad nos, Cic. : ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura, makes its way to us, Virg.

per-laetus, a, um, adj. very joyful or glad : supplicatio, Liv.

per-lapsus, a, um, Part. [perlabor].

per-lātē, adv. very widely or extensively : Cic.

per-lātēo, ōi, i. v. n. to lie completely hid : Ov.

per-lātus, a, um, Part. [perfero].

per-lēcēbra (pellecebra), ae, f. [perlicio] an enticement, allurements : Pl.

per-leotio, v. pellectio.

per-lēgo (pellego), lēgi, lectum, i. v. a. to view all over, to examine thoroughly, scan, survey (poet.) : omnia oculis, Virg. II. Esp. : to read through, read to the end : Cic. : senatum, to read over the names of all the senators, Liv.

per-lēpīdē, adv. very pleasantly or prettily : narrare, Pl.

per-lēpīdus, a, um, adj. very pretty : Pl.

per-lēvis, e, adj. very light, very slight : Cic.

per-lēviter, adv. very lightly, very slightly : commoveri, Cic.

per-libens (perlibens), entis, adj. [perlibet] very willing, feeling much pleasure : Pl. : Cic.

per-libenter (perlibenter), adv. very willingly, with great pleasure : Cic.

per-libēralis, e, adj. very well bred, very genteel : Ter.

per-libērālīter, adv. very liberally : Cic.

per-libet (libet), i. v. impers. it is very pleasing or agreeable : Pl.

per-licio, v. pellicio

per-lino, no perf., litum, i. v. a. to smear all over : pice liquida, Col.

per-lito, avi, atum, i. v. n. to sacrifice very auspiciously, with very favourable omens : Liv. Pass. impers. : primis hostiis perlitatum est, favourable omens were obtained, id.

per-litus, a, um, Part. [perlino].

per-longē, adv. a very long way off, very far : Ter.

per-longinquus, a, um, adj. very long, wearisome : Pl.

per-longus, a, um, adj. very long : Cic. 2. very tedious : Pl.

per-lubens, v. perlibens.

per-lucēo, v. pelluceo.

per-luctuōsus, a, um, adj. very mournful : Cic.

per-lūo, ōi, ūtum, i. v. a. to wash thoroughly, wash off : manus undā, Ov.

2. Reflect. : to wash oneself, to bathe : in fluminibus perluntur, Caes.

per-lustro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to purify or hallow completely : Col. II. to go or wander all through, to traverse completely : hostium agros, Liv. III. to view all over, to examine, survey : oculis, id. Fig. : aliquid animo, Cic.

per-lūtus, a, um, Part. [perluo].

per-mādēfācio, i. v. a. to wet through, to drench : Pl.

per-mādesco, dūi, i. v. n. incep. to become thoroughly wet, quite moist : Col. II. Fig. to grow soft or effeminate : delicias, Sen.

per-magnus, a, um, adj. very great : accessio, Cic. : numerus, Caes. Of moral worth : homo, Cic. Neutr. absol. : permagnum, something very great : decimas permagno vendere, at a very high price, id.

per-mālē, adv. very badly : Cic.

per-mānāter, adv. by flowing through : Lucr.

per-mānasco, i. v. n. incep. [per-mano] to flow through. Fig. to penetrate to : of a report : ad alquem, Pl.

per-mānēo, mansi, mansum, i. v. n. to continue or persist in staying : con-str. usu. with in and Abl. : in maritima ora, Liv. The terminus in quem expr. by ad : ad extremos rogos, Ov. : by in and Acc. : in seros annos, id. II.

per-mānēo, mansi, mansum, i. v. n. to continue or persist in staying : con-str. usu. with in and Abl. : in maritima ora, Liv. The terminus in quem expr. by ad : ad extremos rogos, Ov. : by in and Acc. : in seros annos, id. II.

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per-mānēo, mansi, mansum, i. v. n. to continue or persist in staying : con-str. usu. with in and Abl. : in maritima ora, Liv. The terminus in quem expr. by ad : ad extremos rogos, Ov. : by in and Acc. : in seros annos, id. II.

Fig. : to continue, endure, persist, persevere : ut quam maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, last, keep (i. e. free from decay), Cic. : in voluntate, id. : in officio, Caes. Less freq. with Abl. : spe atque fiducia to persevere, id.

per-māno, avi, atum, i. v. n. to ooze or flow through, press through, penetrate : in saxa ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, trickles through, Lucr. II. Transf. : to flow to, to penetrate to, to reach : succus permanat ad jecur, Cic. III. Fig. : Pythagorae doctrina permanavit in hanc civitatem, id. : hoc ad plures permanaverat, had spread (of rumours), Caes. (II) permanare palam, to be divulged, become known : Pl. : ne aliqua ad patrem hoc permanet, should come to my father's ears, Ter.

per-mansio, ōnis, f. [permaneo] a remaining, persisting : Cic.

per-marinus, a, um, adj. that accompanies through the sea : lares, guardian deities of those who travel by sea : Gen. pl. larium permarinum, Liv. (ex Inscr.).

per-mātūresco, rūi, i. v. n. incep. to become quite ripe, to ripen fully : Ov.

per-mēdiocris, e, adj. very moderate : Cic.

per-mēditātus, a, um, adj. well-prepared, well trained : Pl.

per-mensus, a, um, Part. [permetior].

per-mēo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to go or pass through, to cross, traverse : saxa et hastae longius in hostes permeabant, ranged further, penetrated the enemies' ranks at longer range, Tac. II. Fig. : to penetrate, pervade : intelligentia per omnia ea permeat, Cic.

per-mētior, mensus, i. v. a. dep. to measure through, measure out, measure : solis magnitudinem, Cic. II. Transf. : to travel through, traverse : viam, Pl. : classibus aequor, Virg.

(per-metuens, f. l. for prae-metuens : Virg. A. 2, 573.)

per-mingo, nxi, i. v. a. to defoul with urine : to pollute : Hor.

per-mīnūtus, a, um, adj. very small, very trifling : Cic. (dub.)

per-mīrus, a, um, adj. very wonderful : Cic.

per-misceo, scōi, stum and xtum, i. v. a. to mix or mingle together : Cic. : permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. With Abl. or Dat. : permixti caede virorum semianimes volvuntur equi, Virg. : permixtum senatui populi concilium, Liv. : Virg. II. Fig. : to mix or mingle together : tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore, Cic.

2. Esp. to confound, disturb, throw into confusion : id. : divina humanaeque jura, Caes.

per-missio, ōnis, f. [permitto] a giving up, yielding : an unconditional surrender : Liv. 2. leave, permission (rare) : Cic.

per-missus, a, um, Part. [permitto].

per-missus, a, um, Part. [permitto].

per-missus, a, um, Part. [permitto].

per-missus, a, um, Part. [permitto].

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per-missus, a, um, Part. [permitto].

per-missus, a, um, Part. [permitto].

per-missus, a, um, Part. [permitto].

II. Subst.: *permissum*, i, n. a *permissio*: Hor.

permissus, ūs, m. [id.] *leave, permission*: only in Abl.: *permissu legis*, Cic.

permissilis, e, adj. *destructive*: Lucr. (dub.: al. *pernic-*).

permissus, ōi, f. *destruction*: Pl. (dub.: al. *pernic-*).

per-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to let go through, suffer to pass through*: Pall. **II.** Transf.: *to let loose, give free course to*: equos in hostem, Liv.

Fig. *tribunatum*, *to exercise it without reserve*, id. *Reflect.*: odor permittitur longius, *spreads farther*, Lucr. 2. *to let fly, cast, hurl* (rare): saxum in hostem, Ov.

III. Fig.: *to give up, leave, surrender, commit*: totum ei negotium, Cic.: allicui summam belli administrandi, Caes.: *permissum ipsi erat, faceret quod vellet, he had full power given him*, Liv. (li) With pron. *reflect.*: *to give up or surrender oneself*: se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi R., Caes. 2. *to give leave, allow, suffer, permit*: neque discessisset a me, nisi ego ei permissem, Cic. 3. *to concede, relinquish*: inimicitias temporibus reipublicae, *to forego them in consideration of the state of the country*, id.

permixtē, adv. *confusedly, promiscuously*: Cic.

permixtio (*permistio*), ōnis, f. [*permisceo*] a *mixing together, a mixture*: Cic.

permixtus (*permistus*), a, um, Part. [*permisceo*]. **II.** Adj.: *promiscuous*: caedes, Lucr.

per-mōdestus, a, um, adj. *very moderate, very modest*: Cic.

per-mōdicus, a, um, adj. *very moderate, small*: Suet.

per-mōlestē, adv. *with much trouble or vexation*: Cic.

per-mōlestus, a, um, adj. *very troublesome*: Cic.

per-mollis, e, adj. Fig.: *very feeble or weak*: Quint.

per-mōlo, 3. v. a. *to grind*. Transf. in bad sense, *alienas uxores*, Hor.

per-mōtio, ōnis, f. [*permovere*] a *moving, exciting, excitement*: fig.: mentis, Cic. *Absol.*: *an emotion*: per-mōtiones istae animis nostris datae, id.

per-mōtus, a, um, Part. [*permovere*].

per-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *to move or stir up thoroughly*: mare per-mōtum ventis, Lucr. **II.** Fig. of the mind: *to move deeply; to stir up, excite; to induce, persuade, prevail on, influence, etc.*: si quem calamitates, exsilia, non per-mōvent, Cic.: aliquem pollicitationibus, Caes.: plebes domi-nandi studio per-mōta, Sall. 2. *to stir up, raise, excite a passion*: invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras, Tac.

per-mulcēo, si, sum and ctum, 2. v. a. *to rub gently, to stroke*: Ov.: Liv.

II. Transf. *to touch gently*: medicata lumen virgā, *charmed, lulled*,

Ov.: aram flatu permulcet spiritus austri, *blows softly on, fans*, Cic. poet.

III. Fig.: *to charm, please, delight*: sensum voluptate, Cic. 2. *to soothe, appease*: senectutem, *alleviate, comfort*, id.: eorum animis permulsis et confirmatis, Caes.

permulctus, a, um, Part. [*permulceo*].

permulsus, a, um, Part. [*permulceo*].

permulto, adv. *very much, by far*: Cic.

per-multum, adv.: v. foll. art.

per-multus, a, um, adj. *very much, very many*: permultum erit ex maerore tuo diminutum, Cic. Most freq. in pl.: *very many*: Caes.: Cic. 2. *permultum, adv. very much*: permultum interest, id.

per-mūnō, ūvi or ūi, ūtum, 4. v. a. *to fortify completely, to finish fortifying*: munimenta, Liv.: Athenas, Just.

per-mūtatio, ōnis, f. [*permuto*] a *changing, altering, change*: Cic. **II.** *an exchanging, exchange, barter*: partim emptiones, partim permutationes, id. *Of exchanging money, negotiating a bill of exchange*: id.

per-mūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to change throughout, to alter or change completely*: sententiam, Cic. **II.** *to interchange, exchange one thing for another*: nomina inter se, Pl.: domum, id.: with Abl. of instrument of exchange or purchase: cur valle permutem Sabina divitias? *why change my Sabine vale for riches?* Hor. (cf. *infr.* 2, li). 2. *Esp. mercant. t. t.*: *to exchange money*: illud, quod tecum permutavi, i. e. *what you remitted to me by bill of exchange*, Cic. (li) *to buy*: equos talentis auri, Plin.

perna, ae, f. a *haunch or ham together with the leg*; esp. a *salted leg of pork, a ham, a gammon of bacon*: fumosa, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *πέπρα*.]

per-necessarius, a, um, adj. *very necessary*: tempus, Cic. **II.** *very closely connected with one*: homo, id.

per-necessē, adj. indecl. *indispensably necessary*: Cic.

per-nēgo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to deny altogether or flatly*: with Acc. and Inf.: Cic. **II.** *to refuse or decline altogether*: Catoni populus R. praetura negavit, consulatum pernegavit, Sen.

per-nēo, nēvi, nētum, 2. v. a. *to spin off, i. e. bring to an end*, poet. of the Fates: cum mihi supremos Lachesis perneverit annos, Mart.

perniclābilis, e, adj. [*pernicies*] *destructive, ruinous, pernicious*: Tac.: morbi, fatal, Liv. (al. *perniciales*).

perniclālis, e, adj. [id.] *destructive, deadly, fatal*: Lucr. (al. *pernit-*: q. v.): cf. *preced. art.*

pernicies, ēi, f. (*Dat.* *pernicie*, Liv.: *pernicii*, Nep.) (*v. neco*), *destruction, ruin*: Pl.: Caes.: quae quidem res contemnentibus perniciem fuit, a cause

of destruction, Nep.: de pernicie populi R. et exitio hujus urbis, Cic.

II. Meton.: of a baneful person or thing: *destruction, ruin, bane, pest*: leno, *pernicies communis adolescentium*, Ter.: *pernicies provinciae Siciliae*, i. e. *Verres*, Cic.

perniciōsē, adv. *destructively, ruinously, perniciously*: Cic. *Comp.*: id.

perniciōsus, a, um, adj. [*pernicies*] *destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious*: leges, Caes. *Comp.*: morbi perniciōsiores, Cic. *Sup.*: Nep.

perniciōtas, ātis, f. [*pernix*] *nimbleness, agility, swiftness*: Cic.: Caes.: pedum, Liv.

perniciōter, adv. *nimbly, quickly, swiftly*: Liv.

per-niger, gra, grum, adj. *jet black*: oculi, Pl.

per-nimius, a, um, adj. *much too great, altogether excessive*: Ter.

pernix, icis, adj. *nimble, brisk, active, agile, quick*: pernix sum manibus, Pl.: corporum perniciem, Liv. With Inf.: *amata relinquere pernix, quick to leave*, Hor. [Etym. uncertain: perh. from per and nitor.]

per-nōbilis, e, adj. *very famous*: epigramma, Cic.

per-nocto, avi, 1. v. n. *to stay all night long, to pass the night*: Cic.: extra moenia, Liv. Fig.: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, *are our companions by night*, Cic.

per-nōides, ae, m. [*perna*] a *comically formed patronymic, descended from a ham*: laridum pernonidem, a bit of ham, Pl.

per-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. v. a. *to examine thoroughly*: pernoscite, *furtumne factum existimetis*, Ter. 2. *to become thoroughly acquainted with, to get a correct knowledge of*: hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, Cic.

per-nōtesco, tāi, 3. v. n. *incept. to become everywhere or generally known*: Impers. with Acc. and Inf.: ubi incolumem esse pernotuit, Tac.

per-nōtus, a, um, Part. [*pernosco*].

per-nox, octis, adj. *that lasts all night*: luna pernox erat, *was visible all night, was at full*, Liv.: luditur alea pernox, *there is nightlong play*, Juv.

per-nūmēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to count out, reckon up*: Liv.

pēro, ōnis, m. a *kind of boot made of raw hide, a brogue, worn chiefly by ploughmen, etc.*: crudus, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 291). [Etym. uncertain.]

pēr-obscūrus, a, um, adj. *very obscure*: quaestio, Cic.

pēr-ōdi, ōsus sum, defect. v. a. *to hate greatly, to detest*: plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv.

pēr-ōdiōsus, a, um, adj. *very odious or troublesome, very annoying*: Cic.

pēr-officiōsē, adv. *very obligingly, very attentively*: Cic.

pēr-ōlēo, 2. v. n. *to emit a penetrating odour*: Lucr.

pērōnātus, a, um, adj. [pero] wearing boots of untanned leather: Pers.

pēr-opportūnē, adv. very seasonably, very opportunely: Cic.

pēr-opportūnus, a, um, adj. very seasonable, very convenient or opportune: Cic.

pēr-optātō, adv. very much to one's wish: peroptato nobis datum est, Cic.

pēr-ōpus, subst. or adj. indecl. very necessary: Ter.

pēr-ōrātiō, ōnis, f. [peroro] the close or winding up of a speech, the peroration: Cic.

pēr-ornātus, a, um, adj. very ornate: Cic.

pēr-orno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to adorn greatly or constantly: Tac.

pēr-ōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to speak from beginning to end, to plead or argue throughout. Act.: tantam causam, Cic. 2. Neutr.: jus perorandi in reum, of conducting the case for the prosecution, Tac. II. Esp.: to bring a speech to a close, to wind up: strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, Cic. 2. to bring proceedings in court to an end, to conclude, finish: res illo die non peroratur, dimittitur iudicium, id.

pēr-ōsus, a, um, Part. [perodi] hating greatly, detesting: lucem, Virg.: superbiam regis, Liv.

pēr-pāco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to quiet completely, reduce to quietness: Liv.

pēr-parcē, adv. very sparingly or parsimoniously: Ter.

pēr-parvulus, a, um, adj. dim. very little, very diminutive: Cic.

pēr-parvus, a, um, adj. very small: semina, Lucr.: culpa, Cic.

pēr-pastus, a, um, adj. well fed, in good condition: Phaedr.

pēr-pauculus, a, um, adj. dim. very little, very few indeed: Cic.

pēr-paucus, a, um, adj. very little, very few: Cic.

pēr-paululum, i. n. a very little indeed: perpaululum loci, very little room, Cic.

pēr-paulum (paulum), adv. a very little: declinare, Cic.

pēr-pauper, ēris, adj. very poor: Cic.

pēr-pauxillum, i. n. a very little: Pl.

pēr-pāvēfāciō, 3. v. a. to frighten very much: Pl.

pēr-pello, pūll, pulsum, 3. v. a. to drive or push violently: usu. in fig. sense: to constrain, prevail upon: perpellit, ut legatos mittat, Liv.: Antonium perpulerat ne contra rempublicam sentiret, Sall. With Inf.: Tac.

pēr-pendicūlum, i. n. [perpendo] a plummet, plumb-line: ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, to test by a plumb-line, Cic.: ad perpendiculum, perpendicularly, Caes.

pēr-pendo, pendī, pensum, 3. v. a. to weigh carefully or exactly: usu. fig. to estimate, scrutinize; to ponder, consider: momenta officiorum, Cic.: vitia virtutesque Suet.: amicitiam, Cic.

pēr-pendū, a, um, Part. [perpendo] lasting throughout, continuous, uninterrupted, perpetual: (lonae) candor, App. 2. Of time, entire, whole: noctem, Pl.

pēr-pessio, ōnis, f. [perpetior] a bearing, suffering, enduring: Cic.

pēr-pessus, a, um, Part. [perpetior].

pēr-pētior, pessus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [patior] to bear with patience or firmness; to stand out, abide, endure: facile omnes perpetior ac perfero, Cic.: difficultates, Caes.: audax omnia perpeti gens humana, to brave, Hor. 2. With Acc. and Inf.: to endure, suffer, permit: non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum perpetiar, Ov.

pēr-petro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [patro] to carry through, effect, accomplish, perpetrate: opus, Pl.: caedem, Liv.

pēr-petūitas, ātis, f. [perpetuus] uninterrupted or continual duration or succession, continuity, perpetuity: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, from the prevailing tendency and consistent tenor of their principles, Cic.: constare in vitae perpetuitate nobismet ipsis, throughout the whole course of our lives, id.: in perpetuitate dicendi, in the whole of a speech, id.: perpetuitas verborum, an unbroken succession, id.

pēr-petūo, adv. constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually: Ter.: Cic.

pēr-petūo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [perpetuus] to cause to continue, to make perpetual, perpetuate: Cic.

pēr-petūus, a, um, adj. [peto] going on or continuing throughout, unbroken, uninterrupted; whole, entire: trabes perpetuae in longitudinem, continuous in the direction of the length of the wall, Caes.: agmen, Cic.: munitiones, continuous lines, Caes.: milites disponit perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, id.: mensae, long-ranged (opp. to triclinia), Virg.: bos, undivided, whole, id.: carmen, continuous (dealing with a series of events), Hor.: historia, a general history, Cic. Hence absol.: in perpetuum, without break, continuously: porticus in perpetuum suffulta columnis, along its whole length, Lucr. 2. Of time: perpetual: stellarum cursus, Cic.: ignis Vestae, undying, "unquenched for ages," id.: sopor, that knows no waking, Hor. Of a lover, constant: Telephus, id.: diem perpetuum in laetitia

degere, this whole day, Ter. Hence, in perpetuum (sc. tempus), for all time, for ever, in perpetuity: obtinere aliquid, Cic. II. universal, general, that always holds good: perpetui juris et universi generis quaestio, id. (cf. quaestio, II. 2).

pēr-plācēo, 2. v. n. to please greatly: ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic.

pēr-plexābilis, e, adj. [perplexor] perplexing: Pl.

pēr-plexābilitē, adv. in a perplexing manner, perplexingly: Pl.

pēr-plexē, adv. confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely: loqui, Ter.: defectionem haud perplexe indicavere, in no doubtful terms, plainly, Liv.

pēr-plexim, adv. intricately, confusedly, perplexedly: Pl.

pēr-plexor, i. v. dep. [perplexus] to cause perplexity: old Inf. perplexarier: Pl.

pēr-plexus, a, um, adj. entangled, intricate, confused: figurae, Lucr.: iter silvae, mazy, Virg. II. Fig. intricate, confused, ambiguous, obscure: sermones, Liv. Comp.: perplexius carmen, id.

pēr-plicātus, a, um, Part. interlaced, entangled: in tmesi: Lucr.

pēr-plūo, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to rain through, rain in: circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato. 2. to let the rain through, admit the rain: venit imber, perpluunt tigna, Pl. II. Act.: to rain anything through or into. Fig.: tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, has rained (poured) into, id.

pēr-pōlio, i. v. i. v. a. to polish well: aurum tritu, Plin. II. Fig.: to polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing touch to: opus, Cic.: ea, quae habes instituta, perpolies, id.

pēr-pōlitus, a, um, Part. [perpolio]. II. Adj.: thoroughly polished or refined: homines, Cic.

pēr-pōpūlor, atus, i. v. a. dep. to lay quite waste, ravage, devastate: agrum, Liv. Part. perf. in pass. signif.: perpopulato agro, id.

pēr-porto, i. v. a. to carry over: praedam Carthaginem, Liv.

pēr-pōtātiō, ōnis, f. [perpoto] a continued drinking, a drinking-bout: Cic.

pēr-pōto, avi, i. v. n. and a. to tipple without intermission, to keep up a carouse: totos dies, Cic. II. to drink off: amarum absinthii laticem, Lucr.

pēr-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press hard, to press perpetually: cubilia, hug to the last, Hor.

pēr-prōpērē, adv. very quickly: Pl. (prob. f. l. for praepropere, q. v.)

pēr-prōpinquus, a, um, adj. very near: Att. in Cic.

pēr-prospēr, ēra, ērum, adj. very prosperous: valetudo, very good, Suet.

pēr-prūrisco, 3. v. n. incept. to itch all over: Pl.

pēr-pugnax, ācis, adj. very pug-

nacious: in disputando, contentious, Cic.

per-pulcher, chra, chrum, adj. very beautiful: dona, Ter.

per-purgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cleanse or purge thoroughly, to make quite clean: se, Cic.: perpuratis auribus, i. e. with the greatest attention, Pl. II. Fig.: to clear up, explain: locum orationis, Cic.

perpūillus, a, um, adj. very small; dwarfish: Cic.

per-pūto, i. v. a. to clear up, explain fully: Pl.

per-quam, and separ. per quam, adv. extremely: Cic. In tmesi: per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter.

per-quiro, quisivi, quisitum, 3. v. a. [quaero] to ask or inquire diligently after, to make diligent search for: perquirunt, quid causae siet, Pl.: vasa, Cic.: aditus viasque, to make minute inquiries about, Caes. Impers. perquiratur, careful inquiry is made, Cic.

II. to examine into: cognitionem rei, Id.

perquisitius, comp. adv. more exactly or accurately: conscribere, Cic.

perquisitor, ōris, m. [perquiro] a seeker out, a hunter after: Pl.

perquisitus, a, um, Part. [perquiro].

per-rāro, adv. very seldom, very rarely: Cic.: Hor.

per-rārus, a, um, adj. very uncommon, very rare: Liv.

per-rēconditus, a, um, adj. very hidden or abstruse, very recondite: Cic.

perrectus, a, um, Part. [pergo].

per-rēro, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to creep or crawl through: Col. II. Act.: to crawl through or over: tellurem genibus, Tib.

perrepto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. [perrepo]. Neutr.: to creep or crawl about: in omnibus latebris, Pl.

II. Act.: to creep or crawl through: omne oppidum, Ter.

per-rīdīcūlū, adv. very laughably, very ridiculously: Cic.

per-rīdīcūlus, a, um, adj. very laughable, very ridiculous: Cic.

per-rōgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to ask through in succession, to ask one after another: sententias, Liv. II. to carry (a law) through, to get passed: legem, Val. Max.

per-rum, ō, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to break or rush through, to force one's way through: per medios hostes, Caes.: in vestibulum templi, Liv. B. Act.: to break through, break up: rates, Caes.: per-rumpitur concretus aer, Cic. 2. Esp. to force one's way through: paludem, Caes.: Acheronta, Hor. II. Fig.: to break through, break down, overcome: leges, Cic.: fastidia, Hor.

per-rumpus, a, um, Part. [per-rumpo].

per-saepe, adv. very often, very frequently: Cic.

persalsē, adv. very wittily. Cic.

per-salsus, a, um, adj. very witty: Cic.

persālūtātio, ōnis, f. [persaluto] a saluting of all, assiduous salutation: Cic.

per-sālūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to salute one after another: Cic.

per-sanctē, adv. very sacredly or religiously: Ter.

per-sāpiens, entis, adj. very wise: Cic.

per-sāpiēter, adv. very wisely: Cic.

per-sciēter, adv. very knowingly, very discreetly: Cic.

per-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to rend asunder or in pieces: Lucr.

perscissus, a, um, Part. [per-scindo].

per-soītus, a, um, adj. very clever, very fine: in tmesi: Cic.: Ter.

per-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write in full or at length (without abbreviation of the characters): notata, non perscripta erat summa, the amount was (merely) put down in figures, not written in words (v. Pub. Sch. Lat. Prim. Appendix, iv. B.): Suet. II. Transf.: to give a full account or report of in writing: rem gestam, Caes.: orationem, Cic.: unam ex tam multis orationem, Sall. 2. to write or note down, to enter, register: aliquid in tabulas publicas, Cic. So esp. of entering in an account-book: falsum nomen, Id. 3. to make over in writing, to assign: to draw a cheque in favour of: argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter.

perscriptio, ōnis, f. [perscribo] a writing down, an entry: Cic. II. a making over in writing, an assignment: Id.

perscriptor, ōris, m. [Id.] one who makes entries in books: Cic.

perscriptus, a, um, Part. [perscribo].

per-scrūto, for perscrutor: Pl.

per-scrūtor, atus, i. v. dep. to search through, examine: Cic. II. Fig.: to examine into, investigate: sententiam scriptoris, Id.

per-sēco, cūl, ctum, i. v. a. to cut up, extirpate: to cut out. Fig.: vitium, Liv.: rerum naturas, to dissect, lay bare the secrets of nature, Cic.

persector, i. v. a. dep. freq. [persequor] to follow or pursue eagerly, to investigate: Lucr.

persēcūtio, ōnis, f. [Id.] a following after, a chase, pursuit: Ulp. II. Transf.: a prosecution, action, suit: Cic.

persēcūtus and persēquūtus, a, um, Part. [persequor].

per-sēdēo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. to remain sitting, to sit or stay long: in equo dies noctesque, Liv.

per-segnis, e, adj. very sluggish or inactive: proelium, Liv.

per-sēnesco, nūl, 3. v. n. incep. to grow old (late): Eutr.

per-sēnex, is, adj. very old: Suet.

per-sentio, si, sum, 4. v. a. to perceive plainly: Virg. II. to feel deeply: pectore curas, Id.

per-sentisco, 3. v. n. incep. to begin to perceive clearly: Ter. II. to feel deeply: viscera persentiscunt, Lucr.

persēquens, entis, Part. [persequor]. II. Adj.: pursuing, given to the pursuit or practice of: with Gen.: flagitii, Pl.: inimicitiarum persequentissimus, most bent on following up, Auct. Her.

per-sēquor, cūtus and quūtus, 3. v. a. dep. (Act. Imp. persece [perseca, N.] for persequere, Poet. ap. Cic.) to follow perseveringly, to pursue: aliquem, Cic.: vestigia alicujus, Id. 2. Esp. to pursue hostilely, chase: fugientes usque ad flumen, Caes.: feras, Just. 3. Of places: to go or search through: omnes solitudines, Cic. 4. to follow to the end, come up with, overtake: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. 5. to follow in writing, to take down in detail, minute down: celeritate scribendi, quae dicerentur persequi, Cic. II. Fig.: to follow perseveringly, to pursue: viam, Ter.: artes, Cic. 2. Esp. to hunt after, strive after, seek to obtain: quis est, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur? Id. In law: ego meum jus persequar, I will maintain my right, Ter.

3. to follow, be a follower of; to imitate, copy: Academiam veterem, Cic. 4. to proceed against, prosecute: to avenge, take vengeance upon: civitatem bello, Caes.: civitates quae delecerant, chastise, Just.: aliquem judicio, to take legal proceedings against, Cic.: mortem alicujus, avenge, Id. 5. to follow out, perform, accomplish, etc.: hoc, ut dico, factis persequar, Pl.: mandata, Cic. 6. to follow out in speech or writing, to set forth, treat of, relate, describe, explain, etc.: aliquid voce, Id.: aliquid scriptura, Id.: res Hannibalis, Id. 7. to follow out to a solution, interpret, make out, unravel: quae (occulta) si quis investigare et persequi vellet, Suet. 8. to hunt up, note for banter or criticism: cujus, ut ait, cincinnos usquequaque persequitur, Id.

persēverans, ntis, Part. [persevero]. II. Adj.: persevering: with Abl.: perseverantior caedendis hostibus, Liv.

persēveranter, adv. perseveringly, persistently: Liv.: diligere aliquem, constantly, steadfastly, Suet. Comp.: vereor ne perseverantius saeviant, more unremittingly, more relentlessly, Liv. Sup.: Plin.

persēverantia, ae, f. [persevero] steadfastness, constancy, perseverance: determination, resoluteness: nautarum, Caes. II. Transf. objectively: long continuance, tediousness: belli, Just.

persēverō, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [perseverus]. Neutr.: to continue

steadfastly, to persist, persevere in: perseveras tu quidem et in tua vetere sententia permanes, Cic. Impers. pass: perseveratum in ira est, Liv. 2. to proceed to, or as far as: Aquileiam usque perseveraverunt, pushed on, Suet. II. Act.: to proceed with; to persist, persevere; constr. with Inf., Acc. and Inf., rarely with simple Acc. (only of neut. words): bello persequi, Caes.: quā (imagine) signare insecuti quoque principes perseveraverunt, continued regularly, Suet.: quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, persisted in his assertion, Cic. With Acc.: neque te ipsum id perseverare et transigere potuisse, to abide by, id.

per-sēverus, a, um, adj. very strict: imperium, Tac.

Persicus, a, um, adj. [Persa, a Persian] of or from Persia, Persian: hence subst. persicum, i. n. a peach, Mart. (Hence Fr. pêche.)

per-sido, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. n. to sink or settle down, to penetrate (poet.): of disease: in fruges, Lucr.: of cold: ad vivum, to penetrate to the very quick, Virg.

per-signo, 1. v. a. to note down, record (rare): dona, Liv.

per-similis, e, adj. very like or similar: Cic.: Hor.

per-simplex, icis, adj. very plain or simple: victus, Tac.

per-sisto, stitī, 3. v. n. lit. to continue standing: hence, to continue steadfastly, to persevere, persist: in impudentia, Liv.

persolla, ae, f. dim. [for personula, from persona] a little mask; hence, as a term of abuse, you little fright! Pl.

per-solus, a, um, adj. quite alone: oculum persolum mihi, my only eye, Pl.

persolūtus, a, um, Part. [persolvere].

per-solvo, solvi, solūtum, 3. v. a. to unloose or release completely; hence, Fig. to unravel, solve, explain: si hoc mihi ἔρμηναι persolveris, Cic. II. to pay (in full): pecuniam alicui, Tac.: pecuniam ab aliquo, to pay by a draft on any one, Cic. Fig.: grates, to render thanks, Virg.: meritam diis gratiam, Cic.: vota, to fulfil, Tac.: honorem alicui deo, to pay the due honour of sacrifice, Virg. Hence, poenas, to suffer punishment, Cic.: Caes.: Virg. But also of inflicting punishment = sumere: poenae alicui ab omnibus persolutae, Cic.: mortem alicui, to put to death, Suet.

persōna, ae, f. [per sono, notwithstanding the ō] a mask, esp. that used by actors, which covered the whole head, and was usually made of clay, but sometimes of wood or bark: cretea persona, Lucr.: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. (Respecting the use and varieties of the mask, v. Smith's Ant. 291.) 2. Fig.: a mask, pretence, false appearance: Sen. II. Meton. a personage, character, part, represented by an actor: parasiti,

Ter. 2. Transf. in gen. the part or character which any one sustains in the world: Cic.: alienam personam ferre, to act a part; assume a character not one's own, Liv.: gerere, sustinere, to sustain a part, Cic. 3. a person who acts a certain part, personage: equae pacifica persona desideretur, id.: certis personis et aetatibus, to people of a certain standing and of a certain age, Suet. 4. Abstractly, the person, the personality, individuality: illi in multorum saepe personam exorabiles, i. e. in many individual cases, id.: apud Persas persona regis sub specie majestatis occultitur, Just. 5. In Gramm. a person: Varr. (Hence Fr. personne.)

persōnātus, a, um, adj. [persona] wearing a mask, masked: Roscius, Cic.: pater, i. e. the father in the play, Hor. II. Fig. assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious: personatus ambulare, in an assumed character, Cic.

per-sōno, ōi, itum, 1. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to sound through and through, to resound, ring with: cum domus cantu et cymbalis personaret, Cic.: domus Molossis personuit canibus, Hor.

2. Of persons, to make a noise: plebs urbis personabat plausu, kept making the place ring, Tac.: il dies ac noctes plausibus personare, kept up thunders of applause, id. (ii) to sound, play a musical instrument: cithara Iopas personat, Virg. II. Act.: to fill with sound or noise; to make ring or resound: regna latratu, id.: aurem, to bawl in one's ear, Hor. 2. to cry out, call aloud: illae vero non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant, huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic.

perspectē, adv. intelligently, sensibly: ut docte et perspecte sapit! Pl.

perspecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [perspicio] to look at or behold to the end: certamen, Suet. II. to look through, look all about: Pl.

perspectus, a, um, Part. [perspicio].

II. Adj.: clearly perceived, evident, well-known: Cic. Sup.: id.

per-spēculor, atus, 1. v. dep. to examine or explore thoroughly: Suet.

per-spergo, 3. v. a. [spargo] to besprinkle, to wet: ligna, Cato. II. Fig.: orationem tanquam sale, to give it a sprinkling of wit, Cic.

perspicacitas, ātis, f. [perspicax] sharp-sightedness, acuteness, discernment: Cic.

perspicax, ācis, adj. [perspicio] sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious: ad aliquid, Ter.: more freq. absol.: id.: Cic.

perspicientia, ae, f. [id.] a full perception or knowledge: veri, Cic.

per-spicio, exi, ectum, 3. v. a. [specio] to look or see through, to look into, look at: collis silvestris, ut non facile introrsus perspicil posset, Caes.: epistolas, to look through, read through,

Cic. 2. to look closely at, to view, examine, inspect: domum, id. With depend. clause: perspicito prius, quid intus agatur, Pl. II. Fig.: to observe carefully, explore, prove, ascertain thoroughly, etc.: res gestas, Lucr.: cum se ipse perspexerit, Cic.: in se fidem alicujus, Caes.

perspicūe, adv. evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously: Cic.

perspicuitas, ātis, f. [perspicuus] transparency, clearness: Plin. II. Fig.: clearness, distinctness, perspicuity: Cic.

perspicuus, a, um, adj. [perspicio] transparent, clear: aquae, Ov. II. Fig.: evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous: quasi vero hoc perspicuum sit constetque inter omnes, Cic.

per-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. to pave all over, to make quite even or level: viam, Liv.

per-stimulo, 1. v. a. to incite or inflame violently: tumidos spiritus, Tac.

per-sto, stitī, stātum, 1. v. n. to stand firmly, continue standing: frenatis equis equites diem totum perstant, Liv. 2. Transf. to remain steadfast or constant, to last, endure: nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe, cuncta fluunt, Ov. II. Fig.: to stand fast or firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist in: constr. usu. with in and Abl.: negant posse, et in eo perstant, Cic.: in sententia, Caes.: in incepto, Liv. Pass. impers.: si perstaretur in bello, Tac. Absol.: perstant atque obdura, Hor.: talia perstant memorans, he went on saying, Virg.: perstitit Narcissus, persisted in his determination, Tac. With Inf.: damnosa persto condere semen humo, persevere in burying, Ov.

perstrātus, a, um, Part. [persterno].

per-strēpo, ōi, itum, 3. v. n. to make a great noise; to resound, echo, ring: abeunt lavatum, perstreput, Ter.

perstrictus, a, um, Part. [perstringo].

perstringo, nxi, strictum, 3. v. a. to tie or press tightly: vitem, Cato.

2. Transf. of the senses as objects, to press upon, contract; hence to blunt, deaden, dull: cum solis radii visus perstrinxere, have dazzled, Plin.: minaci murmure cornuum aures, to deafen, Hor.: animi aciem, to dim, Cic.: aciem ingenii, id. (cf. praestringo). Also with personal object: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, dismays, appals, Liv. II. To graze, graze against: femur, wound slightly, Virg.: solum aratro, to score or furrow lightly, Cic. 2. Esp. to touch or wound slightly with words; to blame, censure, reprove: alicujus voluntatem asperioribus faciliis, id.: aliquid oblique, to censure indirectly, Tac. 3. to glance at, touch lightly upon: unamquamque rem, Cic.

perstūdīōsē, *adv.* very eagerly, very fondly: Cic.

per-stūdīōsus, *a, um, adj.* very desirous, very fond: *alicujus*, Cic.

per-suādēō, *si, sum, 2. v. a. to bring over by talking, to convince, persuade; constr. with Dat. of person; the defining words usu. in Acc. and Inf., sometimes neut. Acc. and sometimes not expressed: Imprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Caes.: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. With de: si forte de paupertate non persuaseris, id. Absol.: dicere ad persuadendum ac commodate, id. 2. With pron. reflect.: to satisfy oneself; to be convinced, to have no doubt about: velim tibi ita persuadeas, me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, id. So pass. impers.: sibi persuaderi eum neque suam, neque populi R. gratiam repudiaturum, Caes.*

II. *Esp. to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade to do: constr. usu. with Dat. of pers.: the defining words usu. in Subj. clause, rarely in Inf.: huc persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, id.: ei persuasit tyrannidis finem facere, Nep.: nec tibi quisquam persuadeat auctor tellurem movere, Virg. Pass. impers.: persuasum est facere, Pl.: persuasum (sc. esse sibi) loci opportunitate, this step had been recommended to him, Caes. Pass. pers. (late and rare): Capua pacisci persuasa, Val. Max.: nihil erat difficile persuadere persuasis mori, those who had made up their minds, Just.*

persuāsibilis, *e, adj.* [persuadeo] convincing, persuasive: Quint.

persuāsio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a convincing, persuading, persuasion of other people: Cic. **II.** *Transf.: conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion that one holds oneself: Suet.*

persuastrix, *icis, f.* [id.] she that persuades: Pl.

persuāsus, *a, um, Part.* [persuadeo]. **II.** *Adj.: that of which one is persuaded or convinced: Cic. Esp. in phrase, persuasum habere, to be firmly convinced, to be persuaded, to hold or regard as certain: Caes. Sup.: Cic.: persuasissimum habere eum, that it was his absolute conviction, Suet.*

per-suāsus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a persuading, persuasion (only in Abl.): persuasum servi, Pl.

per-subtilis, *e, adj.* very fine or delicate, very subtle: *animus*, Lucr. **II.** *Fig. very ingenious: oratio, Cic.*

per-sulto, *avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a.* [salto]. *Neutr.: to leap, skip, or prance about: in agro, Liv.: ante vallum, Tac. B. Act.: to leap or skip through, to frisk about, range about: pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr.: captam Italiam, Tac.*

pertaedēō, *v. pertaedet.*
per-taedet, *taesum est, 2. v. impers. and n. to cause to feel disgust or weariness: constr. usu. with Acc. of pers.*

and *Gen. of thing (cause of the feeling): pertaesum est (me) levitatis, Cic. Pass. part., pertaesum, used personally, with Gen.: lentitudinis eorum pertaesum, wearied of, Tac.: with Acc.: vitam, Just.: ignaviam suam, disgusted at, loathing, Suet.*

pertaesum, *a, um, Part.* [pertaedet].

per-tēō, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover all over: villam, Pl. II. Fig.: id.*

per-tendo, *di, sum, 3. v. a. and n.* *lit. to stretch out, extend; hence, transf.: Act.: to carry out, go on with, perform: Ter. II. Neutr.: to push on to, to go right on, proceed to: pars Romam pertenderunt, Liv.*

2. *Fig.: to keep on, persevere, persist: verum si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, Ter.*

per-tento, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. lit. to feel all over; hence, to prove, try, test: quum utrumque pugionem pertentasset, had tried the point of each, Tac.*

Fig.: rem, to consider or weigh well, Cic.: animum cohortis, to sound the temper of, Tac. II. to seize, affect: lues pertentat sensus, Virg.

per-tēnūis, *e, adj.* very thin, very small or fine: *sabulum: Plin. 2. Fig.: very slight or slender: spes, Cic.*

per-tērēbro, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bore through: Cic.*

per-tergēō, *tersi, tersum, 2. v. a. and pertergo, 3. v. a. to wipe off, wipe dry: mensam, Hor. II. Transf. to rub or touch gently against: (aer) quasi pertergit pupillas, brushes, Lucr.*

per-tēro, *no perf., tritum, 3. v. a. to bruise, pound: Col.*

per-terrē-facio, *fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [perterreo facio] to frighten or terrify thoroughly: Ter.*

per-terrēfactus, *a, um, Part.* [perterrefacio].

per-terrēō, *avi, itum, 2. v. a. to frighten or terrify thoroughly: Caes.: metu perterriti, Cic.: a tuis aedibus vi atque armis perterritus, frightened away from, id.*

per-terriē-rēpus, *a, um, adj.* [perterreo crepo] that clatters or rattles most terribly: *Vet. poet. in Cic.*

per-territus, *a, um, Part.* [perterreo].

per-texo, *xūi, xtum, 3. v. a. to weave throughout, weave entirely: App.*

2. *to interweave, i. e. to furnish, decorate, adorn with: Vitruv. II. Fig. to go through with, accomplish: Cic.: inceptum dictis, Lucr.*

pertextus, *a, um, Part.* [pertexo].

pertica, *ae, f. a pole, a long staff: pertica suspensos portabat longa manipulos, Ov.: perticam, qui verberarem asinos, a cudgel, Pl. 2. a measuring-rod, a pole, perch (usually called decempeda). abstulit exultas pertica tristis opes, Prop. (ii) Meton.: a portion of land measured with the pertica: Front. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *perche*, and, from it, Eng. *perch*)*

per-timesco, *mūi, 3. v. a. and n. incept. to become very much frightened; to fear greatly: religionem, Cic.: famem, Caes.*

per-tinācia, *ae, f.* [pertinax] obstinacy, pertinacity, stubbornness: Cic.: Caes. **2.** *Less freq. in good sense, perseverance, constancy: Liv.*

per-tināciter, *adv.* very firmly, very tenaciously: *haerere, Quint. II. constantly, steadily, perseveringly; stubbornly, pertinaciously: contendere, Suet. Comp.: insequi, Hirt. Sup.: studiis deditus, Suet.*

per-tinax, *ācis, adj.* [tenax] that holds fast, that clings firmly, very tenacious: *digitus male pertinax, coquettishly obstinate, or perh. faintly resisting, Hor. (ii) very niggardly: tenaxne pater ejus est? Ph. Immo edepol pertinax, close-fisted, Pl. II. Fig.: firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding; in bad sense, obstinate, pertinacious: constr. absol., with in and Abl., ad, and adversus: virtus, Liv.: in disputando, Cic.: in repugnando, Liv.: ad obtinendam injuriam, id.: adversus impetum, id. Poet. with Inf.: fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, persistent in, Hor.*

per-tinēō, *avi, 2. v. n. [teneo] lit. to hold through; hence, to continue or extend through or to, to reach: silva a flumine Rheno ad initium Remorum pertinet, stretches, Caes.: aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, Cic.: pertinens in omnia, in all directions, Liv.*

II. *Fig.: to reach, extend: bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. 2. to tend or lead towards, to have as an object or result: ad emolumentum, Just.: ad effeminandos animos, Caes.: haec omnia eodem illo pertinere ut, all pointed to the same conclusion, id.: illud quo pertineat, videte, Cic.: quo pertinuit nudare corpus? to what purpose did they strip the corpse? Tac. 3. to belong, relate, concern, pertain to: ad aliquam rem, Pl.: ad meum officium, Cic. Esp. in phrase quod pertinet ad, as far as concerns, as regards: ad indutias, Caes.: ad hostes, Just. 4. to be applicable to, to concern, suit: ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, on whom suspicion should fall, Cic.*

per-tingo, *3. v. a. [tango] to stretch out, extend to (rare, and with var. reading pertinere): collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.*

per-tōlēro, *avi, 1. v. a. to bear out, endure: tormenta aetatis, Lucr.*

per-torquēō, *2. v. a. to twist awry, to distort: ora foedo sapore, Lucr.*

pertractātē, *adv.* in a well-considered manner, elaborately, systematically: *nam pertractate facta est (fabula), i. e. with a moral in view, Pl.*

pertractatio and **pertractatio**, *ōnis, f.* [pertracto] a handling: Gell. **II.** *Fig.: a handling, i. e. an occu-*

pying or busying oneself with, application to: poetarum, Cic.

per-tracto (pertracto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to touch, feel, handle: mullos, Cic.: dormienti caput, Just. II. Fig.: to busy or occupy oneself with, to handle, treat, to investigate, study: sensus mentesque hominum, Cic.: philosophiam, id.

pertractus, a, um, Part. [pertraho].

per-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw or drag through or to, to bring or conduct forcibly to: aliquem in castra, Liv.: ratem ad alteram ripam, to tow across to, id.: pertractus ad Vitellium, Tac. (ii) to entice, allure to: in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv.: hostes sensim citra flumen, to decoy or draw on over, id.

pertracto, v. pertracto.

per-tristis, e, adj. very sad or mournful: carmen, Cic. poet. II. Transf.: very austere or morose: patrus, Cic.

pertritus, a, um, Part. [pertero].

II. Adj.: quite worn out, very hackneyed or common, very trite: Sen.

per-tūmultuōsē, adv. in a very agitated or tumultuous manner: Cic.

per-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3. v. a. lit. to beat through, to make a hole through, to perforate: crumenam, Pl.: guttas pertundere saxa, Lucr.

perturbātē, adv. confusedly, without order: Cic.

perturbātiō, ōnis, f. [perturbo] confusion, disturbance: caeli, opp. to serenitas, Cic. II. Fig.: mental disturbance, disquiet, perturbation: animorum, id.: exercitus, Caes. 2. Esp. an emotion, passion: Cic.

perturbātrix, icis, f. [id.] she that disquiets or disturbs: Cic.

perturbātus, a, um, Part. [perturbo].

II. Adj.: troubled, disturbed, unquiet: Sen. 2. alarmed, discomposed: Cic.

per-turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to throw into confusion or disorder, to confuse, disturb: provinciam, Cic.: reliquos (milites), Caes. II. Fig.: to disturb, embarrass, confound: clamore perturbari, Cic.: magno animi motu perturbatus, id. 2. to alarm, disquiet, frighten: horum vocibus ac timore paulatim milites perturbabantur, Caes.

per-turpis, e, adj. very base or shameful: Cic.

pertūsus, a, um, Part. [pertundo].

II. Adj.: perforated, that has a hole or opening: compita, worn into holes, well-trod, Pers.: laena, threadbare, out at elbows, Juv. Proverb.: congerere aliquid in pertusum dolium, i.e. to labour in vain, Pl. (Hence It. *per-tugiare*; Fr. *pertuis*.)

pērūla, ae, f. dim. [pera] a little wallet: Sen.

pēruncus, a, um, Part. [perungo].

pēr-ungo, xī, ctum, 3. v. a. to be-

smear, anoint: corpora oleo, Cic.: nardo perunctus, Hor.

pēr-urbānus, a, um, adj. very polite, pleasant, or witty: Cic. 2. Also with idea of excess; over fine, superfine: id.

pēr-urgēo, si, 2. v. a. to press or urge greatly: Suet.

pēr-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. to burn through and through; to burn up, consume: agros, Liv. Esp. in pass.: to be burned or scorched by the sun: sole perusta coma, Prop.: perusta solibus uxor, tanned, Hor. 2. to heat, burn, inflame: sitis fatigatos et saucios perurebat, was parching, Curt. 3. to inflame, gall, rub sore: Ibericis peruste funibus latus, Hor.: colla perusta, Ov. 4. Transf. of cold, to nip, pinch: terra perusta gelu, id. II. Fig.: to burn, inflame, consume: (me) jam hominem perustum, inani gloria volunt incendere, who have already been well scorched, Cic.

pērustus, a, um, Part. [peruro].

pēr-ūtilis, e, adj. very useful: Cic.

per-vādo, si, sum, 3. v. n. to go or come through, to pass or press through, to spread through, penetrate: incendium per agros pervasit, Cic.: per aqua et iniqua loca pervadunt, force their way, Liv. 2. Transf.: to go, come, arrive: ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. II. Fig.: to spread through, penetrate, pervade: opinio per animos pervaserat, id. With Acc.: cum fama ea urbem atque forum pervasisset, Liv. 2. to arrive at, reach: locus, quo non libido pervasit, Cic.

pervagātus, a, um, Part. [pervagor].

II. Adj.: wide-spread, well known: sermo, Cic. 2. common, general: pervagator pars, id.

per-vāgor, atus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. to wander or range through, to rove about, overrun: hic praedonum naviculae pervagatae sunt, Cic. II. Fig.: to spread out, extend: quod usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, id. 2. to spread through, pervade (the mind): omnium mentes, id. 3. to be widely spread, to become common: ne is honos nimium pervagetur, id.

per-vāgus, a, um, adj. wandering or roaming about: Ov.

per-vārīē, adv. very variously: Cic.

per-vasto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lay waste, devastate: fines, Liv.

pervāsus, a, um, Part. [pervado].

pervectus, a, um, Part. [perveho].

per-vēho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to bear, carry, or convey through: commectus, Liv. 2. Reflect.: to pass through, traverse: Oceanum pervehitur, Tac.

II. Transf.: to carry, bring, convey to: virgines Caere pervexit, Liv.

2. Reflect.: to ride, drive, sail, etc.: in portum, Cic.: pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. Fig. to reach, attain to: ad exitus optatos, Cic.

per-vello, vellī, 3. v. a. to pull or pluck hard; to pull, twitch: aurem,

Phaedr. 2. to excite, sharpen: stomachum, i.e. provoke an appetite, Hor.

II. Fig.: to twitch, pinch: fortuna pervellere te forsitan poterit, Cic.

2. to abuse, disparage: jus civile, id.

per-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come through to, arrive at, reach (pres. Subj., perveniat, Pl.: pres. Inf. pass., pervenier, Ter.): constr. with ad or in and Acc., or adv. of place: pauci per silvas ad T. Labienum in hiberna perveniunt, Caes.: ad portam, Cic.: in summum montis, Ov.: eo, Caes. Imperf. pass.: ubi jam patriae perventum ad limina sedis, I had made my way, Virg. II. Transf.: to reach or come to, to come to the knowledge or into the possession of (usu. of things): si ad herum haec res pervenerit, come to his ears, Pl.: in praedonum potestatem, Cic.: annona ad denarios I. in singulos modios pervenerat, had reached, risen to, Caes. Imperf. pass.: quin erat dicturus, ad quem perventum non est, but it did not come to his turn, i.e. for want of time, Cic. III. Fig.: to come to, arrive at; to reach, attain to: in senatum, to get into the Senate, i.e. to become a senator, id.: in scripta allucius, to be mentioned by a person in his writings, id.: ad desperationem, Caes.: in odium civium, to come to be unpopular with, Nep.: ad septuagesimum (sc. annum), Cic.

per-vēnor, i, v. a. dep. to hunt through; transf. to run through or about: urbem totam pervenarier, to hunt up and down, Pl.

perversē (pervorse), adv. awry, so as to face the wrong way: sella curulis in senatu perversē collocata, Suet.

II. Fig.: perversely, wrongly, badly, ill: uti deorum beneficio, Cic.: imitari, id.

perversitas, ātis, f. [perversus] forwardness, untowardness, perversity: opinionum, Cic.: morum, Suet.

perversus (pervorsus), a, um, Part. [perverto].

II. Adj.: turned the wrong way, askew, awry: perversas induit comas, puts her false hair on awry, Ov.: esse perversissimis oculis, dreadfully squint-eyed, Cic.: rupes, perh. irregular, rugged, Liv. 2. Fig.: perverse, wrong, evil, bad: dies pervorsus atque advorsus, untoward (cf. Shak. "the time is out of joint"), Pl.: nihil pravam et perversum, Cic.: mos, id.: Menalcas, cross-grained, spiteful, Virg.

perverto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. lit. to turn thoroughly, i.e. to place in an opposite direction; hence to overturn, overthrow, throw down: coquil aulas pervortunt, Pl.: arbusta, virgulta, tecta perversere, Cic.: bellum perverso numine poscunt, thwarting the divine will (or perh. taking perversus as adj., under the spell of a malignant deity), Virg. II. Fig.: to overthrow, subvert; to destroy, ruin, corrupt: amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic.

2. to confute, silence: id.

2. to confute, silence: id.

2. to confute, silence: id.

2. to confute, silence: id.

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per-vesp̄eri, adv. very late in the evening: Cic.

pervestigatio, ōnis, f. [pervestigō] a searching into, examining, investigation: Cic.

per-vestigō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to trace or search out (as of hounds): Cic. II. Fig. to seek out, examine thoroughly, investigate: id.

per-vētus, ēris, adj. very old: Cic.

per-vētustus, a, um, adj. very old (and worn out); antiquated: Cic.

per-viam, adv. accessibly: Pl.

pervicacia, ae, f. [pervicax] stubbornness, obstinacy: Cic. 2. In good sense: firmness, steadiness: in hostem, persistence, Tac.

pervicaciter, adv. stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately: pervicacius causam belli quaerere, Liv.

pervicax, ācis, adj. [vic in vinco, q. v.] stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful: accusatio, determined, Tac.: ira, enduring, relentless, Curt.: jussa, tyrannical, Tac.: musa, bold, self-reliant, Hor.: Thyiades, untiring, id.: Achilles, obdurate, id. II. Transf. firm, steadfast: with Gen.: recti pervicax, tenacious of, Tac.

pervictus, a, um, Part. [pervinco].

per-video, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. to look over, look on: sol pervidet omnia, Ov.: cum tua pervideas oculis male lipus inunctis, survey, scan, Hor. II. Fig. to consider, examine: aliquem, Cic. 2. to perceive, discern: infirmitatem animorum, id.

per-vigēo, ōi, 2. v. n. to continue to bloom or flourish: honoribus, remain in constant possession of, Tac.

per-vigil, illis, adj. ever watchful: pervigil in mediae sidera noctis eras, Ov. II. Transf.: nox, passed without sleep, Just.

pervigilatio, ōnis, f. [pervigilo] a religious watching, a vigil: Cic.

pervigilia, ae, f. [pervigil] a watching all night: Just.

pervigillum, il, n. [id.] a watching or sitting up all night: pervigillo fatigati, Just. II. Esp. a religious watching, a nightly festival: castra pervigillione neglecta, Liv.: celebrare, Tac.

per-vigilo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to remain awake or watch all night: noctem, Cic.: in armis, Liv. In pass. Part.: nox pervigilata, passed without sleep, Ov. II. Transf. in gen. to watch: tecum longos dies, Tib.

per-vilis, e, adj. very cheap: Liv.

per-vinco, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to conquer or defeat completely: ne nos perfidia pervincamur, Pl. Absol.: pervicit Bardanes, gained a complete victory, Tac. II. Transf.: to carry a point, maintain one's opinion: restitit ac pervicit Cato, Cic.: pretio, to prevail, i. e. outbid competitors, Pl. 2. to surpass, outdo, exceed: sonum, Hor. 3. to induce or prevail upon with great effort, to effect with labour: multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv.

4. to prove, demonstrate: aliquid dictis, Lucr.

per-vivo, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. to live on, survive to: Pl.

per-vius, a, um, adj. [via] that may be passed through, affording a passage, passable, pervious: aedes, Ter.: amnis, fordable, Tac.: transitiones, thoroughfares, passages, Cic.: pervius usus tectorum inter se, an available communication, Virg. Subst.: pervium, il, n. a thoroughfare, passage: ne pervium illa Germanis exercitibus esset, Tac. II. Fig.: cor mihi nunc pervium est, my heart is now open, i. e. light or easy, Pl.: nihil ambitioni pervium, accessible, open, Tac.

pervolgo, v. pervulgo.

pervolito, 1. v. n. freq. [pervolo] to fly or flit about (poet.): of birds: Lucr.: of sound: id.: of rays of light, to flicker, play about: Virg.

per-volo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fly through or about: aedes, Virg.: aerium iter, Ov.: rumor agitat pervolat alis, id. 2. to fly to: in hanc sedem, Cic.

II. Transf. of swift motion in gen. to fly or dart through: totam urbem, to gad about, Juv.

per-volo, vōlūi, velle, irreg. v. n. (old Subj. pres. pervolūt, Lucr.) to wish greatly, to be very desirous: quem videre pervellem, would fain see, Cic.

pervolūtō, 1. v. a. freq. [pervolvo] to roll over and over; esp. to turn over books, to read: libros, Cic.

pervolūtus, a, um, Part. [pervolvo].

per-volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll or tumble about: aliquem in luto, Ter. 2. Transf. to turn over a book, to read: Cat. II. Reflect. fig. to be very busy or much engaged: ut in his locis pervolvatur animus, Cic.

pervorse, pervorsus, pervorto, v. perverse, etc.

pervulgatus (pervolg-), a, um, Part. [pervulgo]. II. Adj.: very usual or common: consolatio, commonplace, Cic. 2. well known: maledicta, id.

per-vulgo (volgo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad: tabulas, Cic. 2. to impart to the people, make common: praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus, id. 3. Esp. to make common, to prostitute, id. II. Transf.: to visit often, to frequent, haunt (poet.): solis pervolgant lumina caelum, Lucr.

pēs, pēdis, m. a foot of any animal: pede terram pulsare, to dance, Hor.: pedem ferre, to go or come, Virg.: pedem referre, revocare, to go or come back, to return: profugum referre pedem, Ov.: se in pedes conficere, to take to one's heels, Ter.: pedibus, on foot, afoot: quum ingressus iter pedibus sit, Cic.: hence, by land, id.: sub pedibus, under one's feet, i. e. in one's power, Virg.: sub pedibus timor est, is trampled under foot, spurned, Ov.: ante pedes esse or ante pedes positum esse, to lie before one's feet, i. e. to be evident,

palpable: Istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modo est videre, sed etiam illa quae futura sunt prospicere, cf. what is 'under one's nose,' Ter.: pes dexter, felix, secundus, i. e. a happy or fortunate arrival: adi pede secundo, Virg.: in sententiam alicujus pedibus ire, to adopt one's opinion, 'divide' in favour of it (in the senate), Liv. Fig. of a fountain: crepante desillit pede, with pattering foot, Hor. 2. Esp. in milit. lang.: descendere ad pedes, to alight, dismount, of cavalry, Liv.: pedibus merere, to serve on foot, as a foot-soldier, id.: pedem conferre, to come to close quarters, id. II. Transf.: a foot of a table, stool, etc.: mensae sed erat pes tertius impar, Ov. 2. a rope attached to the bottom of a sail, a sheet: pede labitur aequo, i. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft (cf. "on an even keel"), id. Hence, facere pedem, to veer out one sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind: una omnes fecere pedem: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. 3. the barrow of a litter: Cat. 4. a metrical foot: Cic.: Hor.: musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, in hexameters and pentameters, Ov. Hence, (ii) a kind of verse, measure: Lesbios, Hor. 5. a foot, as a measure of length: fossa xv pedes lata, Caes.: pedem e villa egressi non sumus, have not stirred a single foot, Cic. Hence, fig.: pede suo se metiri, to measure oneself by one's own foot-rule, i. e. by one's own powers or abilities, Hor. [Cf. Skr. pad, a foot; Gr. πῆδος, πῆξα (=πῆδ-ya), ποὺς (=πόδ-ς); Goth. fōt-u-s, Eng. foot, O. H. G. fuoz, mod. Germ. fuss.] (Hence It. piede; Fr. pied.)

pessimē, sup. adv. v. male.

pessimus, a, um, v. malus. [If pe-jor, q. v., be for pec-iōr, pessimus, which cannot be separated from it, will be for pec-timus, through pec-simus. By some, however, it is connected with pes-um, and made to mean 'bottom-most.']

pessulus, i, m. = πᾶσσαλος, a bolt of a door: Pl.

pessum, adv. [prob. cogn. with ped-, stem of pes] to the ground, to the bottom, down (esp. freq. with ire and dare): Pl.: multae per mare pessum subdere urbes, have been swallowed up, Lucr. II. Fig.: pessum ire, and rarely, pessum sidere, to fall to the ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish: Pl.: pessum ituros Italiae campos, Tac.

2. pessum dare (and in one word, pessumdare or pessundare), rarely, pessum premere, to send to the bottom, to sink, ruin, destroy, put an end to: civitates, Sall.: multos bonos, Tac.: aliquem pro suis factis pessumis pessum premere, Pl.

pessumdo, v. pessum, II. 2.

pestifer and (rarely) **pestiferus**, a, um, adj. [pestis fero] pestilential: odor, Liv. II. In gen.: that brings de-

struction, baneful, destructive, noxious, pernicious: res, Cic.: Antonii redivit, Id.

pestiferē, adv. balefully, pestiferously: Cic.

pestilens, entis, adj. [pestis] pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome: loci, opp. to salubres, Cic.: Africa, Hor. Comp.: annus, Liv. Sup.: annus, Cic. II. Fig.: pestilent, noxious, destructive: pestilens collegae munus esse, Liv.

pestilentia, ae, f. [pestilens] an infectious or contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence: Massilienses gravi pestilentia conflictati, Caes.: Cic. 2. Transf.: unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or region: agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Id. II. Fig.: a (moral) plague, pest, pestilence: oratio plena veneni et pestilentiae, Cat.

pestilētia, ātis, f. [pestilis = pestilentus, Arn.] plague, pest, pestilence, for pestilentia (poet.): Lucr.

pestis, is, f. a baneful scourge or plague; a pestilence (for this last sense the strict equivalent is pestilentia, q.v.; thus, the plagues of Egypt = pestes, the plague of London = pestilentia): pestilentia eo anno . . . avertendae a populo pestis causā, i. e. the aforesaid scourge of pestilence, Liv. (4. 25; cf. 5. 14, etc.): ibes avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, i. e. the plague of serpents, Cic. 2. In gen. sense, destruction, ruin: sibi nefariam pestem machinari, Id.: servatae a peste carinae, destruction by fire, Virg.: Velenti populo pestem minitantes, disaster, overthrow, Liv. 3. Meton. of a destructive person or thing: pest, curse, bane (freq. in Cic.): illa furia ac pestis patriae (i. e. Clodius), Cic. [Ety. doubtful.]

pētāsatus, a, um, adj. [petasus] having on a travelling-cap, ready for a journey: Cic.: non nisi petasatus sub divo spatulabatur, wearing a broad-brimmed hat ('sombbrero'), Suet.

pētāsio and **pētāso**, ōnis, m. = πετᾶσιον, a leg or fore quarter of pork: Mart.

pētāsunoūlus, i, m. dim. [petaso] a little leg or fore quarter of pork: Juv.

pētāsus, i, m. = πετᾶσος, a travelling hat or cap, with a broad brim: Liv.

pētaurum, i, n. = πεταύρον, an apparatus swung in the air used by acrobats, perh. a trapeze: Juv.

pētesso and **pētisso**, 3. v. a. freq. [peto] to strive or seek repeatedly or eagerly after, to pursue: laudem, Cic.

pētītio, ōnis, f. [peto] an attack, a blow, thrust, pass: Cic. 2. Fig.: an attack made in words: Id. II. Transf.: in gen. a requesting, beseeching: a request, petition: Plin.

2. Esp. an applying or soliciting for office, candidature: consulatus, Caes.: pontificatus, Sall.: petitioni se dare, to solicit an office, Cic. III. In

law: a suing, a suit, in private or civil cases (disting. from accusatio in criminal cases): Id.: pecuniae, Quint. 2. a legal claim, right to sue for recovery or performance of contract: Cic.

pētitor, ōnis, m. [Id.] a seeker, striver after (poet.): famae, Lucan. II. Esp. an applicant or candidate for an office (rare): Hor. 2. In law: a claimant, plaintiff, in a private or civil suit: Cic.

pētītūrio, 4. v. a. desid. [Id.] to desire to sue for office, to long to become a candidate (rare): Cic.

pētītus, a, um, Part. [peto]. II. Subst.: petitum, i, n. a prayer, request, desire: Cat.

pētītus, ūs, m. [Id.] a going towards (poet.): terrae petitus, Lucr. II. a desire, request: Gell.

pēto, i, vi and ii, itum (perf. peti, Virg.), 3. v. a. to direct one's course to, to go or repair to, to make for, travel to: loca calidiora, Cic.: locum, Caes.: caelum pennis, to fly, Ov.: Gravis Phasi petite viris, visited by the Greeks, Id. Of things as subjects: campum petit amnis, Virg. Of persons as objects: ut to supplex peterem, apply (or appeal) to, Id. (ii) So, petere iter, cursum, etc.: iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere contendit, Cic.: allam in partem petebant fugam, betook themselves to flight, Caes. 2. to go towards (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context); hence, to attack; to let fly at, aim a blow at, etc.: ejus latus mucro ille petebat, Cic.: aliquem spiculo, Liv.: bello urbem, Virg.: Troianos haec monstra petunt, aim at, point or apply to, Id.

II. Fig.: to attack, assail: aliquem epistola, Cic.: aliquem falsis criminibus, Tac. 2. to demand, require: poenas ab aliquo, to seek satisfaction or revenge from, Cic. (ii) Esp. in law, to bring an action of recovery, to sue for: qui per se litem contestatur, sibi soli petit, Id. 3. to beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat: peto quae soque ut tuos mecum serves, Id.: pacem ab aliquo, Caes. With Inf. (poet.): arma petebat ferre, Stat. 4. to be a candidate for office: ex his, qui nunc petunt, Cic.: praetura, Id. 5. to solicit, woo, court, make suit to: Sall.: multi illam petiere, Ov. 6. to endeavour to obtain, to seek, strive after: praedam pedibus, Id.: gloriam, Sall.: eloquentiae principatum, Cic. With Inf.: bene vivere, Hor.: vicisse, Ov.

7. to fetch, procure: altius initium rei demonstrandae, Cic.: suspirium alte, to fetch a deep sigh, Pl. [The I.E. root, whence come peto and Gr. πέρ-ομαι, πίπτω (= πει-πετ-ω), implied sudden motion generally. This general sense is seen in impetus, and in Gr. ἐμπέτης, προπετής.]

pētōritum or **pētōritum**, i, n. [a Celtic word, meaning four-wheeled] an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage: Hor.

pētra, ae, f. = πέτρα, a rock, a crag, stone: pure Lat. saxum: Plin. (Hence It. pietra; Fr. pierre.)

pētro, ōnis, m. [petra] an old wether, whose flesh is as hard as stone: Pl.

pētrōsus, a, um, adj. [petra] full of rocks, rocky, stony: Plin.

pētūlans, antis, Part. [peto] forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, petulant: homo, Cic.: animalia, Gell.: genus dicendi, Cic.: jocus, Suet. II. Esp. wanton, lascivious: Cic.

pētūlanter, adv. pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly: in aliquem invehit, Cic. Comp.: petulantius, Id. Sup.: petulantissime, Id.

pētūlantia, ae, f. [petulans] sauciness, freakishness, impudence, wantonness, petulance: adolescentium, Cic. 2. carelessness, heedlessness: Pl.: linguae, forwardness, Suet.

pētūlus, a, um, adj. [peto, cf. hiulus from hio] butting, apt to butt: agni, Lucr.: haedi, Virg.

pexātus, a, um, adj. [pexus] wearing a garment with the nap on it, i. e. new: Mart.

pexus, a, um, Part. [pecto]. II. Adj.: woolly, that still has the nap on, new: tunica, Hor.

phāla, ae, v. fala.

phālangae and **pālangae**, arum, f. plu. = φαλαγγες, poles to carry burdens on: Vitruv. II. Esp.: wooden rollers, placed under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them: Caes. (Hence It. spiangia.)

phālangitae, arum, m. plu. = φαλαγγίται, soldiers belonging to a phalanx, phalangites: Liv.

phālanx, angis, f. = φάλαγξ, a band of soldiers, a host drawn up in close order (poet.): Virg. 2. Esp.: a division of a Grecian army drawn up in battle array, a battalion, phalanx: Nep. (ii) In particular, the Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx (a compact parallelogram, usu. of 50 men abreast and 16 deep): Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 163). (iii) Of any similar formation: e.g. an order of battle of the Gauls and Germans, forming a parallelogram: Caes.

phālārica, v. falarica.

phālērae, arum, f. plu. = τὰ φάλαρα, metal plates or bosses worn by men as a military decoration: phaleris et torque aliquem donare, Cic. As a military mark of distinction: equites donati phaleris, Liv. 2. similar decorations for the forehead and breast of horses (the metal plates being attached to the leather): equus phaleris insignis, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 292). II. Fig.: any external ornament or decoration: ad populum phaleras! trappings for the people! Pers.

phālērātus, a, um, adj. [phalerae] wearing phalerae: equi, Liv. II. Fig.: decorated, ornamented: dicta, fine speeches, Ter.

phantāsia, ae, f. = φαντασία, an

idea, notion, fancy: Sen. (Hence Fr. *fantaisie*.)

phantasma, *ātis*, n. = φάντασμα, an apparition, spectre, phantom: Plin. (Hence Fr. *fantôme*.)

phāretra, *ae*, f. = φάρετρα, a quiver (poet.): Virg.: Hor.

phāretratus, *a*, um, *adj.* [pharetra] furnished with or wearing a quiver; quivered (poet.): Camilla, Virg.: puer, i.e. Cupid, Ov.: virgo, i.e. Diana, id.

pharmaceutria, *ae*, f. = φαρμακείτρια, a sorceress (poet.): Virg.

pharmacopola, *ae*, m. = φαρμακοπωλης, a vender of medicines, a quack: Cic.

pharus, or *-os*, *i*, f. [from Pharos, an island near Alexandria in Egypt, on which Ptolemy Philad. erected a famous light-house] a light-house: Caes.

phasēlus (also phasellus and fas.), *i*, m. and *f.* = φάσηλος, a kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney-beans: viclamque seres vitemque phaselum, Virg. II. Transf.: a light boat, a skiff, wherry, or pinace, shaped like a kidney-bean, made of wicker-work or papyrus, sometimes also of baked and painted clay: Cic.: fletibus dare vela phasellis, Juv. (Hence It. *fagiuolo*.)

phasianus, *a*, um, *adj.* = φασιανός, pertaining to the Phasis, Phasian: Phasianae aves, pheasants, Plin. Also *subst.*: phasiana, *ae*, f. and more freq. phasianus, *i*, m. a pheasant: Suet. (Hence Fr. *faisan*.)

phasma, *ātis*, n. = φάσμα, an apparition, spectre, phantom: Ter.

phōlēta, *ae*, m. = φηλητής, a cheat, robber, rogue: Sen.

phengitēs, *ae*, m. = φεγγίτης, phenigite, selenite, or crystallized gypsum, used for window-panes: laps, Suet.

phīla, *ae*, f. = φιάλη, a broad shallow drinking-vessel, a saucer: Juv.

phiditia, *orum* = φειδίτια, v. philitia.

phīlōma, *ātis*, n. = φίλημα, a kiss: Lucr.

Philippus, *i*, m. a king of Macedonia.

II. Meton.: a gold coin, with Philip's head on it, a Philippus (cf. a Louis d'or, Napoleon, etc.): Hor.

philitia (also phiditia), *orum*, n. plu. = φιλίτια (φιδίτια), the public meals of the Lacedaemonians: Cic.

philōlōgia, *ae*, f. = φιλολογία, love of learning or letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature: nostra, Cic. II. Esp.: explanation, interpretation of the writings of others, philology: Sen.

philōlōgus, *a*, um, *adj.* = φιλόλογος, of or belonging to learning, learned, literary: Vitr. II. Subst.: philologus, *i*, m. a person engaged in learned or literary pursuits, a man of letters, scholar: Cic. 2. Esp.: an explainer of the writings of others, an interpreter, philologist: Sen.

phīlōmēla, *ae*, f. [Φιλομήλη, daughter

of Pandion, king of Athens] a nightingale (poet.): Virg.

philōsōphīa, *ae*, f. = φιλοσοφία, philosophy: Cic. II. Meton.: a philosophical subject or question: Nep.

2. Only in pl.: philosophical systems or sects: Cic.

philōsōphor, *atus*, *i*, v. n. dep. [philosophus] to apply oneself to philosophy, to philosophize: Cic.

philōsōphus, *a*, um, *adj.* = φιλόσοφος, philosophical: scriptiones, Cic.

II. Subst.: philosophus, *i*, m. a philosopher: id. 2. philosopha, *ae*, f. a female philosopher: id.

philtrum, *i*, n. = φίλτρον, a love-potion, philter (poet.): Ov.

philyra and **philyra**, *ae*, f. = φιλύρα (the Greek name for the lime-tree = Lat. *tilia*; hence), bast, the inner bark of the lime-tree, of which bands for chaplets were made: nexae philyris coronae, Hor.

phimus, *i*, m. = φίμος, a dice-box, i. q. *tritillus*: Hor.

phōca, *ae*, and **phōcē**, *es*, f. = φώκη, a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf: Virg.: Ov.

phoebas, *adis*, f. = Φοιβάς, a priestess of Apollo: hence, an inspired woman, a prophetic: Ov.

Phoebe, *ēs*, f. = Φοίβη, the Moon (goddess); hence, meton., night: Ov.

Phoebus, *i*, m. = Φοῖβος (the radiant or bright), a name for Apollo, as the Sun-god; hence, meton., the Sun: Hor.

phoeniceus (poeniceus, foeniceus), *a*, um, *adj.* = φοινίκιος, purple-red: Ov.

phoenicopterus, *i*, m. = φοινικόπτερος, the flamingo: Juv.

phoenix, *icis*, m. = φοίνιξ, the phoenix, a fabulous Arabian bird, which was said to live 500 years, and to put an end to its existence by placing itself on a burning pile of aromatic woods and other substances; its ashes giving birth to a young phoenix: Tac.: Ov.

phōnascus, *i*, m. = φωνασκός (singing-master; hence), a teacher of singing and declamation: Suet.

phormio (form.), *ōnis*, m. = φορμίων, plaited reeds or rushes, a mat, a straw covering: Don. ad Ter.

phrasis, *is*, f. = φράσις, in rhetoric, diction, pure Lat. *elocutio*: Quint.

phrēnēsis, *is*, f. = φρενίτις, madness, delirium, frenzy: Cels.: Juv. (Hence Fr. *frénésie*.)

phrēnēticus (or phrēniticus), *a*, um, *adj.* = φρενιτικός, mad, delirious, frantic: Cic.

phrygiānus, *a*, um, *adj.* Phrygian: Meton. embroidered (from the skill of the Phrygians in this art): Plin.

phrygiō, *ōnis*, m. an embroiderer in gold, an embroiderer (v. phrygiānus): Pl.

phrygius, *a*, um, *adj.* Phrygian: Meton. embroidered: vestes, Virg. II. Of Phrygian music and musical

instruments: buxum, the Phrygian flute, Ov.: modi, a stirring, passionate kind of music, used at the festivals of Cybele, id.

phthisis, *is*, f. = φθίσις, consumption, lung-disease: Cels.

phui, *interj.* *foh!* *fugh!* Pl.

phy, *interj.* *pish!* *tush!* Ter.

phylāca, *ae*, f. = φυλακή, a prison, pure Lat. *custodia*: Pl.

phylācista, *ae*, m. = φυλακιστής, a jailor; hence, transf. a dunning creditor who keeps a continual watch on his debtor: Pl.

phylarchus, *i*, m. = φύλαρχος, the chief of a tribe, a prince, emir: Cic.

physica, *ae*, and **physicē**, *ēs*, f. = φυσική, natural science, natural philosophy, physics: Cic.

physica, *orum*, v. *physicus*, II. 2.

physicē, *adv.* in the manner of naturalists, physically: dicere, Cic.

physicus, *a*, um, *adj.* = φυσικός, of or belonging to natural philosophy or physics, natural, physical: Cic. II.

Subst.: physicus, *i*, m. a natural philosopher, naturalist: id. 2.

physica, *orum*, n. plu. physics: id.

physiognōmon, *ōnis*, m. = φυσιογνώμων, one who judges of men's characters by their appearance, esp. by their features, a physiognomist: Cic.

physiōlōgia, *ae*, f. = φυσιολογία, knowledge of nature, natural philosophy: Cic.

piābilis, *e*, *adj.* [pio] that may be expiated, expiable: fulmen, Ov.

piaculāris, *e*, *adj.* [placulum] atoning, expiatory: sacrificia, sin-offerings, Liv.: also, absol.: ut placularia Junoni fierent, id.

piaculum, *i*, n. [pio] a means of appeasing a deity: a sin-offering, propitiatory sacrifice: placulum hostiam caedi, Liv.: Hor. 2. Meton.: an animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim: duc nigras pecudes, ea prima placula sunt, Virg. Fig.: placulum rupti foederis, of Hannibal, as an atonement or expiation for, Liv. In gen. a remedy: Hor. (ii) punishment: dea a violatoribus (sui templi) gravis placula exegit, Liv. II.

Transf.: that which requires expiation; a wicked action, sin, crime, guilt: commissa placula, Virg.

piāmen, *inis*, n. [id.] a means of expiation, an atonement: Ov.

piātrix, *icis*, f. [id.] she that appeases the gods with a sacrifice: Pl.

pica, *ae*, f. a magpie: Ov. (Hence Fr. *pie*.)

picaria, *ae*, f. [pix] a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut: Cic.

picēa, *ae*, f. [id.] the spruce fir: Ov.

picēus, *a*, um, *adj.* [id.] made of pitch: Lucan. 2. Transf.: black as pitch, pitch-black: caligo, Virg.: nubes, Ov.

pico, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. [id.] to be daub with pitch, to pitch, to tar: dolla, Suet. II. Transf.: picatum vinum, tasting of pitch or resin, Mart.

pictor, ōris, m. [pingo] a painter: Cic.: Hor. (Hence It. *pittore*; and, through low Lat. *pinctor*, Fr. *peintre*.)

pictura, ae, f. [id.] painting, the art of painting: ars picturae, Cic.

2. Esp.: a painting of the face (for cosmetic purposes): Pl. 3.

Meton.: a painting, picture: Cic. (ii) embroidery: Lucr. (iii) Of pictures in mosaic: Virg. II. Fig.: a picture in words, a picturesque description: Cic.

picturatus, a, um, adj. [pictura] painted: Stat. II. embroidered: vestes, Virg.

pictus, a, um, Part. [pingo]. II. Adj.: fig. of style, ornamented, ornate: orationis genus, Cic. 2.

painted, false, deceptive, vain: Prop.

pīcus, i, m. a woodpecker, one of the birds used in augury: Pl. II.

a fabulous bird, the griffin: Id.

pīe, adv. piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately: colere deos, Cic. Sup. plissime, Sen.

pīerius, a, um, adj. = Πιερίος, Pierian; sacred to the Muses, poetic: chori, Ov.

pīetas, ātis, f. [plus] dutiful conduct towards the gods; piety: Cic. Hence, also, conscientiousness, scrupulousness: Ov. 2. dutifulness to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors, etc.; duty, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude, etc.; quid est pietas nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic.: sollemnitas pietatis, the last offices of filial affection, Tac.

II. Transf., in gen. kindness, mercy, justice: si qua est caelo pietas, Virg.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *piété* and *pitié*.)

pīgēo, gūi and pīgitum est, 2. v. n. to feel annoyance or reluctance at; to repent of (extr. rare with personal subject): verba pīgenda, to be repented of, Prop. II. Impers.: it causes a feeling of annoyance, vexation, dislike, or reluctance: constr. with Acc. of pers. and Gen. of thing (cause), or absol.: the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a neut. pron. or Inf. fin.: me civitatis morum pīget taedetque, I am pained and disgusted at, Sall.: fratris me quidem pudet pīgetque, I am ashamed of and grieved at, Ter.: illud, quod pīget, Pl.: pīget disserere, Sall.: me, quia non accepi, pīget, Pl.: oratione multitudo inducitur ad pudendum, ad pīgendum, Cic.

2. Transf. for paenitet, it causes a feeling of sorrow or remorse: pīgere eum facti coepit, it began to repent him of his deed, Just.: ne quid plus minusve faxit, quod nos post pīgeat, which we shall be sorry for afterwards, Ter. [Ety. uncertain.]

pīger, gra, grum, adj. [pīget] averse, reluctant, unwilling (these meanings are rare): pīger ad poenas princeps, ad praemia velox, reluctant, i. e. slow to punish, Ov.: gens pīgerrima ad militaria opera, having a rooted aver-

sion from or dislike to, Liv.: with Inf. (Gr. constr.): scribendi ferre laborem, too indolent to take the trouble, Hor. II. backward, lazy, slow, sluggish: with in and Abl.: in labore militari, remiss, slack, Cic.: with Gen.: militiae, craven, dastard (Orelli prefers to read as Dat. = ad militiam), Hor. 2. Of things; annus, slowly passing, id.: bellum, that makes slow progress, tedious, Liv.: mare, sluggish, Tac.: campus, unfruitful, Hor.

3. that makes slow or sluggish, benumbing: sopor, Cat.: frigora, Tib.: senecta, id.: (brumae) rigor, Lucr.

4. dejected, dull, heavy: vultus, Mart.

pīget, v. pīgeo.

pīgmentārius, ii, m. [pīgmentum] a dealer in paints or unguents: Cic.

pīgmentum, i, n. [pingo] a material for colouring, a colour, paint, pigment: Cic. Jocose: aliquem pīgere pīgmentis ulmels, i. e. to cudgel black and blue, Pl. II. Fig. of style: colouring, ornament: Cic. (Hence It. *pimiento*.)

pīgnērator, ōris, m. [pīgnor] he who takes a pledge; a pledgee or mortgagee: Cic.

pīgnēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pīgnus] to pledge, pawn, mortgage: unionem, Suet. Fig.: velut obsidibus datis pīgnēros habere animos, to feel themselves bound in their minds as if, etc., Liv.

pīgnēror, atus, i. v. a. dep. [id.] prop. to take as a pledge; hence, fig., to make one's own, to appropriate (rare): Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pīgnērari solet, Cic. II. to accept as certain: quod das mihi, pīgnēror omen, Ov.

pīgnus, ōris and ēris, n. [cogn. with pango, the Lat. root being pag from orig. pak, v. paciscor] any person or thing given as security; a pledge, pawn, mortgage: pīgnore animos centurionum devinxit, i. e. took security for their loyalty, Caes.: marium pīgnora, male hostages, Suet. 2. Esp.: security for the fine taken by the consul from a senator who failed to attend: Cic. 3. a bet, wager, stake: Pl.: Virg.

II. Fig.: a pledge, token, assurance, proof: reipublicae datum, Cic.: pīgnora da, genitor, per quae tua vera propago credas, sure tokens, Ov. 2. Meton. in pl.: children or other near relatives, as pledges of love: pīgnora cara, nepotes, id.: with defining Gen. pīgnora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv. Also absol.: Tac.: Liv.

pīgrē, adv. slowly, sluggishly: Sen. Comp.: Liv.

pīgritia, ae, and pīgrities, ēi, f. [pīger] sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence: Cic.: nox Romanis pīgritiem ad sequendum ignotis locis fecit, made the R. disinclined to continue the pursuit, Liv. (Hence It. *pigrizia*, *pigrezza*; Fr. *paresse*.)

pīgro, avi, atum, i. v. n. [id.] to be indolent, slow, dilatory: Lucr.

pīgror, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to be slow, slack, dilatory: Cic.

pīla, ae, f. a mortar: pīla, ubi triticum pinsant, Cato. II. a pillar, a pile: pontis, Liv.: nulla taberna meos habeat, neque pīla libellos, i. e. no bookstall (these being round the pillars of public buildings), Hor. 2. a pier or mole of stone: Virg. [No. I. is for pīl-a, from the root of pīl-o, pīn-o; No. II. which is really a different word, is for pīg-la (cf. pīg-nus), from orig. pak; v. pīlus.] (Hence It. *pila*; Fr. *pīle*.)

pīla, ae (old Gen. sing. pīlā, Lucr.), f. a ball, playing-ball: dii nos quasi pīlas homines habent, i. e. they use us as playthings, Pl.: pīlae studio teneri, Cic. (Of the different kinds of balls and methods of playing, v. Smith's Ant. 296.) Proverb.: mea pīla est, the ball is mine, I've won, Pl. II. Transf. any ball or globe: lanuginis, Plin. (ii) a crystal or amber ball used by Roman ladies to keep their hands cool: dura, Prop. (From root of Gr. πάλ-λω.) (Hence It. *pīlotta*; Sp. *pelota*; Fr. *pelote*.)

pīlānus, i, m. [pīlum] a triarius, one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle: Ov.

pīlātus, a, um, adj. [id.] armed with a javelin: Virg.

pīlēatus, a, um, adj. [pīleus] wearing the pīleus or felt-cap (at Rome the emblem of liberty; whence slaves received it at their manumission): volones, Liv.: tantum gaudium (mors Neronis) publice praebuit, ut plebs pīleata tota urbe discurreret (as a sign of liberation; cf. the *bonnet rouge* of the first French revolution), Suet.

pīlentum, i, n. an easy chariot or carriage, used by the Roman ladies and also one in which the vessels, etc., for sacred rites, were carried (v. Smith's Ant. 297): Liv.: Virg.: Hor.

pīlēolus (pīll-), i, m. and pīlēolum, i, n. dim. [pīleus] a small felt cap, a skull-cap: Hor.

pīlēus (pīlleus), i, m., and pīlēum, i, n. a felt cap or hat, made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement, as a sign of freedom: haec mera libertas, hanc nobis pīlea donant, Pers. Free-born persons who had fallen into captivity also wore the pīleus for a while after the recovery of their freedom (v. Smith's Ant. 297). Hence, 2. Meton.: liberty, freedom: servos ad pīleum vocare, to summon the slaves to freedom, Liv. [Perh. borrowed from a lost Gr. adj. πῖλεος, synon. with πῖλινος, from πῖλος, felt.]

pīlōsus, a, um, adj. [pīlus] hairy, shaggy: genae, Cic.

pīlula, ae, f. dim. [pīla] a little ball,

globule: Plin. II. Esp. in medicine: a pill: id. (Hence It. *pillola*; Fr. *pillule*.)

pilum, *l. n.* a pestle: Cato. II. Transf.: the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry: Cic.: Caes. Proverb.: *pilum* inficere alicui, to make an attack on one, Pl. (For *pis-lum* or *pis-t-lum* (cf. *pistillum*), from root of *piso*, *pinso*.)

(1) **pilus**, *l. m.* a hair: *munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum*, Cic. II. Meton. a hair, a trifle: usu. with a negative, not a hair, not a bit, not a whit: id. [Cf. Gr. *πίλος* (felt, felt hat); Germ. *filz*, Eng. *felt*.] (Hence It. *pelo*; Fr. *poil*.)

(2) **pilus**, *l. m.* [pilum] a division of the triarii in a Roman legion: it occurs almost invariably in connection with *primus*: *primus pilus*, the first century of the triarii: P. Sextius Bacculus, *primi pili centurio*, the chief centurion or *aquilifer*, Caes.: *aliquem ad primum pilum transducere*, to promote to be chief centurion, id. II. Meton.: *primus pilus*, or in one word, *primipilus*, *l. m.* the chief centurion of the triarii and therefore of the legion: id.

pīnācōthēca, *ae.* and **pīnācōthēcē**, *ōs, f.* = *πινάκοθήκη*, a picture-gallery: Varr.

pīnētum, *l. n.* [pinus] a pine-wood, pine-grove: Ov.

pīnēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of the pine, piny, pine-: *velamina, pine-wreaths*, Lucr.: *claustra*, Virg.: *ardor, a fire of pine-wood*, id.

pīngo, *nxl, pīctum, 3. v. a.* to paint a picture, to represent pictorially: *tabulas*, Cic.: *tabula picta*, a picture, id. 2. to embroider, represent by means of the needle: *pīngere acu*, Ov.

3. to paint, stain, colour, set off by contrasts of colour (poet.): *frontem moris*, Virg.: *vaccinia calthā*, id. 4. to adorn, decorate, embellish: *bibliothecam*, Cic. II. Fig. of style: to paint, colour, embellish: *orationibus*, id. [From root *pik*, as *pango* from *pak*; cf. Gr. *πικ-ίλο-ς*.] (Hence It. *pignere*; Fr. *peindre*.)

pīnguesco, *3. v. n. incept.* [pinguis] to become or grow fat: Col. 2. to become rich or fertile: *campos sanguine*, Virg.

pīguis, *e, adj.* fat: Cic.: *pinguolus agnus*, Pl.: *pinguissimus haedulus*, Juv. 2. Subst.: *pingue*, *is, n.* fat: *denso pingui, with compact fatness*, Virg. II. Transf.: fat, rich, fertile; also, plump, in good condition: *sanguine pinguior campus*, Hor.: *sulcus, turned in a rich soil*, Lucan.: *merum, full-bodied, fruity*, Hor.: *ficus, plump, juicy*, id.: *lampades, full of oil*, Ov.: *arac, full of fat and blood*, Virg.: *mensa, luscious*, Cat. Act.: that makes fertile: *pingui flumine Nilus, fertilizing*, Virg. 2. bedaubed, besmeared: *crura luto*, Juv.: *virga, limed*, Mart. 3. thick, dense: *caelum*, Cic.:

toga, Suet.: *coma, lusciant*, id. 4. Of taste: *insipid*: *sapor*, Plin. III. Fig.: *dull, gross, heavy, stupid*: Cic.: *ingenium*, Ov. 2. bold, strong: *verba*, Quint. 3. calm, quiet, comfortable, easy: *pingui membra quiete levat*, Ov. 4. sleek, spruce: *pexus pinguisque doctor*, Quint. [For *pinguis*; cf. Gr. *παχύς*.]

pīnguītudo, *inis, f.* [pinguis] fatness: Plin.

pīnifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [pinus fero] pine-bearing: Virg.

pīniger, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [pinus gero] pine-bearing: Ov.

(1) **pīnna**, *ae, f.* [another form of *penna*, *q. v.*] a feather, esp. of the larger feathers of the wings and tails of birds: Suet. 2. Meton. a wing: Cic. 3. the fin of a fish: Plin.

4. a battlement, pinnacle: Caes. (Hence It. *pignone*, and, from it, Fr. *pignon*, a gable end.)

(2) **pīnna** (*pīna*), *ae, f.* = *πιννα*, a kind of shellfish: Cic.

pīnnātus, *a, um, adj.* [pinna] feathered, plumed, winged: Cic.

pīnniger, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [pinna gero] feather-bearing, feathered, winged: *haec pinnigero in corpore tela exerceatur, i. e. against birds*, Att. in Cic. II. Transf.: having fins, finny: *piscis*, Ov.

pīnnipōtens, *v. penulpotens.*

pīnnīrāpus, *l. m.* [pinna raplo] a crest-seizer, i. e. a gladiator, who fought with a Samnite having a crest to his helmet: Juv.

pīnnōphylax (*pīno-*), *ācis, m.* = *πιννοφύλαξ*, the pinna-guard, a species of crab found in the shell of the pinna, and supposed to keep watch over it: comes, quem *pinoterem* vocant, alii *pinophylacem*, Plin.

pīnnōtēres, and **pīnōtēres**, or **pīnōthēras**, *ae, m.* the hermit crab: Cic.: Plin.

pīnnūla, *ae, f. dim.* [pinna] a small feather: Col. 2. Meton.: a little plume or wing: Pl.

pīnsītus, *a, um, Part.* [pinso].

pīnso or **pīso**, *si and sūi, pīnsum, pīnsitum, and pīstum, 3. v. a.* to beat, pound, bray, crush: Plin. II. Fig.: *flagro, to scourge*, Pl.: *o Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pīnsit, pecks, scoffs at, derides*, Pers. [Cf. Gr. *πίσσω* (for *πίσ-ω*; as *πτόλις* for *πόλις*). In *pīnso* there is nasalization.] (Hence It. *pigiare*, and through Lat. *pisto*, It. *pestare*.)

pīnsus, *a, um, Part.* [pinso].

pīnus, *ūs and i, f.* a pine, pine-tree; more partic. the stone-pine: Virg. The pine was sacred to Cybele: Ov.: and to Diana: Hor. Pan and Faunus were represented with a pine-wreath: Ov. II. Transf.: anything made of pine, a ship: id. 2. a pine-torch: Virg. 3. a wreath of pine-leaves: Ov. [Pī-nu-s is perh. from same root as Gr. *πί-τυ-ς*.] (Hence It. *pino*; Fr. *pin*.)

pīo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [pius] to seek to appease by sacrifice, to appease, propitiate: *Silvanum lacte*, Hor. II.

Transf.: to honour with religious rites, to celebrate: *Pietatem*, Pl. 2. to purify with sacred rites: Auct. prodrom. 3. to make or seek to make good, to atone for, expiate: *damna*, Ov.: *nefasti tristes, to atone for, avert the penalty of*, Virg. 4. to punish, avenge (poet.): *culpam morte*, id. 5. to free from madness: *te plari jubes, homo insanissime?* Pl.

pīper, *ēris, n.* pepper: Hor. [An Indian word: Gr. *πέπερι*.] (Hence It. *pevere*; Fr. *poivre*.)

pīpērātus, *a, um, adj.* [piper] peppered, seasoned with pepper: Col.

II. Fig.: sharp, thievish: *manus*, Mart. (dub.)

pīpīlo, *1. v. n.* [pipo] to pip, chirp: Cat.

pīpo, *1. v. n.* to pip, chirp: Varr.

pīpūlum, *l. n.* and **pīpūlus**, *l. m.* [pipo] an outcry, upbraiding: *te pipulo hic differam ante aedes*, Pl.

pīrāta, *ae, m.* = *πειρατής*, a sea-robber, corsair, pirate: Cic.

pīrātīcus, *a, um, adj.* = *πειρατικός*, of or belonging to pirates, piratic, piratical: *myoparo*, Cic. II. Subst.: *pīrātīca*, *ae, f.* piracy: *pīrātīcam facere, to practise piracy*, id.

pīrum, *l. n.* a pear: Hor. (Hence It. *pero*; Fr. *poire*; Eng. *pear*.)

pīrus, *l. f.* a pear-tree: Virg.

pīscārius, *a, um, adj.* [piscis] of or belonging to fishing or fish, fish-: *forum, the fish-market*, Pl.

pīscātor, *ōris, m.* [piscor] a fisherman, fisher: Cic. (Hence Fr. *pêcheur*.)

pīscātōrius, *a, um, adj.* [piscator] of or belonging to fishermen, fishing-: *naves, fishing smacks*, Caes.: *arundo, a fishing-rod*, Plin.

pīscātus, *ūs, m.* [piscor] a fishing, catching of fish: Pl. II. Meton.: fishes, fish: *parare piscatum*, Cic. 2.

Fig.: a good haul, a catch, i. e. of something pleasant or profitable: Pl.

pīscīolus, *l. m. dim.* [piscis] a little fish: Cic.

pīscīna, *ae, f.* [id.] a fish-pond: Cic. II. Transf.: a pond for bathing or swimming, whether of warm or cold water; a basin, pool: Plin.

pīscīnārius, *a, um, adj.* [piscina] of or belonging to fish-ponds: Varr. II. Subst.: *pīscīnārius*, *il, m.* one fond of fish-ponds: Cic.

pīscis, *is, m.* a fish: Cic.: *pīscis femina*, Ov. II. Transf.: *Pisces, the Fishes, a constellation of the Zodiac*: id. [Cf. Germ. *fisch*, Eng. *fish*.] (Hence, through low Lat. *piscio* (ōnis), Fr. *poisson*.)

pīscor, *atus, 1. v. n. dep.* [piscis] to fish: Cic. Proverb.: *in aere piscari, to labour in vain*, Pl. (li) *piscari aureo hamo, to risk more than one is likely to gain*, Suet. (Hence Fr. *pêcher*.)

piscosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of fish, abounding in fish: amnes, Ov.
pisculentus, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in fish: loca, Pl.
piso, v. pinso.
pistillum, i, n. and **pistillus**, i, m. [pinso] a pestle: Pl.: Col.
pistor, oris, m. [pinso] lit. a pounder: esp. one who pounds corn in a mortar or grinds it in a hand-mill, a miller: Plin. II. Transf. a baker: Cic.
pistrilla, ae, f. dim. [pistrina] a little pounding-mill: Ter.
pistrina, ae, f. [pistor] a bakehouse: Plin.
pistrinensis, e, adj. [pistrinum] of or belonging to a pounding-mill: Jumenta, Suet.
pistrinum, i, n. [pistor] a place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill; usually worked by horses or asses; sometimes a slave had to work it for punishment: Pl.: Cic. II. Transf.: a bakery: Suet. 2. oppressive labour, drudgery: Cic.
pistris or **pristis**, is, also **pistris** or **pristis**, icis, f. = **πρίστis**, any sea-monster; a whale, shark, saw-fish: Virg. II. Transf.: the Whale, a constellation: Cic. 2. a species of swift-sailing ship: Liv.
pistus, a, um, Part. [pinso].
pisum, i, n. = **πίον**, **pease**, the pea: Col.: Plin. (Hence Fr. **pois**.)
pithécium, il, n. = **πιθήκιον**, a little ape: Pl.
pituita, ae, f. (sometimes scanned as a trisyll.: Hor.: Pers.) **slime**, clammy moisture, phlegm, rheum: Cic.: praecipue sanus, nisi quum pituita molesta est, Hor. [For **spitu-ita**; **spitu-** = **sputu-**, v. **spuo**.]
pituitosus, a, um, adj. [pituita] full of phlegm, phlegmatic; opp. to having a dry habit of body (exsiccatus): Cic.
pīus, a, um (Comp. only magis **pīus**. Sup. **pīssimus**, used by Antonius, and condemned by Cicero; but freq. afterwards: Sen.: Tac.: Curt., etc.) adj. **pious**, devout, conscientious, righteous (of persons and things): si quis **pīus** est, Pl.: pio vatis ab ore, reverential, Ov.: (deos) **pīorum** et **impīorum** habere rationem, Cic. So **pīi**, the departed, the blessed: **pīorum** sedes, id. (ii) Of things connected with religion: far, i. e. **sacrificial**, duty offered, Hor.: luci, **sacred**, i. e. as the abode of the Muses, id.: pia et aeterna pax, a conscientiously kept and eternal peace, Cic. Neut. absol.: stabit pro signis jusque **pīumque** tuis, Ov. 2. Of conduct toward parents, etc.: dutiful, affectionate, tender, kind, good, loyal, patriotic, etc.: **pīus** in parentes, Cic.: Aeneas, on account of his filial love for Anchises, Virg.: metus, of a wife for her husband, Ov.: bellum, waged for one's country or allies, Liv. Poet. of a wine-jar: testa, my good, kindly jar = **benigna**, Hor. II. Transf. in

gen. honest, upright (rare): quaestus, Cato. [Ety. uncertain.]
pix, plicis, f. **pitch**: Hor. Boiling pitch was poured on the bodies of slaves as a punishment: Pl. [Cf. Gr. **πίσσα** = **πικ-ya**.] (Hence It. **pece**; Fr. **poix**.)
placabilis, e, adj. [placo] Pass.: easily pacified or appeased, placable: animi, Cic.: omnia aequiora et placabiliora, id. Poet.: ara Dianae, placable, mild, Virg. II. Act.: pacifying, appeasing, moderating, propitiating: te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilius est, is more fitted to appease, Ter.
placabilitas, atis, f. [placabilis] placable disposition, placability: Cic.
placamen, inis, n. [placo] a means of pacifying or appeasing: Liv.
placamentum, i, n. [id.] a means of pacifying or appeasing: Tac.
placatē, adv. quietly, gently, calmly, composedly: Cic. Comp.: id.
placatio, onis, f. [placo] an appeasing, propitiating: Cic.
placatus, a, um, Part. [placo]. II. Adj.: appeased, pacified, reconciled to: exercitus duci placatur, Liv. 2. calm, quiet, gentle, still: maria, tranquil, Virg.: animi status, Cic. Comp.: placatiore animo aliquid facere, Liv. Sup.: quies placatissima, Cic.
placens, ntis, Part. [placo]. II. Adj.: pleasing, charming: uxor: Hor.: Cic.
placenta, ae, f. a cake: Hor.: Juv. [Placenta is lit. "a flat cake;" borrowed from acc. of **πλακούς** (= **πλακός**.)]
placēo, cōi and cītus sum, cītum, 2. v. n. to please, to be pleasing or agreeable, to give satisfaction, to satisfy: with Dat.: non placet Antonio consulatus meus, Cic. 2. With Dat. of pron. reflect.: to be pleased or satisfied with oneself, to pride or plume oneself: ego nunquam mihi minus quam hesternis die placui, id. II. With impersonal subject, usu. an **Infin.** or **Subj. clause**; sometimes without any expressed subject: to seem right or proper; to be thought or believed: placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, he resolved to send, Caes. 2. Esp. of public decrees, etc.: to be approved of or resolved on: senatus placere, C. Cassium proconsulem provinciam Syriam obtinere, Cic.: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placeret an defendi, whether its destruction by fire or its defence should be agreed on, Caes. [The prim. meaning of the root (cf. **placo**) is perh. "to smooth"; v. **planus**.] (Hence It. **piacere**; Sp. **placer**; Fr. **plaire** and **plaisir**.)
placide, adv. softly, gently, calmly, peacefully, placidly, quietly: forem aperire, Pl.: ferre dolorem, Cic. Comp.: plebem in magistratu placidius tractare, Sall.
placidus, a, um, adj. [placo]

gentle, calm, mild, peaceful, placid: Ter.: Cic. 2. Of things: amnis, Ov.: constantia, Cic.: mora, Virg. Comp.: nihil illis placidius aut quietius erat, Liv. Sup.: Cic.
placito, i, v. n. freq. [id.] to be very pleasing: neque placitum mores, Pl.
placitum, i, n. [id.] that which is pleasing or agreeable: ultra placitum laudare, more than is agreeable, Virg. 2. Transf. in plur.: opinions, maxims, tenets: Stoicorum, Tac.: majorum, id. (Hence It. **piato**; old Fr. **plaid**; also the verbs, It. **piatire**; Fr. **plaidier**.)
placitus, a, um, Part. [placo]. II. Adj.: pleasing, agreeable, acceptable: placita es simplicitate tua, you please, Ov.: eum (regem creari) quasi placitissimum dils, Just. (ad. acceptissimum).
placo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [cogn. with **placo**] to quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, reconcile: agendum, fac, illa ut placetur nobis, that she be reconciled to us, Ter.: alique reipublicae, Cic.: numen Deorum immortalium, Caes. Poet.: aequora, Ov.: ventos, Virg.: iratum ventrem, pacify, Hor. II. to endeavour to appease, to propitiate: id.
placusa and **placusia**, v. **plagusia**.
(1) **plāga**, ae, f. a blow, stroke, stripe: plagas pati, Ter.: plagas perferre, Cic. 2. Esp. a blow which wounds or injures; a cut, thrust, wound: mortifera, a mortal wound, id. II. Fig.: a blow, stroke; an injury, misfortune: illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuae maxima, that was a very great blow to, id.: levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitore, loss, injury, id. [Root **plag**, whence also **plango**, q. v.] (Hence Fr. **plaie**.)
(2) **plāga**, ae, f. lit. a flat surface, hence a region, tract: si quem extenta plagarum quattuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui, zones, Virg.: plagae tellure premuntur, Ov. 2. a district, canton: Liv. II. a hunting-net, a snare, gin: canes compellunt in plagas lupum, Pl.: tendere plagas, Cic.: nodosae, Ov. 2. Fig. any snare, trap, toil: se impedire in plagas, Pl.: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic. [Nos. I. and II. are perh. different words, the former weakened from **plak** in Gr. **πλαγ**, Lat. **planus** (for **plac-nus**); the latter from the root of **πλέκω**, Lat. **plec-to**.] (Hence It. **piaggia**, **spiaggia**; Fr. **plage**.)
plagiarius, ii, m. [prob. from **plāga**, a snare] a manstealer, kidnapper: Cic.
II. a literary thief, plagiarist: Mart.
plāgiger, era, erum, adj. [plāga] stripe-bearing: Pl.
plāgī-gērulus, a, um, adj. [plāga] stripe-bearing: Pl.
plāgipātīda, ae, m. [plāga] buffet-bearer: Pl.
plāgōsus, a, um, adj. [plāga] fond of flogging (poet.): Hor.

plāgūla, ae, f. dim. [plāga] a bed-curtain, a curtain: Liv.

plāgūsia, ae, f. a kind of fish (al. placusa or placusia): Pl.

planotus, ūs, m. [plango] a striking or beating accompanied with noise, a rustling, roaring: planctus illisae cauitibus undae, of the roaring of the waves, Lucan. II. Esp. a beating of the breast, etc., as a token of grief; a wailing, lament: gemitus ac planctus, groans and lamentations, Tac. (Hence It. *pianto*; Sp. *llanto*.)

plānō, adv. evenly: hence, simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly: loqui, Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: id. II. Transf.: wholly, entirely, completely, quite: carere, Hor.: quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, plane bene, you have acted quite rightly, Cic. 2. Esp. in affirmative answers: certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so: Pl.: planissime, most assuredly, Ter.

plānōta, ae, m. = *πλανητής*, a wandering star, planet (pure Lat. stella errans, erratica, erro): Gell.

plango, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to strike, beat, esp. so as to produce a noise: fluctus plangentes saxa, lashing, Lucr.: moribundo vertice terram, Ov. II. Esp.: to beat the breast, head, etc., as a sign of grief: laniata pectora plangens, id. Reflect.: scissaeque capillos planguntur matres Calydonides, beat themselves, id. 2. Transf.: to lament aloud, wring the hands; with Acc., to bewail: Virg.: plangentium gemitus, Just. With Acc.: Memphitem bovem (i. e. Apim), Tib. [Cf. Gr. *ἐξ-πλάγ-ην*, *πληγ-ή*; in plango there is nasalization. There was an Indo-European root *plak* (cf. *πλήσσω*=*πληκ-γω*); and beside it a weaker *plag*, whence the Greek forms above, and Lat. *plango*, *plāga*.] (Hence It. *piangere*; Fr. *plaindre*.)

plangor, ōris, m. [plango] a striking, beating, accompanied with noise: plangore ferire pectora, Ov. II. Esp.: a beating of the breast or face in token of grief; loud mourning, wailing, lamentation: plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.

planguncūla, ae, f. dim. [πλᾱγύν] a little doll: Cic.

plānī-lōquus, a, um, adj. [plane loquor] speaking clearly, intelligibly, or plainly: Pl.

plānīpēs, ēdis, m. [plānus pes, flat-foot, barefoot] a kind of mime or ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic soccus or the tragic cothurnus: Juv.

plānitas, ātis, f. [plānus] plainness; fig. distinctness, perspicuity: sententiarum, Tac.

plānities, ēi, f. (collat. form, *plānītia*, ae, very rare) [id.] a flat or even surface, level ground, a plain: Cic. (Hence It. *pianezza*.)

planta, ae, f. a sprout, shoot, twig, sprig, graft, scion; esp. for propagating: malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, vivi-

radices, propagines, Cic. 2. a plant, in gen.: Juv. II. the sole of the foot: ah! tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Virg. [Perh. I. and II. are different words. The latter is most prob. cognate with *πλάξ*, *pla(c)nus*; it would thus be nasalized and = *planc-ta*; cf. *planca* (a board, slab). The former is perh. nasalized from the root of *πλάτ-ω-ς*, with the notion of 'what spreads, extends itself.']

plantāris, e, adj. [planta] of or belonging to sets: Subst.: plantaria, ium, n. plu. sets, slips, or young trees: Virg. (see also foll. art.). 2. Transf. the hair: Pers. II. of or belonging to the sole of the foot: of Mercury, alae, Stat. As subst.: plantaria, winged sandals: Perseus, Val. Fl.

plantārium, ii, n. [planta] a nursery-garden: Plin. (so also acc. to some, Virg. G. 2, 27. K.)

plānus, a, um, adj. level, flat, plane, even: Cic.: litus, Caes. Comp.: aditus, Liv. Sup.: locus, Cic. 2. Subst.: planum, i, n. level ground, a plain: aciem in planum deducit, Sall. Esp. legal t. t.: e plano or de plano, on level ground, not on the bench, i. e. out of court, extra-judicially: aut e plano aut e quaestoris tribunali, Suet. Hence, fig.: de plano, without difficulty, easily (poet.): hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, Lucr. II. Fig. plain, clear, distinct, intelligible: satini haec sunt tibi plana et certa? Pl.: narrationes, Cic. [For *plac-nu-s*, with compensative lengthening of a; cf. Gr. *πλάξ*, *πλάκ-ινος*, *πλάκ-ους*, O.H.G. *flah*.] (Hence It. *piano*; Sp. *llano*; Fr. *plain*.)

plānus, i, m. = *πλάνος*, a vagabond; a juggler, impostor: Cic.

plasma, ātis, n. = *πλάσμα*, an affected modulation of the voice: Pers.: Quint.

plastēs, ae, m. = *πλάστης*, a moulder, modeller, statuary: Vell.

plātālēa, ae, f. the spoonbill: Cic.

plātānus, i (Gen. *platanūs*, Virg.), f. = *πλάτανος*, the platanus or oriental plane-tree: Cic.: caelebs (because not used to support vines), Hor.

plātēa (plātēa, Hor., Cat.), ae, f. = *πλάτεια*, a street: Ter.: Caes. (Hence It. *piazza*; Fr. *place*.)

plaudo (plōdo, Quint.), si, sum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to clap, strike, beat (poet.): pectora praebet virginea plaudenda manu, for a pat of the maiden's hand, Ov.: plausae sonitus cervicis, patted, Virg.: plausis alis, flapped, Ov.: choreas pedibus, to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet, Virg. II. Neutr.: pennis, to clap, Ov. 2. Esp. to clap the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, clap: Cic.: usque sessuri, donec cantor, vos plaudite, dicat (all plays finishing off with the word 'plaudite,' give your applause), Hor. 3. Transf. in

gen. to express approbation, to approve, applaud (with Dat.): mihi plaudo ipse, I am satisfied with myself, id. [Ety. unknown.]

plausibilis, e, adj. [plaudo] deserving applause, praiseworthy, acceptable: Cic.

plausor, ōris, m. [id.] one who claps applause, an applauder: Hor.

plaustrum, i, n. a waggon, wain, cart: Virg.: Cic. Prov.: plaustrum percull, I've upset my cart! it's a bad job, Pl. II. Transf.: the constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear (poet.): flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Bootes, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.]

plausus, a, um, Part. [plaudo].

plausus, ūs, m. [id.] a clapping sound, the noise caused by the striking together of two bodies: plausum pennis dat, a flapping, Virg. II. Esp.: a clapping of hands in token of approbation: Cic. 2. In gen. applause, approbation: id.

plēbēcūla, ae, f. dim. implying contempt [plebes] the common people, the populace, the rabble: Cic.

plēbēius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to the common people or commonalty, plebeian: familia, Cic.: consul, Liv. II. Transf.: common, vulgar, mean, low: quanquam nos videmur tibi plebei et pauperes, Pl.: sermo, Cic.

plēbes, is and ēi, v. plebs.

plēbicōla, ae, comm. [plebs colo] one who courts the favour of the common people, a friend of the people: Cic.

plēbis, v. plebs.

plēbiscitum, i, n. (Abl. *plebis scitu*, Decret. in Cic.) [plebs scitum] a decree or ordinance of the commonalty (opp. to senatus consultum): Auct. pro dom.

plebs (old forms, *pleps* and *plebis*), also *plēbēs*, is, and (esp. archaic) *ēi* and *i*, f. the common people, the commons or commonalty, the plebeians, opp. to the patricians, the senators, and, after the time of the Gracchi, to the knights (whereas *populus* includes all classes): plebes dominandi studio permota a patribus secessit, Sall.: populo plebique Romanae, Cic. 2. In less exact sense: the populace, the lower class or order, the masses: multitudo de plebe, Liv.: Cic. 3. Transf.: of the inferior deities: Ov. [*Ple-bes* is cogn. with *πλη-θος* and *πολ-ύς* and contains the same root as *ple-o*, q.v., and *plenus*. For term. *bes*, cf. *ta-bes*, *pu-bes*.]

plectilis, e, adj. [plecto] plaited: corona, Pl.

(1) **plecto**, xi and xdi, xum, 3. v. a. to plait, braid, interweave (rare; mostly in the Part. perf.): plexae coronae, Lucr. II. to twist, bend, turn: monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phaedr. [Cf. Gr. *πλέκ-ω*; Lat. *plicare*; Goth. *fal-th-a*, O. H. G. *flit-tu* (I fol-d).]

(2) **plecto**, 3. v. a. to punish: capite aliquem plectere, Cod. Usu. pass.: tergo plector, I am flogged, Hor.: quid-

quid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, smart for it, id. II. Transf. in gen. to blame: cavil, ne qua in re plecteretur, Nep. (From I. E. plak, to strike; whence Gr. πλῆσσω (=πληκ-ω); v. plango.)

plectrum, l. n. = πλῆκτρον, an instrument to strike with; esp. a little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument, a quill, *plectrum*: Cic.: Ov. 2. Meton.: a lyre or lute; also, a lyric poem, lyric poetry (poet.): Hor.

Pleiās, Pleiās, and Plīās, Adis, f. = Πλειάς, and Πλειάς, one of the Seven Stars so called, a *Pleiad*; usu. in plur. *Pleiades*, the *Pleiads*, the constellation so called, Ov. II. Poet. transf. (on account of their rising at the close of summer), a squall, a storm: *Pliade capta ratis*, Val. Fl.

plēnē, adv. full: vasa plene infundere, Plin. II. Fig.: fully, completely, thoroughly, abundantly: aliquid perficere, Cic. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Plin.

plēnitudo, Inis, f. [plenis]fulness, plenitude, completeness: syllabarum, Auct. Her.

plēnus, a, um, adj. [v. pleo] full, filled with. With Gen.: Gallia civium Romanorum, Cic. With Abl.: domus ornamentis, id. Neut. absol.: plenum et inane, id.: ad plenum, to repletion, copiously (poet.): Virg. Absol.: vellis plenis, filled with (the breeze), full sail, id. 2. Esp. stout, bulky, plump, corpulent: pleni enective simus, Cic.: vulpula pleni corpore, Hor. (ii) big with child, pregnant: sus, Cic.: Teluri plenae victima plena datur, Ov. 3. filled, satisfied, sated (poet.): plenus eras minimo, id. 4. full, packed, laden: crura thymo plenae (apes), Virg.: exercitus plenissimus praeda, Liv. 5. complete in number or size, full, whole, entire: annus, Cic.: pleno gradu, at full pace, Liv. 6. abundant, plentiful, rich: non tam Siciliam, quam inanem offenderant, quam Verrem ipsum, qui plenus decesserat, Cic.: mensa, Virg. 7. numerous: convivium, Suet. 8. Of the voice, sonorous, full, loud: Cic. 9. Of letters, syllables, words, full: siet plenum est, sit imminutum, id. 10. Of age, full, advanced, mature: jam plenis nubilis annis, of full age for wedlock, marriageable, Virg. II. Fig.: full, filled, abounding in. With Gen.: consilii, Pl.: officii, Cic. With Abl.: expectatione de Pompeio, full of expectation, id. 2. Of style or expression: complete, copious: oratio plenior, id.: pleno ore laudare, i. e. liberally, heartily, id. (Hence It. pieno; Sp. lleno; Fr. plein.)

plēo, 2. v. n. to fill, whence *compleo*, *expleo*, *suppleo*, etc. [Cf. Gr. πλέω, πίμπλημι, πληθός, πληρής, πολύς; Lat. ple-nu-s; Goth. full-s, Eng. full, All.]

plērique, aeque, āque, v. *plerusque*. **plērumque**, adv. for the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently: Cic.: Hor.

plērus, a, um, adj. very many, a very great part, most (the old form of *plerusque*, *plerique*): Vet. lex in Cic. [From the old compar. *pleos* (=plus), pl. *pleores* (=plures); the root is seen in *pleo*, q. v.]

plērusque, rāque, rumque, adj. [*plerus*: cf. *quisque* from *quis*, etc.] Sing. (v. rare): a very great part, the greater part, most: *juventus pleraque Catillinae favebat*, Sall. Neut. absol., with Gen., the greatest part: *Europae*, Liv. 2. Plur.: very many, the greater number, the most: *habent hunc morem plerique argentarii*, Pl.: *multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur*, Cic.: *plerique Belgae, the bulk, the majority of*, Caes.: *plerique omnes, almost all*, Ter. In contrast with *plurimi*: *multi, . . . quidam, . . . plerique, . . . plurimi, many, some too, very many, most folk*, Tac. Neut. plu. absol.: all, every thing: *nec ratione animi quicquam, sed pleraque viribus corporis administrabant*, Cic.

plexus, a, um, Part. [*plecto*]. **Plīas**, v. *Pleias*.

plīcitus, a, um, Part. [*plīco*]. **plīco**, plīcāvi and plīcui, plīcātum and plīctum, i. v. a. to fold, to lay or wind together, to double up: *quasi anellis hamisque plīcata quaedam, linked, fastened*, Lucr.: *seque in sua membra plīcantem (anguem), winding or coiling himself up*, Virg. (v. *plecto*). (Hence It. *piegare*; Sp. *plegar*; Fr. *plier* and *ployer*; and from part. *plīcitus*, *plīctus*, through low Lat. *plīctiare*, Fr. *plisser*.)

plōdo, v. *plaudo*. **plōrābilis**, e, adj. [*ploro*] lamentable, deplorable (poet.): Pers.

plōrator, ōris, m. [id.] a wailer, lamenter, mourner: Mart.

plōratus, ūs, m. [id.] a wailing, weeping, lamenting: *virginalis*, Cic. poet. Plur.: *omnia mulierum ploratibus sonant*, Liv.

plōro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to wail, lament, to weep aloud: *plorando fessus sum*, Cic.: *te jubeo plorare* = οἰμῶζειν λέγω σοι, an ill wish, I bid you howl (i. e. under chastisement); and, with second sense, in allusion to the ringing of doleful ditties in a lamentable voice, Hor. II. Act.: to weep over, to lament (poet.): *turpe commissum*, id. With Acc. and Inf.: *suis non respondere favorem meritis*, Hor. (From root *plu* (v. *pluo*); lit. "to make to flow," sc. tears; cf. Hom. δακρυπλῶειν. Ex-*ploro* is to make to flow out, to elicit; im-*ploro*, to weep upon, beseech with tears.) (Hence Fr. *pleurer*.)

plostellum, l. n. dim. [*plostrum*, *plastrum*] a small waggon or cart, a toy-cart: *plostello adjungere mures*, Hor.

ploxēmum, ploximum, or ploxē-

num, l. n. [a Gallic word] a waggon-box: Cat.

pluit, v. *pluo*. **plūma**, ae, f. the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather; freq. collect. feathers, down: Cic.: *pluma haud interest, patronus, an ciliens probior siet, there is not a pin to choose*, Pl.: *animantes pluma obductae*, Cic.: in *pluma dormire, on a feather-bed*, Mart. II. Transf.: of the first beard, down (poet.): Hor. 2. Of the scales on a coat of mail: Stat. (The root is *plu*, with sense 'fluctuate,' to wave; cf. Germ. *flaum* (down).)

plūmālle, is, n. (sc. vestimentum) [*pluma*] a garment embroidered with feathers: Pl.

plumbatus, a, um, Part. [*plumbo*].

plumbēus, a, um, adj. [*plumbum*] made of lead, leaden: *glans*, Lucr.: *gladius*, Cic. (cf. *gladius*). Of coins (which should be of silver): *numus, leaden, i. e. bad, counterfeit*, Pl. In pl. absol., *plumbel, bad, counterfeit coins*, Mart. 2. *leaden, i. e. oppressive, burdensome* (poet.): *Auster*, Hor. 3. *heavy, weighty*: *ira*, Pl. 4. *dull, stupid*: *nisi plane in physicis plumbel sumus, dullards*, Cic.

plumbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to lead, to solder with lead: Cato: Plin.: *plumbatae sagittae, pointed with lead*, id.: *tabulae, weighted with lead*, Val. Max.

plumbōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of lead, having much lead mixed with it: Plin.

plumbum, l. n. lead: Cato: *plumbum album, tin*, Caes. 2. Meton.: a leaden ball or bullet (poet.): *Balearica plumbum funda jacit*, Ov. (ii) a leaden pipe: *aqua tendit rumpere plumbum*, Hor. [*Plumb-um* is radically the same as Gr. μόλυβος.] (Hence It. *piombo*; Fr. *plomb*.)

plūmēus, a, um, adj. [*pluma*] downy, covered or filled with down: *culcita*, Cic.: *torus*, Ov. II. Transf.: like feathers, i. e. light: *pondera*, Mart.

plūmī-pēs, ēdis, adj. feather-footed, with feathered feet (poet.): Cat.

plūmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*pluma*] to cover with feathers, to feather: *plumato corpore corvus*, Cic. poet. 2. Transf. to embroider: *Lucan.* (ii) to cover with scales: *loricae plumatae*, Just.

plūmōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] covered with feathers, feathered: Prop. II. Transf. downy: *folia*, Plin.

plūo, plūi or plūvi, 3. v. n. usu. impers. to rain: Cic. With Acc. of cogn. sign.: *sanguinem pluisse senatui nuntiatum est, that it had rained blood*, id. With Abl.: *lacte, to rain milk*, Liv. II. Transf.: to come down like rain (poet.): *nec de concussa tantum pluit ilice glandis*, Virg. [The same root is seen in Gr. πλέω, πλύω; Goth. *flō-du-s* (river), Eng. *flow, flood*.] (Hence It. *piovere*; Fr. *pleuvoir*.)

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plūralis, e, adj. [plus] belonging to more than one, plural: Ulp. II. Esp. in gramm. of the plural number: Quint.

plūraliter, adv. in the plural: Sen. plūres, v. plus, under multus.

plūriēs (-ens), adv. often, oftentimes, frequently: Caes. (dub.)

plūrifariām, adv. in many parts or places: Suet.

plūrimū, sup. adv. very much: plurimum posse, to have very great influence, Cic.

plūrimus, a, um, v. multus.

plūs, plūris, v. multu.

plūs, comp. adv. more: verbanus plus an sententia valere debeat, Cic. With quam: non plus quam in tres partes posse distribui, into not more than, id. Without quam: plus millies audiui, more than a thousand times, Ter.: paulo plus ducentos passus a castris, Liv. With Abl.: alterum fieri non potest, ut plus unā vera sit, Cic.: paulo plus, Liv.: plus nimio, over-much, Hor.

2. Plus plusque, more and more: Cic.

pluscūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [plus] somewhat more, a little more: pluscula supellectile opus est, Ter. 2. Neutr. absol.: plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, amori nostro largiāre, Cic. With Gen.: plusculum negotii, id. (ii) Adverbially: somewhat more, rather more: invitavit sese in cena plusculum, indulged a little too freely, Pl.

plūtēus, i, m., less freq. **plūtēum**, i, n. [by some derived from plus: that which shelters from rain] a moveable penthouse, shed, or mantlet, made of hurdles covered with raw hides, to protect besiegers: pluteos ad alla opera abduxerunt, Caes. Transf.: ad aliquem vineas pluteosque agere, i. e. to turn all one's weapons against him, Pl. 2. a permanent breast-work, a parapet: pluteos vallo addere, Caes.

3. the back of a settee or couch: Suet. Meton. a couch, dining-couch: Prop. 4. a book-shelf, book-case: Pers.: Juv. 5. the board on which a corpse is laid out: Mart.

plūvia, ae, f. (sc. aqua) [pluvius] rain (the most gen. term: cf. imber): Cic.: in pl., continued rains: id. (Hence It. pioggia; Fr. pluie.)

plūviālis, e, adj. [pluvia] pertaining to rain, rainy: Auster, rain-bringing, Virg.: aqua, rain-water, Sen.: fungi, made to grow by rain, Ov.

plūvius, a, um, adj. [pluo] rainy, causing or bringing rain, rain: aquae, Cic.: Hyades, rain-bringing, Virg.: venti, Hor.: arcus, a rainbow, id.

po', a shortened form of post; as, po' meridiem: Quint.

pōcillum, i, n. dim. [poculum] a little cup: mulsi, Liv.

pōcūlum, i, n. a drinking vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker: Virg.: exhaurire, to drain, drink off, Cic.: ducere, Hor. II. Meton.: a drink, draught, potion: pocula sunt fontes

liquidi, Virg.: amoris poculum, a philter, Hor. (ii) In partic., a draught of poison: Cic. 2. a drinking bout, a carouse: in poculis, over one's cups, while drinking, id.: prae poculis nescire, from drunkenness, Flor. (With poculu-m cf. Gr. πῖ-πω-κα, πῶ-ν-ω (Aeol. = πῖ-ν-ω), πῶ-μα; Lat. po-tu-s.)

pōdāgra, ae, f. = ποδάγρα, the gout: Cic.

pōdāgrōsus, a, um, adj. [podagra] having the gout, gouty: Pl.

pōdex, icis, m. [cogn. with pēdere] the fundament, anus: Hor.

pōdium, ii, n. an elevated place: Pall. II. Esp. in buildings, a balcony: Plin. Ep. 2. In the circus or amphitheatre, a balcony next to the arena, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat: Suet.: Juv. (Hence It. poggia; old Fr. pui, whence appuyer.)

pōēma, ātis, n. (Dat. and Abl. plur. poēmatis, Cic.: but also poēmatibus, Auct. Her.) = ποιῆμα, a composition in verse, a poem: facere, Cic.: pangere, Hor.

poena, ae, f. orig. the payment made as an atonement by a criminal; compensation, satisfaction; hence, penalty, punishment (for which it is the most gen. term (cf. multa, supplicium): owing to the primary sense of the word, poenam (oft. poenas) dare, is to suffer punishment (pay the penalty), Cic.: also, in same sense, poenam or poenas pendere, solvere, persolvere, luere, id.: so, poenam (or pl.) sumere, to inflict punishment, id.: Virg.: also, capere poenas de aliquo, Liv.: quos illi poenas reposcent, of whom they will demand satisfaction (will take vengeance on them), Virg.: arbitros inter civitates dat qui litem aestiment poenamque constituant, the sum to be paid as compensation for the damage, Caes.: poenas justas et debitas, Cic.: poena teneri, to be liable to punishment, id. With defining Gen.: mortis, capital punishment, id. 2. In games, loss, forfeit: Ov. 3. Personified, Poena, the goddess of punishment or vengeance: Cic.: Hor. II. Transf.: hardship, torment, suffering, pain, etc.: frugalitatem exigit philosophia, non poenam, Sen. (V. punio; ποινῇ and ποῖνα (perh. = ἀπο-ποῖνα) are from the same root pu. Poena is for pov-ina.) (Hence It. pena; Fr. peine.)

poenārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to punishment, penal: Quint.

poenō, v. punio, ad inī.

pōēsis, is, f. = ποιῆσις, the art of composing poems, poetry: Quint. II. In concr. sense; poetry, poems: Anacreontis tota pōēsis, all his poetry, Cic.: Hor.

pōēta, ae, m. = ποιητής, in gen. a maker, contriver (v. rare in this sense): nec fallaciam astutiores ullus fecit pōēta, trickster, Pl. II. Esp. a poet: Cic.: Hor.

pōētica, ae, and **pōēticōs**, es, f. = ποιητική, the art of poetry: Cic.

pōēticē, adv. after the manner of poets, poetically: loqui, Cic.

pōēticus, a, um, adj. = ποιητικός, poetical: verbum, Cic.: mella, Hor.

pōētria, ae, f. = ποιήτρια, a poetess: Cic.

pōētris, idis or idos, f. = ποιήτρια, a poetess: Pers. (al. poetrias).

pol, interj. [abbr. vocat. of Pollux] by Pollux! truly! forsooth! pol me occidistis amici, Hor. With other asseverations: pol profecto, Pl.: pol certe, Ter.

pōlenta, ae, f. peeled barley, pearl barley: Pl.: Ov. [Cf. poll-en, Gr. πῶλ-τος, pul(t)s, palea, q. v.]

pōlentārius, a, um, adj. [polenta] of or belonging to pearl barley: Pl.

pōlimenta, orum, n. plu. [polio] the testicles: polimenta porcina, Pl. (dub.).

polindrum, i, n. a fictitious name of a spice: Pl. (prob. f. l. for cēpolindrum, a kind of condiment).

pōllo, lvi and li, itum (past imperf. polibant, Virg.), 4. v. a. to smooth, furbish, polish: daedala signa, Lucr. 2. Transf.: to set off, adorn, decorate, embellish: columnas albo, to whiten, Liv.: domus polita, well-ordered, Phaedr. II. Fig.: to polish, refine, improve, adorn: orationem, Cic.: carmina, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.]

pōlitē, adv. in a polished manner, exquisitely, elegantly: Cic. Comp.: id.

pōlitia, ae, f. = πολιτεία, the State, the name of one of Plato's works: Cic.

pōliticus, a, um, uaj. = πολιτικός, of or belonging to civil government or to the State, political, civil: Cic.

pōlitus, a, um, Part. [polio]. II. Adj.: polished; hence, fig. accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite: homo politus e schola, Cic. Comp.: Crassus (in dicendo) politior et ornatior, Tac. Sup.: vir omni liberali doctrina politissimus, highly accomplished, Cic.

pollen, inis, n. and pollis, inis, comm.: fine flour, meal: Ter. II. Transf.: fine dust of other things: piperis, Cels. [For etym. v. palea, polenta.]

pollens, entis, Part. [polleo]. II. Adj.: strong, able, powerful, potent: animus, Sall.: herbae, Ov. With Abl.: opibus, abounding in resources, Lucr. With Gen.: vini tollens Liber (al. vinipollens), Pl.

pollentia, ae, f. [pollens] might, power: Pl.

pollēo, 2. v. n. to be of weight or powerful; to be able, to prevail: potest polletque (populus), Liv.: qui in republica tum plurimum pollebant, were very influential, Caes. With a subject-clause: quantum in hac urbe polleat, multorum obedire tempore, Cic. With Abl.: pecunia, Suet.: armis, Tac. 2. Of medicines: to be potent or efficacious, to operate: herba contra anginas effi-

cacissime pollet, is a powerful specific, Plin. [Etym. uncertain.]

pollex, *icis*, *m.* the thumb: *pollices praecidere alicui*, Cic.: *adject.* with digitus, Caes. To turn the thumb downwards (*premere*) was a sign of approbation or of wishing luck at play: *utroque laudabit pollice*, Hor.: hence, in the amphitheatre, it was a signal that the people wished the sword-point to be dropped and the life of a beaten gladiator to be spared, Plin. On the contrary, to separate it from the other fingers and turn it upwards towards the breast (*vertere*, *convertere*; *pollex infestus*) was a sign of disapprobation, and used by the people when they wished a gladiator to be killed: *verso pollice vulgi quemlibet occidunt populariter*, Juv. 2. *Appy.* in gen. sense, a finger (poet.): *virgineo demessum pollice florem*, Virg. 3. *the great toe*: Suet. [Perh. cogn. with *porricio*, *q. v.*] (Hence Fr. *pouce*.)

pollicēo, 2. *v. a.* for *polliceor*, to promise: *pollicita fides*, Ov.

pollicēor, *itus*, 2. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* to proffer, offer, promise (usu. denoting a promise made with free will: whereas *promitto* often refers to legal engagements): *neque minus prolix de tua voluntate promisi* (*I pledged myself*), *quam eram solitus de mea polliceri*, Cic.: *consul senatui rei publicae se non defuturum pollicetur*, Caes. With *Inf.*: *qui modo sum pollicitus ducere*, Ter. Proverb.: *montes auri, to make extravagant promises*, id. II. *Esp.* of an orator, in opening a speech, to premise: Cic.

2. Of auguries, to foretell, fore-show, portend: Flor. [From *liceor*, to bid, offer. *Por* (for *port*) is Lat. representative of Gr. *πορῶ*, *πορῖ*, which, variously modified, is found in *pollicēor*, *pollingo*, *possideo*, *pono* (for *posino*).]

pollicitatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [pollicitor] a promising, a promise (usu. plur.): Ter. Sing.: *recentem eorum pollicitationem animis continebant*, Caes.

pollicitor, *atus*, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [pollicēor] to promise freely; make many promises: Pl.: Ter.

pollicitus, *a, um, Part.* [pollicēor]. II. *Subst.*: *pollicitum*, *i, n.* something promised, a promise: Ov. In plur.: id.

pollinarius, *a, um, adj.* [pollen] of or belonging to fine flour, flour, meal: Pl.

pollinator (or *pollitor*), *ōris*, *m.* [pollingo] an undertaker's man who washed corpses and prepared them for burning: Pl.

pollinctus, *a, um, Part.* [pollingo]. **pol-lingo**, *nxi, nctum*, 3. *v. a.* to lay out a corpse, i. e. to wash it and prepare it for the funeral pile: *quia mihi pollinator dixit, qui eum pollinxerat*, Pl. Phr.: *pollinctum corpus, a body fit for the charnel-house, of an old man 'with one foot in the grave,'*

Val. Max. [-lingo is, by change of *d* to *l* (cf. *lacrima*), from the root *digh*, which appears in Skr. as *dih*=obliterate.]

pollis, *inis*, *v.* pollen.

pollucēo, *xi, etum*, 2. *v. a.* to place upon an altar as a sacrifice, to offer, offer up: *decumam partem Herculi*, Pl. II. *Transf.*: to serve up at table: *non ego sum pollucta pago*, I am no dish for the village (cf. Shak. 'I am meat for your master'), id.

2. to entertain, to treat with: *jocosely*: *polluctus virgis servus*, id. [-luceo is *appy.* cogn. with *luxus*, *luxuria*. On *pol-*, *v. polliceor*.]

pollucēbilitate, *adv.* sumptuously, magnificently: Pl.

polluctura, *ae, f.* [polluceo] a sumptuous entertainment, a feast, banquet: Pl.

polluctus, *a, um, Part.* [polluceo].

II. *Subst.*: *polluctum*, *i, n.* an offering to the gods; also, a sacrificial banquet: Pl.

pol-lūo, *ūi, ūtum*, 3. *v. a.* to soil, defile, pollute: *dapes ore*, Virg.: *ora cruore*, Ov. II. *Fig.*: to defile morally, to pollute, contaminate, violate, dishonour, desecrate, etc.: *sacra*, Cic.: *mentem suam et aures hominum nefaria voce*, Tac.: *pacem*, Virg.: *Jovem (sc. hospitalem), to dishonour, insult*, Prop. 2. *Esp.* to violate, dishonour a woman: Tac. [From *luo*, to wash (cf. *colluvies*). On *pol-*, *v. polliceor*.]

pollutus, *a, um, Part.* [polluo].

II. *Adj.*: *vicious, unchaste*: *semina*, Liv.: *princeps, stained with vice*, Tac.

pōlus, *i, m.*=*πόλος*, the end of an axis, a pole: *glacialis, the north pole*, Ov.: also *absol.*, the north pole, id.: *australis, the south pole*, id. II. *Meton.*: the heavens: *polus dum sidera pascet, while the heavens shall feed the starry flames*, Virg. 2. *the pole-star*: Vitr.

pōlyphāgus, *i, m.*=*πολυφάγος*, a glutton, gormandizer: Suet.

pōlypūs, *i, m.*=*πολύπους* (many-footed), a polypus, an aquatic animal (e. g. octopus, devil-fish): Ov. *Transf.* of rapacious men: Pl.

II. a polypus in the nose: Hor.

pōmarius, *a, um, adj.* [pomum] of or belonging to fruit or fruit trees, fruit: Cato. II. *Subst.*: *pomarius*, *ii, m.* a fruit-seller, fruiterer: Hor.

2. *pomarium*, *ii, n.* a fruit-garden, orchard: Cic. (Hence Fr. *pommier*.)

pōmeridiānus (postm.), *a, um, adj.* [post meridianus] in or of the afternoon, post-meridian: Cic.

pomerium, *v.* pomoerium.

pōmifer, *era, erum, adj.* [pomum] fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing: Hor.

pōmoerium and **pōmērimum**, *ii, n.* [post moerum=murus] the space left free from buildings within and without

the walls of a town, bounded by stones (cippi or termini), and limiting the city auspices: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 301).

pōmōsus, *a, um, adj.* [pomum] full of or abounding in fruit (poet.): Tib.

pōmpa, *ae, f.*=*πομπή*, a solemn or public procession (at festivals, triumphs, marriages, funerals, etc.): in

pompaeum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic.: *sollemnes pompas exsequi*, Virg.: *cadaver Clodii spoliatum exsequiis*, *pōmpa*, without the usual funeral procession, Cic. *Esp.* of the processions at the Circensian games: Liv. II. *Transf.*: a train, suite, retinue: *lictorum*, Cic. (II) Of things: *pecuniae, array, parade of wealth*, Sen. 2. *Absol.*: *display, ostentation*, *pomp*: *detrahit muneri suo pompam*, id. (II) *Esp.* of style: *rhethorum pompa*, Cic.

pōmpilus, *i, m.*=*πομπίλος*, a sea-fish (that follows ships), the pilot-fish, rudder-fish: Ov.

pōmum, *i, n.* fruit of any kind (apples, cherries, nuts, berries, figs, dates, etc.): *pōma, fruit*, Virg.: Ov. II.

Transf. for *pomus*, a fruit-tree: Virg. [Most prob. for *por-mum*, from root *pu*, to generate, produce; cf. *ποία*, *πῶα*, and Gr. *πῶλος* (for *ποφ-λος*).]

(Hence It. *pomo*; Fr. *pomme*.)

pōmus, *i, f.* a fruit-tree of any kind: Tib.

pōndēro, *avi, atum*, 1. *v. a.* [pon-dus] to weigh: *pugnos*, Pl. II. *Fig.*: to weigh in the mind, to ponder, consider, reflect upon: Cic.

pōndērōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] weighty, heavy, ponderous: *compedes*, Pl. II. *Fig.*: *epistola, weighty, significant*, Cic.

pōndo, *adv.* [orig. Abl. of an old form, *pondus, pondi*] by weight, in weight: *neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepti, an ounce weight*, Pl.: *ut exercitus coronam auream dictatori libram pondo decreverit, weighing a pound*, Liv. II. As indecl. *subst.*

=*libra, a pound*: *auri quinque pondo abstulit, five pounds*, Cic.: *argenti pondo viginti millia*, Caes.

pondus, *ēris, n.* [pendo] a weight used in a scale: *pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua*, Liv. (cf. *utuntur taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo*, Caes.). II. *Transf.*: *heaviness, weight*: *moveri gravitate et pondere*, Cic.: *magni ponderis saxa*, Caes. 2. *balance, equipoise, equilibrium*: *tellus ponderibus librata suis*, Ov.: *et (terra) recipit prolapsa suas in pondera sedes, recovers in equal poise its fixed position*, Lucr. 3. *Meton.*: a heavy body, a weight, mass, load: *in terram ferantur omnia suo nutu pondera*, Cic.: *auri, a quantity*, id.: *argenti*, Caes. III. *Fig.*: *oppressive weight, burden* (poet. for *onus*): *rerum*, Ov.: *senectae*, id. 2. *weight, consequence, importance, consideration, influence, authority, etc.*: *testimoniū*

Cic.: conscientiae, id.: habet vim in ingenio et pondus in vita, id. Of style: nugis addere pondus, an air of importance, Hor. 3. weight of character, i. e. firmness, constancy (poet.): nulla diu femina pondus habet, Prop.

4. gravity or sternness of countenance: Val. Max.

pōnē, adv. and prep. Adv.: after, behind, back: opp. to ante: (moveri) et ante et pone, ad laevam et ad dextram, Cic.: pars cetera pontum pone legit, Virg. II. Prep. with Acc.: behind: pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.: pone castra, Liv. [Through pos-ne (as cena for cesna) from pos= post. Cf. Gr. πύματος for ποσ-ματος; Osc. pos-mos, last, pus, pust, after.]

pōno, pōnū, pōnitum, 3. v. a. (old perf. posivi, Pl., etc. Part. perf. syncop. postus, a, um, Lucr.) to put, place, set, lay, etc.: tabulas in aerario, Caes.: collum in pulvere, Hor.: artus in litore, Virg.: posito genu, on bended knee, Ov.: somno positae, i. e. lying asleep, Virg. II. Special senses: milit. t. t., to place, post, or station troops: ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. (ii) to pitch a camp: castra, id. 2. to place, set, appoint: custos frumento publico est positus, Cic. 3. to found, erect, build: opus, Ov.: templa, Virg.: moenia, id. 4. to form, fashion, depict (poet.): hic saxo liquidis ille coloribus solers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, to represent, Hor.

5. to set, plant: pone ordine vites, Virg. 6. to lay, stake, wager: to propose as a prize: pono pallium; ille suum anulum opposuit, Pl.: praemium, Liv. 7. to put out at interest, to invest: dives positus in fenore numis, Hor. 8. to serve up, set on table: positi Bacchi cornua, Ov. 9. to lay aside, take off (a garment); to put down, lay down, etc.: quum pila ludere vellet tunicamque poneret, Cic.: arma, Caes. 10. to lay in the grave, to bury: to patria decedens ponere terra, Virg. (ii) Also, to lay out or prepare for burial: id.: Ov. 11. to abate, smooth, calm (poet.): tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor. And neutr. of the winds: to fall, abate: tum Zephyri posuere, sank, Virg. 12. to bring forth, to lay: sus fetum ad imam (quercum) posuerat, Phaedr. 13. to arrange, dispose: comas, Ov. III. Fig.: to set, place; to fix, lay down: pone ante oculos laetitiam senatus, Cic.: hic ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono, Virg. 2. Esp. with Acc. and in and Abl., to put or place in, to cause to depend upon: salutis auxilium in celeritate, Caes.: haec haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, I shall attach no great importance to it, Liv. In pass.: to be based or founded upon, to rest upon, depend upon: in to positum est, Cic. 3. to lay out, spend, employ, esp. time: tempus in cogitatione, id.: apud gratos homines beneficium, id.: otia, to dispose of, Hor.: rudi-

mentum adolescentiae, to serve one's apprenticeship, gain one's first experience, Liv.: tirocinii rudimenta, Just. 4. to put, place, reckon, consider, regard as: mortem in malis, Cic.: in vitis ponit, to be regarded as a fault, Nep. 5. to appoint, ordain, establish, enact, make: leges, Cic.: qui tibi nomen insano posuere, Hor.: mores, Virg. 6. to lay down, state, assert, maintain, allege, cite, etc.: ut paulo ante posui, Cic.: aliquid pro certo, Liv. 7. to put hypothetically, to assume, suppose: verum pone esse victum eum, Ter.: positum sit igitur in primis, Cic. 8. to propose a theme or subject: ponere jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, id.: pone Tigellinum, mention, bring forward (or as in II. 4, represent, depict), Juv. 9. to put away, leave off, dismiss, lay down, surrender: vitia, Cic.: curas, Liv.: iram, Hor. [Through posno (cf. pone for posue) from por-sino; posivi and positus show the relation to sino, q. v. On the prefix por-, v. polliceor.] (Hence It. (ponere) porre; Sp. poner; Fr. pondre.)

pons, ntis, m. a bridge: pars oppidi mari disjuncta angusto, ponte rursus adjungitur et continetur, Cic.: pontem in flumine facere, to throw a bridge over a river, Caes.: pontem navibus efficere, to make a bridge of boats, Tac. II. Of similar structures: 1. the bridge at the comitia, over which the voters passed to the septum: Cic. 2. a wooden drawbridge, to connect besieging towers with the walls of a fortress: Tac. 3. a plank bridge for embarking or disembarking, a gang-board: Virg. 4. the deck of a ship: Tac. 5. a floor of a tower: Virg. 6. a bridge between two towers: id. (Prob. cogn. with Gr. πᾶρος.) (Hence It. ponte; Sp. puente; Fr. pont.)

ponticulus, i, m. dim. [pons] a little bridge: Cic.

pontifex (also pontifex), icis, m. [on the etym. v. Smith's Ant. 301] a Roman high-priest, a pontiff, pontifex: Cic.: Liv. The chief pontiff or president was called Pontifex Maximus: Cic.: pontifices minores, a lower class of pontiffs, minor or sub-pontiffs: Liv. (Concerning the Pontifices, v. Smith's Ant. 301.)

pontificialis, e, adj. [pontifex] of or belonging to a pontifex, pontifical: insignia, Liv.: auctoritas, Cic.: ludii, given by the P. M. on his entrance upon office, Suet.

pontificatus, ūs, m. [id.] the office or dignity of a pontifex, the pontificate: Vell.: Suet.

pontificius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a pontifex, pontifical: Cic.

ponto, ōnis, m. [pons] a kind of Gallic transport, a lighter: Caes.

pontus, i, m. πόντος, the sea: esp. the deep sea, the ocean (poet.): tibi ridet aequora ponti, Lucr.: freta ponti,

Virg. II. Poet.: the deep part of the sea: maris, id. 2. a mass of sea water: ingens a vertice pontus in puppim ferit, a heavy sea, id.

pōpa, ae, m. a Roman priest's assistant or minister, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe: Suet.: Cic. [Prop. he who cooks the flesh of the victim, cf. popina and Gr. πέν-τω. Perh. an Oscan word; v. coquo].

pōpanum, i, n. πόνανον, a sacrificial cake: Juv.

pōpellus, i, m. dim. [populus] the rabble, mob, populace: Hor.

pōpina, ae, f. a cook-shop, victualling-house, eating-house: Cic.: Hor. II. Transf.: the food sold at a cook-shop: Cic. [Cf. Gr. πέν-τω. The word is prob. the Oscan correlative of the true Lat. coquina; v. coquo.]

pōpino, ōnis, m. [popina] a frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer: Hor.

poples, itis, m. the ham, the hough: succis femibus poplitibusque, Liv.: contento poplite, with tightened hough, i. e. with firmly braced muscles, Hor.: poplitibus semet excepit, he sank down upon his hams, Curt. II. Meton. the knee: duplicato poplite, i. e. with knee doubled under him, Virg. [Prob. with reduplication from root of πάλ-λω, in the sense "to move backward and forward, to swing"; cf. pōpulus.]

poplus, v. populus, ad inii.

poppysma, atis, n., and poppysmus, i, m. πόνπυσμα and πόνπυσμός, a smacking or clucking with the tongue, as a sign of approbation: Juv.

poppysmus, i, v. poppysma.

pōpūlābilis, e, adj. [populus] that may be laid waste or ravaged, destructible (poet.): Ov.

pōpūlābundus, a, um, adj. [id.] laying waste, ravaging (rare): Liv.

pōpūlāris, e, adj. [populus] of or belonging to the people, proceeding from or designed for the people, agreeable to the people, popular: leges, i. e. laws instituted by the people, Cic.: munus, a donation to the people, id.: aura, popular favour, Hor. 2. Subst.: popularia, ium, n. plu. (sc. subsellia), the seats of the people in the theatre, the common seats: Suet.

II. Esp.: of or belonging to the same people or country, native, indigenous (rare as adj.): puellae, Hor.: flumina, of the same district, Ov. (ii) Subst. popularis, is, m. a fellow-countryman: popularis ac sodalis suus, Cic.: Sall. 2. Transf.: (i) Of animals and plants of the same region: popularis leaena, Ov. (ii) Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, etc.; a companion, partner, associate, accomplice, comrade: populares conjunctionis, Sall.: meus popularis Geta, my fellow (i. e. a slave too), Ter. III. In a political signification, of or belonging to the people,

attached or devoted to the people (as opposed to the nobility), *popular*, *democratic*: homo maxime popularis, Cic.: ingenium, Liv. Hence, Subst. populares, the people's party, the democrats, opp. to the optimates, the aristocrats: quia ea quae faciebant, multitudini jucunda esse volebant, populares habebantur, Cic.

pōpūlārītās, ātis, f. [popularis] a being of the same country, fellow-citizenship: popularitatis causa, Pl.

II. a courting of popular favour, popular bearing: ne quid popularitatis praetermitteret, Suet.

pōpūlārīter, adv. after the manner of the common people, i. e. commonly, coarsely, vulgarly: loqui, Cic. **II.** in a popular manner, popularly: agere, id.

pōpūlātio, ōnis, f. [populus] a laying waste, ravaging, plundering, devastation, etc.: Liv.: hostem rapinis pabulationibus populationibusque prohibere, Caes. **2.** Meton.: things plundered, plunder, booty: Veientes pleni populationum, Liv.

pōpūlātor, ōris, m. [id.] a devastator, ravager, spoiler, plunderer: Liv.: Ov.

pōpūlātrix, icis, f. [id.] she that devastates, despoils, or plunders: Stat. Transf.: populatrix Hymetti apes, Mart.

pōpūlātus, ūs, m. [id.] a laying waste, devastation: Lucan.

pōpūlēus, a, um, adj. [populus] of or belonging to poplars, poplar-: frondes, Virg.

pōpūlifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [populus fero] poplar-bearing (poet.): Padus, whose banks abound with poplars, Ov.

pōpūli-scītum, i, n., or separately, populi scītum, a decree of the people: Nep.: scītum populi, Liv.

pōpūlnus, a, um, adj. [populus] of poplars, poplar-: sors, Pl.

pōpūlo, v. popular.

pōpūlor, atus, i. v. a. dep. and (poet.) **pōpūlo**, i. v. a. to lay waste, ravage, devastate; to plunder, pillage. (i) Form *populus*: noctu populabatur agros, Cic. (ii) Form *populo*: litora vestra vi populat, Virg. Pass.: urbem Romanam deum ira morbo populari, Liv. In Part. perf.: populata vexataque provincia, Cic.: populata tempora raptis auribus, mutilated, Virg.

II. Transf. in gen., to destroy, ruin, spoil. (i) Dep.: (amnis) populatus iter, desolating its path, i. e. sweeping everything before it, id. (ii) Act.: populatque ingentem farris acervum curculio, id.: populatum exspuit hamum, robbed of the bait, Ov. [Initial s has been lost, the word being redupl. from *spol-* in *spolium*, q. v.]

(i) **pōpūlus** (contr. *poplus*, Pl.), i, m. a people, a political community, a nation: populus Romanus, Cic.: hi populi, Atellani, Calatini, Liv. In the earliest period of Rome, the populus Rom. consisted of the patricians

only. (Cf. *infr.* 2.) Afterwards the plebs came to be included; and ultimately, in the time of the Antonines, the term had so completely lost its original meaning that it signified all the citizens except the patricii (v. Smith's Ant. 286). **2.** Hence opp. to the Senate, in the formula, Senatus populusque Romanus (abbreviated S. P. Q. R.): patres in populi fore potestate, Liv.: populus jussit, the term applied to the formal voting of the Roman people, Cic.: opp. to plebs: non populi, sed plebis eum (tribunum) magistratum esse, Liv. **3.** Rarely = plebs, the populace: dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat tura senatus, Mart.: urbanus, the civilians (opp. to the military), Nep. **II.** Transf.: a multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number: fratrum, Ov.: in tanto populo sileri parricidium potuit, Just. **2.** the public: haec (i. e. frons Jani) populum spectat, at illa Larem, the outer world, the open street, Ov. [Popul-u-s is redupl. from root of Gr. *πολ-υ-ς*; cf. Lat. *ple-o*, *ple-bis*; Goth. *full-s*, O. H. G. *fol-c*, Eng. *folk*.] (Hence It. *popolo*; Sp. *pueblo*; Fr. *peuple*.)

(2) **pōpūlus**, i, f. a poplar, poplar-tree: sacred to Hercules: Virg.: alba, the silver-poplar, Hor. [With reduplication, from root of *παλ-λω*, "to shake, swing." (Hence Fr. *peuplier*, O. Fr. *peuple*.)

porca, ae, f. [porcus] a sow: Cato. By poet. license, a male swine, a boar: Virg.

porcella, ae, f. dim. [porcula] a little sow: Pl.

porcellus, i, m. dim. [porculus] a little pig: Suet.: Phaedr. (Hence Fr. *porceau*.)

porcinarius, ii, m. [porcina] a pork-seller: Pl.

porcinus, a, um, adj. [porcus] of a hog, hog's, swine's: polimenta, Pl. **2.** Subst.: porcina, ae, f. (sc. caro), swine's flesh, pork: id.

porcūla, ae, f. dim. [porca] a little sow: Pl. (al. *porcella*).

porcūlus, i, m. dim. [porcus] a young swine, young pig: Pl.

porcus, i, m. a tame swine, a hog, pig: villa abundat porco, agno, gallina, swine (collect.), Cic.: porcus femina, a female swine, sow, id. Of a sensualist; as a term of reproach: Hor. (Cf. Gr. *πόρκος*: A.-S. *farh*, Eng. *far-row*.) (Hence It. *porca*; Fr. *porc*.)

porgo, v. porrigo, ad init.

porphyrēticus, a, um, adj. [*πορφύρα*] purple-red: marmor, Suet.

porrectio, ōnis, f. [porrigo] a stretching out, extending, extension: Cic.

(i) **porrectus**, a, um, Part. [por-rigo]. **II.** Adj.: stretched out, extended, long: syllaba, long, Quint.: mora, protracted, Ov.: senex, stretched out, i. e. dead, Cat. Comp.: porrectior acies, more widely extended, Tac. **2.**

Of places: level: porrecta ac aperta loca (dub., Caes.) **3.** Fig.: wide-spread, extended: imperi majestas, Hor. **4.** Opp. to contractus, fig.: porrectior frons, more cheerful, Pl.

(2) **porrectus**, a, um, Part. [por-rigo].

porricio, rēci, rectum, 3. v. a. to lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods: cruda exta in mare porricit, Liv. Prov. v. b.: inter caesa et porrecta, between the slaying and the offering of the victim, i. e. at the last moment, at 'the eleventh hour,' Cic. [On por-, v. polliceor; -ricio is cogn. with O. H. G. *reihhan*, mod. Germ. *reichen*.]

por-rigo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. (contr. form *porgite*, Virg.) [por (v. polliceor), and rego] to stretch or spread out, to put forth, reach out, extend: membra, Cic.: crus, Liv.: brachia caelo, Ov. (ii) Esp. of manœuvring troops, to extend: aciem latius, Sall.: in longitudinem porrecta acies, Liv. Reflect.: to stretch or spread oneself out, to be stretched out, extended: (Tityos) per tota novem cul jugera corpus porrigitur, extends, Virg.: cujus (loci) pars colles erant, pars in planitiem porrigebatur, Tac. **2.** to lay at full length, to stretch on the ground (rare): in spatium ingens ruentem porrexit hostem, Liv. **3.** to hold out, offer, present: dexteram allucit, Cic.: pocula, Hor. **4.** porrigere manum, in voting, to put forth or hold up the hand: Cic. **II.** Fig.: to extend, stretch out, increase (rare): quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, restat? Ov. **2.** to offer, to grant: praesidium clientibus, Cic.

porrigo, inis, f. a disease in the hair, the scurf, dandruff: Hor. Of animals, perh. the mange: porci, Juv. [Ety. uncertain.]

porro, adv. Of space, with words denoting both motion and rest: for-wards, on-wards, farther on, to a distance; at a distance, afar off, far: agere armentum, Liv.: habitare, Pl.: inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro, in the distance, Virg. **II.** Of time: of old, formerly (extremely rare): altera (Nympha), quod porro fuerat, cecinisse putatur, Ov. **2.** henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future, later on, in after times: quid in animo Celtiberi haberent aut porro habituri essent, Liv.: quod (argentum) discripsi porro, paid away immediately afterwards, Ter. **III.** Of sequence: again, in turn; saepe audiavi a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic.: dare aliquid porro, to pass on hand a thing on, Pl.

2. Esp. in logic and rhetoric: then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides: sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic.: civitati porro hanc fuisse belli causam, Caes. (ii) on the other hand: porro erant qui censerent, id. (iii) et porro, moreover, even: ea nos mala dicimus, sed exigua et porro minima, although

slight and even of almost no importance, Cic. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. πόρρω, which comes through Hom. πρόσσω from προ-τύω, cf. ὑπ-τιο-ς.]

porrum, i, n., and **porrus**, i, m. a plant of two kinds, the leek and the chive: Hor. [For *porrum* and *porrus*; raly. the same as Gr. πρᾶσον, from which some suppose these words borrowed.] (Hence through dim., Fr. *porreau*.)

porta, ae, f. a city-gate, a gate: hic (miles) portas frangit, at ille (amans) fores, Ov.: oppidi, Caes.: urbis, Cic.

2. the gate of a camp, of which here were four; viz. porta principalis dextra and sinistra (right and left entrances, in the sides); porta praetoria (opening full on the enemy); and porta decumana or quaestoria (in the rear): Caes.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 75).

Transf. in gen., any avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, door: venti velut agmine facto, qua data porta, ruunt, exil, Virg. 2. In pl., a pass (like Gr. πύλαι): portae, quae alibi Armeniae, alibi Caspiae, alibi Ciliciae vocantur, Plin. 3. Fig.: et quibus e portis occurri quolque deceret, from what sally-ports, i. e. by what means, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. περᾶω, πόρος; Goth. faran, Eng. (thorough) fare. V. portus.] (Hence It. porta; Sp. puerta; Fr. porte.)

portatio, ōnis, f. [porto] a carrying, carriage, conveying (rare): Sall.

portendo, di, tum, 3. v. a. [por (v. polliceor), and tendo] to point out, indicate, foretell, predict, presage, portend: with Acc., or Acc. and Inf.: omnia laeta, Liv.: xxx annos Cyrum regnaturum esse portendi, Cic. Reflect.: to foreshow itself (as a sign), to threaten, impend: nobis periculum magnum portenditur, Pl.

portentifer, ōra, ōrum, v. portentificus.

portentiflous, a, um, adj. [portentum facio] marvellous, monstrous: venena, Ov. (al. portentifera).

portentōsus, a, um, adj. [portentum] full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, revolting, etc.: aliqua portentosa nata dicuntur, i. e. monstrosities, Cic.: puer portentoso parvoque capite, mis-shapen, Suet.: portentosissima genera ciborum, most out of the way kinds of food, id.

portentum, i, n. [portendo] a sign, token, omen, portent: Cic.: Sall. 2. Transf.: a monster, monstrosity: quale portentum neque militaris Daunias latis alit aesculetis, viz. a wolf, Hor.: quae virgineo portenta sub inguine latrant, i. e. the dogs of Scylla, Ov. Fig. of persons: a monster of depravity: P. Clodius, fatale portentum prodigumque rei publicae, Cic.

2. a wonderful story: poetarum et pectorum portenta, marvels, id.

portentus, a, um, Part. [portendo].

portheus, ēi and ēōs, m. = πορ-

θρευς (acc. portheus) the ferryman, i. e. Charon: Juv.

porticula, ae, f. dim. [porticus] a small gallery or portico: Cic.

porticus, ūs, f. [porta] a walk covered by a roof supported on columns, a colonnade, porch, portico: same as Gr. στοά: inambulans in porticu, Cic.: in amplis porticibus, Virg. 2. Transf.: the entrance or porch of a tent (poet.): saucil opulent porticus, the porches, Att. in Cic. 2. In plur.: long sheds or galleries, a system of galleries, formed by placing vineae side by side, to protect besiegers: Caes. 3. the Porch or Portico, meaning the school of the Stoics (from στοά, a portico ['porch'], the place where Zeno taught); and Meton. the Stoic philosophy, the Stoic school: Chrysippus, qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. (Hence It. portico; Fr. porche.)

portio, ōnis, f. [akin to pars, q. v.] a part, portion, share: vitae, Juv.: pars Acarnaniae, quam in portionem belli acceperat, as his share for his services in the war, Just. 2. Transf. relation, proportion; i. q. proportio: Curt. In gen. adverbially, pro portione, in proportion, proportionally, relatively: Mamertinis pro portione imperaretur, Cic.

portisculus, i, m. a truncheon or hammer with which the master of the rowers gave signals for the stroke: Enn. 2. Fig.: guidance, direction: Pl. (1) portitor, ōris, m. [portus] a receiver or collector of customs, a custom-house officer: Cic. They forwarded letters: epistolam ad portitores esse delatam, Ter. On account of their strict examinations, the term is applied to an inquisitive woman, Pl.

(2) portitor, ōris, m. [porto] a bearer, carrier, conveyer: Helles, i. e. the Itam, Col. 2. Esp. a ferryman, boatman: Sen. Hence, a poetic appellation of Charon; the ferryman, Virg.

3. portitor Ursae, the waggoner, i. e. the constellation Bootes, Stat.

porto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry or bear, to convey: Cic.: frumentum secum, Caes.: onera, id. 2. Fig.: to bear, carry, bring: sociis auxilla, Sall.: spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv.: portantia verba salutem, expressing, Ov. [Cf. Gr. ἔ-πορ-ω, πορῶν.] (Hence It. portare; Fr. porter.)

portorium, ii, n. [portus] a tax, toll, customs, duty, impost, paid on goods imported or exported: Cic.: Liv.: circumvectionis, a tax paid for the right of hawking goods about the country, a pedlar's tax, Cic.

portula, ae, f. dim. [porta] a small gate or port: Liv.

portuosus, a, um, adj. [portus] full of or abounding in harbours: mare, Cic.: pars Numidiae portuosior, better provided with harbours, Sall.

portus, ūs, m. [same root as porta, q. v.: cf. Gr. πορ-θ-μός] a harbour, haven, port: portus Caietae, Cic.: e

portu solvere, to sail out of port, id.: capere, to 'make' (reach), Caes.: in portu operam dare, to be an officer of the customs, Cic. Proverb.: in portu navigare, i. e. to be out of all danger, Ter. 2. Poet. transf.: the mouth of a river: Ov. 2. Fig. like λιμήν, and Eng. haven, a place of refuge, an asylum, retreat: tanquam portum aliquem exspecto illam solitudinem, Cic.: mihi parva quies, omnisque in limine portus, the haven (of death) is near at hand, Virg. (Hence It. porto; Sp. puerto; Fr. port.)

posca, ae, f. [v. poculum and potus] a drink made of vinegar and water: Pl.

posco, pōposci, 3. v. a. to ask for urgently; to demand, request, beg, desire (usu. implying more of a petition than postulo, which denotes a demand of right): constr. usu. with Acc. of pers. asked, Acc. of thing asked for, and Dat. of pers. for whom asked: also, with ab and Abl. of pers. asked: with Subj. or Absol.: parentes pretium pro sepultura liberum poscere, Cic.: claves portarum magistratus, Liv.: poscis Quintilium deos, beggest him (back) from the gods, Hor. Hence in pass. with an Acc. representing the thing asked for: gravidae posceris exta bovis, they ask you for the entrails, Ov. So, to be called upon or invoked: aversus Apollo poscitur invita verba pigenda lyra, Prop. With one Acc.: ob-

sides, Caes. With ab: abs te litteras, Cic. With Subj.: poscimus, ut cenes civiliter, Juv. With Inf.: esse sacerdotes delubraque vestra tueri poscimus, Ov. Absol. poscimus, we are called upon! Hor. 2. Of inanimate and abstract subjects, to demand, require, need: quod res poscere videbatur, Caes.

2. Esp.: to demand for punishment, to require to be given up: accusant il, quos populus poscit, Cic. 2. to call: clamore hominem posco, Pl.: in proelia Turnum, challenge, Virg. Absol.: ego poscor Olympo, am called, summoned to arms by, id. 3. to call upon, invoke (poet.): supplex tua numina posco, id. 4. to ask a price: tanti quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Pl. 5. to bid for, offer a price: agite licemini. Qui cena poscit? ecquid poscit prandio? id. [Prob. through posco from porc-sco; cf. prec-or, proc-us.]

positio, ōnis, f. [pono] a putting, placing, setting: surculi, Col. 2. Meton.: a position, posture; also a situation, site: corporis, Sen.: caeli locique, Col. 2. Fig.: a putting, placing, use of a word: Quint. 2. In rhetor. a position, proposition, thesis, id.

positior, ōris, m. [id.] a builder, founder (poet.): Ov.

positura, ae, f. [id.] position, posture, situation: corporum, Lucr. With subject. Gen.: dei, i. e. the formation of the world by God, Prop.

pōsitus, a, um, *Part.* [pono]. II. *Adj.*: Of localities: *placed, situated, lying*: Roma in montibus posita, Cic.: in valle, Caes.

pōsitus, ūs, m. [*Id.*] a position, situation, disposition, arrangement (rare): positu variare capillos, Ov.

possessio, ōnis, f. [possideo] a possessing, possession, the exclusive use or enjoyment of a thing (disting. from dominium, ownership): certa re et possessione deturbari, Cic.: in possessionem venire, *Id.* In milit. sense, occupation: insulae Monae, Tac. (On possessio in the sense of the enjoyment and occupation of public land, v. Smith's Ant. 14.) 2. Meton.: the thing possessed, a possession, property; esp. an estate (usu. plur.): qui trans Rhodanum vias possessionesque habebant, Caes.: urbanae, Nep.

II. *Fig.* with ref. to immaterial things: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, Cic.

possessūcula, ae, f. dim. [possessio] a small possession, a small estate: Cic.

possessor, ōris, m. [possideo] a possessor: Cic.: Hor.

possessus, a, um, *Part.* [possideo and possido.]

possibilis, e, *adj.* [possum] that may exist or may be done, possible: Quint.

pos-sīdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. a. [por (v. polliceor), and sedeo] to have the exclusive use and enjoyment of, to be master of, possess: bona, Cic.: partem agri, Caes.: solum bello captum, Liv.

2. *Transf.*: to occupy (rare): ferro septus possidet sedes sacras, Att. in Cic. (ii) to abide in, dwell in: Zephyri possidet aura nemus, Prop.

II. *Fig.*: to possess, to have: plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet in se, Cic.

pos-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. a. [por (v. polliceor), and sīdo] to take possession of, to possess oneself of: bona alicujus sine testamento, Cic. Of an impers. subject: circumflans humor ultima possedit, took possession of, Ov.

II. *Fig.*: to take possession of, to occupy: Cic.

pos-sum, pōtūi, posse, irreg. v. n. (old forms, potissum for possum, Pl.: potessunt for possunt, *Id.*: potessim for possum, *Id.*: potesse for posse, very freq.: *Id.*: Lucr., etc.: possiem, possies, etc., for possum, possis, etc., Pl. *Pass.*: potestur, Lucr.) [for potis sum] to be able, have power; I (thou, he, etc.) can: quantum valeam, quantumque possum, Cic.: potest fieri, it may be, it is possible, *Id.*: potest fieri, ut fallar, possibly I am mistaken, *Id.*: non possum quin exclamem, ut ait ille in Trinumo, I cannot but exclaim, *Id.*: ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, I cannot help writing to you, *Id.* *Absol.*: potest (sc. fieri), it is possible: potest, ut alii ita arbitrentur, Pl. So, quantum or ut potest, as much or as far

as possible: nos in senatu dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia, retinebimus, Cic. 2. Of moral ability, arising from disposition: sin possunt decedere [solo, can bring themselves to evacuate, Virg.: potuit rescindere, had the heart to, *Id.* 3. Of permission; to be allowed: esp. in urgent questions: possum scire, quo profectus, cujus sis, aut quid veneris? may I know? pray, will you tell me? Pl. II. *Esp.* to have power or influence, to prevail; with multum, plus, plurimum: multum potest fortuna, has great weight, Caes. (Hence, through low Lat. *potere* for *posse*, It. *potere*; Fr. *pouvoir*.)

post, adv. and prep. [v. pone]. *Adv.*: of space: behind, back, backwards: ante aut post, Liv.: servi, qui post erant, Cic.: ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere, fell into the background, were forgotten, Sall. II. Of time: afterwards: initio . . . post autem, Cic.: multis post annis, many years after, *Id.*: aliquanto post, some time after, shortly after, *Id.*: post tanto, so long afterwards, Virg.

B. *Prep.* with Acc.: of place: behind: post nostra castra, Caes.: post carecta, Virg. *Fig.* of excellence or precedence: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, ranking after, inferior to, Hor. II. Of time, after, since: aliquot post menses, Cic.: maxima post hominum memoriam classis, since (or within) the memory of man, Nep. With *quam* or *quo*: decessit post annum quartum quam expulsus fuerat, four years after, *Id.*: cf. postquam. (Hence It. *poi*; Sp. *pués*; Fr. *puis*.)

post-ēā, adv. [cf. antea] after this or that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards: postea in exercitu M. Crassi fuerat, Caes.: non multo postea, not long after, Cic. With other adverbs, then, after that, afterwards: legati deinde postea missi ab rege, Liv.: postea deinceps, *Id.*: postea vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, Caes.: as one word, posteaquam, after that: Cic.: postea loci for postea: postea loci consul pervenit in oppidum, Sall. II. *Transf.* of succession: afterwards, then, besides: Pl. 2. quid postea? what next? what further? what then? quid postea, si Romae assiduus fui? Cic. (Hence It. *poscia*.)

posteaquam, adv. v. postea, I.

poster, v. posterus.

posteri, orum, v. posterus, I.

posterior, us, *Comp.* v. posterus.

posteritas, ātis, f. [posterus] future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity: Cic.: sera, a late posterity, Ov.: omnem spem posteritatis, all hope for the future, Cic.: posteritati servire, to lay oneself out for fame with after ages, *Id.* *Adv. phr.*, in posteritatem, in the future (of an impending event), *Id.*

2. *Transf.* of animals: offspring (poet.): Juv.

posterus (poster), a, um, *adj.* *Comp.* posterior, us: Sup. postremus or postumus, a, um [post]. Pos.: Of time or succession: coming after, following, next, ensuing, future: dies, Cic.: postero die, on the morrow, Caes.: quam minimum credula postero, putting no trust in the morrow, Hor.: Caes.: aetas, Hor.: laus, of posterity, *Id.* (ii) postero, for postero die, on the following day, next day: Tac. (iii) in posterum, for in posterum diem: in posterum oppugnationem differt, till the next day, Caes. More freq. in posterum (sc. tempus), in future, for the future: multum in posterum providerunt, Cic. Subst.: posteri, orum, m. plu. future generations, descendants, posterity: expetantur eae poenae a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris, *Id.*

II. *Comp.* posterior, posteri: both of space and time: that comes or follows after; next in order, time, or place; latter, later, posterior: pars prior apparet, posteriora latent, Ov.: posteriores cogitationes, second thoughts (are best), Cic. (ii) Posteriorius, adverbially, later, afterwards: posteriorius dicere, Pl.: posteriorius reverti, Cic. 2. *Fig.*: inferior, of less account or value, worse: quorum utrique semper patriae salus posterior sua dominatione fuit, was secondary to, *Id.*: non posteriores (sc. partes) feram, I will not play the meaner part, I shall not be behindhand, Ter. III. Sup. in two forms, postremus and postumus, a, um. A. postremus, a, um [cf. extremus], hindmost, last: alia prima ponet, alia postrema, last, Cic.: acies, the rear, Sall.: cura, the last, least, Virg.: non in postremis, i. e. in primis, especially, Cic. Adverbially: postremo, at last, finally: primum . . . deinde . . . postremo: denique . . . postremo, *Id.* (ii) ad postremum, at last, finally, ultimately: sed ad postremum nihil apparet, Pl. (iii) postremum, for the last time: si id facis, hodie postremum me vides, Ter. 2. *Fig.*: last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst: genus, Cic.

B. postumus (sometimes incorrectly written posthumus, in consequence of an erroneous derivation from post humum), a, um, the last, esp. of the youngest child, or of one born after the father's death, or after he had made his will, late-born, postumous: Silvius, tua postuma proles, last-born son, Virg. Subst. a postumous offspring: in pl.: Gai.

post-fero, 3. v. a. defect. to put after, to esteem less: with Acc. and Dat.: qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, sacrificed, Liv.

post-gēnti, orum, m. plu. lit. born afterwards; hence, posterity, descendants (poet.): Hor.

post-hābēo, āi, Itum, 2. v. a. to place after, esteem less, postpone, neglect: with Acc. and Dat.: Caes.: seria ludo, Virg.: omnibus rebus post-

habitis, neglecting everything (else), Cic.: posthabitam (filiam) dote solutus est, passed over, Tac.: ne posthabitus crederetur, slighted, id.: omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter.

post-hac, adv. after this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future: Cic.

posthino (better separately), after this, henceforth: Virg.

posthoc or separate, **post hoc**, adv. = postea, afterwards: Hor.

posthumus, v. postumus.

post-ibi, adv. hereupon, afterwards, then: Pl.

posticūlum, l. n. dim. [posticum] a small back building: Pl.

posticum, l. n. v. posticus.

posticus, a, um, adj. [post; like anticus from ante] that is behind, hinder, back-, posterior: aedium partes, Liv.

II. Subst.: posticum, l. n. a back-door: Pl.: Hor.

postidēā, adv. for postea, after that, afterwards: Pl.

postilēna, ae, f. [post] a crupper: Pl.

postillā, or separate, **post illa**, adv. after that, afterwards: Pl.

postis, is, m. (Abl. sing. postil, Ov.), a post, door-post: Cic.: tenere postem, to have his hand on the door-post, said of him who consecrates a temple, Liv.

2. Meton. a door (poet. and usu. plur.): postes a cardine vellit aeratos, Virg. **II.** Fig. (poet.): videtur cernere res animas, sublati postibus ipsi, the gateway of sight, i. e. the eyes, Lucr. [Commonly derived from pono; but this is doubtful; the word always means a 'door-post'.]

post-limīnium, ll, n. [post limen] the civil right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges, the right of recovery, reprisal, postliminium: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 305). **2.** In Abl. adverbially, by the right of postliminium: postliminio redeunt haec, homo, navis, equus, id.: civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exsilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, i. e. when he returns to Gades, where he was a citizen before being one at Rome, and recovers his right of citizenship, which he had lost by the attainment of Roman citizenship, id.

postmēridiānus, a, um, v. pomeridianus.

post-mōdo, adv. afterwards, presently, shortly: Liv.

post-mōdum, adv. afterwards, presently, shortly: Ter.: Liv.

postpartor, ōris, m. [parto] an inheritor, successor, heir: Pl.

post-pōno, pōnū, pōnitum, 3. v. a. to put after, postpone; to esteem less, to disregard: absol. or with Acc. and Dat.: ut omnia postponere videretur, to think of less consequence, Caes.: scorto postponet honestum officium, will neglect the one for the other, Hor.

postpōsitus, a, um, Part. [postpono].

post-principia, orum, n. plu. [principium] continuance of a thing begun, course, progress, sequel: ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Pl.

post-pūto, avi, 1. v. a. to regard as secondary or inferior, to disregard: Ter.

postquam, also separate, post quam, conj. after that, after, since, as soon as, when: most freq. foll. by perf. indic. (like ut, simul ac, etc.); also by histor. pres., and by pluperf. when a precise time is indicated: eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit, Caes.: postquam video nescio quid suspicari, Ter.: undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic. The post and quam are often separated: quantum post annum quam redierat, Nep. Pluperf. Subj. in hypothetical case: et si nil habebam quod post accidisset, quam dedissem ad te liberto litteras, Cic. **II.** With accessory idea of cause or inference, quoniam: since, because (rare): postquam poeta sensit scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, Ter.

postrēmo and **postrēmus**, a, um, v. posterus.

postridie, adv. [posterus and dies; both elements have a Locative form; cf. pridie] on the day after, on the following or next day: Cic. With Gen. dependent on the die: postridie ejus diei, the day after that day, Caes. With Acc.: postridie ludos Apollinares, the day after, Cic. With quam: id.

postridūo, adv. i. q. postridie, on the day after: Pl.

post-scēnium, ll, n. [post scena] the part of the theatre behind the scenes, the postscenium. Fig.: postscenia vitae, those parts of life which are behind the scenes, i. e. secret, Lucr.

post-scribo, 3. v. a. to write after or under, to add in writing: Tac.

postulatio, ōnis, f. [postulo] a demanding, requiring; a demand, request, desire: Cic.: ignoscendi, a begging pardon, id. **2.** Esp. a claim of a deity upon men for a forgotten sacrifice: id. **II.** a complaint, expostulation: Ter. **2.** In law: an application for redress: Suet. (ii) an application to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint: Cael. in Cic.

postulātor, ōris, m. [id.] a claimant, esp. a plaintiff: Suet.

postulātum, l. n. [id.] a demand, request (usu. plu.): Cic.

postulātus, ūs, m. [id.] a claim or demand in a court of justice, a suit: only in Abl.: postulatu audito, Liv.

postūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [perh. for post-tulo from postulo, whence, by euphon. change, posco] to ask, demand, require, request, desire (cf. posco) constr. with Acc. of pers. or Abl. with ab; what is demanded is expressed by Subj., Acc., or Inf.: nemo inventus est tam audax qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut

venderet, Cic.: legatos ad Bocchum mittit postulatum, ne sine causa hostis populo R. fieret, Sall.: fidem publicam, Cic. With double Acc.: orationes me duas postulas, id. With ab: a senatu de foedere postulaverunt, they made petition to the Senate concerning the treaty (i. e. to have it renewed), id. With Inf., freq. to be rendered, to wish, like, want: me ducere istis dictis postulas? do you want to deceive me, Ter. **II.** Esp. in law: to summon, arraign before a court, to prosecute, accuse, impeach: the charge with de and Abl., Gen., or Abl. alone (rare and late): Gabinium tres adhuc factiones postulant, Cic.: aliquem de majestate, id.: repetundis, Tac.: repetundarum, Suet. (ii) to demand a writ or leave to prosecute, from the praetor or other magistrate: in aliquem delationem nominis, Cic.: quaestionem, Liv. **III.** For expostulare, to dispute or expostulate with one: Pl.

postūmus, a, um, Sup. v. posterus.

postus, a, um, v. pono, ad init.

pōtatio, ōnis, f. [poto] a drinking, a drinking-bout, potation: Pl.: quosdam hesterni ex potatione oscitantes, Cic. (fragment quoted by Quint.)

pōtator, ōris, m. [id.] a drinker, toper, bibber: Pl.

pōte, adj. v. potis.

pōtens, Part. [possum]. **II.** Adj.: able, mighty, powerful, potent: civitates, Cic.: ne quis ex plebe contra potentiores auxilii egeret, Caes.: potentissimi reges, Cic. With Abl.: Roma potens opibus, Ov. **2.** Esp.: having power over, ruling over, master of; with Gen.: dum mei potens sum, as long as I am my own master, Liv.: diva potens Cypri, that reigns over Cyprus, i. e. Venus, Hor.: potenti maris deo, the god that rules the sea, id.: imperii, able to rule, Liv.: animal potens leti, that can kill, deadly, Lucan. **3.** fit for, capable of, able to: with Gen. (rare): neque jubendi neque vetandi potens, having the power to, Tac. **4.** partaking of, having attained: with Gen. (poet.): voti, Ov. **5.** Of things: strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent: fortuna in res bellicas potens, Liv. Comp.: aurum potentius ictu fulmineo, Hor. (From low Lat. possens come It. possente; Fr. puissant.)

pōtentatus, ūs, m. [potens] political power, rule, dominion, command: Cic.

pōtenter, adv. strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually: dicere, Quint.: se defendere, Val. Max. **2.** according to one's ability or power (poet.): rem legere, Hor.

pōtentia, ae, f. [potens] might, force, power: armorum tenendorum, Liv.: solis, Virg. **2.** efficacy, virtue: herbarum, Ov. **II.** Fig. ability, faculty, capacity: supra humanam potentiam, Just. **2.** Esp.: political power, authority, sway, in-

fluence (power arising from personal ascendancy; whereas potestas is the legal or constitutional power of a magistrate): erant in magna potentia, qui consulebantur, had great influence, Cic.: potentiam alicujus criminari, unconstitutional predominance, id.: singularis, the rule of an individual, monarchical power, Nep. Plur.: contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic.

pōtērīum, il, n. = ποτήριον, a drinking-vessel, goblet: Pl.

potesse, v. possum, ad init.

potestas, ātis, f. [possum] ability, power, faculty, opportunity: beneficiorum tribuendorum, Cic.: hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit, offered battle to, Caes.: facere omnibus conveniendi sui potestatem, to admit to an audience, Cic. But also, potestatem sui facere, to give an opportunity of fighting with oneself, to offer battle, Caes. II. Esp. legal power, right, authority, etc.: jus potestatemque habere faciendi aliquid, Cic.: vitae neisque in suos habet potestatem, power of life and death, Caes.: esse in sua potestate, to be one's own master, Nep.: esse suae potestatis, Liv.: habere familiam in potestate, to keep them slaves, not to free them, id. 2. magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy (cf. potentia, II. 2): potestas praetoria, Cic. Plur.: imperia, potestates, legationes, civil (opp. to military) offices, id. (li) Meton.: a person in office, a public officer, magistrate: a magistratu aut ab aliqua potestate legitima evocatus, by some lawful authority, id. (lii) a supreme ruler, lord (poet.): hominum rerumque aeterna potestas, i.e. Jupiter, Virg. (iv) Plur. summae potestates, potentates (cf. the authorities, the higher powers, ai ἀρχαί, ai ἐξουσίαι), Suet.

3. political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty: sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, under his protection and power, Caes.: tenere aliquem in sua potestate ac dicione, Cic. 4. Of things, power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value: potestates herbarum, properties, Virg.: plumbi, i.e. lead with all its peculiar properties, Lucr. III. Fig.: control, command: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, have lost the control of their reason, Cic. (Hence It. *potestà*.)

pōtestur, v. possum, ad init.

pōtin' for potisne: potin' es? i.e. potes? can you? are you able? Ter.

II. For potisne est, i.e. potest: potin' ut desinas? can you leave off? i.e. pray leave off, id.

pōtīo, ōnis, f. [v. potus] a drinking, a drink, draught: Cic. II. In partic., a poisonous draught: id. (li) a draught or potion of medicine: dare potionis aliquid, Pl. (lii) a magic potion, philter (poet.): Hor. (Hence It. *pozione*; Fr. *poison*.)

pōtīo, lvi, 4. v. a. [potis] to put into

the power of, to subject to: eum nunc potivit pater servitutis, made a slave of him, reduced him to slavery, Pl.: potitu 'st hostium, has fallen into the hands of the enemy, id.

pōtīōno, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [pōtīo] to give to drink. Usu. in part. perf. potionatus, that has had a potion given him; dosed, poisoned: Suet.

pōtīor, itus, 4. v. n. dep. (potitur, Virg.: poteremur, Ov.) [potis] to become master of, to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive; constr. with Gen., Abl., Acc. (prae-class.) and absol.: regni, Cic.: imperio totius Galliae, Caes.: Homerus sceptrum potitus, Lucr.: hic potitur gaudia, Ter. Absol.: libidines ad potiandum incitantur, gratification, Cic. II. to be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy: Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat, has the chief power in the universe, id.: oppido, Liv.: monte, to climb, Ov. Absol.: qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic.

pōtīor, v. potis.

pōtis, pōte, adj.; Comp. pōtior, ius; Sup. pōtissimus, a, um: able, capable; possible (rarely declined in pos.): divi qui potes, pro illo quod Samothracae θεοὶ δοῦναι, Varr. Usu. with esse, to be able or possible, may, or can: non Evandrum potis est vis uilla tenere, Virg.: qui potis est? how is it possible? Cat. With plur.: duae plus satis dare potis sunt, Pl. With ellipsis of esse: nec devitari letum pote, Lucr.: nihil pote supra, nothing could exceed it, Ter. II. Comp. pōtior, ius, preferable, better (not to be confounded with potentior, more powerful): cives potiores quam peregrini, taking precedence of, Cic.: quibus tantum crederem potiores habui, I have deemed them more worthy of credit, Liv.: of a lover, more favoured: Tib. 2. Of things: novistine locum potiolem rure beato? to be preferred before, Hor.: mors servitute potior, Cic. III. Sup. pōtissimus, a, um, chief, principal, most prominent, most important: potissimus nostrae domi ut sit, supreme in, Pl.: potissimos libertorum, the principal of them, Tac.

2. Of things: taking precedence of everything else; to be preferred before all others (whereas potior refers to two things only): utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit, quaeritur, Cic. (Cogn. with Skr. *pati-s*, lord; Gr. *πόσις* (for *πόσις*), husband, *πόσις*; v. compos.)

pōtissimō, pōtissimū: v. potius.

pōtissum, v. possum, ad init.

pōtīto, i. v. a. freq. [poto] to drink often: pocula, Pl.

pōtītōr, ōris, m. [potior] a possessor, master: Capuae, Val. Max.

pōtītus, a, um, Part. [potior].

pōtīuncūla, ae, f. dim. [pōtīo] a small draught or potion: Suet.

pōtīus, adv. Comp. rather, preferably; where two things are compared; and Sup. pōtissimum (potissū-),

rarely pōtissimō (potissū-), in preference to all others besides: (i) Comp.: in oratione non vis potius sed delectatio postulatur, Cic. With quam: Galliam potius esse Arlovisti quam populi R., Caes. With quam ut: potius quam ut cruciarentur, rather than be tortured, Liv. (li) Sup.: id potissimum consecuti sumus, above all, Cic.: tanta erat contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero conscenderent, i.e. who should get on board, where there was not room for all, Caes.: quo duce potissimum uterentur, in preference to all others, Nep.

pōto, avi, atum and potum, i. v. a. and n. [v. potus]. Act.: to drink (cf. bibo): aquam, Suet.: sanguine tauri poto, Cic.: potis faece tenus cadis, drunk off to the dregs, Hor. 2. to drink hard, get drunk: ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, this intoxication which I have drunk myself into, Pl. 3. Of inanimate subjects, to drink up, to absorb: potentia vellera fucum, Hor. II. Neutr.: to drink: si potare velit, Cic.: totos dies potabatur, id.

pōtor, ōris, m. [v. potus] a drinker (poet.): aquae potores, Hor. 2. Transf.: Rhodanique potor, i.e. the dweller by the Rhone, id. II. Esp.: a hard drinker, a drunkard, sol, tippler: potorum rixae, Prop.

pōtōrius, a, um, adj. [potor] of or belonging to drinking, drinking: vasa, Plin.

pōtrix, icis, f. [v. potus] a female tippler (poet.): Phaedr.

pōtulentus (pocul.), a, um, adj. [potus] drunken, intoxicated: Suet.

II. Subst.: potulenta, orum, n. plu. that may be drunk, drinkables, drinks: Cic.

pōtus, a, um, Part. [poto]. II. Adj.: that has drunk, drunken, intoxicated: domum bene potus redire, Cic.: anus, Hor. (Cf. *po-culum*, q. v., *po-tor*, and Gr. *πέπωκα*, *πωμα*, etc.)

pōtus, ūs, m. [v. preced.] a drinking, drink: Cic.

prae, adv. and prep. [=pra-i, Loc. of pra whence pro, q. v.] Adv.: before, forwards, in front: i prae, sequar, go on ahead, Ter. II. As a particle of comparison, with ut and quam (and in one word, praeut and praequam), in comparison with, compared with, by the side of: parum etiam, praeut futurum est, praedicat, Pl.: parva res est voluptatum praequam quod molestum est, in comparison with the trouble, id. B. Prep. with Abl.: before, in front, in advance of: villa a tergo potius quam prae se flumen habeat, before it, Col. Esp. freq. with pron. reflect.: prae se pugionem tulit, displayed, Cic.: prae se armentum agens, Liv.: (infantem) sinu prae se portans, Virg. Hence in connection with several verbs, prae with pron. reflect. is equivalent to openly, manifestly, publicly, etc.: fortasse ceteri

tecliores: ego semper me didicisse prae me tui, have always avowed the fact, have made no secret of it, Cic.: Liv.: prae se jactare, to vaunt, Virg.: prae se declarant gaudia vultu, Cat. (ii) prae manu, and, less freq., prae manibus, at hand, on hand, to hand: omne aurum, quod fuit prae manu, Pl.: hunc aliquid paulum prae manu dederis, a little ready money, Ter. 2. Esp. by the side of, compared with, in comparison with: Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevis nostrae contemptul est, Caes.: veros illos Atticos prae se paene agrestes putat, Cic. 3. To denote a preventing cause, after a negative: for, because of, by reason of, on account of: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter.: nec loqui prae maiore potuit, Cic. C. In composition, prae usually denotes: (i) before, in advance of: praemitto, to send on in advance; praenomen, the first name. (ii) before, in front: praefluo; praecursor, glide by; praecipit, headlong. (iii) at the extremity: praecutus, pointed at the end. (iv) before, previously: praedico, to tell beforehand, foretell; praenuntius, a harbinger. (v) before, at the head of: praepono, to put at the head of, give the command of: praesum, to be the chief of. Hence with adjectives: (vi) very, in a high or superior degree (i.e. before or beyond others): praedurus, very hard. prae-acuō, ūtum, 3. v. a. to sharpen at one end or to a point: Cato.

prae-acutus, a, um, Part. [prae-acuo]. II. Adj.: sharpened before or at the end, pointed: sudes, Sall.: tigna paulum ab imo praecuta, Caes.: stilus, Suet.

prae-altus, a, um, Adj. very high: rupes, Liv. II. very deep: flumen, Id.: paludes, Tac.

prae-bēo, ōi, Itum, 2. v. a. [contr. from prae-hibeo, from habeo] lit. to hold in front; to reach out, proffer, offer, present: cavam manum asses porrigentibus, Suet.: parvulo ubera, Just.: manus verberibus, Ov.: convivis aquam, Hor. Fig.: os ad contumeliam, Liv.: aures, to give ear, listen, attend, Id.: aurem, Hor.: te praebere memento, remember to give heed, Lucr.

II. Transf. in gen.: to give, grant, furnish, display, make, cause, occasion: panem, Nep.: sponsalia, Cic.: cenam, Suet.: stipendia, Just.: operam reipublicae, Liv.: opinionem timoris, Caes.: ludos, to furnish sport, Ter.: materiam causasque jocorum, Juv. 2. to show, represent, exhibit: speciem atque opinionem pugnantium, to look like, and give the impression of being combatants, Caes. Hence, with pron. reflect., to show oneself such or such, to behave in a certain manner: in re misericordem se praebuit, Cic. So also without pron.: Phormio in hac re ut alis strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter.

3. to permit, allow, suffer: del-

phinus se praebens tractandum, Plin. With Inf. pass.: praebuit ipsa rapi, suffered herself to be carried off, Ov.

prae-bībo, bībi, 3. v. a. to drink before, drink to one (rare): alicui venenum, Cic.

prae-bīta, orum, n. plu. [praebeo] what is furnished for support, allowance: annua, Suet.

prae-bītio, ōnis, f. [id.] a giving, furnishing: Varr. II. Esp. a supplying, providing for the use of the state: gravari copiarum praebitione, Just.

prae-bītor, ōris, m. [id.] a giver, furnisher, distributor (rare): Cic.

prae-bītus, a, um, Part. [praebeo].

prae-cālidus, a, um, Adj. very warm, hot: Tac.

prae-calvus, a, um, Adj. very bald: caput, Suet.

prae-cantrix, icis, f. [praecono] an enchantress, witch: Pl. (al. praecantrix).

prae-cānus, a, um, Adj. gray before one's time: Hor.

prae-cautus, a, um, Part. [prae-caveo].

prae-cāvēo, cāvi, cautum, 2. v. a. and n. Act.: to guard against beforehand, seek to avert, obviate or prevent: peccata, Cic.: venena, Suet.

II. Neutr.: to take care or heed, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware: providentem ante et praecaventem, Cic.: ab insidiis, to guard against, Liv. With Dat. of indirect obj.: sibi, to provide for one's safety, Ter.

prae-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to go before, precede: agmen, Virg.: Liv. Of things: quae venturas praecedet sexta Kalendas, Ov.

2. Fig. to surpass, excel: with Acc. (cf. also infr. II. 2): Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. Once in Pl. with Dat.: ut vestrae fortunae meis praecedunt, Pl. II. Neutr.: to go before, precede: opus esse et ipsos praecedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Caes. Of things: fama praecessit ad aures, Ov. 2. With Dat., to excel: Pl.

prae-cēler, cēlēris, e, Adj. very swift or quick: Stat.: Plin.

prae-cēlēro, i, v. a. and n. to hasten before or in advance: Stat.

prae-cellens, entis, Part. [prae-cello]. II. Adj.: surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished: vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic.: ingenio, highly gifted, Vell. Sup.: Cic.

prae-cellēo, v. praecello, ad init.

prae-cello, 3. v. a. and n. [v. antecello] (pres. praecellet, Pl.) Act.: to surpass, excel: aliquam fecunditate, Tac. II. Neutr.: to distinguish oneself, to excel: ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellet, Pl.: per nobilitatem et eloquentiam praecellebat, was eminent, conspicuous, Tac. 2. With Dat., to preside or rule over: genti, Id.

prae-celsus, a, um, Adj. very high or lofty: locus, Cic.

prae-centio, ōnis, f. [praecono] a singing before a battle, sacrifice, etc.; a prelude: Cic.

praeceps, cipitis, Adj. (old form, praecipit, Pl.) [prae caput] headforemost, headlong: aliquem praecipitem dejicere, Cic.: praecipit ad terram datus, dashed to the ground, Liv. Fig. of a river with cascades: Anio, headlong, tumbling, Hor. Adv. praecipit, or in praecipit, head foremost: aliquem praecipit trahere, drag headlong down, Tac.: ne ferar in praecipit, Ov. 2. Transf. hurried, hasty, precipitate: praecipites se fugae mandabant, pell-mell, Caes. II. Transf. of things: swift, rapid, rushing, violent (poet.): amnis, Hor.: ventus, Ov.

2. Of localities: downhill, steep, precipitous: locus, Caes.: saxa, Liv.: fossae, Virg. (ii) Also fig.: iter ad malum praecipit ac lubricum, Cic.: via vitae, Id.: cursus, Vell. Neut. absol.: turrim in praecipiti stantem, i.e. where it overhung, on the edge of the building, Virg. Also as true subs.: altissimum praecipit, precipice, App.: Juv. (fig.). 3. sinking fast, declining: praecipit in occasum sol, Liv.

III. Fig.: of conduct or fate: headlong, hasty, precipitate: agunt cum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, headlong, blindly forward, Cic.: ab inimicis praecipit agor, am driven to desperate courses, Sall. 2. Esp.: rash, hasty, inconsiderate: in omnibus consiliis, Cic.: consilium, Suet. 3. strongly inclined to: in avaritiam et crudelitatem, Liv. 4. dangerous, hazardous, critical: tempus, Ov.: alea, Hor.: omnia erant praecipitia in republica, were going headlong to ruin, Vell. Hence, (ii) Subst. praecipit, n. great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances: rempublicam in praecipit dederat, brought into extreme danger, Liv. Adverb.: eversio rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam praecipit dabat, brought into danger, Tac.

praeceptio, ōnis, f. [praecipio]. In law: a taking beforehand, a receiving in advance: Ulp. II. Fig.: a previous notion, preconception: Cic. 2. a precept, injunction, id.

praeceptivus, a, um, Adj. [id.] preceptive, didactic: Sen.

praeceptor, ōris, m. [id.] a teacher, instructor, preceptor: Pl.: Cic.

praeceptrix, icis, f. [id.] a preceptress: Cic.

praeceptum, i, n. [id.] a maxim, rule, precept: Cic. 2. an injunction, order, direction: Caes.: deum praeccepta, commands, Virg.

praeceptus, a, um, Part. [praecipio].

prae-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] to pluck, break off, or gather before the time: messes, Ov. 2. Fig.: to pluck beforehand; and, hence, to dimi-

nish: fructum officii, to intercept, Cic.: laetitiam, to enjoy beforehand, anticipare, Liv. II. to pluck out in front: Juba (sc. caesi leonis), Stat.

præcerptus, a, um, Part. [præcerpo].

præcīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut off in front, to cut off the end of anything: to cut off part of a thing; esp. a part which itself forms an end or projection: linguam allicui, Pl.: so, præcīde os tu illi, knock off his snout, Id. (dub.): ancoras, to cut loose the anchors, Cic.: cotem novaculā, to cut a piece off it, Id.: naves, to destroy their bows and beaks; to cripple, make unfit for service, Ep. in Cic. 2. With ref. to journeys, to cut off, avoid, i. e. to go or sail straight: omnes sinus maris, Sen.

II. F. g.: to cut short, abridge; to cut short one's words, to break off or finish abruptly (cf. Gr. σὺντομήν): maximam partem defensionis, Cic.: præcīde, inquit, cut it short, be brief, Id. 2. to cut or break off, take away, deprive of: sibi licentiam libertatemque vivendi, Id. 3. to refuse flatly: plane sine ulla exceptione præcīdit, Id.

præcinctus, a, um, Part. [præcingo].

præcingo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to gird in front, to gird: aliquem, Mart. Reflect.: to gird oneself: præcingitur ens eviator, Ov.: præcincti recte pueri, properly girded, Hor. II. Transf. in gen. to surround, encircle with: fontem vallo, Prop.: parietes testaceo opere præcincti, covered, overlaid, Plin.

præcīno, cīnū, centum, 3. v. n. and a. [cano]. Neutr.: to sing or play before: epulis magistratum fides præcīnunt, Cic. 2. to sound forth first, to make proclamation: civitas, tuba præcīnente, deleta est, Flor. (cf. Tac. Ann. II. 32). 3. to utter an incantation: carmine cum magico præcīnuisset anus, Tib. II. Act.: to foretell, predict: lucos præcīnuisse fugam, Id.

præcīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] to take or seize beforehand, to get or receive in advance: a publicanis pecuniam insequentibus anni mutuum, Caes.: aliquantum viae, to get the start, Liv.: iter, to get well away upon, Id.: litora, preoccupy, Virg.: si lac præceperit aestus, have dried it up beforehand, Id.: præcīpitur seges, is parched up before it is ripe ("withere afore it be plucked up"), Ov.: fata veneno, to forestall, Flor. So also of time: aliquantum ad fugam temporis, to gain some advantage in time, Liv.

2. Esp. in law: to receive in advance: Plin. II. Fig.: to take or obtain in advance, to anticipate: Jam animo victoriam præcīplebant, figured to themselves beforehand, Caes.: consilia hostium, Cic.: omnia præcepi, have already thought of, Virg.

2. Esp. to give rules or precepts to, to

teach, advise, admonish, warn, inform, instruct, direct: docui, monui, bene præcepi semper quae potui omnia, Ter.: militibus, ante omnia, custodia regis præcīpitur, is enjoined, Just.: quicquid præcīples, esto brevis, Hor.: artem nandi, Ov.: præcipe lugubres cantus, teach me, Hor. With Inf.: parcere omnibus, Cic. With Subj.: præcīpit omnes unum peterent Indutiarum, gives positive orders, Caes. Impers. pass.: erat ei præceptum a Caesare ne proelium committeret, Id. Absol. of a teacher: præcīpere de eloquentia, to give lessons in, Cic.

præcīpitanter, adv. hastily, headlong: agere mannos, at break-neck pace, Lucr.

præcīpitium, II, n. [præceps] a steep place, a precipice: Suet.

præcīpito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] A. Act.: to throw or cast down headlong, to precipitate: usu.

with pron. reflect.: se de montibus ad terram, Lucr.: se e Leucade, Cic.: sese in fossas, Caes.: hac (sc. via) te præcīpitato, you must go right down there, dive down the steep street, Ter. Absol.: se præcīpitare, to cast one's self headlong, i. e. commit suicide, Liv.: Suet. Reflect.: cum alii super vallum præcīpitarentur, threw themselves down, Sall.: Scorpis in virides præcīpitatur aquas, sinks, sets, Ov. 2. Rarely with any other Acc.: aliquem in flumen, Caes.: currum scopulis, hurl, dash, Ov.: etiam pulcherrima, fling overboard, Juv. II. Fig.: to throw or cast down, to precipitate: in tanta mala præcīpitatus ex patris regno, plunged into such depths of misfortune, Sall.: furor iraque mentem præcīpitant, drive headlong, Virg. Pass.: nox præcīpitata, i. e. drawing fast to a close, Ov. 2. to hasten, hurry on: consilia raptim præcīpitata, precipitate, Liv. Poet.: moras, fling aside, i. e. exchange delay for haste, Virg. 3. With Inf., to hasten, be eager (poet.): dare tempus præcīpitant curae, Id. B. Neutr.: to hasten or rush down, to sink rapidly, to fall, etc.: pluribus eodem (i. e. in scapham) præcīpitantibus, rushing, flinging themselves, Suet.: Nilus præcīpitat ex montibus, Cic.: in fossam, Liv.: hiems jam præcīpitaverat, had drawn towards an end, Caes.: nox caelo, rushes down from heaven (i. e. it is past midnight), Virg. II. Fig.: to fall down, to fall or sink to ruin: præcīpitantes impellere, certe est inhumanum, Cic.: quum ad Cannas præcīpitasset Romana res, had fallen prostrate, Liv. 2. to be too hasty: Cic.

præcīpūē, adv. especially, chiefly, particularly, peculiarly, principally: Cic.: Caes.: Hor.

præcīpūus, a, um, adj. [præcīpio] lit. that is taken before other things; hence, particular, peculiar, especial (opp. communis), Cic. 2. Esp. in

law: that is received beforehand, special; and subst. præcīpūum, II, n. that which is received from an inheritance before the general distribution: Suet. II. Transf.: like eximius, principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary: honor, Caes.: amor, Cic.: auctor, eminent, Suet.: præcīpūus scientiæ rei militaris, pre-eminent, Tac. With Gen.: præcīpūi amicorum, Id. 2. (f. especial note or high rank, principal: adjutor, Suet.: vir, Eutr. (ii) Subst.: præcīpūum, I, n. superiority, excellence: Cic. (iii) præcīpūa, orum, n. plu. principal or considerable things, things that come next to absolute good, the προσημέα of the Stoics: Id.

præcīscē, adv. in short, in few words, briefly, concisely: dicere, opp. plene et perfecte, Cic. II. positively, absolutely: negare, Id.

præcīsus, a, um, Part. [præcīdo].

II. Adj.: broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous: acuta allex præcīsis undique saxis, Virg.: iter Sall. 2. Fig.: shortened, short, brief: conclusio, Quint.

præcīlārē, adv. very clearly, very plainly: aliquid explicare, Cic. II. excellently, admirably, very well: facere, Id. To express assent: very good, very well: Id.

præcīlārus, a, um, adj. very clear, very bright (in this sense poet. and rare): lux, Lucr.: Iaspis, Juv. II. Fig.: very beautiful (physically or morally), splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, celebrated: vultus, Lucr.: genus, Suet.: urbs situ præcīlāro ad aspectum, Cic.: multi præcīlāri in philosophia et nobilibus, Id.: gens bello præcīlāra, renowned, Virg.: victoria, brilliant, Vell.: res, distinguished wealth, opulence, Hor.: O præcīlārum diem! glorious, Cic. With Gen.: eloquentiæ ac fidei præcīlārus, renowned for, Tac. (ii) In ironical sense: O præcīlāram existimationem nostri ordinis! fine indeed, Cic. (iii) In bad sense: sceleribus suis præcīlārus, notorious, Sall.

præcīlūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [claudio] Lit. to shut in front; hence, in gen. to shut to, to close: portas consul, shut in his face, shut against, Caes.: viam, to block, obstruct, Suet. II. Transf.: to close to any one, i. e. to forbid access to, deprive of the use of: omnem orbem terrarum civibus Romanis, Cic. 2. to shut off, hinder, impede: vocem alicui, Liv.

præcīlūsus, a, um, Part. [præcīcludo].

præco, ōnis, m. [for præ-vic-o from vocare] a crier, herald, in a court of justice, in popular assemblies, at auctions, at public spectacles, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 306): Cic.: præconi sub-licere, to put up to auction, Id. II. Fig. a publisher, herald: virtutis allicujus, Id.

præcīgīto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to

think upon or consider beforehand, to premeditate: facinus, Liv.

prae-cognosco, no perf., gnitum, 3. v. a. to foreknow, foresee (rare): mors praecognita est, Suet.

prae-cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3. v. a. to cultivate and train beforehand (fig.): Cic.: nova et ancipitia, to attach one's self prematurely or by anticipation to, Tac.

prae-compōsitus, a, um, Part. [compono] made up or prepared beforehand; studied: Ov.

praeconium, il, v. praconius, no. II.

praeconius, a, um, adj. [praeco] of or belonging to a praeco or public crier: quaestus, the office or business of a public crier: Cic. II. Subst.: praecōnium, il, n. the office of a public crier: facere, to be a public crier, id. 2. Transf.: a crying out in public: and in gen. a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing: praecōnio contendere, in strength of voice, Suet.: domesticum, Cic. 3. In gen.: a celebrating, laudation, commendation: id. (Hence Fr. *prône*.)

prae-consūmo, sumpsī, ptum, 3. v. a. to waste or spend beforehand: Ov.

prae-contracto, 1. v. a. to handle beforehand, i. e. in thought: Ov.

praecordia, orum, n. plu. [cor] the muscular partition which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, diaphragm: (Plato) cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. II. In looser sense: the inside; the stomach: anulus in praecordiis piscis inventus est, id.: Hor. 2. the breast, the heart: spiritu remanente in praecordiis, Liv.: coit in praecordia sanguis, Virg. (ii) Esp. as the seat of the feelings and passions: redit in praecordia virtus, id.: Hor. Hence even, praecordia mentis, the seat of the mind, Ov. 3. Perh. the body in gen.: in terra ponunt praecordia, id.

prae-corumpo, rūpi, ptum, 3. v. a. to corrupt or bribe beforehand: Ov.

praecox, cōcis, also **praecōquis**, e, and **praecōquus**, a, um, adj. [coquo] ripe before its time, early ripe, premature, precocious: Plin. II. Fig.: overhasty, premature, precocious, untimely: audacia, i. e. of a boy, Sen.

praecultus, a, um, Part. [praecolo].

II. Adj.: highly ornamented, bedecked: auro, Stat. 2. Of style in oratory; florid, highly ornate: Quint.

prae-cūpidus, a, um, adj. very desirous or fond of: Suet.

praecurrens, ntis, Part. [praecurro].

II. Subst.: praecurrentia, lum, n. plu., things that go before, antecedents: Cic.

prae-curro, cūcurri (curri, Liv.: Caes.), cursum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to run before, hasten on before, precede: praecurrit index ad Persea, Liv.

II. Fig.: fama jam praecurrerat, Caes.: Cic. B. Act.: to

hasten before, to precede, anticipate: aliquem aetate, Cic.: illud praecurrere cogor, to combat in advance, Lucr.

2. Esp. to surpass, excel: aliquem nobilitate, Nep.: Tac.

praecursio, ōnis, f. [praecurro] a coming or going before: visorum, a previous occurrence of phenomena, Cic.

II. Milit. t. t.: a preliminary combat, skirmish: Plin. 2. In rhetor. a preparation of the hearer: Cic.

praecursor, ōris, m. [id.] one who runs before, a forerunner, precursor: Plin. II. Milit. t. t.: an advanced guard, van-guard: Liv. 2. Transf. a scout, spy: Cic.

praecursus, a, um, Part. [praecurro].

prae-cūtio, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] to shake, wave, or brandish before or in front (poet.): taedas, Ov.

praeda, ae, f. property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage (on the difference between praeda and manubiae, v. manubiae and Smith's Ant. 306): praedas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic. II. Transf.: of an animal, bird, etc., caught or killed in the chase; prey, game: cervi luporum praeda, Hor. Fig. of a person: Ov. 2. In gen.: booty, spoil, gain, profit: maximos quaestus praedasque facere, Cic. [Praeda is for praehid-a, where hid = hed, the root of hendo in praehend-o, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *proie*.)

praedābundus, a, um, adj. [praedor] ravaging, pillaging, plundering: Sall.: exercitus, Liv.

prae-damno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to condemn beforehand: Liv. II. Fig.: spem, i. e. to give up or renounce it beforehand, id.

praedatio, ōnis, f. [praedor] a taking of booty, plundering, pillaging: Tac.

praedator, ōris, m. [id.] a plunderer, pillager: Cic. II. Transf.: a hunter (poet.): Ov. 2. a rapacious or avaricious man: Tib.

praedatōrius, a, um, adj. [praedor] plundering, rapacious, predatory: manus (militum), marauders, Sall.: classes, piratical, Liv.

prae-dēlasso, 1. v. a. to weary out or weaken beforehand: Ov.

prae-destino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to determine beforehand, to predestine: triumphos, Liv.

praediator, ōris, m. [praedium] one who buys a praedium, i. e. property given to the state as security by a praes (q. v.): Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 308).

praediatorius, a, um, adj. [praediator] relating to the sale of a praedium (q. v.): Jus, Cic.

praedicabilis, e, adj. [praedico] praiseworthy, laudable: Cic.

praedicatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a public proclaiming, a proclamation, publication: Cic. II. a praising, praise, commendation: Pl.

praedicātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who

makes a thing publicly known, a proclaimer, publisher, crier: App. II. Esp. one who publicly commends, a praiser, eulogist: Cic.

prae-dico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call out in public, make known by crying in public, to publish, proclaim: si palam praeco praedicasset, Cic. 2. Transf. in gen.: to make publicly known, to assert, say, relate, state, declare: ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos esse praedicabant, Caes.: ut praedicas, as you assert, Cic. 3. Esp. to praise, commend, extol, boast, vaunt: constr. with Acc., Acc. and Inf., de and Abl., or absol.: faciem alicujus, Ter.: Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant, boast their descent from, Caes.: quae de illo viro Sulla praedicaverunt! Cic.: verecundia in praedicando, Tac. (Hence Fr. *prêcher*.)

prae-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to say or mention beforehand, to premise: hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi, Ter.: unum illud tibi praedicam, I will foreshow, Virg. (ii) Hence, to preconcert: esp. in phr., ex praedicto, in accordance with the preconcerted arrangement, Liv. 2. Esp. to foretell, predict: defectiones solis et lunae, Cic.

II. to say before anybody or publicly; to give notice or warning of, to appoint, fix: ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem praedixisset, Tac.

III. to forewarn, command: constr. usu. with Subj.: Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut impetum exciperent, Caes.: ei visam esse Junonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic.

praedictio, ōnis, f. [praedico] in rhetor.: a promising: Quint. II. a foretelling, prediction: Cic.

praedictum, i, n. [id.] a foretelling, prediction: esp. in pl.: Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic. II. an order, command: Liv.

praedictus, a, um, Part. [praedico].

praediolum, i, n. dim. [praedium] a small farm or estate: Cic.

prae-disco, 3. v. a. to learn beforehand (rare): Cic.: Virg.

prae-dispōsitus, a, um, Part. arranged beforehand: nuntii, couriers previously stationed at intervals, i. e. in relays, Liv.

prae-ditus, a, um [datus, do] Part. endowed or provided with, possessed of: constr. with Abl.: opibus ac facultatibus, Cic.: tali ingenio, Ter.

praedium, il, n. [praes] orig. any property made a security to the state by a praes (q. v.): hence land generally: praedibus et praediis populo cautum est, Cic.: fructus praediorum, id. (cf. Smith's Ant. 308).

prae-dives, itis, adj. very rich: praedives et praepotens, Tac.

prae-divino, 1. v. a. to have a presentiment of, to divine beforehand, forebode: Pl.

praedo, 1. v. a. i. q. praedor, to make booty, plunder: in pass.: Pl.

praedo, ōnis, m. [praeda] one that makes booty, a plunderer, robber: urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae, Cic.: maritimus, a pirate, Nep.

prae-dōcēo, cūi, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach or inform beforehand (rare): Sall.

praedor, atus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. [praeda]. Neutr.: to make booty, to plunder, spoil, rob: spes rapiendi atque praedandi, Cic.: praedantes milites, Caes.: praedatum exire, Liv.: classis pluribus locis praedata, having made booty, plundered, Tac. B. Act.: to plunder, pillage, rob: socios magis quam hostes praedatur, id. 2. Transf. to take or catch: ovem, Ov. Fig. (poet.): singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes, rob us of many things as they go, Hor.

prae-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw, make, or put before or in front: fossam et maceriam, Caes.

praeductus, a, um, Part. [praeduco].

prae-dulcis, e, adj. very sweet, luscious: mel, Plin. Fig.: decus, passing sweet, very tempting, Virg.

prae-dūrus, a, um, adj. very hard: corium, Tac. 2. Transf.: very tough or strong: homo praedurus viribus, Virg. II. Fig.: very hard to move or affect: os, i. e. very impudent (as we say 'brazen'), Quint.

prae-ēminēo, 2. v. n. to project forwards, be prominent: Sall. frag. II. Fig.: to surpass, excel: constr. with Dat. or Acc.: Graecis, Sen.: ceteros peritiam legum, Tac.

prae-ēo, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to go before, lead the way, precede; with Dat. or Absol.: ut consulis lictores praerent, Cic.: Laevinus Romam praevit, Liv. 2. Esp. to recite, read, sing, or play previously, for another to follow: prae verbis quid vis, i. e. repeat the form of oath you wish me to swear, Pl.: de scripto, Plin. Ep. (oftener as v. a.: v. infr. B. 2). 3. to order, dictate (rare): omnia, uti decemviri praerunt, facta, Liv. B. Act.: to precede any one: per avia ac disrupta praebat eum, used to walk in front of, Tac. 2. Esp. fig.: to precede one in reciting a formula, i. e. to repeat first, to dictate: constr. with Acc. of thing and Dat. of pers.: aedem Concordiae dedicavit, coactusque pontifex maximus verba praere, to dictate the formula of consecration, Liv.: carmen, to rehearse the formula, id.: sacramentum, Tac. (See also supr. I. 2.) 3. Fig.: ut vobis voce praerent quid iudicaretis, give you the cue, Cic.

praefatio, ōnis, f. [praefor] a saying beforehand; and meton. that which is said or repeated beforehand, a form of words, formula: donationis, Cic.: sacrorum, Liv. II. a preface, introduction, prologue: nunquam tristiore sententiam sine praefatione clementiae pronuntiavit, Suet.

Of prefaces to books: Plin. (Hence Fr. *préface*.)

praefatus, a, um, Part. [praefor].

praefectura, ae, f. [praefectus] the office of a praefectus (q. v.), i. e. of a president or overseer: a presidency, superintendence, prefecture: villae, Varr.: morum, the superintendence of the public morals (the duty of the censor), Suet.: urbis, Plin. II. Esp.: the government of a country or town in the provinces (which was conferred by the proconsuls and praefectors), a prefectship, prefecture: Cic. (ii) the administration of an entire province; in particular of Egypt: praefectura Aegypti, Suet. 2. Meton.: an Italian city governed by a Roman praefectus, a prefecture (v. Smith's Ant. 101): Cic.: earum regionum praefecturae, Caes. (ii) the territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government: Tac.

praefectus, a, um, Part. [praeficio].

praefectus, i, m. [strictly masc. of preced.] an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect: gymnasil, Pl.: often used with Dat., from its participial force: tu (censor) es praefectus moribus, Cic.: morum, Nep.: annonae, a superintendent of grain or of the markets, Tac.: castrorum or castris, an officer who attended to the pitching of the camp and all matters connected therewith, a quarter-master, Vell.: Tac.: classis, an admiral, Cic.: navis, a captain, Flor.: fabrum, in the army, a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer, Caes.: equitum, a commander of the cavalry, Hirt.: and absol. praefectus, Caes.: praefectus praetorio and praetorii, in the time of the emperors, a commander of the imperial body-guard, praetorian prefect, Tac.: Aegypti, Suet.: esp. of non-Roman provinces: totius Phrygiae, satrap, Nep.: regis Darii, id.: praefectus urbi or urbis, governor of the city of Rome, during the consul's absence (under the emperors it became a perpetual office): Tac.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *préfet*.)

prae-fēro, tōli, lātum, irreg. v. a. to bear before, to carry in front: dextra faciem, Cic.: in fascibus insignia laureae, Caes. 2. Esp.: to bear along at the head of religious and triumphal processions: signa militaria, Liv. 3. In perf. part.: borne past; hence, riding by, hurrying past: praelatus equo, Tac.: praelatos hostes adoriri, when they had passed them, Liv. II. Fig.: to carry before, to place or set before, to offer, present: lumen menti, Cic.: suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis legibus, offers or exhibits his life as an example of his laws, id.

2. to place or esteem before, to prefer: constr. with Acc. of thing preferred and Dat. of that to which it is preferred: pecuniam amicitiae, id. With Inf. to choose rather, prefer: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et

ungi praeferat Herodis palmetis pinguis, Hor. 3. to take beforehand, to anticipate (rare): diem triumphi, Liv. 4. to show, display, discover, reveal, betray, etc. (=prae se ferre): avaritiam, Cic.: amorem, Ov.

prae-fērox, ōcis, adj. very defiant, violent, impetuous, insolent: Liv.: Tac.

prae-ferrātus, a, um, adj. tipped or shod with iron: pilum, Plin. Transf.: praeferratus apud molas tribunus, i. e. chained, Pl.

prae-fervidus, a, um, adj. very hot, torrid: balneum, Tac. Fig.: ira, burning, glowing, Liv.

prae-festino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to hasten before the time, to hasten too much: ne deficere praefestinent, Liv.

II. to hasten past: sinum, Tac.

praefica, ae, f. a woman hired to lament at the head of a funeral procession: Pl. [Pae-fi-ca appears to be from the root *fā*, which is seen in *fā-tor* and Gr. *θάλας*, but more commonly in Lat. takes the form *fā* (as in *fari*, *facundus*).]

prae-ficio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [facio] lit. to make or put at the head of; hence, to set over, to place in authority over, appoint to the command of: aliquem curatorem, qui statuis faciundis praesit, Cic. Freq. with Dat.: legatos legionibus, Caes.: pontifices sacris, Cic. Fig.: nec locus nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem praeficere possimus, give it as its peculiar field of operation, id.

prae-fidens, entis, Part. trusting too much, over-confident (rare): sibi, Cic.

prae-figo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to fix or fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end or extremity: constr. absol. or with Acc. and Dat.: ripa acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes.: arma puppibus praefigere, i. e. make hostile demonstrations, Virg.: caput hastae, Suet. Poet.: nigrum vitio theta (Θ, i. e. θάλαρος, in the Athenian judicial proceedings; answering to c, i. e. condemn, in those of the Romans), i. e. to condemn, Pers. 2. to tip, head, point with, etc.: asseseris cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. II. Transf.: to close, block up: prospectus omnes, to wall up, build up, Plin. 2. to pierce, transfix: latus praefixa veru, Tib.

prae-finio, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. a. to determine, fix, or appoint beforehand, to prescribe: praefinire non est meum, Cic.: diem, id. Absol.: nec res praefiniat ipsa, limit, set bounds, Lucr.

praefinito, adv. in the prescribed manner: loqui, Ter.

praefiscinē and **praefiscinī**, adv. [fascinum] meaning no evil, without offence: praefiscine (al. -cini) hoc nunc dixerim, Pl.

praefixus, a, um, Part. [praefigo].

praefloro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [flos] lit. to deprive of its blossoms before-

hand; only fig. to diminish, tarnish (rare): gloriam victoriae, Liv.

prae-flūo, 3. v. n. and a. to flow by or past (rare): Neutr.: infima valle praefluit Tiberis, Liv. II. Act.: Aufidus, qui regna Dauni praefluit Ap-pulli, skirts, borders, Hor.

prae-fōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [faux] to choke, strangle, suffocate: animae viam, Ov.

prae-fōdio, fōdi, 3. v. a. to dig before or in front of: portas, i. e. dig trenches before, Virg. II. to dig or bury beforehand: aurum, Ov.

prae-for, fatus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. to say or utter beforehand, to premise, preface: quae de deorum natura praefati sumus, Cic. Esp. in phr. praefari honorem, i. e. to make an expression of respect before speaking of something offensive: si dicimus, Ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefatur: sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollii, honos praefandus est, i. e. preface it by saying, "by your leave, with respect be it spoken," id. 2. to utter a preliminary prayer: pontifice maximo praefante carmen, Liv.: with Acc.: praefatus divos, after invoking, Virg. II. to foretell, predict, prophesy: Cat.: Liv.

prae-formo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to form or fashion beforehand: infantibus litteras, to set copies, Quint.

prae-fractē, adv. inflexibly, resolutely, obstinately: Cic.

prae-fractus, a, um, Part. [prae-fringo]. II. Adj.: In rhetoric: broken, abrupt: Cic. 2. Of character: stern, harsh, inflexible: id.

prae-frigidus, a, um, adj. very cold: Auster, Ov.

prae-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break off before or at the end, to break to pieces, shiver: hastas, Liv.: praefracto rostro (triremis), Caes.

prae-fulcō, si, tum, 4. v. a. to prop up, support: Prud. Fig.: illud praefulci atque praemuni, ut, etc., secure, Cic. II. to place under as a prop or stay: Fig.: quia me suis negotiis praefulciat, use me as a prop, Pl.

prae-fulgēo, si, 2. v. n. to beam or shine forth, to shine greatly, to glitter: pellis praefulgens unguibus aureis, gleaming forth, Virg. II. Fig.: consulari decore praefulgens, Tac.

prae-fultus, a, um, l'art. [prae-fulcō].

prae-gēlidus, a, um, adj. very cold: loca, Liv.

prae-gestio, 4. v. n. to desire greatly, to delight (rare): Hor.

prae-gigno, 3. v. a. to bring forth, to generate: Pl.

prae-gnas, antis (prae-gnas, ātis, Pl.), adj. [prae and gna in (g)na-scor] with child, pregnant, big with young: uxor, Cic.: sus, Varr. II. Transf.: full of, swollen with: prae-gnas suco herba, Plin.: stamine fusus, Juv.

prae-gnas, ātis, v. prae-gnas.

prae-gracilis, e, adj. very slender, or lank: proceritas, Tac.

prae-grandis, e, adj. very large, huge, colossal: arbores, Plin.: locusta, Suet. II. Fig.: very great, powerful: senex, i. e. the great Aristophanes, Pers.

prae-gravis, e, adj. very heavy: onus, Ov.: cibo vinoque praegraves, surfeited, stupefied, Tac. II. Fig.: very heavy, oppressive, burdensome: servitium, Plin. Of persons, very wearisome, distasteful: delatores, Tac.

prae-gravo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. Act.: to press heavily on, to oppress with weight, encumber: praegravata telis scuta, Liv. 2. Fig.: to weigh down, depress: qui praegravat artes infra se positas, keeps down, eclipses all others, Hor. II. Neut.: to exceed in weight, be too heavy: Plin. 2. to preponderate, have the advantage: Suet.: Sen.

prae-grēdiōr, gressus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [gradior] to go before or in advance, to precede: constr. with Dat., Acc., or absol.: nuntios, to anticipate, outstrip, Liv. Absol.: Cic. 2. to pass by, go past; with Acc.: castra, Liv. II. Fig.: to surpass, excel: aliquem, Sall.

prae-gressio, ōnis, f. [prae-gredior] a going before, precedence: causae, Cic.

prae-gressus, a, um, Part. [prae-gredior].

prae-gustātor, ōris, m. [prae-gusto] one who tastes the meats and drinks before they are served at table, a taster, cup-bearer: Suet.

prae-gusto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to taste beforehand: in gen. to take, eat, or drink beforehand: cibos, Ov.

prae-hibēo, 2. v. a. [habeo] (for praebere, which is a contraction of it) to hold forth, offer, furnish, grant, supply: vestem, aurum, Pl.: verba, to speak, utter, id.

prae-jacō, ōi, 2. v. n. to lie before, be situated in front of; constr. with Dat. or absol.: Plin.: also with Acc.: campus qui castra praefacet, Tac.

prae-judicātus, a, um, Part. [prae-judico]. II. Adj.: decided beforehand, prejudged: opinio, preconceived opinion, prejudice, Cic. III. Neut. as subst.: ne quid praedicti afferatis, bring no prepossessions into court, Cic.: pro praedictato ferre, as a prejudging of the matter, Liv.

prae-judiciū, il, n. a judicial examination (as in Eng., a coroner's inquest) to establish the existence of a fact or facts which might serve as the foundation of future proceedings: (v. Smith's Ant. 308): Cic.: Quint.

2. a prior decision, affecting a case brought forward: Cic.: Quint.: in aliquem, i. e. which would tell against him, Sen. Hence phr., absque praedictio, Gell.: sine praedictio (litis), Dig. 3. a prejudgment of a question: rei tantae, Liv. (cf. pra-

judicatus, III.) II. Transf. in gen. any precedent, example, indication of the future: vestri facti praedictio demotus, by the example you set, Caes.

prae-jūdicō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. In law: to judge, pass sentence, or decide beforehand, to prejudge: Cic. II. Transf. in gen.: de his censores praedudent, let the censors give their preliminary judgment, id.

prae-jūvo, jūvi, 1. v. a. to aid beforehand: Tac.

prae-lābor, psus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. to glide, flow, or swim before, along, by or past: insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac. With Acc.: rotis flumina, to glide by, Virg.

prae-lambo, 3. v. a. to lick or taste beforehand: (mus) praelambens omne, quod affert, Hor.

praelapsus, a, um, Part. [praelabor].

prae-largus, a, um, adj. very ample (poet.): Pers.

prae-lātus, a, um, Part. [prae-fero].

prae-lautus, a, um, adj. very elegant, sumptuous, or luxurious: Suet.

prae-lectio, ōnis, f. [prae-lego] a reading aloud to others, a lecture, prelection: Quint.

prae-lector, ōris, m. [id.] one who reads and explains to others, a lecturer: Gell.

praelectus, a, um, Part. [prae-lēgo].

prae-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to read and explain to others, to lecture upon: auctores, Quint.: Suet. II. to sail past: Campaniam, Tac.

prae-ligo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind on before, to bind: with Acc. and Dat.: sarmenta cornibus boum, Liv. II. to bind around, tie about: corona candida fasciā praelligata, a wreath with a white diadem fastened about it, Suet. 2. Transf. to bind up: os, Cic. III. Fig. to bind, fetter, chain: o praelligatum pectus! bound up, i. e. obdurate, Pl.

praellum, v. proellum.

praellōutus, a, um, Part. [prae-loquor].

prae-longus, a, um, adj. very long: homo, very tall, Quint.: gladii, Liv.

prae-lōquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. v. dep. to speak beforehand, to speak before another, to forestall in speaking: occupas praeloqui, quae mea est oratio, Pl. II. to preface, premise: Plin.

prae-lūcō, xi, 2. v. n. to hold or carry a light before, to light: servus praelucens, Suet. 2. Of the light itself: ne ignis noster praeluceat facinori, Phaedr. II. Fig.: to shine forth, be bright: amicitia bona spe praelucet in posterum, Cic. (al. bonam spem, kindles the light of good hope). 2. Esp. to outshine, surpass (with Dat.): nullus sinus Bails praelucet, Hor.

prae-lūdo, si, sum, 3. v. n. and a. to play beforehand, to prelude, rehearse: with Acc. or absol.: Nero Pompeiano praeludit, sings beforehand, preludes, Plin. II. Fig.: Mariana rables intra urbem praeluserat, had made a prelude, Flor.

praelum, v. prelum.
praelusio, ōnis, f. [praeludo] a prelude: Plin.

praelustris, e, adj. [v. illustris] very illustrious or magnificent (poet.): Ov.

prae-mando, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to order or command beforehand: Vatin. in Cic. Hence, as subst.: praemanda, orum, n. pl. a warrant of arrest: Cic. II. to order or procure beforehand, to bespeak: puerum aut puellam, Pl.

praemātūrē, adv. too soon, prematurely: Pl.

prae-mātūrus, a, um, adj. very early, early: fructus, Col. II. too early, untimely, premature: hiems, Tac.

prae-medicātus, a, um, Part. protected by medicines or charms: Ov.

prae-meditātio, ōnis, f. a considering or musing upon beforehand: Cic.

prae-mēdītor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. to think over or deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate: constr. with Inf., depend. clause, or absol.: praemeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic. Absol.: tentans citharam et praemeditans, preluding, Tac. 2. Part. perf. in pass. signif.: previously considered, premeditated: mala praemeditata, anticipated, Cic.

prae-mercor, atus, 1. v. dep. to buy before or beforehand: Pl.

praemētūens, entis, Part. [praemetuo.] II. Adj.: afraid or fearful beforehand; with obj. Gen.: ovis praemetuens doli, Phaedr. (al. dolum).

prae-mētūenter, adv. anxiously, solicitously: errorem vitare, Lucr.

prae-mētūo, 3. v. n. and a. to be in fear beforehand. Neut.: praemetuens suis, fearing for, anxious about his men: Caes. II. Act.: to fear or dread something beforehand: deserti conjugis iras, Virg.

praemior, 1. v. dep. [praemium] to stipulate for a reward: Suet.

praemissus, a, um, Part. [praemitto].

prae-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to send forwards or before, to despatch in advance: a portu 1: praemisisti domum, Pl.: legiones in Hispaniam, Caes.: legatum ad flumen, Sall. II. Fig. to send out in advance: postquam haec favorabili oratione praemisit, having first put forward, etc., Tac.: praemissa voce: Hoc age, saying first, Suet.

praemium, ii, n. [prae and emo to take (in comp.): cf. demo, sumo] lit.: what one takes first or for oneself: hence profit derived from booty,

booty, prize (poet.): rapta praemia veste ferre, Tib.: spectat sua praemia raptor, Ov. Also, game killed, prey: Hor. II. In gen.; profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction: Cic.: praemia vitae, prizes, Lucr. 2. Esp.: reward, recompense: proponere, to propose, offer, Caes. Ironically; recompense, punishment: Virg.: Ov. 3. Meton.: an act deserving a reward, an exploit (v. rare): (cf. laus): Virg.

prae-molestia, ae, f. trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension: Cic.

prae-mōlior, 4. v. dep. to prepare or make preparations for beforehand: Liv.

prae-mōnēo, ōi, itum, 2. v. a. to forewarn, to advise or admonish beforehand: constr. with Subj., de, or Acc. of thing (the last rare except in the case of neut. prons. and like words): me praemonebat, ut magnopere caverem, Cic.: caeli varietatem praemonitus, Col. II. Esp.: to foretell, predict: futura, Just. With Acc. and Inf.: igne Pelasgo Ilion arsuram, Ov.

praemonitus, a, um, Part. [praemoneo].

prae-mōnitus, ūs, m. [id.] a forewarning, premonition (poet.): Ov.

praemonstrator, ōris, m. [praemonstro] one who shows or points out beforehand, a guide, director (poet.): Ter.

prae-monstro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to show beforehand, to point out the way, to guide, direct: currenti spatium, Lucr.: praemonstro tibi, ut te aliorum miserescat, I caution you, Pl. II. Esp. to predict, presage, prognosticate: ventos, Cic. poet.

prae-mordēo, mors (praemorsisset, Pl.), and mordi, morsum, 2. v. a. to bite off the tip or end: linguam, Lucan. II. Transf.: to bite or snip off, pilfer: Juv.

prae-mōrior, tuus, 3. v. dep. to die early, prematurely or before: Ov.

II. Fig.: of the senses, to decay, fail: Plin.

praemorsus, a, um, Part. [praemordeo].

praemortuus, a, um, Part. [praemorior]. II. Adj.: dead at the extremity: or, of the extremities themselves, dead (cf. praecido): membra, Ov. 2. dead before its time, prematurely dead: fig.: pudor, Liv.

prae-mūnio, iui, itum, 4. v. a. to fortify or defend in front: aditus magnis operibus, Caes. II. Fig.: to fortify, protect, secure: metu venenorum praemuni medicamentis, to secure himself, Suet. 2. to place before for defence or strengthening: quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni, are premised to obviate objections, Cic.

prae-mūnitio, ōnis, f. [praemunio] a fortifying or strengthening beforehand; of an orator, a preparation, premunition: Cic.

prae-narro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to tell or relate beforehand: Ter.

prae-nāto, 1. v. n. to swim before or in front: Plin. II. to float or flow by: domos amnis praenatat, Virg.

prae-nitēo, ōi, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter forth: Plin. II. Fig.: to outshine (with Dat.): cur tibi junior praenitcat, appear more attractive, Hor.

prae-nōmen, inis, n. the name which stood before the gentile name and distinguished the individual; as, Gaius (Julius Caesar); the first name, praenomen: Cic.: Hor.: Liv. II. Transf. in gen.; an appellation or title placed before a person's name: praenomen Imperatoris, Suet.

prae-nosco, 3. v. a. to learn or become acquainted with beforehand, to foreknow: futura, Cic.

praenotio, ōnis, f. [praenosco] a previous notion, preconception, a translation of the Epicurean πρόληψις: Cic.

prae-nūbilus, a, um, adj. very cloudy, very dark or gloomy (poet.): lucus, Ov.

praenuncio, etc., v. praenuntio, etc.

prae-nuntio (praenunc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to announce or publish beforehand, to foretell, foreshow, predict: constr. with Acc., de, or Acc. and Inf.: futura, Cic.: de adventu alicujus, Nep.

prae-nuntius (praenuncius), a, um, adj. that foretells or forebodes. Subst. a foreteller, harbinger: lucis praenuntius ales, i. e. the cock, Ov.: stellae calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic. 2. praenuntium, i. n. an indication, token, omen (late): Plin.

prae-occūpāto, ōnis, f. [praecoocupo] a seizing beforehand, preoccupation: locorum, Nep.

prae-occūpo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to seize upon or take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy: loca, Liv.: iter, Caes. 2. Fig.: praecoocupati beneficio animi, prepossessed, won over beforehand, Liv. II. to anticipate, prevent: ne alter alterum praecoocuparet, Nep. With Inf.: legem praecoocupaverunt ferre, hastened to bring the bill sooner before the people, Liv.

prae-opto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to choose or wish rather, to prefer: constr. with Acc. of thing preferred, Dat. of that rejected; or with Inf., either absol. or foll. by quam (ut) with Subj.: praecooptantes exsilio modicam domi fortunam, Liv.: ut praecooptarent scutum manu emittere, preferred to drop their shields, Caes.: ut puerum praecooptares perire, potius quam esset cum illo nupta, Ter. Also with Acc. and quam: nemo non illos sibi quam vos dominos praecooptet, Liv.

prae-pando, 3. v. a. to open or spread before, to spread out, extend: Virg. II. Fig.: lumina menti alicujus, Lucr.

praeparatio, ōnis, f. [praeparo] a making ready beforehand, a preparing, preparation: Cic.

praeparatio, adv. [praeparatus] with preparation: Quint.

praeparatus, a, um, Part. [praeparo]. Adverb. phr.: ex praeparato, by previous arrangement, Liv.

praeparatus, ūs, m. [id.] a preparation: Vell.

praeparo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to get or make ready beforehand, to prepare, equip: naves, Liv.: locum domestici belli causa, Caes.: res necessariae ad vitam degendam, to provide, Cic.: ova, to cook, dress, Mart. II. Fig.: gratiam adversus publicum odium, Tac.: bene praeparatum pectus, i. e. duly forewarned, Hor.

praepeditum, i, n. [praepedito] a hindrance, impediment: Pl.

praepeditio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. [pes: v. impeditio] to entangle the feet or other parts of the body; to shackle, bind, fetter: praepeditus latera ferro, Pl.: praepeditis Numidarum equis, hobbled, tethered, Tac.: sese praedā, to encumber, Liv. II. Meton. in gen.: to hinder, obstruct: singultu medlos praepediente sonos, Ov.: praepediti valetudine, to be prevented by illness, Tac. Fig.: quas (bonas artes) omnes avaritia praepediebat, neutralised, Sall.

praependēo, 2. v. n. to hang before, to hang down in front: Caes.

praepēs, ētis, adj. [v. penna and peto] swift of flight, nimble, fleet: pennae, Virg. 2. In gen. winged: tela praepetis dei, i. e. Cupidinis, Ov.

II. Subst. com. a bird: Jovis, i. e. aquila, id.

praepilatus, a, um, Part. [pila] tipped with a ball or button: missilia, darts or javelins with a blunt point like a ball (cf. a fencing-foil), Liv.

praepinguis, e, adj. very fat: Suet.: solum, very rich, Virg. II. Fig.: vox, thick, Quint.

praepollens, entis, Part. [praepolleo].

praepollēo, 2. v. n. to exceed or surpass in power, to be very powerful, to be very remarkable or distinguished: with Abl. of that in respect of which: divitiis, virtute, Liv. Also absol.: quibus additis praepollebat, he had the superiority, Tac.

praepondēro, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to be of greater weight, to overbalance: Sen. II. Fig.: to be of more weight or influence, to have the preference: Gell. 2. to turn the scale, give a decision: Quint.: quare... quo praeponderet alea fati, to which side it sways, Lucan. B. Act.: neque ea (commoda) volunt praeponderari honestate, to be outweighed by: Cic.

praepōno, pōni, pōitum (old perf. praeposui, Pl. Syncop. part. praepostus, Lucr.), j. v. a. to put or set before, to place first: praeponens ultima

primis, putting the end before the beginning, Hor.: fronti olivam, to put an olive wreath on one's brow, id.: versus in prima fronte libelli, Ov. 2. Esp. to place or set over as chief, commander or superintendent; to place at the head of; with Acc. and Dat.: sinistro cornu Antonium, give him the command of, Caes.: aliquem provinciae, to appoint as governor, Cic.: vectigalibus, to appoint minister of finance, Tac.: praepositus cubiculo, a chamberlain, Suet. II. Fig.: to set before or above, to prefer (=antepono); with Acc. of object preferred, and Dat. of that to which it is preferred: se alteri, Ter.: salutem reipubl. vitae suae, Cic.: urbem silvis, Hor.: necessaria gloriosis, Vell.

praeporto, i. v. a. to bear or carry before (poet.): tela, Luc.

praepositio, ōnis, f. [praepono] a putting or setting before, a preferring, preference: Cic. II. In gramm. a preposition: id.

praepositus, a, um, Part. [praepono]. II. Subst.: praepositus, i, m. a prefect, chief, overseer, commander: constr. with Gen. or Dat.: legatorum, Cic.: cubiculo, chamberlain, Suet. Also absol.: esp. in pl., id. Of the governor of a province: id. 2. praeposita, orum, n. plu. = προσημύνα, with the Stoics, preferable or advantageous things, which are not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, etc.: Cic. Sing.: bonum negas esse divitias, praepositum esse dicis, i. e. comparatively but not absolutely good, id. (Hence O. Fr. prévost, Fr. prévôt.)

praepossum, pōtui, irreg. v. n. to be very powerful, to get the upper hand: postquam Macedones praepotuerunt, Tac.

praepostērē, adv. in a reversed order, irregularly: Cic.

praeposterus, a, um, adj. having the last first, perverted, distorted, preposterous, unseasonable, etc.: ordo, Lucr.: ficus, figs out of season, that grow too early or too late, Plin. II. Fig.: wrong, absurd, preposterous, perverse: homines, Sall. Of things: praeposteris utimur consiliis, we begin at the wrong end, go on a wrong principle, Cic.

praepostus, a, um, v. praepono, ad init.

praepotens, entis, Part. [praepotensum]. II. Adj.: very powerful: vir, Cic.: terra marique Carthago, powerful on land and sea, id. With Gen. acc. to the anal. of trans. adjectives: rerum omnium, supreme ruler of, id. In pl. as subst.: praepotentes, the powerful: id.

praepropēanter, adv. very hastily: Lucr.

praepropērē, adv. very quickly, with over-haste: Liv.

praepropērus, a, um, adj. very quick or hasty, over-hasty, sudden, pre-

cipitate: festinatio, Cic.: ingenium, rash, Liv.

praeputium, ii, n., the foreskin, prepuce: Juv. ['Fore-growth'; the root is pu, to generate, produce, seen also in pu-er, pu-be-s.]

praequam, adv. v. prae.

praequestus, a, um, Part. [queror] complaining beforehand (poet.): Ov.

prae-rādīo, i. v. a. to outshine: signa minora, Ov.

praereptus, a, um, Part. [praeripio].

prae-rigescō, gūi, 3. v. n. incept. to become exceedingly stiff: Tac.

prae-rīpiō, rīpi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to seize before another, to snatch or tear away, to carry off: sponsam meam, Pl.: arma Minervae, Ov.: aliis laudem, to appropriate the praise which belongs to others, Cic. 2. to snatch away before the time, to carry off prematurely: deorum beneficium festinatione, id. 3. to take quickly, to snatch: dulces occurrent oscula nati praeripere, to snatch the first kiss (cf. "climb his knees the envied kiss to share"), Lucr. 4. to forestall, anticipate: consilia hostium, Cic.

prae-rōdō, rōsi, rōsum, 3. v. a. to gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end or top, digitos, Pl. II. to gnaw, bite or nibble off: hamum, nibble the bait off, Hor.

praerogātīvus, a, um, adj. [praerogo] that is asked before others (i. e. for his opinion or vote), that votes before or first, prerogative: centuria, Cic. Hence, omen praerogativum, the prerogative omen, i. e. the choice of the century that voted first, which was regarded as an omen, id. II. Subst.: praerogativa, ae, f. the tribe or century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the Comitia: id.: praerogativa Veturia juniorum, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 109). 2. Meton.: the vote of the century which voted first: praerogativam referre, to inform the magistrate holding the comitia of the choice of the century that voted first, Cic. (ii) a previous choice or election: praerogativa militaris, prior election on the part of the army, Liv. 3. Fig.: a sure sign, token, prognostic, omen: voluntatis, Cic.

praerogātus, a, um, Part. [praerogo].

prae-rōgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to ask before or first: sententias, Suet.: Cic. (dub.).

praerōsus, a, um, Part. [praerodo].

prae-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. to break or tear off before or in front: retinacula classis, Ov.

praeruptus, a, um, Part. [praerumpo]. II. Adj.: broken or torn off; hence, of places, steep, abrupt, rugged: saxa, Cic.: loca, Caes.: nemus, Hor.: aquae mons (v. mons), Virg. (ii) Subst.: praerupta, orum, n. plu., steep or rugged places: praerupta collum, Just. 2. Fig.: hasty, rash, precipi-

tate: juvenis animo praeruptus, Tac. Of things: dominatio (cf. ἀσέβεια), harsh, severe, id.: praeruptum atque anceps periculum, imminent, extreme, Vell.

praes, praedis, m. [the form praevides (=praedes) is found; praes is therefore from prae and vas (vadis), q. v.] one who gives security for another in a civil action, a surety, bondsman (whereas vas denotes a surety in general, v. Smith's Ant, 308): praedes pecuniae publicae accipere, to take bail for, Cic. Fig.: cum sex libris, tanquam praedibus, me ipsum obstrinxerim, have as it were given bail, id.

praes, adv. [prae; cf. ab-s, sub-s (sus)] at hand, now: ibi tibi parata praes est (al. praesto), Pl.

prae-sāgio, lvi, 4 v. a. (and -or, dep., Pl.) to feel beforehand, to have a presentiment or foreboding: hoc ipsum praesagiens animo, Liv. II. Transf.: to foreshow, predict, presage: exiguas copiarum recessum praesagebat, foretold to me, Cael. in Cic.

praesāgitio, ōnis, f. [praesagio] a presentiment, foreboding, the faculty of divining or presaging: Cic.

praesāgium, ii, n. [praesagus] a presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage: Ov.: Tac.

prae-sāgus, a, um, adj. foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic: with Gen., or absol.: mens praesaga mali, foreboding ill, Virg.: responsa, Tac.

prae-scio, lvi, lvi, 4 v. a. to know beforehand, to foreknow: Ter.: Suet.

prae-scisco, 3 v. n. incept. to find out or learn beforehand: Virg.: Liv.

prae-scio, a, um, adj. foreknowing, prescient: corda, Virg.: lingua, Ov. With Gen. obj.: vates praescia venturi, Virg.: (Messalinam) praesciam criminis facere, make her aware or let her know of it beforehand, Tac.

prae-scribo, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. to write before, to prefix in writing: sibi quae Vari praescripsit pagina nomen, i. e. which bears the name of Vari on its front, Virg.: ut praescripsimus, as I have written above, Vell. II. Fig.: to order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe: finem rebus, Ter.: jura civibus, Cic. 2. In law: to bring an exception against, to except, object, or demur to: ignominioso patri filius praescribit, Quint. 3. to dictate: carmina, Tib. 4. to plead as an excuse or in defence, to put forward or use as a pretext: frustra Pulchram praescribi, it was all in vain that the name of P. was put forward (i. e. to hide a deeper purpose), Tac. 5. to describe beforehand: formam futuri principatus praescripsit, sketched out the plan, id.

prae-scriptio, ōnis, f. [praescribo] a writing before or in front: hence, meton. a title, preface, commencement: legis, Cic. II. Fig.: a pretext, pretence: honesta, a plausible excuse, Caes.: tribuniciae potestatis

praescriptione, under plea of his tribunicial authority, Tac.: Caes. 2. a precept, order, rule, law: Cic.

praescriptum, i, n. [id.] something prescribed, a copy to imitate or to get by heart: Sen. II. Fig.: a precept, order, rule: legum, Cic.: ad praescriptum, according to order, Caes.: ultra praescriptum, illegally, Suet.: intra praescriptum, within the bounds assigned, Hor.

praescriptus, a, um, Part. [praescribo].

prae-sēco, cūl, catum and ctum, 1 v. a. to cut off the end or tip, to cut off: partem, Ov. (For praesectum, Hor. A. P. 294, is now read perfectum.)

praesectus, a, um, Part. [praeseco].

praesegmen, inis, n. [id.] a piece cut off, a paring (as of the nails, etc.): in pl.: Pl.

praesens, entis, Part. [praesum].

II. Adj. (Abl. sing. of persons, usually praesente; of things, praesenti): that is before one, in sight or at hand, present, in person: quo praesente, in whose presence, Cic.: praesens tecum egi, myself, in person, id.: sermo, communication by word of mouth, id.: ora (deorum), in full view, manifest, Virg.: in praesens tempus, and more freq. absol., in praesens, for the present: plerumque differat, et praesens in tempus omittat, Hor.: si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac. In like manner, ad praesens tempus, for the present: munimentum ad praesens, in posterum munitionem, id.: praesenti tempore and in praesenti, at present, now: praesenti tempore, Ov.: haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut speres, Cic.: in rem praesentem venire, to go to the place itself, go to the very spot, id.: praesenti bello, in the urgency of war, while war was raging, Nep. Subst.: praesentia, ium, n. plu. present circumstances, the present state of affairs: praesentia sequi, Tac. 2. that happens or is done immediately, immediate, instant, prompt, ready: poena, Cic.: diligentia, prompt activity, Sall.: memoria, ready, lively, Liv.: supplicium, instant execution, Tac.: praesens fortuna laborum, prompt success of their toils, Virg. 3. that operates immediately or quickly, instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful: auxilium, Cic.: quo non praesentius ullum, no more effective antidote, Virg. With Inf., praesens tollere, powerful, potent to raise, Hor. 4. Of character, collected, resolute: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, Ter.: non plures, sed etiam praesentioribus animis, Liv. 5. present, aiding, favouring, propitious: deus, Cic.: divos, ready to help, kind, Virg.: et sunt praesentes auxiliumque ferunt (sc. Lares), Ov. [A contraction of prae-es-ens: v. absens.]

praesensio, ōnis, f. [praesentio] a foreboding, presentiment: Cic. II. a preconception: id.

praesensus, a, um, Part. [praesentio].

praesentarius, a, um, adj. [praesens] that is at hand, ready, quick, present: argentum, ready money, Pl.

praesentia, ae, f. [id.] a being before, in view, or at hand; presence: Cic.: Virg. 2. Of time; the present: in praesentia, for the present, at present: Caes.: cf. impraesentiarum. II. Fig.: animi, presence of mind, resolution, courage: Cic. 2. power, effect: verl, Ov.

prae-sentio, sensi, sensum, 4 v. a. to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to presage, divine: Caes.: Cic. Pass. imperis: praesensum est, Liv.

praesentisco, 3 v. a. incept. [praesentio] to begin to have a presentiment of: Ter. acc. to Prisc. (dub.: al. per-sentisceres).

praesēpē (praesaepe), is, n. and **praesēpes** or **praesēpis**, is, f. [sepes] prop. an enclosure; hence, a stable, stall, fold, pen: Varr.: Col.: Virg.

2. a crib, manger: Phaedr. Comically for a dinner-table: Hor. II. Transf.: a lodging, dwelling, haunt: se recipere ad praesepem suam, to his favourite quarters, Pl.: intra praesepis suas, i. e. in his own house, in his power, id. (ii) Of the hives of bees: fucos a praesepibus arcent, drive the drones from their quarters, Virg. (iii) Of taverns, etc.: Cic.

prae-sēpio (saep.), psi, ptum, 4 v. a. to fence in front, to block up, barricade: aditus atque itinera trabibus, Caes.

praesēpis, is, v. praesepē.

praeseptus, a, um, Part. [praesepio].

praesertim, adv. [prae sero, lit. put foremost: hence] especially, particularly: Ter.: Caes.: Cic.

prae-servio, 4 v. a. to serve as a slave (rare): allicui, Pl.

praeses, idis, adj. [praesideo] lit. sitting before as a guard; hence, protecting, defending: locus, a place of refuge, Pl.: praesides dñi, protecting deities, Tac. II. Subst.: a protector, guardian, defender: senatus reipublicae custos, praeses, propugnator, Cic. 2. Transf.: a president, superintendent, chief, ruler: praeses belli, i. e. Minerva, Virg.: provinciarum, governors, Suet.

praesidens, entis, Part. [praesideo]. II. Subst.: a president; ruler; in pl. only: superbia praesidentium, of the governors, Tac.

prae-sīdeo, sēdi, 2 v. n. [sedeo] to sit before or in front of: pro aede, Suet. II. Fig.: to watch over, guard, protect, defend: usu, constr. with Dat., urbi, Cic.: Liv. Later with Acc.: Tac. 2. to preside over, to have the care or management of, to superintend, direct, command: constr. with Dat., Acc. (late), or absol.: rebus urbanis, Caes.: ludis, spec-

laculla, Suet.: P. Atellio, qui Pannoniam praesidebat, who commanded in Pannonia, Tac.: exercitum, id.

praesidiarius, a, um, adj. [praesidium] that serves for defence or protection: milites, garrison soldiers, Liv.

praesidium, il, n. [praes] a sitting before; hence, defence, protection, help, assistance: Cic.: tectus praesidio firmo amicorum, id.: ad hoc ipsum iudicium cum praesidio venit, support, id. Fig.: insigne maestis praesidium reis, thou eminent protector of, Hor.

II. Esp. milit. t. t.: a guard, garrison, convoy, escort: occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, garrison, Caes.

2. any place occupied by troops; a post, station, fortification, camp: qui propter metum praesidium relinquit, leaves his post, Cic.: praesidium occupare et munire, Caes. Phr.: in praesidiis esse, to be in the camp, with the army, Cic.

prae-significo, i. v. a. to show or signify beforehand: Cic.

praesignis, e, adj. [cf. insignis] distinguished before or above others, remarkable, illustrious, excellent (poet.): Ov.

prae-silio, 4. v. n. [sallo] of tears, to spring, start or gush forth: Pl.

prae-sino, ōi, i. v. n. to sound before (poet.): praesonuit sollemni tibia cantu (al. personat), Ov.

prae-spargo (or spergo), 3. v. a. to scatter or strew before: Lucr.

praestabilis, e, adj. [praesto] pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent (usu. only of things): res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic. Comp.: dignitas praestabilior, id. **2.** In Comp.: preferable: fuerat praestabilis ubi vis gentium agere aetatem quam, etc., Ter.

praestans, antis, Part. [praesto].

II. Adj.: pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary: praestans usu et sapientia, Nep.: praestanti corpore Nymphae, of surpassing beauty, Virg. Comp.: virginibus praestantior omnibus, superior to all, Ov. Sup.: in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. With Gen.: praestans animi juvenis, distinguished for courage, Virg.

praestantia, ae, f. [praestans] pre-eminence, superiority, excellence: Cic.

praestat, v. praesto.

prae-sterno, 3. v. a. to strew or spread beforehand, to prepare: Pl.

praestēs, itis, comm. [praesto] of deities, presiding, protecting; as epithet of deities, protector, guardian: Lares, Ov.

praestigia, ae, f. a deception, illusion, juggler's trick, sleight of hand: Quint. Usu. plur.: patent praestigiae, Pl.: verborum, deceptive use of words, Cic.: per praestigias, in an underhand way, by trickery, id. [Etym. uncertain; the word has been supposed to be for prae-strig-ia from prae-stringo.] (Hence Fr. prestige.)

praestigiator, ōris, m. [praest-

gia] a juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver: Pl.: Sen.

praestigiatrix, icis, f. [id.] she who plays tricks, juggles, or deceives: Pl.

prae-stinguo, nxi, 3. v. a. to extinguish; fig. to obscure, weaken (rare): Vell.

prae-stino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sto; v. destino] to buy, purchase: Pl.

prae-stitūo, ōi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [statuo] to determine or appoint beforehand, to prescribe: diem, Cic.

praestitus, a, um, Part. [praesto].

praesto, adv. at hand, ready, present, here: usu. with esse: ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Lucilius, was there ready for me, Cic. Without esse (poet.): ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter. With esse, to be at hand, to attend or wait upon, to serve, aid: ius civile didicit, praesto multis fuit, Cic. **2.** With adire: pauper erit praesto tibi, praesto pauper adibit primus, will be at hand, at your service, Tib. **3.** to present oneself in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose: si quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, Cic. [Appy. a superl. form from prae; cf. iusta.] (Hence It. presto; Fr. prêt.)

prae-sto, stiti (avi), stitum and statum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to stand before or in front: Lucan. **II.** Fig.: to stand out, be superior, to distinguish oneself: constr. the person excelled expr. by Dat. (later also by Acc.: v. infr. B): that in which the superiority consists, by Abl. either with or without in: also absol.: quantum praestiterint nostri majores prudentia ceteris gentibus, surpassed them, Cic.: Zeuxin muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum illis praestare, id.: suos inter aequales longe praestitit, id.

2. Impers. with subject clause, it is preferable or better: mactare juvenicos praestiterit, it will be best, Virg. With quam: mori milles praestitit quam haec pati, better have died a thousand deaths, Cic. B. Act.: to surpass, outstrip, exceed, excel: quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute praestarent, Liv.: Hirt. **2.** to become surety for, to warrant, to take upon oneself, etc.: ut omnes ministros imperii tui reipublicae praestare videare, to be responsible for them to the commonwealth, Cic.: impetus populi praestare nemo potest, no one can be held to answer for the outbreaks of the people, id. With ab: ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, cannot guarantee you against, id. With de: quod de te sperare, de me praestare possum, id. With Acc. and Inf.: praedones nullos fore, quis praestare poterat? id. **3.** to fulfil, discharge, accomplish, pay, execute: honorem debiti patri, id.: reipublicae atque imperatori officium, Caes. **4.** to keep, preserve, maintain, retain: omnes socios salvos, Cic. **5.** to show, ex-

hibit, prove, evince, manifest: consilium fidemque, id.: fratrum pietatem, id. With pron. reflect., to show, prove, or behave oneself as: se invictum, Ov.

6. to give, offer, furnish, present: alluci certam summam pecuniae, Suet.: terga hosti, to turn one's back to the enemy, to flee, Tac. (Hence It. prestare; Fr. prêter.)

praestolor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. to stand ready for, to wait for, expect. With Dat.: qui tibi ad forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati, Cic. With Acc.: aliquem, Pl. Absol.: ad Clupeam praestolans, Caes. [Cogn. with Gr. στέλλω; Germ. stellen, to place.]

praestriatus, a, um, Part. [praestringo].

prae-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to bind fast or hard, to bind or tie up: praestriata fauce, Ov.: pollices nodo, Tac.: tempora sertis, Stat. **II.** to graze, touch: quum lecticam ejus fulgur praestrixisset, Suet. **III.** to weaken, blunt, make dull: acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. Fig.: aciem animi, Cic.: traditis quorum fulgore praestringor, by whose splendour I am dazzled, Tac.

praestructus, a, um, Part. [praestruo].

prae-struo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to build up in front, to block or stop up (poet.): porta fonte praestructa, C.

II. Fig.: to make ready or prepare beforehand: fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut, etc., prepares or secures for itself credibility in trifles, Liv.

2. to arrange or contrive beforehand: cum praestructum utrumque consulto esset, Suet.

praesul, ūlis, com. an officiating chief-priest or performer: Cic. **II.** a president, prefect: Pall. [On etym. v. consul and exsul.]

praesultator, ōris, m. [praesulto] one who leaps or dances before others, a public dancer: Liv.

prae-sulto, i. v. n. [salto] to leap or dance before: Liv.

prae-sum, fūi, irreg. v. n. to be before; hence, to be set over, to preside or rule over, to have the charge or command of, to superintend: constr. with Dat. or absol.: omnibus Druidibus praest unus, Caes.: provinciae, Sall.: classi, to have the command of the fleet, Caes.: ei studio, Cic. Absol.: praesesse in provincia, to be governor, id. **2.** In gen. to be the chief person, to take the lead: non paruit ille Ti. Gracchi temeritati, sed praefuit, was not follower but rather leader, id. **II.** to protect, defend (poet.): (Lares) praesunt moenibus Urbis, Ov.

prae-sūmo, mpsi and msi, mptum and mtum, 3. v. a. to take before, take first, take to oneself: domi dapes, Ov.: remedia, Tac. **II.** Fig.: to take in advance: male audiendi patientiam, to provide oneself with beforehand, Quint.

2. to perform beforehand: heredum officia, Plin. **3.** to spend or

employ beforehand: fortunam principatus, to anticipate, foretaste, Tac.

4. to imagine, represent, or picture to oneself beforehand: arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum, hopefully anticipate, Virg. Hence, praesumptum habere, to presuppose, take for granted: Tac. 5. to foresee, to infer beforehand, to suppose, presume: graviolem militiam, Just.

praesumptio, ōnis, f. [praesumo] a taking beforehand, a using or enjoying in advance, anticipation: Plin.

II. In rhet.: an answering in advance, an anticipation of expected objections: Quint. III. a representing to oneself beforehand, a conception, supposition, presumption: contra praesumptionem suam, Just.

praesumptus (praesumptus), a, um, Part. [praesumo]. II. Adj.: taken for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived: suspicio, Tac.

praesūo, ōi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to sew over, sew up; hence, to cover over: Ov.

praesūtus, a, um, Part. [praesuo]. praetectus, a, um, Part. [praetego]. praetēgo, text, tectum, 3. v. a. to cover over, to shelter, protect: cavo praetegit aere caput (al. protegit), Prop.

praetendo, di, tum, 3. v. a. to stretch before or in front, to extend: praetenta tela, presented, Ov.: ramum praetendit olivae, holds out, Virg. 2. to spread, hold, or place before or in front: segeti sepem, to make a fence to a corn-field, id.: morti praetendero muros, to put walls between oneself and death, id.: vestem ocellis, Ov.: decreto sermonem, to prefix, Liv. Hence, (ii) of places, to stretch before or in front of, to place over against or opposite to: praetenta Syrtibus arva, which border on, Virg.: tenuis litus praetentum, Liv. II. Fig.: to bring forwards as an excuse, to allege, pretend: hominis doctissimi nomen humanibus et barbaris moribus, to allege in excuse for, Cic.: haec a se facitari praetendebat, Tac.: nec conjugis unquam praetendi taedas, i. e. pretended to be really your husband, Virg.

praetento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to feel, search, or grope out beforehand, to examine previously: baculo, luminis orbus, iter, Ov.: sinum, Suet.: pollice chordas, to prelude, Ov. II. Fig.: to test or try beforehand: vires, id. 2. to allege, use as a pretext: impla germani vulnera, Val. Fl.

praetentus, a, um, Part. [praetendo]. praetēnūis, e, adj. very thin or slender: folium pinūs, Plin. II. Of sound, very thin, sharp, or shrill: Quint.

praetēpō, ōi, 2. v. n. to be warm before: Fig. (poet.): Ov.

praeter, adv. and prep. [prae, with the comparative suffix ter, as in inter, subter, propter]. A. Adv. (i. e. with the ellipsis of the dependent word):

except, excepting, unless, save: caven-
dae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter
hominum perpaucorum, save in the
case of very, etc., Cic.: ceterae mul-
titudini diem statuit. . . praeter rerum
capitalium condemnatis, except for
those convicted, etc., Sall.: nil praeter
salices cassaque canna fuit, there was
nothing but, Ov. 2. In compari-
sons, with quam: before, beyond, above,
more than: quod mihi videre facere
praeter quam res to adhortatur tua,
beyond what your circumstances re-
quire, Ter. For praeter quam in one
word, v. praeterquam. B. Prep.
with Acc.: Of place, with motion:
past, by, before: praeter castra Caesaris
suas copias transduxit, Caes.: servi
ejus praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia
ferebant, before the eyes of, Cic. II.
Fig.: of other relations, with the idea
of passing or overstepping: over, be-
yond: against, contrary to: nihil
praeter rem loqui, beside the mark,
irrelevant, id.: praeter naturam praeter-
que fatum, out of the course of, id.:
quum lacus Albanus praeter modum
crevisset, above its natural or ordinary
level, id. 2. Esp. in comparisons:
beyond, above, more than: praeter
ceteros laborabis, id. 3. To denote
something added: besides, in addition
to: ut praeter se denos ad colloquium
adducerent, Caes. (ii) praeter haec,
for praeterea, besides that, besides,
moreover: Ter. 4. To denote some-
thing excepted: besides, except: hoc
nemini praeter me videtur, Cic.: neque
vestitus praeter pelles habeant, Caes.

III. In composition, praeter
signifies, past, by, beyond, besides: e.g.
praeterducere, to lead past; praeter-
mittere, to let go by, omit, overlook;
praeterire, to go beyond; praeterea,
besides this.

praeter-āgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. to
drive by or past: Hor.

praeter-bito, 3. v. n. and a. to go
by, to pass: Pl.

praeter-dūco, 3. v. a. to lead past
or by: pompam, Pl.

praetēr-ēā, adv. [cf. antea] beyond
this or that, besides: nihil, quod praeter-
erea requiratis, Cic. II. In distribu-
tions: besides, moreover, again, etc.:
praeterea omnes undique parricidae,
in addition to all these, Sall.: Cic.

III. Of time: henceforth, here-
after; thenceforth, thereafter: et quis-
quam numen Junonis adoret praeterea?
Virg.: neque illum praeterea vidit,
saw his face again no more, id.

praetēr-ēō, ivi and more freq. II,
itum, 4. v. n. and a. A. Neutr.: to
go by or past, to pass by: si nemo hac
praeterit, Pl.: praeteriens modo, just
in passing by, Ter. Of impersonal
and abstract subjects: praeterit tem-
pus, id. B. Act.: to go by or past
something, to pass by: hortos, Cic.:
jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos,
outstrips, Virg.: animum adversavi se-
dulo, ne herum usquam praeterirem,

have been most careful, not to miss, Pl.
Of inanimate subjects: ripas flumina
praetereunt, flow past their banks,
Hor. II. Fig.: to pass by, to escape:
nescis quid mali praeterieris, Ter. 2.
With a neut. adj. or a clause as sub-
ject: to escape one's knowledge, be un-
known to one: non me praeterit me
longius prolapsus esse, Cic.: an quid-
quam Parmenonem praetereat? Ter.

3. to pass by or over, leave out,
omit, not mention, neglect, forget, etc.:
quae nunc ego omnia praetereo, Cic.:
et quod paene praeterit, Brutus tui causa
feci omnia, what I had nearly failed
to mention, id.: non litteras modo, sed
syllabas, i. e. in writing, Suet. (ii) to
pass over, take no notice of, reject, ex-
clude: aliquem suffragiis, Cic.: Philip-
pus et Marcellus praetereuntur, were
passed by, received no appointment,
Caes.: fratris filium praeterit, passed
over, bequeathed nothing to, Cic.: me
quoque R. praeteriere patres, i. e. neg-
lected, forgot, Ov. 4. to go beyond,
to surpass, excel: virtus alios tua praeterit
omnes, id.: justum praeterit ira
modum, oversteps, exceeds, id.

praetēr-ēquitans, antis, Part.
riding by: Liv.

praeter-fēro, tōli, lātum, irreg.
v. a. to carry by or past. In pass., to
rush, drive, or fly past (rare): Liv.

praeter-flūo, 3. v. n. and a. to flow
by or past: aqua quae praeterfluat,
Varr. With Acc.: amnis praeterfluens
moenia, Liv. II. Fig.: to go by or
past, to slip away: voluptatem praeter-
fluere sinit, Cic.

praeter-grēdiōr, gressus, 3. v. n.
and a. dep. [gradior] to march, go, or
pass by: Sall. With Acc.: castra,
Cic. II. Fig.: to surpass, excel:
alios, Sall.

praetēr-hāc, also, separate, praet-
er hāc, adv. [hic] beyond this, be-
sides, in addition: praeterhac unum
verbum, Pl.

praeteritus, a, um, Part. [praet-
ereo]. II. Adj.: gone by, past, past
and gone, departed: tempus, Cic.:
viri, dead and gone (cf. οἰόμενοι),
Prop. Absol.: in praeteritum, for the
past: negotiantes venia in praeteritum
donavit, Suet. In gramm.: tempus
praeteritum, the past or preterit tense:
Quint. III. Subst.: praeterita, orum,
n. plu.: things gone by, the past: praet-
erita se fratri condonare dicit, forgave
the past for his brother's sake, Caes.

praeter-lābor, psus, 3. v. n. and a.
dep. to glide or flow by, to fly or run
past: praeterlabentia flumina, Quint.
With Acc.: tumulum, Virg.: hanc
(tellurem), to sail past, i. e. leave be-
hind, id. II. Fig. to slip away:
(definitio) ante praeterlabitur, quam
percepta est, Cic.

praeterlātus, a, um, Part. [praet-
erfero].

praeter-mēo, 1. v. n. and a. to go
by or past: saepe salutantum tactu
praeterque meantem, Lucr.

praetermissio, ōnis, f. [praeter-mitto] a leaving out, omission: Cic.

II. a passing over, neglecting: id.

praetermissus, a, um, Part. [praeter-mitto].

praeter-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. to let go by, let pass: nullum diem, Cic. 2. to omit, neglect, leave undone: officium, id.: voluptates, id.

With Inf.: reliqua quaerere praeter-mittit, Caes. 3. In reading, writing, etc.; to pass over, leave out, make no mention of, omit: quod verba sint praetermissa, Cic.: quod dignum memoria visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes. 4. to pass by, overlook, wink at: do, praetermitto, Ter. 5. Of the sea; to let pass over, transport: Stat.

praeter-nāvigō, i. v. n. and a. to sail by or past: Suet.

prae-tero, trivi, 3. v. a. to rub off or wear down in front: Pl.

praeter-quam (separate, praeter enim quam, Cic.), adv. beyond, besides, except, save. (ii) With quod, except that: praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode, except that I had not your company, Cic.: Ter.: Liv. (iii) Also without quod; praeterquam . . . etiam, quoque: malum, praeterquam atrox, . . . etiam novum, i. e. not only . . . but also, Liv.: Cic. With praeterea: id.

praeter-rādo, 3. v. a. to scrape in passing, to grate along (poet.): Lucr.

praetervectio, ōnis, f. [praeter-veho] a riding, sailing, or passing by: Cic.

praetervectus, a, um, Part. [praeter-veho].

praeter-vēhor, etus sum (in tmesi, praeter erant vecti, Ov.), 3. v. n. and a. dep. to be borne past, to drive, ride, or sail by: qui praetervehantur, Cic. With Acc.: Apolloniam, Caes. 2. to march by, of foot soldiers: cito agmine forum praetervecti, Tac. II. Fig.: locum silentio, to pass over in silence, Cic.

praeter-vōlo, i. v. n. and a. to fly by or past: praetervolans aquila, Suet.: hasta medias praetervolat auras, Sil.

II. Fig.: to slip by, to escape: hominum sensus, Cic.

prae-texo, xūi, xtum, 3. v. a. to weave before or in front, to edge, border: amictus, Ov.: praetexit arundine ripas Minclius, fringes, Virg. II. Transf.: to place before or in front: auctorum nomina, Plin. 2. to border; adorn or provide with anything in front: Augusto praetextum nomine templum, bordered, fringed, i. e. with an inscription along the frieze, Ov.: primis litteris sententiae carmen omno praetexitur, the whole poem is bordered (like an acrostic), Cic.: praetexta quercu domus, crowned, garlanded, i. e. with the "chaplet of oak leaves," Ov. III. Fig.: to allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext: cupiditatem triumphali, Cic.

With Acc. and Inf.: ubicumque ipsi essent, praetextentes esse rempublicam, Vell. 2. to conceal, disguise, screen: hoc praetexit nomine culpam, Virg.

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Abl. of that in which one is superior: auctoritate, Suet.: arcu, to be superior in archery, Stat.: apud aliquem, to have preponderating influence with, Tac. With **Abl.** of that with which anything is compared: virtute semper praevallet sapientia, Phaedr. With **ut**: auctoritas Cluvii praevaluit, ut, was so strong, that, etc., Tac.

prae-vālidus, a, um, adj. unusually strong: juvenis, Liv. Of things: manus, Ov. 2. **Transf.**: of soil: very rank or rich: terra, Virg. II. **Fig.**: very powerful, prevailing, prevalent: Tac. Of things: urbes, Liv.: nominaequitum, influential, Tac.: vitia, rampant, id.

prae-vāricātio, ōnis, f. [praevaricor] lit. a not going in a straight line: hence, a stepping out of the line of or departure from duty: esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, the making of a sham accusation or defence, collusion, foul play: Cic.

prae-vāricātor, ōris, m. [id.] lit. one who goes crookedly; hence, one who violates his duty: esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, a sham accuser or defender; whose object is to betray the cause to the opposite side: Cic. With **Gen.**: praevaricator Catilinae, id.

prae-vāricor, atus, i. v. dep. [varico] to walk crookedly (v. rare in lit. sense): arator praevaricatur, does not make straight furrows, Plin. II. **Fig.** not to act in a straight-forward or upright manner: esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, to make a sham accusation or defence, to play into the hands of the opposite side: Plin. Ep. With **Dat.**: to favour collusively: Cic.

prae-vectus, a, um, Part. [prae-vehor].

prae-vēhor, ctus, i. v. n. and a. dep. to ride, fly, or flow before, in front or past. **Neutr.**: praevectus equo, galloping up, Virg.: equites R. praevecti, who had ridden before them, Liv. II. **Act.**: Rhenus Germaniam praevehitur, flows by, Tac.: missilia hostium, to pass through the range of, id.

prae-vēlox, ōcis, adj. very fleet or swift: Plin.: Quint.

prae-vēnio, vēni, ventum (in *imesi*: praeque diem veniens, Virg.), 4. v. n. and a. **Neutr.**: to come before, get the start of: hostis brevior via praeventurus erat, Liv. II. **Act.**: to outstrip, anticipate, prevent: talia agentem mors praevenit, prevented the execution of his plans, Suet. **Pass.**: quod non praevenit morte fuisse, dolet, prevented by death, Ov.: nisi praeveniretur Agrippina, i. e. if she were not put to death first, Tac.

prae-ventus, a, um, Part. [prae-venio].

prae-verro, 3. v. a. to sweep or brush before: veste vias, Ov.

prae-vertō (-vorto), ti, 3. v. a. and **praevertor**, sus, 3. v. dep. lit. to turn (oneself) in front of; hence, to

outstrip, outrun (poet.): fuga praevertitur Eurum, Virg.: cursu praevertente ventos, to distance, id. II. **Fig.**: to be beforehand with, to anticipate: with **Acc.**, to prevent, make useless: pulchre praevertor viros, I'll steal a march on them finely, Pl.: praevertunt me fata, prevent me, Ov. 2. to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy, surprise: vivo amore jampridem resides animos, Virg.: neque praevertor poculum, i. e. I drink fair, Pl. 3. to surpass in worth or importance, to outweigh, exceed: in this sense, with **Dat.**: nec posse, cum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevertisse quicquam, take precedence of, Liv. 4. to turn one's attention first or principally to, to do first or in preference to anything else, to dispatch first; constr. with **Dat.**, **Acc.**, **ad**, or **adv.**; used also in the dep. form: huic rei praevertendum existimavit, that he ought to see to this business first, Caes.: aliud in praesentia praevertendum sibi esse dixit, must be attended to first, Liv.: si quando ad interna praevertent, turned to by preference, Tac.: illuc praevertamur, let us first of all look at this, Hor. 5. to prefer: si habes aliquid, quod huic sermoni praevertendum putes, Cic.

prae-videō, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. to see beforehand, to foresee. **Lit.**: praevisos in aqua timet hostia cultros, Ov. II. **Fig.**: impetum hostium, Tac.: periculum, Suet.

prae-vīsus, a, um, Part. [prae-video].

prae-vītio, atum, i. v. a. to corrupt or vitiate beforehand: Ov.

prae-vīus, a, um, adj. [via] going before, leading the way (poet.): Ov.

prae-vōlo, avi, i. v. n. to fly before or in advance: Cic.

pragmāticus, a, um, adj. = *πραγματικός*, skilled in political affairs; also, relating to civil business: Cic. II. **Subst.**: pragmaticus, i. m. = *πραγματικός*, one skilled in the law, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they based their speeches: id.: Juv.

prandēo, di (with *perf.* Part. pransus in act. sense), sum, 2. v. n. and a. [prandium]. **Neutr.**: to breakfast, (v. prandium): Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse, Cic.: pransus non avide, having taken, not a heavy breakfast, Hor. II. **Act.**: to breakfast on, take for breakfast; or, in gen. to eat: lusciniās, id.

prandīum, ii, n. a light meal taken in the forenoon, breakfast, luncheon (v. Smith's Ant. 96): Pl. II. **Transf.**: the morning feed or meal of animals: bubus glandem prandio depromere, id. [Lit. "early in the day;" with *pran-* cf. Dor. *πρᾶν* (= *πρώην*); -dium is cogn. with dies.]

pransito, avi, i. v. n. and a. freq. [prandeo]. **Neutr.**: to eat in the forenoon, to breakfast: Vitruv. II.

Act.: to breakfast upon, eat at breakfast or luncheon: polentam, Pl.

pransor, ōris, m. [id.] that partakes of breakfast or luncheon, a guest: Pl.

pransus, a, um, Part. [prandeo].

II. **Adj.**: that has breakfasted; with appetite satisfied: pransus, potus, over-fed, gluttonous, Cic. Of soldiers, curati et pransi, i. e. in trim for fighting, Liv.

prāsīnus, a, um, adj. = *πράσινος*, leek-green: color, Plin.: factio, the party of charioteers at the games who dressed in green, 'the Greens,' Suet.

prātensis, e, adj. [pratum] growing or found in meadows, meadow-: Hor.

prātulum, i, n. dim. [id.] a small meadow: Cic.

prātum, i, n. a meadow: Cato: Virg.: Cic. II. **Meton.**: meadow-grass (poet.): condita prata in patinis proferre, Pl. 2. a broad field, plain: poet. of the sea: rostro Neptunia prata secare, Neptunian meads, Cic. poet. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Sp. *prado*; Fr. *pré*.)

prāvē, adv. crookedly: fig. improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly: pravi (facta), opp. to recte facta, Cic.: pravo sectus unguis, Hor.

prāvitas, atis, f. [pravus] crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity: membrorum, Cic. II. **Fig.**: irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness: quae ista est pravitas quaeve amentia? unfairness, Ter. 2. **Esp.**: viciousness, perverseness, depravity: mentis, Cic.: morum, Tac.

prāvus, a, um, adj. crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed: membra, Cic.: talus, Hor. **Neut.** as subst.: elapsi in pravum artus, into crookedness, Tac. II. **Fig.**: perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad: pravus factus est, Pl.: pravissimus homo, Vell. Of things: nihil pravum, perversum, Cic.: accumulatio, Tac. **Absol.**: dociles imitandis turpibus et pravis omnes sumus, Juv. **Comp.**: quo pravus nihil esse possit, Cic. **Sup.**: pravissima consuetudinis regula, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

prēcārio, adv. by entreaty or request: nec vi, nec clam, nec precario possidere (the three wrongful modes of obtaining possession), Cic.: praeesse, to govern on sufferance (having no real authority), Tac.

prēcārius, a, um, adj. [prex] obtained by or dependent on entreaty, or prayer: non orare solum precariam opem, sed pro debito petere, i. e. as a favour, Liv. Hence, II. doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious: forma, Ov.

prēcōtio, ōnis, f. [precor] a praying, prayer: Cic.

prēcator, ōris, m. [id.] one who prays, an intercessor: Ter.

prēces, v. prex.

prēcōiae or **prētīae**, arum, f. plu. a kind of grape-vine: Virg.

precor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [prex] to pray, beseech, entreat, to pray to, supplicate: constr. with Acc. of thing, and Acc. of pers. or Abl. with ab; with Acc. and Inf. (poet.); with Subj.; with ad, or absol.: haec precatus sum, Cic.: sociosque precatur, calls upon, Virg.: quod deos precati eritis, Liv.: a diis deabusque precor pacem, id.: deosque precetur et oret, ut . . ., Hor.: nunquam placidas esse precarer aquas, Ov. With Dat., or Abl. with pro, of person on whose behalf: bona omnia Graccho, Liv.: longum Augusto diem, Prop.: pro nobis mitte precari, Ov. Absol.: parce, precor, fasso, I pray, prithce, id. Rarely with ad and Acc. of deity addressed: dli ad quos precentur, Liv. II. Transf.: to wish (well or ill): salutem, incolumitatem, reditum precari, Cic.: tibi proficiscenti evenit, ut omnes exsecrarentur, male precarentur, uttered imprecations against you, id. (Hence It. *pregare*; Fr. *prier*.)

prehendo, and syncop. **prendo**, di, sum, 3. v. a. to take hold of, to grasp, seize: aliquem manu, Cic. Poet.: Italiae oras, to reach, Virg. Of the ground: stirpes tellus prehendit, takes firm hold of, i. e. the trees strike root, Cic. poet.

2. Esp.: to catch hold of, to detain in order to speak to (cf. "to button-hole"): tuus pater modo me prehendit, Ter.: prendo hominem solum, I got hold of him by himself, id. 3. to seize, take by surprise, catch in the act; constr. with in and Abl., simple Abl., or Gen.: prehendi in furto, Pl.: manifesto furto, Gell.: aliquem mendacem, to catch in a lie, Pl. 4. to overtake: in patenti prensus Aegaeo, caught in a squall, Hor. II. Fig.: to take in with the eye (poet.): aliquid oculis, Lucr. 2. Of the mind, to seize, apprehend, comprehend, grasp (rare): Cic. (From *prae* and an obsolete *hend-*, with which cf. Gr. *χαράω*; Goth. *bi-git-an*, Eng. *get*. The Gr. and Lat. verbs are nasalized; in *praeda* = *prae-hid-a*, the *n* does not appear.) (Hence It. *prendere*; Sp. *prender*; Fr. *prendre*.)

prehensio or **prensio**, ōnis, f. [prehendo] a seizing, apprehending: Varr. (Hence It. *prigione*; Fr. *prison*.)

prehensio, and more freq. **prenso**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to make efforts to grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of: manu brachia, Hor.: fastigia dextris, to clutch, Virg. II. Esp.: to take hold of, to detain: exenitium manus, Liv. 2. Transf.: to sue or solicit for an office (from the practice of grasping the hands of voters): circumire et prehensare patres, id.

prehensus, a, um, Part. [prehendo].

prelūm, i, n. [appy. for *prelūm*, from *premo*] a wine or oil-press: Virg.

premo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. to press: with Acc. of object, and Abl. of instrument: preasit et inductis membra

paterna rotis, i. e. drove her chariot over her father's body, Ov.: anguem, to tread on, Virg.: trabes premunt columnas, rest upon, Hor.: cubito remanete presso, leaning upon, id.: pressum lac, i. e. milk-cheese, Virg. Poet.: caseum, to press or mould into shape, id.: aeternā notā, to mark indelibly, Ov.: ad pectora natos, to embrace, Virg.: litora, of the sun, to sink down upon, id.: litus, of a sailor, to hug, Hor.: vestigia alicujus, to tread closely in, Tac.: dente frena, to champ, Ov. (ii) With Acc.: to press or force (something) into: (caprum) dentes in vite prementem, id. 2. to grasp: frena manu, id. 3. to press with one's weight; to sit, stand, or seat oneself on: sedilla, id.: (Faunus) medio cum premit arva die, lies stretched (i. e. for his siesta) upon, id. 4. to press together, to close: oculos, Virg.: alicui fauces, Ov.: laqueo collum, to strangle, Hor.: presso gradu incedere, in close ranks, foot to foot, Liv. 5. to cover, to conceal by covering (mostly poet.): molli fronde crinem, Virg.: aliquid terra, to bury, Hor. 6. to press hard upon, to pursue closely: hostes, Caes.: spumantis apri cursum, Virg. 7. to press down, burden, load, freight: natat exuvias Graecia pressa tuis, Prop.: magno et gravi onere armorum pressi, Caes. 8. to press down, let down: nec preme, nec summum molire per aethera currum, Ov.: mundus premitur Libyae devexus in Austros, sinks down, Virg. (ii) Esp. to set, plant: virgulta per agros, id. (iii) to make deep, to dig: sulcum, to draw a furrow, id. (iv) to strike to the ground, to strike down: paucos, Tac. (v) to keep short, prune: falce vitem, Hor. (vi) to check, arrest, stop: sanguinem, stanch, Tac.: vestigia, to stand still, Virg. (vii) to shorten, tighten, keep a tight hand on: habenas, id. II. Fig.: to press, incommode, importune, pursue; to press close or hard, etc.: necessitas eum premebat, Cic.: urbem obsidione, beleaguer, Virg.: aere alieno premi, to be burdened by, Caes.: numina nulla premunt: mortali urgemur ab hoste, Virg. 2. to keep in subjection (poet.): dicione populos, id.

3. to repress, hide, conceal: dum nocte prementur, id.: iram, Tac.: curam sub corde, crush down, Virg. 4. to keep down, lower, diminish, under-value, disparage: humana omnia, Cic.: premendorum superiorum arte sese extollebat, Liv.: Virg. Hence (ii) to surpass, exceed: facta premant annos, Ov. 5. to compress, abridge: haec enim Zeno sic premebat, Cic. 6. to check, arrest, repress=reprimo: gemitum, Virg.: clamorem, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

prendo, v. prehendo.

prensatio, ōnis, f. [prensio] a taking hold of; fig. a soliciting, canvassing for an office (cf. *prehensio* II. 2): Cic.

prenso, v. prehensio.

prensus, a, um, Part. [prehendo].

prenso, v. prehensio.

prensus, a, um, Part. [prehendo]. (Hence Fr. *pris*.)

pressē, adv. with pressure, violently: Atel. Capito in Gell. 2. closely: vites putare, Pall. II. Fig.: of pronunciation: with precise articulation, crisply, distinctly: loqui, Cic.

2. Of style, concisely, not diffusely: id. (ii) without ornament, simply: dicere, id. (iii) exactly, accurately: definiunt pressius, id.

pressio, ōnis, f. leverage; a fulcrum or jack: Caes.

presso, i. v. a. freq. [premo] to press (poet.): cineres ad pectora, Ov.: ubera, Virg.: uvam pede, Prop.

pressus, a, um, Part. [premo].

II. A dj.: in rhetor.: compressed, concise, plain, without ornament: Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, Cic. Of style: pressa et tenuia, et quae minimum ab usu quotidiano recedant, Quint. 2. quiet, subdued: pressis et flebilibus modis, Cic. (Hence It. *presso*; Fr. *près*.)

pressus, ūs, m. [id.] a pressing, pressure: ipso oris pressu, the exact pressure of the lips, Cic.

prestēr, ōris, m. = *πρηστέρ*, a fiery whirlwind; a waterspout: Lucr. II. a kind of serpent, whose bite brings on burning thirst: Lucan.

pretiosē, adv. in a costly manner, expensively, splendidly: vasa pretiose caelata, Cic.

pretiosus, a, um, adj. [pretium] of great value, valuable, precious: equus, Cic.: fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov.: res pretiosissimae, opp. villissimae, Cic. With Abl.: nec tamen haec loca sunt ullo pretiosa metallo, rich in, valuable for, Ov. 2. costly, dear, expensive: operaria, Pl. II. In act. sense; that gives a great price, extravagant: emptor, Hor.

pretium, il, n. [cogn. with Gr. *πέρ-μη-μι*, *πέρ-μη-σκω*, *πέρ-μη-αι*] price, worth, value: pretium statuere mereli, to fix a price, Pl.: pretium habere, to be worth something, Cic.: Ov.: but also, to have a price, to be for sale, Quint.: in pretio esse, to be prized, to be of value, to be in repute, Liv.: Ov.: in pretio pretium est (a play on words), a man is worth what he is worth, i. e. is esteemed according to the length of his purse, id.: jacent pretia praediorum, are low, fallen, Cic.

II. Meton.: money: parvo pretio, cheaply, Caes.: urbem exiguum pretio posuit, for money has founded a small city (i. e. bought a site), Virg.: pretio mercari ordinem senatorium, to purchase with money, Cic.: converso in pretium deo, into a shower of gold, i. e. into bribes, Hor. 2. wages, reward (poet.): pro benefactis alicui pretium reddere, Pl. Hence (ii) a bribe: adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic. III. Fig.: worth, value: quales ex hac die experiundo cognovit, perinde operae eorum pretium faceret.

would estimate their services, Liv.

2. prize, guerdon, meed, wages, reward, price: pretium certaminis, Ov.: palmae pretium victoribus, Virg.: pretium operae (rarely, curae), a reward for trouble: est operae pretium diligentiam majorum recordari, it is worth while, Cic.: si operae pretium faciat, if he does anything useful, Liv. (ii) a reward for misconduct, i. e. punishment (poet.): et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor.: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. (Hence It. *pregio*; Sp. *precio*; Fr. *priz*.)

prex, ēcis, f. (Nom. and Gen. sing. obsol.; most freq. plur.) a prayer, request, entreaty: nihil est precii loci relictum, Ter.: oro te prece, Hor.: cum magna prece ad aliquem scribere, urgent entreaty, Cic.: omnibus precibus petere, by every possible form of entreaty, Caes. II. Esp. a prayer to a deity: eorum preces et vota exaudiens, Cic. 2. a curse, imprecation: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes. 3. an intercession (poet.): jam prece Pollucis, jam Castoris implorata, Cat. 4. a kindly wish: tuis Kalendis damus alternas accipimus quo preces, exchange "the compliments of the season," Ov. [Cf. *proculus*, and v. *posco*.]

Priapus, i, m. [Πρίαπος] the god of gardens and vineyards, where his statues were placed: Hor.: Ov.: Virg.: hortorum deus et tutela Priapus, Ov.

II. Meton.: Priapus vitreus, a drinking-vessel of indecent shape, Juv. 2. a lecherous person: Cat.

pridem, adv. long ago, long since, a long time ago (see also *Jampridem*): quam pridem sibi hereditas venisset, docet, Cic.: haud ita pridem, not so very long since, Hor. II. in old times, formerly: Just. [Pri is a locative form, cogn. with *prae* and *pro*; cf. *pridie*.]

pridie, a, um, adj. [pridie] of the day before, yesterday's: opsonia, Suet.

prī-dīē, adv. on the day before: Cic. With *quam*: si hic pridie natus foret, quam hic est, Pl. With *Gen.*: pridie ejus diei, the day before, Caes. With *Acc.*: pridie Idus, on the day before the Ides, Cic. [Pri, a locative form, v. *pridem*: die = diei, is also a loc.: cf. *postridie*.]

prim-aevus, a, um, adj. [primus aevum] in the first period of life, young, youthful (poet.): Helenor, Virg.: flos, id.

primāni, orum, m. plu. [prima, sc. legio] soldiers of the first legion: Tac.

primārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of the first rank, 'first-class,' remarkable: vir, Cic. Of things: condicio, Pl. (Hence It. *primero*; Fr. *premier*.)

primi-genus, a, um, adj. [gen in gigno] first produced, original (poet.): dies primigenius maris, Lucr.

primipilāris, is, m. [primipilus]

(sc. centurio), the chief centurion of a legion: testamenta primipilārium, Suet.

primipilus or **primopilus**, i, v. pilus.

primitiae (primitiae), arum, f. plu. [primus] the first things of their kind, firstlings, first-fruits: primitias Cereri farra resecta dabant, Ov.: metallorum, virgin ore, i. e. unsmelted, Tac. II. Fig.: primitiae juvenis miserae, first unhappy essays, Virg. (Hence Fr. *prémices*.)

primitus, adv. at first, originally, for the first time: Virg.: Val. Max.

primo, adv. at first, at the beginning, first, firstly: primo non accredit, Nep. With *dein*, post, postea, mox, denique, nunc: primo pecuniae, dein imperii cupido crevit, Sall.: primo ... postea ... postremo, Liv.: primo ... iterum, id.: primo ... rursus, Suet.: primo ... secundo, Phaedr.

primopilāris, v. primip.

primordia, v. primordium.

primordium, ii, n. [ordior] the beginning, origin, commencement: urbis, Liv. Mostly plur. (transp. ordia prima, Lucr.): primordia rerum, Cic.

II. Absol.: the beginning of a new reign: Tac.

primor, ōris, adj. [primus] the first (Nom. sing. not in use): primore aspectu, at first sight, Gell. II. Esp.: foremost, extreme: sumere aliquid digittis primoribus, with the tips of one's fingers, Pl.: versari (nomen) in labris primoribus, to be on the tip of one's tongue, id.: aliquid primoribus labris attingere, to touch slightly, Cic.: primor in acie versari, in the van, Tac.

(ii) Subst.: primores, um, m. plu., the first, foremost: provolat ad primores, Liv. 2. first in rank or dignity, chief, principal: feminae, Tac. (ii) Subst.: primores, men of the first rank, chiefs, nobles: Hor.

primulum, adv. just at first, first: Pl.

primulus, a, um, adj. dim. [primus] the first: primulo diluculo, at the first streak of dawn, Pl.

primūm, adv. first, in the first place, in the beginning: in enumerations, with *deinde*, tum: Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium e conspectu remotis equis, Caes.: primum ... tum ... deinde ... post ... tum ... deinde, Cic. With *omnium*: first of all: primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, id. 2. With *ut*, *ubi*, *simulac*, *quum*: as soon as: ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, id. 3. With *dum*: and in one word, primumdum, in the first place, first: primum dum, si falso insimulas, Pl. II. for the first time: quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic.

primus, v. prior, B.

princeps, Ipiis, adj. and subst. com. [primus capio] first in time or order: subst. the first: ut quisque in fuga postremus, ita periculo princeps erat,

Cic.: princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi, id. II. Esp.: first, chief, most eminent, distinguished, or noble: viri, Hor.: princeps senatus, the first of the senators, i. e. the first on the censor's list, Liv. (whence the title princeps, absol., assumed, from motives of policy, by Augustus: tu domini nomen, principis ille tenet, Ov.: cf. *infr.* No. 1): princeps juvenutis, one of the noblest of the Roman knights, Cic.: in the time of the emperors it denoted the probable successor to the throne: Tac. 2. a chief, head, author, leader: Stoicorum, Cic.: sceleris, id. Of founders or ancestors: genus a quo princeps nostrum, Virg. 3. a prince, i. e. a ruler, sovereign, emperor: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor.: (Augustus) cuncta discordis civilibus fessa nomine principis sub imperium accepit, Tac. (cf. II. 1.). 4. Milit. t. t.: principes, um, m. plu.: the second line of soldiers between the hastati and triarii: Liv. Princeps also signifies, (i) a century of the principes: octavum principem duxit, Cic. (ii) a centurion of the principes: princeps prior, the first centurion of the principes, Caes. (iii) the office of centurion of the principes, the centurionship of the principes: mihi primus princeps prioris centuriae est adsignatus, Liv. (Hence It. Sp. *principe*; Fr. Eng. *prince*.)

principālis, e, adj. [princeps] first, original, primitive: causae, Cic. II. Esp.: first in rank, station, or esteem, chief, principal: id. 2. of or belonging to a prince or ruler, princely, imperial: quies, Vell.: majestas, Suet. 3. of or belonging to the principes or second line in the order of battle: Veg. 4. of or belonging to the principia, or chief street in a camp: via, Liv.

principatus, ūs, m. [id.] the first place, pre-eminence, preference: Gallia hujus belli sustinendi principatum tenet, Cic. 2. Esp. of political or military rank, the chief place, the supremacy, the post of commander-in-chief: id.: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, Caes.

3. In gen. reign, rule, dominion, sovereignty: Nerva res olim dissociabiles miscuit, principatum et libertatem, monarchy and freedom, Tac. II. a beginning, origin (rare): Cic.

principiālis, e, adj. [principium] original (poet.): caeli terraeque principiale tempus, a time of beginning, Lucr.

principium, ii, n. [princeps] a beginning, commencement, origin: Cic.: a sanguine Teucris ducere principium, Ov. Adverbially: principio, a principio, in principio, at or in the beginning, at first: Cic.: principio atque, as soon as, Pl. II. In plur.: foundations, principles, elements: bene provisus et diligenter explorata prin-

clia ponantur, Cic. 2. that makes a beginning, that votes first (of the prerogative tribe or curia): Faucia curia fuit principium, Liv. (ii) Meton. a beginner, originator, founder, ancestor (poet.): Graecia principium moris fuit (al. dedit), Ov. III. Milit. t. t. (plur.): the foremost ranks, the front line, the front or van: Liv. (ii) (also plur.): a large open space in a camp containing the tents of the officers, standards, etc.; head-quarters: id. (Hence Fr. principe.)

prior, prius, ōris, comp. adj. [= *pro-ior*] former, previous, prior (freq. means first): priore loco causam dicere, first, Cic.: priore aetate, the summer before (this), last summer, id.: Dionysius prior, the elder, Nep. 2. Of place, fore: pedes, the fore-feet, Cic.

3. Subst.: priores, um, m. plu. forefathers, ancestors, the ancients: more priorum, Ov. II. Fig.: superior, more excellent or important: ut nemo haberetur prior, Liv.: aetate et sapientia, Sall.: bellante prior, mightier, Hor. Esp. with *potior*: res nulla prior potiorque visa est, of more pressing importance, Liv. B. Sup.: **primus**, a, um [= *pro-imus*] first, in order, time, or place: verum primum: verum igitur et extremum, Cic.: primus inter homines nobilissimos, id.: leonem primum aut in primis ferire, among the first, Sall. II. Esp.: first, fore, foremost, in time or place (often to be rendered in English by an equivalent subst.): in prima provincia, at the entrance of the province, Cic.: primus sol, the rising sun, Virg. With quisque, the first possible, the very first: primo quoque tempore, Cic. Neut. as subst., esp. after *prep.*: provolant in primum, to the front of the battle, Liv.: a primo, from the beginning, at first: a primo cogitavit, Cic.: in primo, in front: equites in primo ire jubet, in the van, Sall. (ii) prima, orum, n. plu.: the first part, the beginning: si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv.

2. first in rank or station; chief, principal, most eminent, distinguished, noble: evocat ad se Massiliensium quindecim primos, Caes.: sul municipii facile primus, Cic.: primas partes, or (simply) primas agere, to play the first part, to occupy the first rank, Ter.: primas in causis agebat Hortensius, Cic. (ii) in primis (and in one word, imprimis, q. v.): in primis laetus eques, particularly respectable, Nep. Also in same sense, cum primis, Cic.

priscus, adv. in the old-fashioned manner, strictly, sternly: Cic.

priscus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to former times, old, ancient, antique (i. e. belonging to a bygone generation: while *pristinus* is used also of things which have been in one's own former days): prisca juvent allos, ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, Ov.: credendum est veteribus et priscis viris, Cic. 2. With the accessory

idea of venerable, belonging to the earliest and best times: gens mortaliū, the (simple) primitive race of men, Hor.: fides, olden, Virg.: mos, Ov. II. Transf. = *pristinus*; former, previous (poet.): quid si prisca redit Venus? Hor. 2. old-fashioned, i. e. strict, severe (poet.): prisci praecepta parentis, Cat. [In *pris-cus* and *pris-tinus*, *pris* = *prius*, as *magis* = *magius*; cf. *πρεσ- in πρεσ-βυ-ς*.]

pristinus, a, um, adj. [v. *priscus*] former, early, original, pristine (cf. *priscus*): tua dignitas et gloria, Cic.: animum erga populum R. conservare, Liv. Neutr. absol.: aliquid in pristinum restituere, to its former condition, Nep. 2. old-fashioned, old, former, early: mores, Pl. II. just past, previous: diei pristini perfidia, Caes.

pristis, v. *pistrix*.

prius, adv. [prior] before, sooner: prius exire de vita, to be the first to die, Cic. 2. With *quam*, before that, before (often as one word, *priusquam*, conj.) foll. in *prae-Aug.* writers usu. by *Indic.* or *Subj.* in accordance with the fundamental distinction between those Moods; in later writers and poets, appy. without regard to such distinction: (i) *Indic.*: neque prius fugere destiterunt quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt, Caes.: membris utimur prius quam didicimus, before we have learned, Cic. (ii) *Subj.*: Numidae prius quam ex castris subveniretur, sicuti jussi erant, in proximos colles discedunt, before succour could arrive, Sall.: Aristides interfuit pugnae navali apud Salamina, quae facta est prius quam poena liberaretur (where Cic. or Caes. would have said *liberatus est*), Nep.: Liv.: Virg. (iii) *sooner*, rather: Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibi aut aspidem violent, would sooner undergo any torture, Cic. II. In gen.: formerly, in former times (poet.): Ov.: notas, ut prius, ire vias, Prop.

priusquam, v. *prius*.

privantia, ium, n. plur. [*privo*] privations, i. e. terms denoting the privation of a quality; as *in-dignitas*, *in-humanitas*, etc., Cic.

privatim, adv. apart from the state, as a private individual, in private, privately; opp. to *publico*: Cic.: Caes.: privatim se tenere, to stay at home, opp. to in publicum prodire, Liv.

privatio, ōnis, f. [*privo*] a taking away, privation: doloris, Cic.

privatus, a, um, Part. [*privo*]. II. A d. j.: not belonging to or concerning the state, of or belonging to an individual, private: opp. to *publicus*: vita, apart from politics, Cic.: aedificia, belonging to private individuals, Caes.: census, private fortune (opp. to commune, the state revenue), Hor.: homines, private persons, Cic.: vir privatus, or absol. *privatus*, one who is not a magistrate, or possessed of legal po-

litical authority, id.: muller, a mere private person (no longer a queen), Hor. Neutr. absol.: in privato, in private, opp. in publico, in public, Liv.

2. In the time of the emperors, not imperial, not belonging to the emperor or to the imperial family: spectacula, not given by the emperor, Suet.

privigna, ae, f. [*privignus*] a step-daughter: Cic.

privignus, i, m. [contr. from *privigenus*, 'born of one only (*privus*) of a married pair'] a step-son: Cic. *Privigni*, orum, m. plur. step-children: Hor.

privilegium, ii, n. [*privus* lex] a bill or law directed against an individual: Cic. II. Later, an ordinance in favour of an individual; privilege, prerogative: Plin. Ep.

privo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*privus*] to bereave, deprive of: with *Acc.* and *Abl.*: aliquem approbatione, Cic.: se oculis, id. 2. Less freq. in good sense: to free, release, deliver from: aliquem molestia, injuria, exilio, id. (Hence Fr. *priver*.)

privus, a, um, adj. one's own, private, peculiar, particular: locuples quem ducit priva triremis, Hor. 2. single (only in *Lucr.*): in dies privos, *Lucr.* 3. each, every: id. Distributively: one each = singuli: ut privos lapides silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent, each a stone, Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

pro, prep. with *Abl.*: Of place: before, in front of: sedens pro aede Castoris, Cic. With verbs of motion: Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, before the camp, Caes. 2. from the front of, on the front of any thing, on: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, from the front of the platform; on the platform, id.: pro contione, before a public assembly, from the tribune, Sall. II. Transf. in moral and abstract relations (from the idea of standing in front of, for defence or protection): for, in favour of, for the benefit of (opp. to contra): pro patria mori, Hor. 2. in the place of, instead of, for: ego pro te moram, Ter. Esp. with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute; pro consule, pro praetore, pro quaestore, pro magistro, etc. (and later in one word, as *proconsul*, *propraetor*, etc.), *proconsul*, *propraetor*, *proquaestor*, vice-director: Cic. Hence *pro* may be rendered (ii) *for*, as good as, the same as, just as, as: pro occiso relictus, left for dead, id.: hunc amavi pro meo, as my own (son), Ter.: pro certo ponere, to state as a fact, Caes. (iii) *pro eo*, with particles of comparison, atque (ac), ac si, quasi, just the same as, even as, as though: pro eo ac si concessum sit, Cic. And with *quod*, for the reason that, because: pro eo quod pluribus verbis vos quam volui fatigavi, Liv. (iv) To denote remuneration (i. e. what is given in place of something else): for, in re-

turn for, in consideration of, on account of: misinus, qui pro vectura solveret, pay for freight, Cic. 3. Implying comparison or proportion: in proportion, in comparison with, according to or as, conformably to, by virtue of, for, etc.: proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, than (one would have expected) from the numbers engaged, Liv.: pro multitudine hominum, considering their population, Caes.: pro virili parte, according to one's ability, Cic.: pro rata parte and pro rata, in proportion, proportionably (v. ratus): pro tempore et pro re, according to time and circumstances, Caes. So pro eo, foll. by quantum or ut, in proportion to, as, according to, according as: eaque pro eo, quantum in quoque sit ponderis, esse aestimanda, Cic. Under this head may be placed the adverbial use of pro in the phrases pro quam, pro ut (for the latter, always found as a monosyll., v. prout): in proportion as, just as: nec satis est pro quam largos exaestuat aestus, Lucr. III. In composition

pro (prō or prō, and before vowels sometimes prōd) signifies: Of place: in front, forwards, forth; e.g. procedo. Hence it denotes (i) prolongation; e.g. pro-duco. (ii) projection to a distance: e.g. pro-spicio. (iii) publicity = openly, aloud; e.g. promulgo. (iv) With words denoting falling, throwing, lying, etc. forwards, at full length, down: e.g. pro-cido, pro-cumbo, pro-clivis. 2. Of time: before, previously (rare): e.g. pro-ludo. Hence before nouns denoting relationship = great: e.g. pro-avus: prop. this denoted ancestors; but the correlative terms naturally took the same form: e.g. pro-nepos. 3. In other relations: (i) for, in defence of, for the benefit of: e.g. pro-pugno, pro-sum. (ii) for, instead of: e.g. pro-curo, pro-consul. (Orig. prod (cf. prodeo, prodigus), Abl. of a Lat. stem pro, with which cf. Skr. pra; Gr. πρό; Goth. fru- in fru-ma (first), Eng. for, fore.) (Hence Fr. pour.)

prō or prōh! interj. expressing wonder or lamentation, O! ah! alas! With Nom. or Voc.: Cic.: Hor. With Acc.: Ter.: Cic.: elliptically, pro deum immortalum! (sc. fidem), Ter. prōgōrus, l. m. = προηγος, the chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily: Cic. prō-auctor, ōris, m. a remote ancestor, founder: Suet. prō-avia, ae, f. a grandfather's or grandmother's mother, a great-grandmother: Suet. prō-avitus, a, um, adj. [proavus] of or belonging to a great-grandfather, or to one's ancestors, ancestral (poet.): Ov. prō-avus, l. m. a grandfather's or grandmother's father, a great-grandfather: Cic. II. Transf.: a forefather, ancestor: in censura de proavo

multum cogitato tuo, i.e. of Appius Claudius Caecus, id.

prōbābilis, e, adj. [probo] capable of being made good; hence, that may be assumed or believed, likely, credible, probable (but not demonstrated): causa, one that may be established or maintained (by a pleader), Cic.: mendacium, plausible, Liv. II. Transf.: that may be approved; hence, pleasing, agreeable, commendable, fit: jucundior et probabilior populo orator, Cic. Of things: genus orationis, id.

prōbābilitas, ātis, f. [probabilis] probability, credibility: Cic.

prōbābilitē, adv. probably, credibly: Cic. II. laudably, well: consulum gerere, Vell.

prōbatio, ōnis, f. [probo] a trying, proving: a trial, examination: athletarum, Cic. II. approval: ob probationem pretium datum, id. 2. proof, demonstration: Quint. 3. In rhetoric, the third division of a discourse, the "proof" of statements made, id.

prōbator, ōris, m. [id.] one who approves: Cic.

prōbatus, a, um, Part. [probo]. II. A dj.: tried, tested, of approved goodness, excellent: homines, Cic.: femina, id.: orator, i.e. of established reputation, id. Of things: argentum, tried, Pl. 2. Transf.: pleasing, agreeable: ut nemo probator primoribus patrum esset, Liv.

prōbē, adv. rightly, well, properly, fitly, excellently: milites armati atque animati, Pl.: quem tu probe meministi, Cic. 2. To express approval: well done! good! bravo! unde agis te? Ca. Unde homo ebrius. Philo. probe, Pl.: probissime, very well, Ter. II. Transf. in gen. very, very much, finely (colloq.): appotus probe, 'properly' drunk, Pl.

probeat=prohibeat; v. prohibeo.

prōbitas, ātis, f. [probus] uprightness, honesty, probity; modesty: Cic.

problēma, ātis, n. = πρόβλημα, a question proposed for solution, a problem: Suet.

prōbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [probus] to try, test, judge of: militem a viribus, to test him in respect of strength, Suet. Fig.: amicitias utilitate, Ov. II. to consider good, serviceable, just, etc.; to approve of: quis est, qui non probet, qui non laudet? Cic.: locum, Caes.: aliquem imperatorem, id. With Inf.: Caesar maxime probabat mare transire, was in favour of crossing, id. 2. Esp.: to express approbation of, to approve: Cic. III. to show to be good, serviceable, right, etc.; to make acceptable, to recommend: nostrum officium ac diligentiam, id. With de: quibus de meo celeri reditu non probabam, id. (ii) With pron. reflect.: to make oneself acceptable: Epicurus multis se probavit, commended himself to, id. 2. Esp.: to make credible, to show, prove, demonstrate: crimen, id.: perfacile

factu esse illis probat, conata perlicere, Caes. 3. to display, manifest: virtutem, id. (Hence It. provare; Fr. prouver.)

prōboscois, idis, f. = προβοσκis, a trunk, proboscis, snout: Varr. Esp. the trunk or proboscis of an elephant: Plin.

prōbrōsus, a, um, adj. [probrum] disgraceful, shameful, ignominious, infamous: vitā, Tac. Of things: crimen, Cic.: o magna Carthago, probrosis altior Italiae ruinis! Hor. 2. containing abuse of persons: carmina, libellous, scurrilous, Tac.

prōbrum, i, n. a shameful or disgraceful act: paterna probra ac vitia, infamies, Cic. 2. Esp.: lewdness, unchastity, adultery: Pl. II. Transf.: the disgrace arising from an infamous act, shame, reproach, dishonour, infamy: vita rustica, quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, to be a reproach, Cic.: divitiae honori esse coeperunt, paupertas probro haberi, Sall. 2. Esp.: abuse, insult, reproachful language, libel: Cic.: Ov.: Liv. [From pro-fero (b taking the place of f, as it prob. does in candela-brum); cf. sense of προφήτω in Hom. II. III. 64.]

prōbus, a, um, adj. serviceable, excellent, able, good: cantor, Pl. In a bad sense: thorough, first-rate (of its kind): lena, id. Of things: navigium, Cic. Proverb.: proba merx facile emptorem reperit, "good wine needs no bush," Pl. 2. Esp. of moral goodness: upright, honest, honourable, excellent, virtuous, etc.: frugi et probum esse, id.: filius, Cic. [Cf. Skr. prabhu-s, prominent, in which pra = Lat. pro; and bhu (Lat. bu-) is cogn. with Gr. φύω, Lat. fui, Eng. be.]

prōcāctas, ātis, f. [procax] importunity, boldness, shamelessness, impudence: Cic.

prōcāctē, adv. boldly, impudently, importunately, wantonly: Curt.: Comp.: Liv.: Sup.: Curt.

prōcax, ācis, adj. [proco] importunate, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton: non solum meretrix, sed etiam procax, Cic.: procax ore, insolent of speech, abusive, Tac. With Gen.: procax otii, i.e. in otio, giving way to licence, id. Of things: sermo, Sall.: procacissima lixarum ingenia, most saucy, unruly, Tac. Poet.: Auster, stormy, Virg.

prō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go forwards or before, to proceed: a portu, Cic. Of processions, to move on: funus interim procedit: sequimur, Ter. (ii) Esp. milit. t. t.: to march forwards, to advance: Caes. 2. to go or come forth or out, to advance, issue: castris, Virg.: extra munitiones, Caes.: obviam alicui procedere, to go towards, go to meet, Cic. (ii) to proceed out of the mouth: interdum voces procedebant contumaces, escaped him, fell from him, Tac. II. Fig.: of time,

to advance, pass, elapse: ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall.: dies procedens, Cic. 2. to go on or conduct oneself: nunc volo subducto gravior procedere vultu, Prop. 3. to get on, to advance, make progress: in philosophia, Cic.: eo vecordiae processit, went to such a pitch of folly, Sall. Impers. pass.: intelligit eo processum, id.

4. to run on, continue: ut lis stipendia procederent, Liv. 5. to turn out, result (rarely with personal subject): with Dat.: alicui bene, Cic.: quod secus procedit, Sall. Absol.: si bene processit, if the harvest has been good, Cic. With pers. subj.: Syre, processisti hodie pulchre, you've got on finely, Ter. (II) Foll. by Dat. of person, without qualifying adverb: to turn out favourably for, to succeed: si Andronodoro consilia processissent, Liv. 6. to happen: numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? Pl.

procella, ae, f. [v. celer, and cf. Gr. κέλλω, Lat. percello] a violent wind, gust, squall, hurricane, tempest: Cic.: Virg. II. Fig.: tumult, commotion, vehemence: tempestates et procellas in illis fluctibus contionum (cf. Shak. "broken with the storms of state"), Cic.: agitari tribuniciis procellis, Liv. 2. Esp. of combatants: a charge, onset, sudden attack of cavalry: equestrem procellam, a whirlwind of cavalry, id. And in gen., a fierce battle: hic secunda belli Punici procella desaevit, Flor.

pro-cello, i. v. a. [v. percello] to throw or cast forward: Pl.

procellōsus, a, um, adj. [procella] full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous: Liv.

procer, ēris, m. (extr. rare in sing.: old form procerus, i, Gen. plur. procum) a chief, noble: agnosco procerem, Juv. Usu. plur., the leading men, chiefs, nobles, princes: Virg.: Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

proceres, um, v. procer.

proceritas, ātis, f. [procerus] height, tallness: of persons, Cic.: of plants; in pl., proceritates arborum, the different heights of the (tall) trees, id.: Tac.

II. length: cyent adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic.: pedum, with ref. to prosody, length of syllables in metrical feet, id.

procerius, comp. adv. to a greater length: Cic.

procerus, a, um, adj. high, tall, long: collum, Cic.: homo procerae staturae, Suet.: (Galatea) longā procerior alno, Ov. Of trees, etc.: procerissimae populi, Cic. II. long, extended, stretched on high, Cat. Of measure or rhythm: numerus (cf. proceritas), Cic. [Prob. 'forward in growth, well-grown'; cēro- being cogn. with cre-o and its inchoative cre-sco.]

processio, ōnis, f. [procedo] a marching onwards, an advance: Cic.

processus, ūs, m. [id.] a going for-

wards, advance, course, progress, process: Cic.: morbi, course, Virg. Plur.: sic tua processus habet fortuna perennes, "go from strength to strength," Ov. (Hence Fr. *process*.)

pro-cēdo, cēdi, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall forwards, to fall flat or prostrate: Liv.: ad pedes alicujus, Hor.

pro-cinctus, ūs, m. [prop. a girding up; hence, transf.] Milit. t. t.: a being prepared or equipped for battle, readiness for action: in procinctu et castris habitos, on duty, under arms, Tac.: testamentum facere in procinctu, to make one's will on the battle-field, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 369.) Proverb.: in procinctu habere aliquid, to have a thing ready or at hand: Sen.

proclāmator, ōris, m. [proclamo] a bawler, vociferator, said of a bad advocate: Cic.

pro-clāmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call or cry out, to vociferate: Cic.: patre proclamante, se filiam jure caesam judicare, declaring vehemently, Liv. Of a bad advocate: pro aliquo, to declaim, rant, id.

pro-clīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bend or incline forwards, to bend, incline: mare in litora, Ov. Reflect.: to incline or have a slope towards: Vitr. Esp. fig., to totter to a fall, to be on the verge of ruin: adjuvare rem proclinatam, to help to bring down, Caes.

proclivē, adv. downwards: Cic.: Lucr.

proclivis, e (proclivus, a, um, Pl.: Lucr.), adj. [clivus] lit. sloping forwards; steep, going downwards: per proclivem viam duci, Liv. 2. Subst.: proclive, is, n. a slope, descent, declivity: pelli per proclive, downhill, id. II. Fig.: downward, descending, declining (rare): proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic. 2. inclined or disposed to, liable, prone, ready (mostly in a bad sense): constr. usu. with ad and Acc.: ingenium ad libidinem, Ter.: ad morbum proclivior, Cic. 3. easy: proclivia anteponunt laboriosis, id.: quod est multo proclivius, much easier, id. Phr.: in proclivi esse, to be easy: Ter. 4. going downhill, hence, insecure, difficult (only in opp. to planus): fecisti modo mi ex proclivo planum, you have made me feel sure of my ground, have removed all difficulty, Pl.

proclivitas, ātis, f. [proclivis] a steep, descent, declivity: Auct. B. Afr.

II. Fig.: a tendency, proneness, propensity: Cic.

procliviter, adv. easily, readily: Gell. Comp.: proclivius exoriri, more readily, Lucr.

proclivus, a, um, v. proclivis.

proco, i. v. a., and **procor**, i. v. dep. [v. prex] to ask, demand (v. rare): a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic.

pro-consul (also separately, pro consule; v. pro, no. II. 2: and abbr. procos.), ālis, m. one who at the close of

his consulship (and sometimes, though rarely, without having been consul) became governor of a province, or military commander under a governor; a proconsul: Cic. II. Under the emperors, a governor in one of the provinces belonging to the Senate: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 310).

proconsulāris, e, adj. [proconsul] belonging to a proconsul, proconsular: vir, i. e. a proconsul, Tac.

proconsulātus, ūs, m. [id.] the dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship: Tac. II. Also of a praetorship: Suet.

procor, v. proco.

procrastinatio, ōnis, f. [procrastino] a putting off to the morrow or from day to day, procrastination: Cic.

procrastino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [crastinus] to put off till the morrow; hence, in gen. to defer, procrastinate: Cic.

pro-crēatio, ōnis, f. [procreo] a begetting, procreation: Cic.

pro-crēator, ōris, m. [id.] a begetter, producer, creator: Cic.

pro-crēatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that brings forth, a mother: Cic.

pro-crēo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bring forth into existence, to beget, procreate, produce: fetus, Cic.: liberos, Nep. Of things: natura hinc sensus animantum procreat omnes, Lucr. II. Fig.: to produce, bring about: tribunatus, cuius primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic.

pro-cresco, 3. v. n. incep. to grow forth, proceed: quattuor ex rebus posse omnia procrecere, Lucr. II. to continue to grow, to increase: genitas procrecere posse, id.

pro-cūbo, i. v. n. to lie stretched out, to lie along the ground (poet.): Virg.

pro-cūdo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to beat, or drive forwards: (imago) procudit agitque aëra, Lucr. II. to fashion or make by hammering, to forge (poet.): enses, Hor.: vomeris obtusi dentem, to hammer out (so as to sharpen), Virg. 2. Transf.: to bring forth, produce: ignem, Lucr. III. Fig.: to form, cultivate: linguam acuere, procudere, to give it edge and shape; train it to nicety of utterance, Cic.

2. to forge, contrive: dolos, Pl.

procul, adv. at a distance, a good way off, far, from afar (not implying great remoteness, which is expr. by longe): non procul, sed hic praesentes, Cic.: turrim constitit procul viderunt, Caes.: procul este, profani, keep aloof, Virg.: certa jacebant, a little way off, id. With hinc, inde, alicunde, longe, etc.: procul hinc, some way off, in the distance, Pl.: Ter. With ab: far from, far away from: a terra, Cic.: a castris, Caes. With simple Abl.: far from, far away from: locus procul muro, at a distance from, Liv.: urbe, Ov. II. Fig.: far, remote, unconnected with: conscia mihi sum a me

culpam hanc esse procul, Ter.: ab omni metu, Cic.: negotiis, Hor.: ambitione, free from, id.: dubio, without doubt, Quint.: a litteris, uneducated, ignorant, id. Absol.: assentatio vitiorum adjutrix procul amoveatur, Cic. [The -cul is cogn. with cello in percello, procello: it is the element pro ('forth') which gives the word its special sense; cf. projicio.]

prō-culco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [calco] to tread down, trample upon: segetes, Ov.: nepotem, to trample to death, Just.: qui tot proculcavimus nives, have trodden our road through, Curt. Of cavalry; to trample down, ride over: sua subsidia territis equis, Liv.

II. Fig.: to trample upon, spurn, despise: rempublicam, Suet.

prō-cumbo, cūbū, cūbitum, i. v. n. [v. cubo] to lean or bend forwards: olli certamine summo procumbunt, i. e. they bend to their oars, Virg. 2. to sink to the ground, to prostrate oneself: tremens procumbit humi bos, falls quivering forwards, id.: ad genua, Liv.: qui vulneribus confecti procubuisse, Caes. 3. Of inanimate subjects: to lean forwards, bend down, sink: ut (tigna) secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, should slant the way the stream ran, id.: ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristas, should droop under the weight of, Virg.: of a billow: to break: id. II. Fig.: to fall or sink to ruin: procumbentem rempublicam restituere, sinking, Vell.

prō-cūrātio, ōnis, f. [procuro] a taking care of, having the charge of the affairs of others, or of the state; superintendence, management, control: omnium meorum rerum procuratorem suscepam velim habere, take the responsibility of, Cic.: negotii publici, id.: templi, id. II. In religious sense, an undertaking, on the part of priests, pontiffs, etc., to avert or expiate a crime or evil omen by sacrifice: an expiatory sacrifice, expiation: ut sue plena procuratio fieret, id.

prō-cūrātor (prō-cur-, Ov.), ōris, m. [id.] a manager, overseer, agent, deputy, procurator: agere aliquid per procuratorem, Cic.: regni, a viceroy, Caes. II. Esp.: a manager of an estate, a factor, steward, bailiff: Cic.

2. Under the emperors, a collector of revenue: Tac. 3. In partic. the governor of a sub-province: esp. of Judaea; procurator: id.

prō-cūrātrix, icis, f. [id.] a governess, protectress: Cic.

prō-cūro (prōc-, Tib.: Ov.), avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. lit. to take care of in place of another: hence, to manage another's affairs: negotia alicujus, Cic.: sacrificia, to have the charge of sacrifices, i. e. on the part of the rest of the community, Caes. Absol. (rare), to hold a charge, to be procurator: cum procuraret in Hispania, Plin. 2. In gen.: to take care of,

attend to = curo: corpora, Virg. 3. to avert or expiate by sacrifice: monstra, Cic. Pass. imper.: procuratum est, propitiation was made, Liv.

prō-curro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, i. v. n. to run forth, rush forwards: si Romani ferocius procucurrissent, Liv.: cum infestis pills, Caes.

2. Of places: to run or jut out, to extend, project: terra procurrit in aequor, Ov.

prō-cursatio, ōnis, f. [procuro] a charge, sally, onset: Liv.

prō-cursator, ōris, m. [id.] a forerunner: in military lang.: procuratores, skirmishers (rare): Liv.

prō-curso, i. v. n. freq. to continue to run or sally out, make attacks or onsets; of skirmishers: Liv.

prō-cursus, ūs, m. [procuro] a running forth or forwards: esp. in milit. lang., a sallying forth, onset: Liv.

prō-curvus, a, um, adj. curved in front, rounded forwards (poet.): falx, Virg.

(1) **prō-cus**, i, a noble: v. procer.

(2) **prō-cus**, i, m. [v. prex] a wooer, suitor: Hor. Fig. of canvassers: Cic.

prō-dactus, a, um, Part. [prodigo].

prō-dēambulo, i. v. n. to take a walk in front (of the house): Ter.

prō-dēo, ii, itum, 4. v. n. to go or come forth: prodi atque ostium aperit, Pl.: in proelium, Caes.: in publicum, Cic.: in scenam, to appear on the stage, Suet.: juvenum prodia publica cura, you appear in public, Hor.

2. Of plants, to come forth, spring up, appear: Varr.: Ov. 3. to stand out, project: immodico prodibant tubere tali, id. II. Fig.: to come forth, appear: si haec consuetudo prodire coepit, Cic. 2. to go forwards, advance, proceed: est quadam prodire tenus, advance to a certain point, Hor. Pass. imper.: ne ad extremum prod-eatur, Cic.

prō-desse, v. prosum.

prō-dico, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to say beforehand, to foretell, predict (rare and not in Cic.): Auct. pro dom. 2. to put off, defer: diem, to adjourn the time of trial, Liv.

prō-dictator, ōris, m. a vice-dictator: Liv.

prō-dictus, a, um, Part. [prodico].

prō-digē, adv. lavishly, prodigally: Cic.

prō-digētia, ae, f. [prodigo] extravagance, profusion, prodigality: Tac.

prō-digialis, e, adj. [prodigium] unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious: Amm. II. that averts bad omens: Jupiter, Pl.

prō-digialiter, adv. unnaturally: Hor.

prō-digiosus, a, um, adj. [prodigium] unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious: Atria Circes, Ov.: prodigiosum dictu! Tac.

prō-digium, ii, n. a prophetic sign,

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an omen, portent, prodigy: multa prodigia vim ejus numenque declarant, Cic.: plura prodigia, Tac. II. Transf.: a monster, prodigy: monstrum illud atque prodigium, i. e. Catiline, Cic. 2. In good sense: Romana prodigia atque miracula, prodigies of valour (i. e. Horatius, etc.): Flor. [From the root dik, to show, whence Gr. δεικν-ναι, Lat. dico (cf. indico); in prodigium orig. k is weakened to g.] (Hence Fr. prodige.)

prō-digo, ēgi, actum, i. v. a. [ago] to drive forth, to drive to: sues in lutosos limites, Varr. II. Fig.: to squander, lavish, waste: opes, Suet.

prō-digus, a, um, adj. [prodigo] wasteful, lavish, prodigal: Cic. With Gen.: aeris, Hor. (ii) Fig.: arcanique fides prodiga, that blabs out her secret, id. Also in noble sense: animi magni, lavish of his mighty soul, id.

II. Transf.: rich, abounding in (poet.). With Gen.: locus herbae, id. Absol.: tellus, rich, fertile, Ov.

prō-ditio, ōnis, f. [prodo] lit. a putting forth; hence a discovering, betraying; treason: with Gen. obj. or absol.: Cic. Fig.: amicitiarum prodiones, id.

prō-ditor, ōris, m. [id.] a betrayer, traitor: patriae, Cic. Fig.: risus proditor latentis puellae, i. e. betraying her hiding-place, Hor.

prō-ditus, a, um, Part. [prodo].

prō-do, didi, ditum, i. v. a. to put or bring forth; to exhibit, show: vina, Ov.: exemplum, Cic.: prodendi exempli causa, of setting an example, Liv. 2. to publish, make known, relate, report, record: decretum, Cic.: ea quae scriptores prodiderunt, id. Esp. in connection with memoriae or memoria: Thucydides ossa ejus clam ab amicis esse sepulta memoriae prodidit, Nep.: quos natos in insula ipsa memoria proditum dicunt, handed down by tradition, Caes. 3. to appoint, nominate a public officer, to proclaim his appointment: flaminem, Cic.

4. to make known, disclose: crimen vultu, Ov. 5. to betray, to forsake, abandon disloyally or treacherously: Brutum, Cic.: suos, Caes. 6. to give up, surrender, abandon: vitam et pecuniam, Ter. II. to hand down, transmit, bequeath: sacra posteris, Cic.: ut locus memoriam proderet, Caes.

2. to propagate (poet.): genus a sanguine Teucri, Virg. [V. do.]

prō-dōcēo, 2. v. a. to show by teaching, to inculcate publicly or authoritatively: Hor.

prō-drōmus, i, m. = πρὸδρομος, a forerunner, messenger: Cic.

prō-dūco, xi, ctum (produx, for produxisse, Ter.), i. v. a. to lead or bring forth: copias pro castris, Caes.: in judicium, to bring before a court, Cic. (ii) to bring forward, present, produce, or cause to appear on the stage: Suet.: Cic. 2. to expose for sale: ancillam produxit, vendidit, Ter

3. to draw or place before (poet.): scamnum lecto, Ov. 4. to draw or stretch out, extend: ferrum incude, Juv. 5. to conduct to a place: non tu eum rus hinc modo produxe alebas? Ter. (ii) to conduct to the grave (poet.): nec te mater produxi, Virg.

6. to bring into the world, to beget: Cic. II. Fig.: to bring forwards, to raise, promote, advance: aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic.: aliquem omni genere honoris, Liv. 2. to draw or lengthen out, prolong, protract: cenam, Hor.: convivium ad multam noctem, Cic. 3. to draw on, lead, induce to do anything: Auct. Her. Hence, to put off, delude: aliquem falsa spe, Ter. 4. Of time, to pass, spend (poet.): diem cyathos sorbillans, Id. (ii) to put off: dies producta est in III. Id. Febr., Cic. 5. to bring up, educate: pueros, Juv.

6. to introduce, bring into use or fashion: nova vocabula, Hor. 7. In prosody: to lengthen, syllabam, Ov. **productē**, adv. in a lengthened manner, long: dicere litteram, opp. to breviter, Cic. **productio**, ōnis, f. [produco] a lengthening, prolonging: temporis, Cic. Esp. in prosody: Id. **productio**, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to draw out, spin out (v. rare): ut hinc malo aliquam productem moram, may procure some respite of this evil, Ter. (dub. al. producam).

productus, a, um, Part. [produco]. II. Adj.: lengthened, long, prolonged, protracted, etc.: commoditates tam productae temporibus tamque multae, so protracted and so numerous, Cic.: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, longer, Hor.: syllaba, long, Cic. III. Subst.: producta, orum, n. plu. preferable things (the so-called προσημένα of the Stoics: v. foll. art.): Id.

proēgmēnon, i, n. = προσημένον, in the lang. of the Stoics, that which is to be preferred, opp. to apoproēgmēnon: Cic.

proellāris (prael.), e, adj. [proellum] belonging to a battle: pugnae proellares, pitched battles, Pl.

proellātor (prael.), ōris, m. [proellor] a fighter, warrior, combatant: Tac.: insignis, Just.

proello, i. v. n. for proellor, to fight: Pass. impers.: proellatum est, Just.

proellor (prael.), atus, i. v. n. dep. [proellum] to join battle, engage, fight: legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proellabantur, Caes. Fig.: to fight with words: vehementer proellatus sum, Cic.

proellum (prael.), il, n. a battle, combat (used of all kinds of engagements and skirmishes: whereas pugna is rarely used except of regular battles, and dimicatio only of a general engagement): Sall.: Cic.: Caes. Meton.: a fighter, warrior, combatant: armigerā proelia sevit humo, Prop. Of

things: ventorum proelia, conflicts of the winds, Virg. II. Fig.: contest, strife: proelia te mea causa sustinere, Cic. Humorously, of great feasting and drinking: in eo uterque proelio potabimus, Pl. [Etym. uncertain]

profano, avi, atum, i. v. a. [profanus] to deprive of sanctity, to unconsecrate, desecrate, profane: dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen. to violate, pollute: pudorem, Curt.

profānus, a, um, adj. [fanum; prop. before the temple, i. e. outside of the temple; hence, opp. to the temple as a sacred enclosure] not sacred or dedicated to a deity, common, profane: loci consecrati an profani, Cic.: tegmina profana et usu polluta, in common wear and soiled by use, Tac. Of persons: procul o, procul este profani, ye uninitiated, Virg.: vulgus, Hor. II. Transf.: wicked, impious (poet.): mens, Ov. 2. ill-boding (poet.): bubo, Id.

profectio, ōnis, f. [proficiscor] a going away, setting out, departure: Caes. II. Meton. source from which anything is derived: p. cuniae, Cic.

profecto, adv. [pro facto] actually, really, assuredly, undoubtedly, certainly, etc.: Pl.: Cic.

(1) **profectus**, a, um, Part. [proficiscor].

(2) **profectus**, a, um, Part. [proficio].

profectus, ūs, m. [id.] advance, progress, increase, growth: puer magni profectus in ea arte obilit, Plin. II. profit, advantage, effect: sine profectu, Ov. (Hence It. *profitto*; Fr. Eng. *profit*.)

prō-fēro, tāll, lātum, irreg. v. a. to carry or bring out, to bring forth: arma tormentaue ex oppido, Caes.: numos ex arca, Cic. Esp.: proferre gradum or pedem, to go on, proceed: gradum proferam, progredi properabo, Pl. (ii) se proferre: to show oneself, appear: Suet. (iii) signa proferre, to advance the standards, put troops on the march forward, Liv. 2. to extend, stretch or thrust out: digitum, Cic. 3. to offer: alicui minas viginti argenti, Pl. II. Transf.: to bring forth, produce: of plants: Plin.

2. to utter, pronounce: syllabas, Quint. 3. to carry forwards, extend, enlarge: pomoerium, Liv.: agger proferebatur, Caes. 4. to put off, defer: auctionis diem, Cic.: diem proferet Illo, postpone the day of doom, Hor. III. Fig.: to bring out, make known, produce in public: artem, Suet. 2. to bring forth, produce, invent, discover, make known, reveal: indicia exitii, Cic.: secreta animi, Plin. 3. to bring forward, quote, cite, mention: libros, Cic.: testes, legatos, Id. 4. to extend, enlarge: fines officiorum, Id. 5. to carry on, impel: si paulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset, Id. 6. to lengthen: beatam vitam usque ad rogam, Id.

professio, ōnis, f. [profiteor] a public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession, promise: bene dicendi, the (wise) professing to speak well, Cic.: flagitii, avowal of, Tac.: ple-tatis, Id. 2. In partic., a public declaration or specification of one's name, property, business, etc.: professionibus detecta est magnitudo aeris alieni, Liv.

3. Meton.: a public register of persons or property thus given in: jugerum professio non est plus triginta millium, Cic. (ii) a business or profession (late): Suet.: Cels.

professor, ōris, m. [id.] a public teacher, professor: eloquentiae, Suet.

professorius, a, um, adj. [professor] belonging to a public teacher, professorial: lingua, the tongue of the philosopher (Seneca), Tac.

professus, a, um, Part. [profiteor].

prō-festus, a, um, adj. [cf. use of pro in profanus] not kept as a holiday, common: festi profestique dies, holidays and working days, Liv.

prō-ficō, fēcī, sectum, i. v. n. and a. [facio] to make way, gain ground, make progress: quum quinquere mis sola non proficeret, Plin. II. Fig.: to go on, advance, make progress; to profit, derive advantage, to accomplish, effect: nihil in oppugnatione oppidi, to get no further with it, Caes.: si modo in philosophia aliquid proficimus, have made any progress, Cic.

2. Esp.: to be useful, serviceable; to help, contribute, conduce: res ad dicendum proficit, Id. Of remedies: radice vel herba proficiente nihil, that does no good, Hor.

proficisco, i. v. n., for proficiscor, to set out, go: prius quam proficisco, Pl.

proficiscor (prōf. in Pl.), sectus, i. v. n. dep. [facio; orig. to make or put oneself forward; hence] to set out, go, march, travel, depart, leave, etc.: ille Idibus a me profectus est, departed, Cic.: ab urbe proficisci, Caes.: ex castris, to break up, Id.: de Formiano, Cic. II. Fig.: to go, proceed: ad reliqua, Id. 2. to set out, begin, commence: ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, Id. 3. to come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate from: ex medicina, to arise out of, Id. Esp. in Part. perf.: genus a Pallante profectum, sprung, descended, Virg.: omnes ab Aristotele profecti, i. e. his disciples, followers, Cic.

prō-fiteor, fessus, 2. v. a. dep. [fateor] to declare publicly, acknowledge, avow, profess: Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: se nullum periculum recusare, Caes. With de: de parricidio, Suet. Part. perf. in pass. signif.: culpa professus, Ov. II. Esp. with double Acc., one being a pron. reflect: to declare oneself or profess to be something: se grammaticum, Cic. With esse: triduo me jure consultum esse profitebor, Id. 2. to profess an art, science, etc.: philosophiam, to declare

oneself a philosopher, id. 3. to offer freely, propose voluntarily, promise: profitetur se altera die ad colloquium venturum, Caes.: se ad eam rem profitetur adiutorem, id. (ii) Esp.: profiteri indicium, to give evidence, make a deposition against: multis hortantibus indicium profitetur, Sall. 4. to make a public statement or return (of one's name, property, business, etc.): Jugera sationum suarum, Cic.: frumentum, Liv.: nomen, to give in one's name, volunteer, announce oneself, id.: and absol., to announce oneself as a candidate: Sall. Part. perf. as Pass.: sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, volunteered, Ov. Fig.: in his poëta hic nomen profitetur suum, reckons himself among these, Ter.

profligātor, ōris, m. [profligo] a spendthrift, prodigal: Tac.

profligātus, a, um, Part. [profligo]

II. A dj.: broken down in character, degraded; corrupt, dissolute, profligate: tu omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime, Cic.: hos profligatorum hominum impetus, id.

pro-fligo, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to strike or dash to the ground; hence, to overthrow, conquer: copias hostium, Cic.: classem hostium, Caes. II. Fig.: to overthrow, ruin, destroy: rempublicam, Cic. 2. to break or cast down in spirit, to crush, overwhelm, prostrate mentally: illum maerore afflictum esse et profligatum putatis, id. 3. to break down or lower morally; to debase, degrade: usque eo senatoria iudicia perdit profligataque esse arbitrat, ut, etc., id.

4. to bring almost to an end: bellum commissum ac profligatum conficere, Liv. **pro-flō**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to blow forth, breathe out: flammam, Ov. II. Fig.: to blow or breathe out: toto proflabat pectore somnum, i. e. was snoring, Virg.

proflūens, Part. [profluo]. II. A dj.: flowing along: aqua, Cic. 2. Fig. of style: flowing, fluent: loquacitas, id.: eloquentia, Tac. III. Subst.: profluens, entis, f. (sc. aqua), running water: Cic.

proflūenter, adv. flowingly; as we say, swimmingly; i. e. without checks or reverses, easily: Cic.

proflūentia, ae, f. [profluo] the quality of flowing along; only Fig.: fluency: Cic.

pro-flūo, xi, xum, 3. v. n. to flow forth or along: Mosa profluit ex monte Vogeso, Caes.: ad mare, Cic. II. Fig.: to flow forth, issue, proceed: ore sermo melle dulcor profluebat, Auct. Her.: ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic. 2. to plunge into: ad incognitas artes, Tac.

proflūvium, il, n. [profluo] a flowing forth, a flowing, flow: Lucr.

pro-for, fatus, i. v. a. dep. to say or speak out, to say, speak: (rare) breviter Dido profatur, Virg. II. Esp.: to

foretell, predict, prophesy: quando dies adveniet, quem profata Morta est, Liv. Andron. ap. Gell.: Pythia tripode ex Phoebi profatur, speaks forth, or perh. prophesies, Lucr.

pro-fūgio, fūgi, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to flee to a distance, run away, escape: pedibus Hadrumetum, Caes. 2. Esp.: to flee for succour to, take refuge with: ad Brutum, Cic.

II. A ct.: to flee from or before: agros, Hor.: dominos, Curt.

profūsus, a, um, adj. [profugio] that flees or has fled, fugitive: milites, Sall.: Evandri profugae boves, strayed, runaway, Prop. Constr. with Abl., alone or with prep.: urbe, Tac.: with ex or ab: e proelio, id.: a proelio, Flor.

2. roving, wandering, unsettled (poet.): Scythae, Hor. 3. Esp. that flees his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled: patria, Liv.: domo, id.: ab Hermandica, id.: ex Peloponneso, id.: fato profugus (of Aeneas), exiled by destiny, Virg. (ii) As subst. profugus, i. m. a fugitive, exile (poet.): profugo affer opem, Ov.

pro-fundātus, a, um, Part. founded, laid: carina profundata, Pl. (dub.: the true reading seems to be probe fundata.)

pro-fundo (prof. in Cat.), fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour out or forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow: sanguinem suum, Cic.: lacrimas oculis, Virg. 2. With pron. reflect., to burst or gush forth: lacrimae se subito profuderunt, Cic. (ii) to rush forth: multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. II. Transf.: to stretch at full length, to prostrate (poet.): cum somnus membra profudit, Lucr. 2. to bring forth, produce: ex alvo matris puerum natura profudit, id. 3. to pour forth, utter: vocem, Cic. III. Fig.: to cast or throw away: ventis verba, Lucr. 2. Esp. to lavish, dissipate, squander: patrimonium, Cic. In good sense, to spend, sacrifice: vitam pro patria, id. 3. to pour out, to vent: odium in aliquem, id. 4. to set forth, explain (with ref. to a great number of topics): res universas, id.

5. With pron. reflect., to rush forth, break out: voluptates subito se nonnunquam profundunt, id.: in questus flebiles sese, gave way to, abandoned themselves to, Liv.

profundus, a, um, adj. [fundus] deep, unfathomable, bottomless: mare, Cic.: Danubius, Hor. Sup.: profundissimus gurgis, Cic. (ii) By anal.: caelum, the unfathomable sky, Virg.: silvae, dense, impenetrable, Lucr. (iii) deep down: umbras Erebi noctemque profundam, abysmal, id. 2. Subst.: profundum, i. n. depth: esse in profundo aquae, Cic. (ii) Esp. the deep, the sea: profunde vela dabit, Virg. Fig.: quae (natura) in profundo veritatem abstruserit, buried her secrets so deep, Cic. II. Fig.: deep, boundless, immoderate: libidines, insatiable, id.:

immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, with inexhaustible copiousness of expression, Hor.

profūsē, adv. lavishly, extravagantly, profusely: aedes exstructa, at an immoderate expense, Suet. II. Fig.: immoderately, excessively: laudare, Gell. Comp.: eo profusius sumptul deditus, Sall. 2. without order or restraint, confusedly: consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv.

profūsio, ōnis, f. [profundo] a pouring out, shedding, effusion: Cels. II. Fig.: prodigality, profusion: Suet.

profūsus, a, um, Part. [profundo]

II. A dj.: spread out, extended: cauda, Varr. 2. Fig.: lavish, extravagant, profuse: nepos, Cic. With Gen.: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. Of things: profusus sumptibus vivere, Cic.: convivium, Suet. (ii) unrestrained, immoderate, extravagant: hilaritas, Cic.

pro-gēner, i, m. a grand-daughter's husband: Suet.: Tac.

pro-gēnēro, i. v. a. to beget, engender, generate (rare): Hor.

pro-gēnēs, ēi, f. [gen in gigno] descent, lineage: in abstr. sense: progeniem ab aliquo proferre, to trace one's lineage to, Ter.: divina, Cic. II. In concr. sense: descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny, a son or daughter: se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, id.: Sarpedon, mea progenies, Virg.: progeniem Trojano a sanguine duci, a race was being produced, id.: Bacchum progeniem Jovis, Ov. Of animals: Virg. Fig.: stirps haec progeniesque mea est, i. e. his poems, Ov.

pro-gēnitor, ōris, m. the founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor (rare): Nep.: Ov.

pro-gēnitus, a, um, Part. [pro-gigno]

pro-gigno, gēnī, gēnītum, 3. v. a. to beget, bear, bring forth, produce (rare): quae ex iis seminibus progignuntur, Cic.: te saevae progenuere ferae, Ov.: sensum acerbum, Lucr.

pro-gnārīter, adv. very skilfully, very expertly: age, indica progauriter, decisively, definitely, Pl.

pro-gnātus, a, um, Part. sprung from; esp. at the second remove: Tantalus prognatus, Pelope natus, i. e. Atreus, grandson of Tantalus, Cic.: ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, Caes. Subst.: prognatus, i. m. a child, descendant: parentes, patria et prognati, children, Pl. Transf. of plants: Pellaco prognatae vertice pinus, Cat.

prognosticon, or -um, i. n. = προγνωστικόν, a sign or token of the future, a prognostic: hence, Prognostica, orum, n. plu. the signs of the weather, the title of Cicero's translation of the Πρωγνωστικά of Aratus: Cic.

pro-grēdiōr, gressus, 3. v. n. dep. [gradior] to march forwards, to go on, advance, proceed: ut regredi quam

immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, with inexhaustible copiousness of expression, Hor.

profūsē, adv. lavishly, extravagantly, profusely: aedes exstructa, at an immoderate expense, Suet. II. Fig.: immoderately, excessively: laudare, Gell. Comp.: eo profusius sumptul deditus, Sall. 2. without order or restraint, confusedly: consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv.

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pro-gēner, i, m. a grand-daughter's husband: Suet.: Tac.

pro-gēnēro, i. v. a. to beget, engender, generate (rare): Hor.

pro-gēnēs, ēi, f. [gen in gigno] descent, lineage: in abstr. sense: progeniem ab aliquo proferre, to trace one's lineage to, Ter.: divina, Cic. II. In concr. sense: descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny, a son or daughter: se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, id.: Sarpedon, mea progenies, Virg.: progeniem Trojano a sanguine duci, a race was being produced, id.: Bacchum progeniem Jovis, Ov. Of animals: Virg. Fig.: stirps haec progeniesque mea est, i. e. his poems, Ov.

pro-gēnitor, ōris, m. the founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor (rare): Nep.: Ov.

pro-gēnitus, a, um, Part. [pro-gigno]

pro-gigno, gēnī, gēnītum, 3. v. a. to beget, bear, bring forth, produce (rare): quae ex iis seminibus progignuntur, Cic.: te saevae progenuere ferae, Ov.: sensum acerbum, Lucr.

pro-gnārīter, adv. very skilfully, very expertly: age, indica progauriter, decisively, definitely, Pl.

pro-gnātus, a, um, Part. sprung from; esp. at the second remove: Tantalus prognatus, Pelope natus, i. e. Atreus, grandson of Tantalus, Cic.: ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, Caes. Subst.: prognatus, i. m. a child, descendant: parentes, patria et prognati, children, Pl. Transf. of plants: Pellaco prognatae vertice pinus, Cat.

prognosticon, or -um, i. n. = προγνωστικόν, a sign or token of the future, a prognostic: hence, Prognostica, orum, n. plu. the signs of the weather, the title of Cicero's translation of the Πρωγνωστικά of Aratus: Cic.

pro-grēdiōr, gressus, 3. v. n. dep. [gradior] to march forwards, to go on, advance, proceed: ut regredi quam

progredi mallent, Cic.: longius a castris, Caes. Of ships: naves audacius progressae, id. II. Fig.: nunc ad reliqua progrediar, will proceed, Cic.: absurdam in adulationem progressus, having gone to absurd lengths in flattery, Tac. Of time; to advance: progressa aetate, Suet.

progressio, ōnis, f. [progredior] a going forwards, progression. Fig.: advancement, progress, increase: Cic.

II. Esp. in rhetor.: a progressive strengthening of expressions: id.

progressus, a, um, Part. [progredior].

progressus, ūs, m. [id.] a going forwards, advance, progress: progressus et regressus constantes (of the planets), Cic. II. Fig.: advancement, progress, increase, etc.: primo progressu, at the very commencement, id. 2. course, development: rerum, id. (Hence Fr. progrès.)

proh, interj. v. pro.

prohibeo, ōi, itum (old forms, prohibessit, Pl.: prohibessint, Cic.: probeat = prohibeat, Lucr.), 2. v. a. [habeo] lit. to hold or keep at a distance; to keep or ward off, hinder: to prevent, restrain. Constr. that which is kept off, expressed by Acc. (or Nom. with pass.); that from which it is kept, usu. by Abl. or ab; poet. by Dat.; sometimes the latter is not expressed: praedones procul ab insula Sicilia, Cic.: itinere exercitum, to impede its march, Caes.: neque munitiones Caesaris prohibere poterat, interfere with, id.: dii prohibete minas, forefend, Virg. Poet.: aliquem alicui, to withhold from one, Pl. 2. With ne, ut (rarely), quominus, quin (after a negative), or Infin.: to hinder, prevent: quod potuisti prohibere, ne fieret, prevent its occurring, Cic.: dii prohibeant, ut... existimetur, id.: si prohibere quominus in unum coirent non posset, Liv.: nec, quin erumperet ubi vellet, prohiberi poterat, id.: delectum haberi, to prevent a levy, id. 3. Esp.: to forbid, prohibit: nemo hic prohibet nec vetat, Pl.: lex recta imperans prohibensque contraria, Cic.

II. to defend, keep, protect: constr. with Acc. (or Nom. with Pass.); and ab or simple Abl. of that from which a person or thing is protected: a quo periculo prohibete rem publicam, Cic.: verendum Bacchum sanguineis rixis, guard him from, Hor.: haec damna multa mulierum me uxore prohibent, keep me from a wife, Pl. With Acc. of neut. pron. of thing kept off: id te Jupiter prohibessit, id.

prohibitio, ōnis, f. [prohibeo] a forbidding, prohibition (rare): Cic.

prohibitus, a, um, Part. [prohibeo].

proin, adv. v. proinde.

proindē (abbrev. proin, usually monosyl.: Pl.: Ter.: dissyl.: Cat.), adv. hence, therefore, accordingly, then, in expressions of advice, encourage-

ment, etc.: proinde aut exeant aut quiescant, Cic.: proinde parati intentique essent signo dato Romanos invadere, Sall.: proinde tona eloquio, so then thunder on, Virg. II. just so, in like manner, equally: usu. with atque, ac, or quasi, rarely with ut or quam: proinde aestimans ac si usus esset, just as if, Caes.: proinde quasi exscribendi potestatem non haberet, Cic.: haec curata sint fac sis, proinde adeo, ut me velle intellegis, just exactly as, Pl.

proiecticius, a, um, adj. [projicio] cast out, exposed: puella, Pl.

proiectio, ōnis, f. [id.] a throwing forwards, a stretching out: brachii, i. e. extension (opp. to contractio), Cic.

proiecto, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to reproach, assail: aliquem probris, Pl.

proiectus, a, um, Part. [projicio].

II. Adj.: jutting out, projecting: urbs projecta in altum, Cic.: saxa, Virg.: venter, prominent, protuberant, Suet. (ii) stretched out, prostrate: projectum mortuum vidisset, Cic. 2. Fig.: prominent, manifest: audacia, id. (ii) grossly addicted to, immoderate in: homo ad audendum, id. Sup.: projectissima ad libidinem gens, Tac. (iii) abject, mean, base, contemptible: non esse projectum consulare imperium, Liv.: alga, worthless, Virg. (iv) downcast: vultus, Tac.

proiectus, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) [id.] a jutting out, projection (rare): corporis, Lucr.

proiicio, ieci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw forth, before, or to a distance; to fling down or away: projectum odoraris cibum, thrown to you, Hor.: crates, Caes.: aquilam intra vallum, id.: projecto tegmine, dropping his buckler, Virg.: se ad pedes alicujus, to cast oneself at his feet, Cic. 2. to stretch or hold out, to extend: projecto prae se clipeo, Liv.

3. to thrust, throw, or drive out: to expel: tantam pestem, Cic. (ii) In partic. to banish (late): Agrippam in insulam, Tac. 4. In architecture, to cause to project: tectum, Cic. II. Fig.: to give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, disdain, etc.: animas, to fling away, Virg.: patriam virtutem, Caes.: diem, to blind oneself, Stat. (ii) With personal objects: to desert, expose to danger: projectis ac proditis ad inconsultam pugnam legionibus, Liv. 2. With pron. reflect.: to rush: se in iudicium, Cic. (ii) Esp. to rush into danger: epistolae tuae moneant et rogant, ne me projiciam, id. (iii) to degrade oneself: se in mulieres fletus, Liv. 3. to put off as to time: aliquem ultra quinquennium, Tac.

prolabor, lapsus, 3. v. n. dep. to glide or slip forwards, to fall forwards or down: elephantum clunibus subsidentes prolabeantur, kept sliding down, Liv.: prolapsa Pergama, fallen to ruin, Virg. II. Fig.: to go gradually or insensibly forwards, go on: me longius prolapsus esse, quam, etc., have been carried further, i. e. have said more, Cic.: in misericordiam, to yield to pity, Liv. 2. to slip out, escape: prolapsus verbum videtur, Cic. 3. to fail, err: with Abl. of cause: timore, id. 4. to fall to decay, to sink, decline, go to ruin: prolapsus clade Romanum imperium, Liv.

prolapsio, ōnis, f. [prolabor] a slipping, falling: Cic. II. a tumbling down: Suet.

prolapsus, a, um, Part. [prolabor].

prolatio, ōnis, f. [profero] a carrying forwards: finium, enlargement, Liv. 2. a putting off, postponement: iudicii, Cic. 3. a citing, pronouncing: exemplorum, id.: Latinorum nominum, Liv.

prolato, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to lengthen, extend, enlarge: agros, Tac.: vitam, to prolong, id.

II. Of time, to put off, defer, postpone: diem ex die, id.: dies, Sall. Absol.: sustentando ac prolatando, by procrastinating, Cic.

prolatus, a, um, Part. [profero].

prolecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [proicio] to allure or entice forth: App. II. In gen. to allure, entice, incite: egentes spe largitionis, Cic.

proles, is, f. [for pro-ole-s, from pro and ol in adolesco, etc.] lit. that which grows forth; esp. of human beings; offspring, progeny, child, descendant; and collect. descendants, race, progeny, posterity: gemella, twins, Ov.: laudantur simili prole puerperae, children like their father, Hor.: pulchra faciat te prole parentem, Virg. Of deities: Bacchi rustica proles, i. e. Priapus, Tib. Of animals: maris prolem, genus omne natantum, Virg. Esp. of a horse; notabis prolem parentum, perh. breed, pedigree, id. Poet. of plants: prolem olivae, the fruit, id.

proletarius, ii, m. [proles] a citizen of the lowest class, who, from his poverty, was useful to the state only by producing children; usu. pl., proletarii, the proletariat: Cic.: Liv. II. Adj.: low, common: sermo, Pl.

prolicio, lixi, 3. v. a. [lacio] to allure or entice forth, to entice, incite: Ov.: Tac.

prolixē, adv. largely, abundantly, copiously, freely, willingly: facere aliquid, liberally, handsomely, Cic.: in quo (delectu) parum prolixē respondent coloni, do not give in their names in very great numbers, id.

prolixus, a, um, adj. [laxus] stretching far out, long, broad: capillus, Ter.: ramus, Suet.: prolixo corpore erat, large, id. II. Fig.: long, extended: prolixo provolat ictu, far-reaching, prolonged, Lucr. 2. Of circumstances, easy, prosperous: cetera spero prolixa esse, favourable, Cic. 3. Of disposition and conduct, open, affable, courteous: natura, id.

prolocutus, a, um, Part. [prolo-
quor].

prologus, i, m. = πρόλογος, a pre-
face or introduction to a play, a pro-
logue: Ter. II. Meton.: the player
who delivers the prologue: id.

proloquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. v. n.
and a. dep. to speak out or openly, to
say: Cic.: cogitata, Ter. II. to fore-
tell, predict (rare): Prop.

proloquutus, a, um, Part. [prolo-
quor].

prolūbium, ii, n. [lūbet] will,
fancy, inclination: Ter.

prolūdo, si, sum, 3. v. n. to play or
practise beforehand, to prelude: sparsa
ad pugnam proludit arena, rehearse
the battle, Virg. II. Fig.: sententiis,
Cic.

prolūo, lūi, lūtum, 3. v. a. to wash
forth or out: genus omne natantum
litore in extremo fluctus proluit, washes
up, Virg. 2. to wash off or away:
tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives
proluit, Caes. 3. to moisten, wet,
wash: in vivo prolue rore manus (al.
perluet), Ov.: cruor saucia proluit pec-
tora, drenches, Stat. Poet. of drink-
ing: leni praecordia mulso, Hor. Com-
icē, prolue cloacam, flush the drain,
i. e. drink your fill, Pl.

prolūsiō, ōnis, f. [proludo] a pre-
lude; a preliminary exercise, trial,
essay: Cic.

prolūtus, a, um, Part. [proluo].

prolūvies, ei, f. [id.] an overflow,
flood, gush, inundation: Cic.: Lucr.:
foedissima ventris, most foul discharge,
Virg.

pro-mercālis, e, adj. [merx] that
is bought and sold: vestes, Suet.

pro-mērēo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. and
promērēor, itus, 2. v. a. dep. to de-
serve, merit (either in good or bad
sense): retineri nequeo, quin dicam ea
quae promeretur, Pl.: reus levius puni-
tus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic. 2.
With de or absol., to deserve well of:
paratiores erunt ad bene de multis
promerendum, earn their favour, id.

With Acc. of neut. adj. denoting what
has been done: ego te plurima nun-
quam, regina, negabo promeritam,
that you have established very many
claims upon my gratitude, Virg.

II. With Acc. of pers. or thing: to
gain the good will of, to conciliate: to
earn, gain: socios, Suet.: omnium
voluntatem, id.

promērītum, i, n. [promereor] de-
sert (good or evil), merit, guilt: Ov.

promīnens, entis, Part. [promineo].

II. Adj.: projecting, prominent:
collis, Liv. III. Subst.: promi-
nens, tis, n.: a projection, headland,
etc. = promontorium: in prominenti
litoris, Tac.

pro-mīnēo, ūi, 2. v. n. to jut for-
wards or out, be prominent, to over-
hang; project: Phasellus prominet pen-
itus in altum, runs right out, Liv.: de
muro prominentes, bending or stretch-
ing forwards, Caes. II. Fig.: to

reach out, extend to: maxima pars
ejus (gloriae) in memoriam ac posteri-
tatem promineat, Liv.

promiscam, adv. = promiscue: in
common, promiscuously: Pl.

promiscuē, adv. in common, pro-
miscuously, without distinction: Caes.

promiscuus, a, um, adj. [misceo]
mixed, common, indiscriminate, pro-
miscuous: connubia, of patricians
and plebeians, Liv.: multitudo, Tac.:
divina atque humana promiscua, with-
out distinction, Sall. With Inf.: muta
ista et inanima (sc. tecta) intercidere
ac reparari promiscua sunt, may be
indifferently destroyed and restored
again, Tac. Neutr. absol.: in promisc-
uo esse, to be universal, Liv.: nec
arma in promiscuo (sunt), in every
one's hands, at every one's disposal,
Tac. 2. Esp. in gramm. common:
nomen, i. e. epicœnum, Quint. II.

Transf.: usual, ordinary (rare):
promiscua ac villa mercari, common
and cheap things, Tac.

promissio, ōnis, f. [promitto] a
promising, promise: Cic.

promissor, ōris, m. [id.] a promiser
(rare): Hor.

promissum, i, n. [id.] a promise:
Cic.

promissus, a, um, Part. [promitto].

II. Adj.: that has been suffered
to grow, hence, hanging down, long:
coma, Liv.: capillus, Caes.

pro-mitto, misi, missum (promisti
for promissisti, Cat.: promisse for pro-
mississe, id.), 3. v. a. to let go forwards,
to send or put forth, to let hang down,
let grow, etc.: capillum ac barbam,
i. e. not to cut the hair, Liv. II.

Fig.: of speech, to cause to expect,
give hope or promise of, to assure, pro-
mise: constr. with Acc., Acc. and
Inf., or de: ea quae tibi promitto ac
recipio, Cic.: promitto, recipio, spon-
deo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore
civem, qualis hodie sit, id.: de alicujus
voluntate, to answer for, id. 2. Esp.:
to engage oneself to dine, sup, etc.: ad
fratrem, id.: ad cenam alicui, Phaedr.
Cic. (ii) to promise to a deity, to vow:
donum Jovi, id. 3. to say before-
hand, to foretell, forebode: id.: omnia
poenas promiseri mihi, Val. Fl.

promō, mpsi (mā), mptum (mtum),
3. v. a. [contr. of pro and emo] to take
or bring out or forth: signa ex aerario,
Liv.: medicamenta de nartheccio, Cic.:
vina dolio, Hor. 2. With pron.
reflect., to come forth or out: cavo se
robore promunt, Virg. II. Fig.: to
bring, put, or draw forth: argumenta,
Cic.: consilia, id.: vires, exert, put
forth, Virg. 2. Esp.: to bring to
light, disclose, express, relate, etc.:
quae acta essent, Liv.: clientia jura,
exponere, lay down the law, Hor. 3.

to promote, exalt: insignem attenuat
Deus, obscura promens, id.

promontōrium (promōntōrjum,
Ov.), ii, n. [mons] the highest part of
a chain of mountains, a mountain-

ridge (rare): Liv. II. a headland,
promontory, cape: Cic.: Liv.

promōtus, a, um, Part. [promoveo].

II. Subst.: promōta, orum, n. plur.
= the Stole promōta (cf. producta):
things that are to be preferred, pre-
ferable things, as being next in degree
to absolute good: Cic.

pro-mōvō, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a.
to move forwards, cause to advance,
push onwards, advance: saxa vectibus,
Caes.: castra ad Carthaginem, Liv.:
ibi te videbo et promovebo, will take
you along with me, Cic. 2. Esp. to
extend, enlarge: imperium, Ov. II.

Fig.: to advance, promote: Suet.:
aliquem in amplissimum ordinem,
Plin. 2. to promote, develop: doc-
trina vim promovet insitam, Hor. 3.
to bring to light, reveal: arcana loco,
id. 4. to put off, postpone: nuptias
alicui, Ter. 5. bring to pass, accom-
plish: nihil promoveris, you will do no
good, id.: also with adv.: promoveo
parum praesens, I am doing no good
here, id.

promptē, adv. readily, quickly,
willingly, promptly: dare operam,
Tac. Comp.: id. II. easily: promp-
tus expediam, Juv.

prompto, i, v. a. freq. [promo] to be
wont to give out, to distribute, dispose
of: thesauros Jovis, to be Jupiter's
treasurer, Pl.

promptuarius (prompt.), a, um, adj.
[id.] belonging to distribution (of things
stored up), distributing: Cato. Comi-
cally, cella, i. e. a prison: Pl.

promptus, a, um, Part. [promo].

II. A. 3. brought out, brought to
light; hence, visible, apparent, evi-
dent, manifest: aliud clausum in pec-
tore, aliud promptum in lingua habere,
Sall. 2. brought out; hence, at
hand, ready: sagittae, Ov. Esp. fig.,
prepared, ready, quick, prompt, in-
clined or disposed to or for: laudat
promptos, seniores castigat, Caes.:
promptissimus homo, Cic. With ad
or in and Acc., rarely with in and Abl.,
ad bella suscipienda Gallorum animus,
Caes.: in pavorem, Tac.: celeritas
prompta et parata in agendo, Cic.

With adversus (rare): promptus ad-
versus insontes, Tac. With Abl.: in-
genio, Liv. With Gen.: animi, Tac.
With Dat.: promptus libertati aut ad
mortem animus, i. e. determined to be
free or to die, id. With Inf. (poet.):
metuenda pati, Lucan. (ii) ready to
act, resolute, brave: rem publicam a
promptissimo quoque defendi, Sall.

3. easy, practicable: defensio, Cic.:
promptum est, with Inf.: it is easy:
nec mihi dicere promptum, nec facere
est illi, Ov. (Hence It. pronto; Fr.
prompt.)

promptus (promptus), ūs, m. [id.]
(only in the phrases, in promptu esse,
habere, ponere, etc.): lit. a taking
forth; hence, an exposing to view, a
being visible, visibility: ut (decorum)
sit in promptu, may be manifest, Cic.

II. readiness: ea dicam, quae mihi sunt in promptu, id. III. easiness, facility: quadrupedes in promptu regere est, it is easy, Ov.

promptus, a, um, Part. and adj. [promo] v. promptus.

prōmulgatio, ōnis, f. [promulgo] a making publicly known, a promulgation: Cic.

prōmulgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to put up public notice of a bill or law, to make known, publish, promulgate: rogationem, Cic.: legem, Liv. [Etym. uncertain; the identification of the word with *provulgo* is inadmissible.]

prō-mulsis, idis, f. [mulsum] a relish of eggs, salt fish, mead, etc., served first at a Roman banquet; a whet: Cic.

prōmus, i, m. [promo] a cellarer, steward, butler: Pl.

prō-mūtus, a, um, adj. paid over beforehand, advanced: insequentis anni vectigal, Caes.

prō-nēpos, ōtis, m. a great-grandson: Cic.

prō-neptis, is, f. a great-granddaughter: Pers.

prōnoea, ae, f. = πρόνοια, providence: pure Lat. providentia: Cic.

prō-nōmen, inis, n. a pronoun: Varr.: Quint.

prōnōmīnatio, ōnis, f. a figure of speech, by which a descriptive term is put for a proper name: e.g. Africanus nepotes (for Gracchi), Auct. Her.

prōnūbus, a, um, adj. [nubo] belonging to marriage, presiding over marriage: nox, the bridal night, Claud. Hence pronuba, an epithet of Juno, the patroness of marriage: Virg.: Ov. Transf. of Bellona, as presiding over a marriage in which the bride is obtained by war: Virg.: also, of one of the Furies (supposed to preside over an unhappy marriage): Ov. 2. Subst.: pronuba, ae, f. a woman who attended to the necessary arrangements of a wedding on the part of the bride, a bride-woman (corresp. to the auspex on the part of the bridegroom): Cat.

prōnuntiatio (pronunc.), ōnis, f. [pronuntio] a public declaration, publication, proclamation: Caes.: praecōnis, Val. Max. (II) the decision of a judge: Cic. 2. In rhetoric, delivery, action, manner: id. 3. In logic, a proposition: id.

prōnuntiātor (pronunc.), ōris, m. [id.] a relater, narrator: rerum gestarum, Cic.

prōnuntiātum (pronunc.), i, n. [id.] In logic, a proposition = ἀξιωμα, Cic.

prō-nuntio (pronunc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make publicly known, to proclaim, announce: Constr. with Acc. and Inf., Subj. (when a command is implied), and Acc.: de tribunali pronuntiat, sese ejus nomen recepturum, Cic.: ne quis ab loco discederet, Caes.: sententiam, to deliver a verdict, pronounce sentence, Cic.: Caes. Of a

public crier: victorum nomina, Cic.

2. Esp. to put to the vote: sententiam alicujus, Caes. 3. to pronounce duly elected (said of the presiding officer): aliquem praetorem, Liv. II. Transf.: to speak in public, to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver, etc.: versus multos, Cic. 2. to tell, narrate, report: mercatores quibus ex regionibus veniant, pronuntiare cogunt, Caes.

3. to predict: ut ipse pronuntiaverat, id. 4. to disclose, notify: in vendendo rem, to declare at the time of sale, Cic. 5. to offer, promise: pecuniam pro reo, id.: praemia militi, Liv.

prō-nūper, adv. quite lately: Pl. (dub.).

prō-nūrus, ūs, f. a grandson's wife: Ov.

prōnus, a, um, adj. [pro with suffix no-] leaning or hanging forwards, stooping, bending down: pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forwards to strike, Virg.: ille jacens pronus matri dedit oscula Terrae, lying face downwards, Ov.: pecora, quae natura prona fluit, Sall.: prona et terram spectantia, Juv. (v. Milton, P. L. vii. 505. sq.). Poet.: leporem pronum catulo sectare, headlong, swiftly fleeing, Ov.: menses, quickly passing, id. 2. Of things: bending forwards or downwards, going or inclined downwards: illex paululum modo prona, dein flexa, i. e. growing at first downward from the face of the rocks, Sall.: urbs prona in paludes, sinking down, Liv.: amnis, downward stream, Virg.: maria, sloping towards the shore, id. Absol.: nihil habent proni, Cic. 3. Esp. of the heavenly bodies, of time, etc.: setting, sinking, declining (poet.): pronus Orion, Hor.: annus, drawing to a close, the fall of the year, id. II. Fig.: inclined, disposed, prone to: constr. with ad or in and Acc., or Dat.; also, poet. with Gen. (late): anxietudo prona ad luctum, Cic.: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Comp.: aures offensionis proniores, too ready to take offence, Tac. 2. Esp. inclined to favour, favourable to: ut quis misericordia in Germanicum pronior, id. Absol.: quos pronior fortuna comitatur, more favourable, Vell. 3. easy, without difficulty: omnia virtuti suae prona esse, Sall. Comp.: id pronius ad fidem est, is easier to believe, Liv.

prōoemior, i. v. dep. [prooemium] to make an introduction or preface: Plin.

prōoemium, ii, n. = προοίμιον, an introduction, preface: Quint.: citharoedi prooemium, prelude, Cic. II. Fig.: a beginning (poet.): rixae, Juv. (Hence Eng. *proem*.)

prōpāgatio, ōnis, f. [propago, i] a propagating, propagation: vitium, Cic.: nominis, id. II. an extension, prolongation: finium imperii, enlargement, id.

prōpāgator, ōris, m. [id.] a propagator. Fig. an enlarger: Cic.

(1) **prōpāgo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [v. propago (2)] to propagate by cuttings, layers, etc.: castanea melius ex vicino pertica declinata propagatur, Col. Fig.: stirpem, Cic.: prolem, Lucr.

II. Transf.: to extend, enlarge, increase: fines imperii, Cic.: terminos urbis, Tac. 2. to prolong, continue, preserve: vitam, Cic.: haec posteritati propagantur, are transferred to posterity, id.: imperium consuli in annum, to prolong, Liv.

(2) **prōpāgo** (Virg. has *prō-* in sense of a layer or set; and *prō-* in sense of offspring, race), inis, f. [v. pango II. 2] a set, layer of a plant: Cic. 2. a slip or shoot: Hor. II. Transf.: offspring, descendant, child; children, race, breed, posterity: alipedis de stirpe dei versuta propago, Ov.: Romana, Virg.: clarorum virorum propagine, Nep. (Hence It. *propaggine*; Fr. *provin*.)

prō-pālam, adv. openly, publicly, notoriously, manifestly: Cic.: Liv.

prō-pātulus, a, um, adj. open in front, uncovered: locus, Cic. II. Subst.: propatulum, i, n. an opened or uncovered place: in propatulo aedium, in the open court, Liv. Adverbially, pudicitiam in propatulo habere, expose it to sale, Sall.

prōpē, adv. and prep. (Comp. *proplus*; Sup. *proxime*: q. v.) A. Adv.: of place: near, nigh: prope alicubi esse, Cic. 2. Constr. usu. with ab: near to, hard by: bellum tam prope a Sicilia, id.: prope a meis aedibus, id. II. Of time: near, not far off: partus instabat prope, was near at hand, Ter.: prope adest, quum alieno more vivendum est mihi, the time is near at hand when . . . id.

III. Of abstract or gen. proximity: nearly, almost: prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor.: prope annos nonaginta natus, Cic.: jam prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur, the left wing was nigh being routed, Liv. Hannibalis vis senescebat et prope ad nihilum venerat, all but brought to nought, Liv. B. Prep. with Acc.: of place, near, hard by: prope oppidum, Caes.: prope amnem, Virg. II. Of time: nigh, towards, about: prope lucem, Suet. III. Of abstract proximity: near to, not far from: prope metum res fuerat, the state of things had been anxious (within a little of fear, i. e. of defeat), id.

prōpēdiem, adv. at an early day, very soon, shortly: Pl.: Cic.

prō-pello (prōpellat, Lucr.), pōll, pulsum, 3. v. a. to drive before oneself, to drive, push, or urge forwards, to drive forth, to hurl, propel: navem remis, Cic.: hostes, to beat off, drive back, Caes. 2. to hurl down, overthrow: in profundum e scopulo corpora, Ov.: urbem, Val. Flacc. II.

Fig. to drive on, impel: terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac.

2. to drive away, to ward off: periculum vitae ab aliquo, Liv.

prōpē-mōdo, adv. nearly, almost: Liv.

prōpē-mōdum, adv. nearly, almost: Cic.

prō-pendēo, di, sum, 2, v. n. to hang forth, hang down: lanx propendet, Cic.

II. Fig.: to have the preponderance (fig. from the descending scale of a balance): si bona propendent, id.

2. to be inclined or disposed to: id. **3.** to be well-disposed, favourable: in aliquem, id.

prōpendo (for propendeo), 3. to hang down: Pl.

prōpensē, adv. willingly, readily: propensius senatum facturum, Liv.

prōpensio, ōnis, f. [propendeo] inclination, propensity: Cic.

prōpensus, a, um, Part. [propendeo]. **II.** Adj.: hanging forwards, projecting: labrum, Solin. **2.** Fig.: inclining towards, approaching; with ad: ad veritatis similitudinem, Cic.

(ii) heavy, weighty, important: id. (iii) inclined, disposed, prone to; constr. with ad or in and Acc.: animus propensus ad salutem alicujus, id.: in alteram partem, id. Absol., well-disposed, favourable, ready: propenso animo aliquid facere, id. Sup.: propensissima civitatum voluntate, with the heartiest good will, Auct. B. Alex.

prōpērans, antis, Part. [propereo].

prōpēranter, adv. hastily, speedily, quickly: Tac. Comp.: beneficia propterantius, quam aes mutuum, reddere, Sall.

prōpērantia, ae, f. [propereo] a hastening, haste (rare): Sall.: Tac.

prōpērātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a hastening, haste, quickness (rare): Cic.

prōp-rāto, adv. quickly, speedily: properato ad mortem agitur, Tac.

prōpērātus, a, um, Part. [propereo] **II.** Adj.: hastened, accelerated, rapid, quick: mors, speedy, Ov.: tabellae, id. (See also propereo, fin.)

prōpērē, adv. hastily, in haste, speedily: prope Cumas se recepit, Liv.

prōpēro, avi, atum, 1, v. a. and n. [propere] Act.: to hasten, accelerate; to prepare, make, or do with haste (implying all due haste; but rarely hurry, which is expr. by festino): obsonia, Pl.: fulmina, Virg.: pecuniam heredi, Hor. **II.** Neutr.: to make haste, to hasten, be quick: negotii causa properare, Sall.: ad praedam, ad gloriam, Caes. With Inf.: redire in patriam, Cic. Pass. impers.: properatum vehementer, id.: properato opus est, there is need of haste: Sall.: Cic.

prōpērus, a, um, adj. quick, speedy, hastening, active: auriga, Virg. With Gen.: Agrippina oblatae occasionis propera, quickly seizing the opportunity presented, Tac. With Inf.: clarescere, in a hurry to become not-

rious, id. [From the root of paro, pario; cf. opi-paru-s: pro-pero is 'to make forward, get forward,' like profic-isco from facio.]

prō-pexus, a, um, Part. combed down in front, hanging down (poet.): barba, Virg.

prōphēta and **prōphētēs**, ae, m. = προφήτης, one who pronounces the will of the gods; a prophet: Macr.

prōpinatio, ōnis, f. [propino] a drinking to a person's health: Sen. In pl., challenges to drink, id.

prōpino, avi, atum, 1, v. a. = προπίνω, to drink to a person's health, to give a toast: propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. **II.** Transf.: to give to drink: propinas modo conditum Sabinum, Mart. **2.** With play on the custom of passing the cup: to hand on, deliver over to be finished: Ter.

prōpinquē, adv. near at hand, close by: adesse, Pl.

prōpinquitas, ātis, f. [propinquus] nearness, proximity. Of place: hostium, Caes. Plur.: silvarum ac fluminum propinquitates, i.e. such parts of them as were within reach, id. **II.** Fig.: relationship: si pietate propinquitatis colitur, Cic. **2.** intimacy, friendship: ad probos propinquitatem se adungere, Pl.

prōpinquo, avi, atum, 1, v. a. and n. [propinquus]. Act.: to bring near, hasten (poet.): tu rite propinques augurium, Virg. **II.** Neutr.: to draw near, approach: with Dat.: scopulo propinquat, id. With Acc.: campos, Tac. Of things: Parcarum dies propinquat, Virg.: domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac.

prōpinquus, a, um, adj. [prope]. Of place, near, neighbouring: praedium, Cic. With Gen.: ex propinquo itineris locis, Liv. Comp.: exsillum paulo propinquius, Ov. Neut. absol., ex propinquo, from the vicinity, from near ground: aspicere, Liv. (ii) in propinquo, in the neighbourhood: id. **II.** Of time: reditus, Cic.: Liv. **III.** Of abstract relations: of resemblance: resembling, similar: motus propinquo his animi perturbationibus, Cic. (ii) Of relationship: near, related: with Dat. or Gen.: tibi genere propinquo, Sall.: virgo hujus propinqua et necessaria, nearly akin to him, Cic. More freq. as subst., esp. in pl.: propinqui, relations, kinsmen: societas propinquorum, id.

prōpior, ius, ōris, Comp. adj. (Sup. proximus) [id.] Of place: nearer: portus, Virg. With Acc.: propior montem, Sall. With Gen. (rare): propiora fluminis, the position nearer the river, Tac. **II.** Of time: nearer, later, more recent: veniunt inde ad propiora, Cic.: propior funeri, Hor. **III.** Of abstract relations: of kindred: nearer, more nearly related: gradu propior sanguinis, Ov. (ii) Of resemblance: more nearly resembling; more like: sceleris propiora quam religioni, Cic.

With Acc.: vitium propius virtutem, Sall. (iii) In gen.: affecting or concerning more nearly, of greater import, more intimate: societas, Cic.: sua sibi propiora pericula esse, quam mea, came nearer home to them than mine, id. Proverb.: tunica propior pallio est: v. pallium. **B.** Sup.: proximus (proximus), a, um [perh. from proque for prope; cf. namque and nempe], nearest, next. Of place: vicinus, next-door neighbour, Pl.: oppida, Caes. With Dat.: proximi Germanis, id.: proxima ponti villula, Hor. With Acc.: proximi Rhenum, Caes.: Liv. With ab: dactylus proximus a postremo, next before, Cic. Neutr. absol.: quum in proximo hic sit aegra, next door, Ter. (d) nearest, shortest: iter in Galliam, Caes. **II.** Of time, either past or future, immediately preceding or following: previous, last; next, following, ensuing: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, last night, Cic.: se proxima nocte castra moturum, on the following night, Caes.: proximis Nonis, quum venissemus, on the last Nones, Cic. **III.** Of order, rank, worth, etc., next: id.: proximus huic insequitur Sallus, Virg.: proximos illi honores, Hor. Absol.: proximum est, ut, the next point is: Cic. (ii) most nearly approaching, most like or similar: ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris, Hor.: Liv. **2.** Of relationship or connection, nearest, next, next of kin: illi genere proximus, Ter. Subst.: proximi, orum, m. plu. one's nearest relatives, next of kin: also, intimate friends: injuriosum in proximos, Cic. **3.** nearest at hand, i.e. apt, convenient, easy: eamus ad me: ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, the most convenient place, Ter.

prōpitiō, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [propitius] to render favourable, to appease, propitiate: manes, Suet.: Junonem, Tac.

prōpitiū, a, um, adj. [prope] favourable, gracious, well-disposed, kind, propitious: deos mihi velim propitios, Cic. Of things: pax, Pl.: voluntas, Nep.: Oceanus, Flor.

prōpius, comp. adv. more nearly, nearer, closer: spectare aliquid, to have a nearer sight of, Hor. With Acc.: ne propius se castra moveret, Caes. With ab: propius a terra, Cic. Rarely with Dat., nearer to: propius stabulis armenta tenerent, Virg. **II.** Fig.: propius accedo: nego esse illa testimonia, I come nearer home, Cic.: adeo ut propius periculum fuerint qui vicerunt, that the side that won in the end was (i.e. for the time) nearer the risk of defeat, Liv. (Hence Fr. proche.)

prōpōla, ae, m. = προπώλης, a retailer, huckster: Pl.: Cic.

prō-pollūo, 3, v. a. to defile or pollute greatly: Tac. (dub.).

prō-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3, v. a. to

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prō-pollūo, 3, v. a. to defile or pollute greatly: Tac. (dub.).

prō-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3, v. a. to

put forth, place before; to set or lay out, to expose to view, display: vexillum, to hoist the (red) flag of battle, Caes.: aliquid venale, to expose for sale, Cic.: aliquid in publico, id. II. Fig.: to set before, propose mentally; to imagine: aliquid sibi exemplar, id.: vim fortunae animo, Liv. 2. to expose: omnibus telis fortunae proposita est vita nostra, Cic. 3. to point out, state, report, publish, etc.: ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, id. With de: de Galliae moribus, Caes. With object clause: quod ante tacuerat, proponit, discloses, reveals, id. 4. to offer, propose: pugnae honorem, Virg. 5. to threaten, denounce: cui cum mors proponeretur, Cic. 6. to purpose, design, determine: id quod animo proposuerat, Caes. With Inf.: propositum est mihi hoc facere, Cic. With Subj.: propositum est, ut eloquentiam meam perspicias, the design is, id. 7. to impose, set (as a task, etc.): quod propositum sit arti, id. 8. to state the premiss of a syllogism: id.

prō-porro, adv. furthermore, moreover: Lucr. II. utterly, wholly: id.

prō-portio, ōnis, f. symmetry, analogy, proportion: Cic.

prōpositio, ōnis, f. [propono] a placing before; only fig. a proposing, an intention, purpose: vitae, Cic. II. In logic, the first proposition of a syllogism: id. Hence (i) a principal subject, theme: id. (ii) a proposition of any kind: Quint.

prōpositum, i, n. [id.] that which is put forth or set before one; hence, a plan, intention, design, purpose: propositum habere, Caes.: propositum et vitae genus, plan, scheme, Phaedr.: tenax propositi, Hor.: vir proposito sanctissimus, of the purest intentions, Vell.: proposita Antigonis, projects, Just. 2. the main point, principal subject, theme: Cic. 3. the premiss of a syllogism: id. (Hence Fr. propos.)

prōpositus, a, um, Part. [propono]. II. A d j.: exposed, common: Cic.

prō-praetor, ōris, m. one who after his praetorship at Rome proceeded as praetor to a province, a praetor: Cic.: Caes. (Also, in same sense, pro praetore, as two words: legatus pro praetore, with praetorian power, Sall.)

prōpriē, adv. peculiarly, properly: Cic. II. properly, in the literal sense: id.

prōprietas, ātis, f. [proprius] a property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality: singularum rerum singulae proprietates sunt, Cic.: frugum proprietates, peculiar kinds, Liv. 2. proper signification: verborum, Quint. II. Transf.: ownership, right of possession, property: Jumentis, Suet.

prōprītim, adv. properly: Lucr.

prōprius, a, um, adj. one's own, special, particular, peculiar, proper: id est cuiusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, Cic.: fines proprii, Caes.: propriam Caesaris victoriam, which C. had made his own, had in his hands, id.: senectutis vitium, Cic.: proprium id Tiberio fuit, was peculiar to him, Tac.: ira, personal resentment, id.: proprio sumptu ludos edere, at one's own expense, id. With a pronom. adj.: calamitatem aut propriam suam aut temporum queri, one's individual misfortunes, Caes. 2. Subst.: proprium, li, n.: fig. a peculiarity, distinguishing characteristic: virtutis, id.: Cic. II. Transf.: really one's own, as we say, for good; lasting, permanent, perpetual: amator, Pl. 2. fit, proper: tempus agendi fuit magis mihi proprium quam ceteris, Cic.

3. peculiar, singular: proprii quidam soni, Quint. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. propre.)

propter, adv. and prep. [prope]. A d v.: near, hard by, at hand: propter est spelunca, Cic.: cornix propter volans, Phaedr. B. Prep. with Acc. (either before or after its case): near, close to. Of place: propter Platonis statuum, Cic.: propter aquae rivum, Lucr.: Virg.: viam propter, Tac. II. Fig.: on account of, by reason of, from, for, because of: parere legibus propter metum, Cic.: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes.: quam (terram) propter tantos potul perferre labores, on account of which, Virg. 2. through, by means of: propter quos vivit, to whom he owes his life, Cic.

propter-ēā, adv. therefore, for that cause, on that account: haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tubero ignosceret, Cic. Freq. with quod; propterea quod, because that, id. Pleonastically: id propterea, Ter.

propūdīōsus, a, um, adj. [propudium] shameful, disgraceful, infamous: Pl.

propūdīum, li, n. [pudet] a shameful or infamous action: propudii aliquem insimulare, Pl. II. Meton. a shameful person, villain, a term of abuse: propudium illud L. Antonius, Cic.

propugnaculum, i, n. [propugno] a bulwark, rampart, defence: pontes et propugnacula jungunt, Virg.: navium, i.e. ships furnished with towers, Hor. II. Fig.: a bulwark, protection, defence: lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, safeguards of the public peace, Cic. 2. a defensive argument, defence: firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

propugnatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a defence, vindication: dignitatis, Cic.

propugnator, ōris, m. [id.] one who fights in defence of a place, a defender: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes. II. Fig.: a defender, maintainer, champion: patrimonii sui, Cic.

prō-pugno, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. to fight in front or outside of: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, kept making sallies, Caes. II. to fight in defence: uno tempore propugnare et

munire, to keep up the defence and get on with the work of fortification, id. 2. Fig.: pro aequitate, Cic. With Acc.: absentiam suam, Suet.: Tac. **prōpulsatio**, ōnis, f. [propulso] a keeping or warding off, a repulse (rare): periculi, Cic. **prōpulsator**, ōris, m. one that drives back or repels, an avorter, a warder off: Val. Max. **prō-pulso**, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. to drive, keep, or ward off, to repel, repulse: hostem, Caes.: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. Absol.: ibi resistere ac propulsare, stood their ground and made a defence, Sall. II. Fig.: to ward off, avert, repel: suspicionem a se, Cic.

prōpulsus, a, um, Part. [propello]. **prōpylaeum**, or -on, i, n. = πρὸ πυλάων, a gateway, entrance: esp. propylaea, orum, n. plu. the celebrated approach to the Acropolis of Athens, built by Pericles; the Propylaea: Cic.

prō-quaestor, ōris, m., more correctly as two words, pro quaestore, a magistrate who, after his quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province, a proquaestor: Cic. (dub.).

prōquam, and, separate, pro quam, according as: v. pro. **prōra**, ae, f. = πρῶπα, the fore-part of a ship, the prow: prorae admodum erectae, Caes.: prorae tutela Melanthus, i. e. the look-out stationed at the prow = prorata, Ov. Proverb.: mihi prora et puppis, my whole design, Cic. II. Meton. a ship: Virg. (Hence It. prora; Sp. proa; Fr. proue.)

prō-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. to creep forth, crawl out: (formica) non usquam prorepsit, Hor. Of men: rumore caedis exterritus prorepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet.

prōrēta, ae, m. = πρῶπῆτης, the look-out at the prow, the under-pilot: Pl. **prōreus** (dissyl.), i, m. = πρῶπῆς, the look-out at the prow, the under-pilot: Ov.

prō-rīpio, pūi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to drag or snatch forth: hominem proripi jubet, Cic. 2. With pron. reflect., to rush out, to hasten or hurry forth or away: se ex curia domum, Sall.: se porta foras, Caes. Without the pron. (poet.): quo deinde ruis? quo proripis? Virg. Fig. (poet.): ne virilis cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas, should cause him to be hurried, Hor.

prō-rīto, i, v. a. [from the same root as irritō, q. v.] to provoke, produce by irritation: Plin. II. Transf.: to incite, entice, allure: Sen.

prōrōgatio, ōnis, f. [prorogo] a prolonging, extension of a term of office: imperii, Liv. II. a putting off, deferring: diel, Cic.

prōrōgativus, a, um, adj. [id.] admitting of delay, prorogative: Sen.

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prōrōgativus, a, um, adj. [id.] admitting of delay, prorogative: Sen.

prō-rōgo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to prolong, continue, protract: ne quā-

queunt imperium Caesari prorogaretur, Cic.: rem Romanam alterum in lustrum, to prolong its existence for another age, Hor.: ne quid temporis nobis prorogetur, that no prolongation of my term of government should be made, Cic. 2. to propagate: familiam, Val. Max. 3. to put off, defer: dies ad solvendum, Cic.

prorsum, adv. [contr. from proverbum] (old form, prosum, Pl.) forwards: cursari rursum prorsum, backwards and forwards, Ter. 2. straight on, right on: simulato, quasi eas prorsum in navem, straight ahead, Pl. 3. Fig.: wholly, absolutely: prorsum nihil intelligo, Ter.

prorsus, adv. [contr. from proversus] (old form, prosus), straight-forwards: non prorsus, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, Pl.

2. straight on, right onwards (without stopping): prorsus Athenas protinus abibo tecum (al. prosum), id.

3. Fig. certainly, truly, absolutely: ita prorsus existimo, Cic.: hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, id.: ea prorsus opportuna Catillinae, altogether favourable, i. e. just the opportunity for him, Sall.: aliquid prorsus perspicere, thoroughly, Suet. Prorsus quasi, exactly as if, for all the world as if: Just.

4. in short, in a word (summing up): prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall.

prō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to cause to burst, break, or rush forth, to send forth: atram ad aethera nubem, Virg. With pron. reflect. or reflect., to burst forth, dash forth: hinc prorumpitur in mare ventis, Lucr.: proruptum mare, a rushing flood, Virg.: proruptus sudor, breaking out, id. B. Neutr.: to rush or break forth, to burst out: medios in hostes, id.: (obsessi) omnibus portis prorumpunt, Tac. 2. Transf. of things: incendium proruperat, a fire had broken out, id. II. Fig.: illa pestis prorumpet, Cic.: ad minas, to break out into threats, Tac.

prō-rūo, rūi, rūtum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to rush forth: ex parte qua proruebat, by the side where it (the force) was rushing forward, Caes.: in hostem, Curt. 2. to tumble down: motu terrae oppidum proruit, Tac.

II. Act.: to cause to fall forwards or down, to overthrow, overturn, demolish: his (munitionibus) prorutis, Caes.: terrae motibus prorutae domus, thrown down, Tac.: hostem, crush, overthrow, id. With pron. refl.: foras se, bounce out of the room, Ter.

prōrūtus, a, um, Part. [prorumpo]. II. Adj.: unrestrained: Cic.

prōrūtus, a, um, Part. [proruo].

prōsa, ae, f. adj. [for prorsa, from prorsus] straight-forward, of style, writing: prose: prosa oratio, Quint.: eloquentia, Vell. More freq. absol., **prosa**=prose: Quint.

prōsāpia, ae, f. a stock, race, line-

age: Sall.: Quint.: Cic. (who uses the word with an apology, as nearly obsolete). [Etym. uncertain.]

proscēnium, ii, n. = προσκήνιον, the platform before the scene where the actors appeared, the proscenium; also, in gen., the stage: Pl.: Liv. In pl. (poet.): ineunt proscenia ludi, Virg.

pro-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to tear open in front, to rend, cleave: ferro quercum, Lucan. 2. Esp. of the first ploughing, to break or plough up: Varr. Poet. in gen. for arare, to plough: terram, Virg. 3. Transf.: to cut through, to cleave (poet.): rostro aequor, Cat. II. Fig.: to satirize, defame: equestrem ordinem, Suet.

proscissus, a, um, Part. [proscindo].

pro-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write before or in front of: Petr. II. Esp.: to publish in writing, announce publicly: legem, Cic.: leges, Tac. 2. to post up, advertise for sale, etc.: Claudius proscriptis insulam, vendidit, Cic. 3. to confiscate by public advertisement: possessiones, id. With pers. object: aliquem, to confiscate his estates, id. 4. to proscribe, outlaw (by inserting the person's name in a list which was posted up in a public place): id.

proscriptio, ōnis, f. [proscribo] a written public notice, an advertisement: Cic. II. notice of outlawry, proscription, confiscation: de capite civis et de bonis proscriptionem ferre, id. Esp. of wholesale proscriptions: proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare, to dream of proscription's (like Sulla's), id.

proscriptūrio, 4. v. n. desider. [id.] to be bent on a (general) proscription (colloq.): Cic.

proscriptus, a, um, Part. [proscribo]. II. Subst.: proscriptus, i, m. a proscribed person, outlaw: Cic. Esp. in pl. proscripti, orum; those proscribed under Sulla, id.

prō-sēco, cōi, ctum, 1. v. a. to cut away or off: App. II. Esp.: to break up with the plough: solum, Plin. 2. to cut off the parts to be sacrificed: hostiae exta, Liv.

prōsectum, i, n. [proseco] that which is cut off for sacrifice; the entrails: Ov.

prōsectus, a, um, Part. [proseco]. **prōsecutus** (prosequutus), a, um, Part. [prosequor].

prō-sēda, ae, f. [sedco] a prostitute, harlot: Pl.

prō-sēmino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to sow or scatter about (rare): ostras, Cic. ap. Non. II. Fig.: to disseminate, propagate: familiam, id.

prō-sēntio, sensi, 4. v. a. to perceive beforehand: Pl.

prō-sēquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. v. a. dep. to follow forth or to a distance, esp. for the purpose of showing respect to: to accompany, attend: eum milites electi sunt prosecuti, Caes.: exsequias,

to attend a funeral, Ov. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: prosequitur ventus euntes, escorts us on our course, Virg.: Chattos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, attends them all the way and ends with them, Tac. 2. to pursue: fugientes, Caes. Fig.: hominem verbis vehementioribus, Cic.: oculis abeuntia vela, to follow, Ov. II. Fig.: to follow; to imitate: antiquitatem, Cic. 2. Esp. with a limiting word in Abl., to attend or cause to be attended with (the exact transl. depending on the limiting word: cf. afflicto): benevolentia aut misericordia prosequi aliquem, to show kindness or pity to, id.: aliquem laudibus, to praise, Liv.: Remos liberaliter oratione prosecutus, having addressed them kindly, Caes. 3. to pursue, continue, proceed with a narration, etc.: quod non prosequar longius, Cic.: pascua versu, describe at length, pursue the theme of, Virg. Absol. (poet.): prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur, he proceeds, id.

prō-serpo, 1. v. n. to creep forwards or forth, to creep or crawl along: Pl.

prōseucha, ae, f. = προσηχή, a place for prayer, an oratory: Juv.

prō-silio, ōi (less freq. ōvi or ōi), 4. v. n. [salio] to leap or spring forth, to spring up: repente, Cic.: ex tabernaculo, Liv.: de capitis paterni vertice (of Minerva), Ov. 2. Of inanimate subjects, to spring or burst forth, to start out, spurt: seque ejaculatus in altum (sanguis) emicat, et longe terebrata prosiliit aura, "and out the red blood spouted," id. II. Fig.: to break forth (poet.): vaga prosiliit frenis natura remotis, Hor. 2. to hasten (poet.): prosilui amicum castigatum, Pl.

prō-sōcer, ēri, m. a wife's grandfather: Ov.

prōsōdia, ae, f. = προσηδία, the tone or accent of a syllable, prosody: Varr.

prōsōpōpoeia, ae, f. = προσωποποιία, personification: Quint.

pro-specto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. to continue to look forth, look at a distant object; to look at, view: pars extectis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv.: incendium e turri, Suet. 2. to look about: prospectare, ne uspiam insidiae sient, Pl. 3. Of situation: to look towards, to lie or be situated towards: villa, quae subjectos situs editissima prospectat, looks out over, commands a view of, Tac. II. Fig.: to look forwards to, to expect, to hope: exsilium, Cic. 2. to await, impend over: te quoque fata prospectant paria, Virg.

prospectus, a, um, Part. [prospicio].

prospectus, ūs, m. [id.] a look-out, distant view, prospect: scopulum conscendit, et omnem prospectum late pelago petit, Virg. 2. sight, view: aliquem in prospectum populi producere, into full view of (the pro-implies publicity), Cic.: quum jam extremi

essent in prospectu, i. e. just in sight (pro- here = in the distance), Caes.: late aequora prospectu metior, Ov.

pro-speculor, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to look into the distance, look out (rare): de vallo, Auct. B. Afr.

2. Transf.: to reconnoitre: L. Saeclum prospectatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv. II. Act.: to look out for, watch for: prospectuari e muris adventum imperatoris, id.

prosp̄er, and more freq. **prosp̄erus**, a, um, adj. (pro spēre (O. L. abl. of spes); lit. according to one's hope; hence, the final e having been lost, and prosper taken for an adj. like liber, miser, it came to mean) agreeable to one's wishes, favourable, fortunate, prosperous: fortuna, Cic.: prosperrimo rerum eventu, Vell.: prosperior civium amor, the more favourable regard, Tac. With Gen. (poet.): noctilucam, prosperam frugum, beneficial to fruits, Hor.

II. Subst.: prospera, orum, n. plu. favourable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity: Tac.

prosp̄erē, adv. agreeably to one's wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously: Cic.: cadere, to turn out successfully, Tac. Sup.: prosperrime geruntur omnia, Vell.

pro-sp̄ergo, sp̄ersi, sp̄ersum, 3. v. a. (sp̄argo) to besprinkle: Tac.

prosp̄eritas, ātis, f. (prosp̄er) good fortune, success, prosperity: vitae, Cic. Plur.: improborum prosperitates, id.

prosp̄ero, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (id.) to cause to succeed, to render fortunate or happy, to prosper: ut (Di) consilia sua prosperarent, would prosper his plans, Tac. With Dat.: amico meo prosperabo, will make my friend happy, Pl.

prosp̄ersus, a, um, Part. (prosp̄er-go).

prosp̄rus, a, um, v. prosper.

prosp̄icientia, ae, f. (prosp̄icio) foresight, precaution: Cic.

pro-sp̄icio, exi, ectum, 3. v. n. and a. (specio). Neutr.: to look forwards, to look out: ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. 2. Esp. to watch, be on the watch: puer ab Janua prospiciens, Nep. 3. Fig.: to look or see to beforehand, to take care of, provide for: esp. with Dat. of object cared for: ego jam prospiciam mihi, I shall look out for myself, Ter.: rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, to provide for commissariat, Caes. Also foll. by Subj. clause with ut or ne: to denote what is aimed at or guarded against: Cic.: Caes. II. Act.: to see afar off, to descry, espy: Italiam summa ab unda, Virg. 2. Transf. of situations, to command a view of, look or lie towards, to overlook: domus prospicit agros, Hor. 3. to foresee: tanquam ex aliqua specula prospicere tempestatem futuram, Cic.: Virg. 4. to look out for, provide, procure: sedem senectutis, Liv.

pro-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a.

to strew in front or before; to throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate: pondere silvam, Ov.: se ad pedes alicujus, Cic.: hostem, id. II. Fig.: to overthrow, subvert, destroy, etc.: omnia cupiditate, id.: virtutem, id.: carminum studium Tac. 2. to prostitute: Suet.

prostibilis, is, f. (prosto) a harlot, prostitute: Pl.

prostibulum, i, n. (id.) a prostitute: Pl.

pro-stitūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. (statuo) to place before or in front: Arn. 2. Fig. to expose: tu tua prostitues famae peccata sinistrae, Ov. II. to expose publicly to prostitution, to prostitute: faciem suam lucro, id. 2. Fig.: vocem ingrato foro, to hire out, id.

prostitutus, a, um, Part. (prostituo). II. Subst.: prostituta, ae, f. a harlot: Suet.

pro-sto, stiti, stātum, 1. v. n. to stand forth, project: angellis prostantibus, with projecting corners, Lucr.

II. to stand in a public place: of a seller, to offer one's wares for sale: hi (lenones) saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Pl. Of wares, to be set out or exposed for sale: liber prostat, Hor. 2. Esp.: to offer one's person for hire, prostitute oneself: Juv.: Suet.

prostratus, a, um, Part. (proster-no).

pro-sūbigo, 3. v. a. to root up (v. rare): terram pede, Virg.

pro-sum, sūi, prōdesse, irreg. v. n. to be useful or of use, to do good, benefit, profit: constr. with Dat. or absol.: qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic. Absol.: fugiam quae profore credam, Hor.

pro-tectus, a, um, Part. (protego).

pro-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover before or in front: aedes, to furnish with a projecting roof, Cic. 2. In gen., to cover, protect: aliquem scuto, Caes. II. Fig.: to cover or shield from danger, to defend, protect: jacentem et spoliatum, Cic.: aliquem precibus, Tac. 2. to keep off, ward off (late): hiemes, Stat. 3. to cover up, conceal: nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell.

pro-tēlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to drive forth or forwards, to put to flight, repulse, remove: aliquem saevius dictis, Ter. (Uncertain whether cogn. with protelum.)

pro-tēlum, i, n. cattle harnessed together for draught, a team: Plin. II. Transf. a line, row, succession: protelo plagarum continuato, Lucr. (Perh. for pro-tend-lum; cf. scala for scandala.)

pro-tendo, di, sum and tum, 3. v. a. to stretch forth or out, to extend: hastas, Virg.: brachia in mare, Ov.

protentus, a, um, Part. (protendo).

II. Adj.: stretched out, extended: pedes temo protentus in octo, eight feet long, Virg.

prōtēnus, adv. v. protinus.

prō-tēro, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to wear away, crush, tread under foot: aliquem pedibus, Pl.: equitatus aversos proterere incipit, trample down, ride down, Caes. Fig.: ver proterit aestas, tramples before it, puls to flight, Hor. 2. In gen. to overthrow, crush, defeat, ill-use: Marte Poenos, id.: aliquem proterere et conculcare, Cic.

prō-terrēo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. to frighten or scare away, to terrify: Cic.: Caes.: filium proterruisti hinc, Ter.

prōterrītus, a, um, Part. (pro-terreo).

prōtervō, adv. pertly, wantonly, impudently: pro se loqui, Pl.: connectans aliquem, Cic.: iracundus, outrageously, Ter. Comp.: Ov. 2. In good sense (rare): boldly, 'pluckily': Pl.

prōtervitas, ātis, f. (protervus) pertness, petulance, sauciness, boldness, impudence: quam paene tua me perdidit protervitas! Ter.

protervus, a, um, adj. forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent: animus, Pl.: homo, Cic. Comp.: meretrix protervior, Just. II. Transf. of inanimate objects: rude, boisterous, violent (poet.): venti, Hor.: stella canis, scorching, oppressive, Ov. (Ety. uncertain.)

prōthymē, adv. = προθύμως, willingly, gladly: Pl.

prōthymia, ae, f. = προθυμία, readiness, willingness: Pl.

prōtinam (protenam), adv. forthwith, immediately: Pl.: Ter.

prō-tinus (protenus), adv. (tenus) Of place: straightforward, ever forwards: pergere, Cic.: ipse capellas protinus aeger ago, on before me, Virg.

2. continuously, uninterruptedly: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur: protinus deinde ab Oceano Rugil et Lemo-vii, Tac.: protinus utraque telus una, one without break, Virg. II. Of time or order: directly, forthwith, immediately, instantly, on the spot: protinus et alios Africae regulos jussu adire, Liv.: oratio protinus perficiens auditorem benevolam, at the very outset, Cic. With ab: immediately or directly after: ab adoptione, Vell. (ii) With ut or quum and Indic., as soon as, as soon as ever: protinus ut erit parens factus, Quint.: protinus quum defloruere (segetes), Plin.

prō-tollo, 3. v. a. to stretch forth or out: manum, Pl. II. Fig.: to prolong, put off: vitam in crastinum, id.

prōtractus, a, um, Part. (protraho).

prō-trāho, xi, ctum (perf. Inf. pro-traxe for protraxisse, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to draw or drag forth, to bring forth or out: aliquem e tentorio, Tac.: aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic.: indicem ad indicium, Liv.: pueros ad gestum, drive them to the use of gestures, Lucr.

II. Fig.: to bring to light, reveal, betray: auctorem facinoris, Liv.: publi-

canorum fraudes, Vell. 2. to lengthen out, to prolong, protract, defer: stipendia militum, Suet. Absol.: of a victim to poison; is quinque horas protraxit, dragged on his life, lingered, id. 3. to reduce, bring to: ad paupertatem protractus, Pl.

prōtritus, a, um, Part. [protero].
prō-trūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to thrust forwards, to thrust or push out: cylindrum, Cic. II. Fig.: to put off, defer: comitia in Ianuarius mensem, id.

prō-turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to drive forwards, to drive or push away, to repulse: his facile pulsus ac proturbatus, Caes.: silvas, to overthrow, prostrate, Ov.: proturbatis qui de Othone nuntiabant, being driven away, not listened to, Tac. II. Transf.: militum conviciis proturbatus, attacked, id.

prout, adv. [pro ut; more fully, pro eo ut] according as, in proportion, accordingly, just as, as: prout res postulabat, as occasion demands, Cic.: Liv. With correl. ita: according to... so... Cic.

prōvectus, a, um, Part. [proveho].
II. Adj.: advanced (of time) pro vecta aetate mortua est, Cic.: pro vecta nox erat, Tac.

prō-vēho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to carry forwards, to conduct, convey, transport, etc.: eam pol provexi: avehere non quivi, I took her on board the ship, Pl.

2. Reflect.: to go, move, drive, ride, or sail forwards: cum classe freto provehi, Caes.: provehimur portu, Virg.: pro vectus equo, Liv. II. Fig.: to carry forwards, on, or away: haec spes provexit, ut etc., id.: orationem, to prolong, Cic. Reflect.: sentio me esse longius pro vectum quam proposita ratio postulat, have been carried on to greater length, i. e. have said more, id.

2. to advance, raise, promote, exalt: aliquem ad summum honorem, Liv.: aliquem e gregario milite virtutis causā, Just.: vim temperatam di quoque provehant in majus, forward, help on, Hor. 3. Reflect.: to advance, make progress: longius in amicitia provehi, Cic.

prō-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come forth, appear: in scenam, Pl.

2. Esp.: to be brought forth, to arise, be produced, grow, thrive: qui mox provenire, were born, Tac.: tanta pullorum soboles provenit, ut etc., such broods were hatched, Suet.: lana proveniat, Ov.: frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, there had been a poor harvest, Caes. II. Fig.: to come forth, appear (rare): proveniebant oratores novi, Naev. in Cic. 2. to come to pass, happen, occur: non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra proveniunt, Virg. 3. to go on, proceed, turn out well or ill: quum tu recte provenisti, since you have got on all right, i. e. have been safely delivered, Pl.: proveni nequiter, I have come off badly, id. (li) Esp. to go on

well, to succeed: si destinata provenissent, Tac.

prōventus, ūs, m. [provenio] a coming forth, growth, increase, produce, crop: proventu oneret sulcos, Virg.

2. Transf.: a supply, number: clarorum virorum, Just. II. Fig.: an issue, result: rerum, Caes. 2. Esp. a fortunate issue, success: superioris temporis, id.

prōverbium, ii, n. [verbum] an adage, proverb: Cic.

prōvidens, entis, Part. [provideo].
II. Adj.: provident, prudent: homo, Cic. Comp.: id est providentius, more prudent, id. Sup.: Tac.

prōvidenter, adv. providently, prudently: Sall. Sup.: Cic.

prōvidentia, ae, f. [provideo] foresight, foreknowledge (rare in this sense): Cic. II. forethought, precaution, providence: ex providentia timorem afferre, to occasion fear, as the result of forethought, Sall. Esp. of the wise ordering of the world by the gods: divina or deorum providentia, Cic. With object. Gen.: neque ferendi neque declinandi, i. e. precise aim neither of stroke nor parry, Tac. 2. Meton.: providence, i. e. the Deity: Sen.

prō-vīdēo, vīdi, visum, 2. v. n. and a. Neutr.: fig. to act with foresight, take care (rare): actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic. 2. to see to beforehand; to provide, make preparation or provision for; constr. absol., with Dat., de, or Subj.: multum in posterum providerunt, they had an eye to the future, id.: rei frumentariae, to make arrangements for supply of grain, Caes.: cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, Cic.: de re frumentaria ut providerent, Caes.

B. Act.: lit. to see in the distance, descry = prospicio: Suet. II. Fig.: to see or know beforehand, to foresee; to see before or earlier: quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic.: aliquem, Hor. 2. to see to beforehand; to prepare or provide: providentia haec potissimum providet, Cic.: ea quae ad usum navium pertinent providere, Caes.

prōvidus, a, um, adj. [provideo] foreseeing: with Gen.: rerum futurarum, Cic. Absol. mens Reguli, far-seeing, Hor. II. cautious, provident, prudent: animal hoc providum, sagax, quem vocamus hominem, Cic.: cura, watchful, Ov. (li) With Gen., providing for, careful: natura provida utilitatum, Cic.: vestrarum rerum providus, careful of your interests, Tac.

prōvincia, ae, f. a province, i. e. a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans (chiefly by conquest), and brought under Roman government; freq. to be rendered provincial administration, employment, etc.: Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic.: consilibus Ligures provincia decreta est, Liv.: provinciam Lentulus deposuit, gave up, resigned, Cic.: provincia consularis, governed by an ex-

consul (proconsul), id. (v. Smith's Ant. 311 sqq.). (li) specially, in relation to the affairs of Gaul, the Roman province of Trans-Alpine Gaul: Caes. 2. Of a praetor's jurisdiction: sors urbanae provinciae, id. II. Fig.: office, business: parasitorum, Pl.: Ge. me filia relinquit quasi magistrum. Da. provinciam cepisti duram, charge, responsibility, Ter.: qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balneas contruderentur, Cic. (Etym. uncertain.)

prōvinciālis, e, adj. [provincia] belonging to a province, provincial: administratio, Cic.: abstinentia, observed in the administration of a province, id. II. Subst.: provinciālis, an inhabitant of a province, a provincial: id. (Hence Fr. provençal.)

prōvinciātum, adv. by provinces, province by province: Suet.

prōvisio, ōis, f. [provideo] forethought; with defining Gen.: animi, Cic.: aliquid longa animi provisione fugere, i. e. careful looking ahead to guard against it, id. In this sense strengthened with cautio: horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, only one means of avoiding, id. 2. anticipation: futuri temporis, id.

prōvisō, adv. with forethought or caution: Tac.

prō-vīso, 3. v. n. and a. to go or come forth to see: provisio, quid agat Pamphilus, Ter. With Acc.: si quem hominem expectant, eum solent provisere, to be on the look-out for him, Pl.

prōvisōr, ōris, m. [provideo] a fore-seer: used as Adj.: ingruentium domi nationum, prudently foreseeing, Tac.: utilium tardus provisor (juvenis), slow to concern himself about utility, Hor.

prōvisus, a, um, Part. [provideo].

prōvisus, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) [id.] a looking before, looking into the distance: Tac. II. Fig.: a foreseeing: periculi, id. 2. a providing for, precaution, providence: deum, id.

prō-vīvo, 3. v. n. to live on: Tac.

prōvēcātio, ōis, f. [provoco] a calling out, summoning, challenging to combat: ex provocatione hostem interemit, Vell. II. a citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal: provocatio, vindex libertatis, Liv.: adversus (consules) ipsos, Flor.

prōvēcātor, ōris, m. [id.] a challenger: Just. II. Esp.: a kind of gladiator: Cic.

prō-vōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to call forth, call out: (cristatus ales) vigili provocat ore diem, Ov.: aliquem ad se, Phaedr. 2. Esp.: to call out, challenge, invite: Pamphilam cantatum, Ter.: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic.

3. In law: to summon or cite before a higher court, to appeal: usu. neutr. with ad or absol.: provoco ad populum, Liv.: ab omni iudicio poenaque provocari licere, that there will be a right of appeal, Cic. II. Fig.: to challenge in the way of rivalry, to

vie with, emulate: aliquem virtute, Plin. Ep. 2. to incite: omni comitate ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet. 3. to excite, stir up, rouse: non solum a me provocatus sed etiam sua sponte, Cic.: sermonibus, Caes.

4. to call forth, occasion, produce, cause: bellum, Tac. 5. to appeal to a person or thing as authority or proof, to cite: quam id rectum sit, tu judicabis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic. (Hence Fr. *provoquer*.)

provolgo, v. provulgo.

prō-vōlo, avi, i. v. n. to fly forth: alii provolant, alii erumpunt, Plin. II. Transf.: to hurry or hasten forth, to rush out: subito omnibus copulis provolaverunt, Caes.: in primum infestis hastis provolant duo Fabii, dash to the front, Liv.: sonitus provolat ictu, flies forth, Lucr.

prōvōlūtus, a, um, Part. [provolvo].

prō-volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll forward or along, roll over and over, roll away: aliquem in viam mediam, Ter.: congestas lapidum moles, i. e. hurl over on the besiegers, Tac.

2. With pron. refl. or reflect.: to cast oneself down, to prostrate oneself (implying more abject humiliation than proicere): se allicui ad pedes provolvere, Liv.: ad genua allicujus provolvi, Id. II. Fig.: to roll out, eject: multi fortunis provolvebantur, were being utterly ruined, Tac. 2. Reflect.: to humble oneself: usque ad libita Pallantis provoluta, who had stooped to the pleasures of, Id.

prō-vōmo, 3. v. a. to vomit forth: Lucr.

prō-vulgo (-volg.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make publicly known, to publish, divulge: Suet.

proximē (proximē), adv. nearest, very near, next. Of place: with Acc.: exercitum habere quam proxime hostem, Cic. Rarely with Dat.: quam proxime potest hostium castris castra communit, Caes. 2. Of time, either past or future: immediately before or after; last, next: civitates quae proxime bellum fecerant, Id. II. Of order, rank, etc.: next to, next after, next. With Acc.: proxime morem Romanum, closely following the Roman method, Liv.: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic.: proxime speciem muros oppugnantium navium, very much like the appearance of ships attacking walls, Id. With atque: proxime atque ille aut aequae, nearly the same as he, Cic. 2. very closely, accurately: ut proxime utriusque differentiam signem, Quint.

proximītas, ātis, f. [proximus] nearness, proximity: Ov. II. Fig.: near relationship: Id. 2. similarity, resemblance: Id.

proximo, adv. very lately: Cic.

proximus, v. propior.

prūdēns, entis, adj. [contr. from

providens] foreseeing, foreknowing (rare in this sense): constr. with Acc. and Inf.: ob ea se peti prudens, Plin.: quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est providentes, Cic. II. Transf.: knowing, skilled, experienced, practised in; constr. with Gen., or in and Abl.: locorum, Liv.: artis, Ov. Sup.: adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv. With in: prudens in jure civili, Cic.

2. knowing, aware, conscious (usu. connected with sciens): often to be rendered by adv.; knowingly, designedly, on purpose: quos prudens praeterco, on purpose, Hor.: prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus, wittingly and knowingly, Cic. 3. Ingen.: sensible, intelligent, judicious, prudent, circumspect: quis P. Octavio ingenio prudentior, jure peritior, Id.: homines amicissimi ac prudentissimi, Id.: deus abscondit prudens oceano terras, in his (wise) providence, Hor. Of abstract things: animi sententia, Ov.

prūdēter, adv. cautiously, prudently: facere, Cic. Comp.: gerere se, Aug. in Suet. II. skilfully, learnedly, intelligently, etc.: sententias defendere, Cic.

prūdētia, ae, f. [prudens] a foreseeing (rare): futurorum, Cic. II. acquaintance with, knowledge of, skill in: juris publici, Id.: physicorum, Id.

III. good sense, intelligence, prudence, sagacity, practical judgment, discretion: Id.: civilis, statesmanship, Id.

prūina, ae, f. hoar-frost, rime: Cic.: Plin. Plur.: Cic.: Hor. II. Transf.: in plur. a covering of frozen snow: Virg. 2. Meton.: winter: Id. [For provina cf. Gr. πρῶφι.] (Hence It. brina.)

prūinosus, a, um, adj. [pruina] full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy: herbae, Ov.

prūna, ae, f. a live coal: Virg. [For prus-na, from the Indo-European root prus, Skr. prush, to burn, cogn. with Gr. πῦρ.]

prūnitius, a, um, adj. [prunus] of plum-tree wood: torris, Ov.

prūnum, i, n. [id.] a plum: Ov.: Virg. (Hence It. pruno; Fr. prune.)

prūnus, i, f. = προυνή, a plum-tree: Virg.: Plin.

prūrigo, inis, f. [prurio] an itching, the itch: Cels. II. lasciviousness: Mart.

prūrīo, 4. v. n. to itch: Juv. II. Fig. to have an itching for, to long for: Pl.: Juv. [For prus-io from the root prus, to burn, v. pruna.] (Hence It. prudere.)

prytānes or **prytānis**, is, m. = πρύτανις, a chief magistrate in some Grecian states: Liv.: Sen.

prytānēum, i, n. = πρυτανεῖον, a public building in some Grecian states, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the State took their

meals at the public expense: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 313).

prytānis, is, v. prytanes.

psallo, i, 3. v. n. = ψάλλω, to play upon a stringed instrument, esp. to play upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara: Cic.: Hor.

psaltērīum, ii, n. = ψαλτήριον, a stringed instrument of the lute kind, a psalttery: Cic.

psaltria, ae, f. = ψάλτρια, a female player on the cithara: Ter.: Cic.

psēcas, ādis, f. = ψεκάς (drizzle), a female slave who perfumed her mistress's hair: Juv.

psēphisma, ātis, n. = ψήφισμα, a decree of the people among the Greeks = the plebiscitum of the Romans: Cic.

psēdō-cāto, ōnis, m. a counterfeit Cato: Cic.

psēdō-dāmāsippus, i, m. a sham Damasippus: Cic.

psēdōlus (-ālus) i, m. [ψενδής, lying] the liar, the title of a comedy of Plautus: Cic.

psēdōmēnos or -us, i, m. = ψενδόμενος, in logic, a sophistical syllogism; pure Lat. mentiēns (q. v.): 'the liar': Cic.

psēdōthūrum, i, n. = ψενδοθύρον, a back door, private entrance: palatii, Amm. Fig.: (numi) per psēdōthūrum revertantur, i. e. secretly, Cic.

psilōcithārista, ae, m. = ψιλοκιθαριστής, one who plays on the cithara without singing to it: Suet.

psittācus, i, m. = ψιττακος, a parrot: Plin.: Ov.: Pers.

psychōmantium or -eum, i, n. = ψυχομαντεῖον, a place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated, a place of necromancy: Cic.

psychia, ae, v. psychius.

psychius (psith.), a, um, adj. = ψιθιος (ψιθ.), Psychian, a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Virg. Also as subst.: psychia, ae, f.: Id.

ptē, an emphatic suffix appended to personal pronouns, and more freq. to pronom. adjectives, esp. in the ablative; self, own: meopte ingenio, Pl.: suopte pondere, Cic.: nostrapte culpa, Ter.: mepte fieri servum, Pl.

ptisāna, ae, f. = πτισάνη, barley crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley: Cels. II. Meton.: a drink made from barley-groats, barley-water: Plin. (Hence It. tisana; Fr. tisane.)

ptisānārīum, ii, n. [ptisana] a decoction of barley-groats, or, transf. of rice: Hor.

pūbens, entis, adj. [pubes] arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent (poet.): Claud. II. Transf. of plants: in full vigour, juicy, flourishing: herbae, Virg.

pūber, ēris, v. pubes, adj.

pūbertas, ātis, f. [puber] marriageable age, puberty: Suet. II. Meton.: the signs of puberty, the beard, etc.: Cic. 2. Transf. of plants: soft down, pubescence: Plin. 3. the power

of procreation, manhood, virility: *in-exhausta pubertas*, Tac. 4. *youth = young people*: *pubertas canis suum decus reddebat*, Val. Max.

(1) *pūbes* and *pūber*, *ēris*, *adj.* that is grown up, of ripe age, adult: *priusquam pubes esset*, Nep.: *ad puberem aetatem*, Liv. 2. Subst.: *pūberes*, *um*, *m. plur.* grown-up persons, adults, men: *omnes puberes armati convenire consueverunt*, Caes. II. Transf. of plants: downy: *folia*, Virg. [From root *pu*, to generate, nourish, *v. puer*. For suffix, cf. *ta-bes*, *ple-bes*.]

(2) *pūbes*, *is*, *f.* [*pubes*, *adj.*] the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty: Plin. II. Transf. the private parts: *pube tenuis*, up to the groin, Virg. III. Collect.: grown-up males, youth, young men: *omnem Italiae pubem*, Cic. 2. In gen. men, people, population: *pube praesenti*, Pl.

pūbesco, *būl*, 3. *v. n. incept.* [*id.*] to reach the age of puberty, become pubescent: Cic.: *et nunc aequall tecum pubesceret aeo*, would (i. e. were he living) be growing up into manhood, Virg. II. Transf.: to be covered or clothed, to clothe itself with (poet.): *prataque pubescunt variorum flore colorum*, Ov. 2. Of plants, etc.: to grow up, ripen: Cic.

publicānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*publicus*] belonging to the public revenue; usu. Subst. a farmer of the Roman taxes: generally of the equestrian order: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 214)

publicatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*publico*] an adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation: Cic.

publicē, *adv.* on account, at the cost, in behalf, or in charge of the state: *disciplina puerilis exposita*, by public authority, Cic.: *frumentum, quod Aedui essent publice polliciti*, in the name of the state, Caes.: *publice maxime putant esse laudem*, from a national point of view, *id.*: *vesci* (of the *prytanes*), at the public expense, Liv.

II. all together, as a body: *exultant ire*, *id.*

publicitus, *adv.* on the public account, at the public expense, by or for the state, Ter.: *hospitio accipi*, i. e. to be clapped into a prison, Pl. II. before the people, in public, publicly: *ut fiat auctio*, *id.*

publico, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* [*publicus*] to make public property, to seize for the use of the state, to confiscate: *regnum Jubae*, Caes.: *privata*, Cic.

II. to exhibit to the people, to make public or common: *bibliothecas*, to throw open to the public, Suet.: *se* (as an actor, etc.), to come before the public, *id.*: *oratiunculam*, to publish, Plin.

2. to make known, divulge, reveal, disclose (rare): *reticenda*, Just. 3. to expose to common use, prostitute: *corpus*, Pl.

publicus (in *Inscr.* also *publicus* and *poplicus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. of *populicus* from *pōpulus*] belonging to

the people, state, or community; that is done for the sake or at the expense of the state; public, common: *magificentia*, Cic.: *sacrificia*, Caes.: *injuriae*, done to the state, *id.*: *causa*, an affair of state, Liv.: also, a criminal process (as disting. from a private suit), Cic.: *res publica*, the commonwealth, the state; *v. res*. Neut. as subst.: *publicum*, 1. the public purse, revenue: *bona alicujus vendere et in publicum redigere*, to bring the proceeds into the treasury, *id.*: *de publico convivari*, at the public cost, *id.*: *conducere publica*, to farm the public revenues, Hor.

II. common, general, public (later): *publica lex hominum*, Pers.: *favor*, the favour of all, Ov. Of a noted beauty: *juvenum publica cura*, the universal heart-breaker, Hor. Neut. as subst. (not in *Nom.*): a public place, publicity: *in publico esse non audent*, *id.*: *includit se domi*, Cic.: *carere publico*, to remain at home, *id.* III. common, ordinary, inferior (rare): *structura carminis*, Ov.

pūdendus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*pudeo*].

II. *Adj.*: of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable: *vita*, Ov.: *vulnera*, Virg.: *causa*, Ov.: *parentes*, Suet.

pūdēns, *entis*, *Part.* [*pudeo*]. II.

Adj.: shamefaced, bashful, modest: *muta pudens est*, Lucr.: *pudens et probus filius*, Cic.: *animus*, Ter. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: *vir*, *id.*

pūdēter, *adv.* modestly, bashfully: Cic. Comp.: *pudentius accedere*, *id.* Sup.: *pudentissime aliquid petere*, *id.*

pūdēo, *ūl*, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* (*v. rare* as *v. pers.*): to make or to be ashamed: *non te haec pudet?* Ter.: *ita nunc pudeo*, Pl. II. *Usu. impersonal*: *pudet*, *ait*, or *pūditum est*, it causes a feeling of shame: constr.: subj. rarely expr., but sometimes *neut. pron.* or *Inf.*: foll. by *Acc.* of pers. and *Gen.* of thing (cause of feeling): *sunt homines, quos infamiae suae neque pudeat neque taceat*, Cic.: *nec luisse pudet*, sed non incidere ludum, Hor.: *pudet*, quod prius non puduit unquam est, Pl. With *Abl.* supine: *pudet dictu*, I am ashamed to say, Tac. [Etym. uncertain.]

pudet, *v. pudeo*, II.

pūdibundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pudeo*] shamefaced, bashful, modest: *matrona*, Hor.: *ora*, Ov. II. of which one should be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful: Just.

pūdīcē, *adv.* modestly, chastely, virtuously: Ter. Comp.: *pudicus*, Pl.

pūdīcītia, *ae*, *f.* [*pudicus*] chastity, modesty, purity (more limited in application than *pudor*, *q. v.*): Sall.

pūdīcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*pudeo*] modest, pure, chaste, virtuous: *erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia*, the pure-minded, Cic.: *Hippolytus*, Hor.: *matres*, Ov.: *mores*, *id.*: *a turpi facto*,

pure from, Hor. Comp.: *matrona pudicior*, Ov. 2. In object. or pass. sense: unpolluted, uninjured: *tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit*, Pl.

pūdōr, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness, modesty (having reference to all kinds of shameful conduct, and denoting a feeling or disposition; whereas *pudicitia* refers only to the avoidance of impure actions): *pudore frangi*, to be overcome by a sense of shame, Cic. With *Gen. obj.*: *paupertatis pudor*, shame on account of poverty, Hor.: *famae*, regard for one's reputation, Cic. II. Meton.: shame, ignominy, disgrace: *vulgare alicujus pudorem*, to publish anyone's shame, Ov.: *pudori esse*, to be a disgrace, Liv.: *pro pudor*, O shame! Hor.

pūella, *ae*, *f.* [*puellus*] a female child, a girl, lass, maiden: *puellam parere*, Ter.: *puella infans*, Hor. (ii) a daughter: *Danae puellae*, *id.* II. a young woman, young wife: *viduae cessate puellae*, Ov. 2. Esp.: a beloved maiden, a sweet-heart, mistress (poet.): *vixi puellis nuper idoneus*, Hor. 3. a slave-girl (*v. rare*): *id.*

pūellāris, *e*, *adj.* [*puella*] of or belonging to a girl or young woman, girlish, maidenly: *anni*, girlhood, Tac.: *animi*, of the youthful companions of Proserpine, Ov.

pūellārīter, *adv.* in a girlish manner, girlishly: Plin.

pūellūla, *ae*, *f. dim.* [*puella*] a little girl: Ter.: Cat.

pūellus, 1. *m. dim.* [contr. from *puerulus*, from *puer*] a little boy: Pl.

pūer, *ēris*, *m.* (voc. *puere*, Pl., as from *puerus*) orig. a child, whether boy or girl; *sancta puer Saturni filia*, regina, Liv. Andr. Hence, plur. *pueri*, children (in general): Cic. II. Esp.: a male child, a boy, lad, young man (strictly till about the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to those much older): *puero isti date mammam*, Pl.: *Ascanius puer*, Virg.: *laudator temporis acti se puero*, when he was a boy, Hor. A *puero*, a *pueris*, from a boy, from boyhood or childhood: *doctum hominem cognovi, idque a puero*, Cic.: *ex pueris excedere*, to pass out of the age of childhood, *id.* 2. a boy in waiting, a servant, slave: *Persicos odi*, *puer*, apparatus, Hor. 3. an unmarried man, a bachelor (like Fr. *garçon*): Ov.

4. a boy, a son: *pueri Ladae*, Castor and Pollux, Hor.: *pueri deorum*, demigods, Heroes, *id.* 5. In familiar address; like our "my boy": *promisti autem? de te largitor*, *puer*, oh! you promised, eh? you must be liberal out of your own funds, my boy, Ter. [From the root *pu*, *v. pubes*; cf. Skr. *pu-tra-s*, a son; Gr. *παῖς* (= *παῖ-δ-ς*); Lat. *pupus*, *pusus*, *putus* (a boy). The word sometimes appears in the form of *por* (for *pov-er*) in inscriptions, e. g. *Luci-por*, *Marci-por*.]

pūēra, *ae*, *f.* [*puer*] a girl, lass, maiden: Suet.

pūērasco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [id.] to grow into the age of boyhood or youth: Suet.

pūērilis, e, *adj.* [id.] childish, boyish, youthful: species, Cic.: agmen, a troop of boys, Virg. II. Meton.: childish, puerile, silly: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Comp.: si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor.

pūēritas, ātis, f. [puerilis] childhood, boyhood: Val. Max. II. childishness, puerility: Sen.

pūēritēter, *adv.* like a child: ludentes, Phaedr.: blandientem patri, in childish fashion, Liv. II. childishly, foolishly: Cic.

pūēritia (syncop. *puertia*, Hor.), ae, f. [puer] childhood, boyhood, youth (applied usually till the seventeenth year, but freq. later): Cic.

pūēpērium, ii, n. [puerperus] child-birth, child-bed, a lying-in: feminam puerperis insignem, i.e. that has already borne children, Tac.

pūēpērus, a, um, *adj.* [puer pario] belonging to child-birth: verba, formulae to ease child-birth, Ov. 2. Subst.: puerpera, ae, f. a woman in labour or in child-bed, a lying-in woman: Pl.

pūērtia, v. *puertia*, ad *init.*
pūērulus, i, m. *dim.* [puer] a little boy, little slave: Cic.

pūga, ae, v. *pyga*.
pūgil, iis, m. a boxer, pugilist: Cic. [Cf. Gr. πύγξ, πυγμή; Lat. pug-nus.]

pūgilatio, ōnis, f. [pugilator] boxing with the cestus, pugilism: Cic.

pūgilātus, ūs, m. [id.] a boxing, fighting with the cestus, pugilism: Pl.

pūgilō, *adv.* like a boxer, vigorously: valere, to be as strong as a boxer, Pl.

pūgillāris, e, *adj.* [pugillus] belonging to the fist or hand, of the size of the fist: that can be held in the hand: Juv. Hence, pugillares, ium, m. plu. (sc. libelli), writing tablets: Suet. So also, pugillaria, ium, n. plur.: Cat.: Gell.

pūgillatōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] of or belonging to the fist: follis, a fist-ball, Pl.

pūgillus, i, m. *dim.* [pugnus] what one can hold in the fist, a handful: Plin.

pūgio, ōnis, m. [cogn. with pugio, q. v.] a dagger, dirk, poniard: Cic.: worn by the emperors, to denote their power of life and death: Suet.: and by the chief officers in the army as a military badge of distinction: Tac. II. Fig.: O plumbeum pugionem! O leaden dagger! i.e. a pointless, futile argument: Cic.

pūgiunculus, i, m. *dim.* [pugio] a small dagger or poniard, a stiletto: Cic.

pugna, ae, f. [pugnus] orig. a fight with fists: hence, in gen. a fight between individuals or bodies of men, a

battle, combat, engagement (the most gen. term: cf. proelium): mala, a defeat, Cic.: Sall.: prospera, a victory, id.: singularis, a single combat, Macr.: absol. in same sense, Liv.: ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios, a line of battle set in array, id. II. Fig.: a contest, dispute, debate, etc.: doctissimorum hominum, Cic.

pugnācitas, ātis, f. fondness for fighting, combativeness: Tac.: Quint.

pugnāciter, *adv.* contentiously, violently, obstinately: Cic. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Cic.

pugnāculum, i, n. [pugno] a fortified place, fortress: Pl.

pugnātor, ōris, m. [id.] a fighter, combatant: Liv.

pugnātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [pugnator] of or belonging to a fighter or combatant: arma, i.e. sharp weapons (opp. to rudes, wooden swords), Suet.

pugnax, ācis, *adj.* [pugno] fond of fighting, combative, warlike, pugnacious: centuriones, Cic.: gens, Tac.: pugnacissimus quisque, id. 2. Fig.: contentious, disputatious: oratio, Cic.

II. Transf. ingen. obstinate, pertinacious: Graecus nimis pugnax esse noluit, id. Of things: ignis aquae pugnax, opposed to, Ov.

pugnēus, a, um, *adj.* [pugnus] of or belonging to the fist: Pl.

pugno, avi, atum, i. v. n. [pugna] to fight, either of individuals or of bodies of men; to combat, give battle: nostri milites fortissime pugnaverunt, Caes.: ibi L. Cotta pugnant interficitur, id.: ex equo, to fight on horseback, Cic. With object (or Nom. with pass.) of kindred meaning: haec pugna est pugna, Pl.: proelia, Hor. Pass. impers.: pugnat uno tempore omnibus locis, the fight goes on, Caes. II. Fig.: to contend, disagree, oppose, contradict: with cum or Dat. (Gr. constr.: poet): pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis, Cic.: placitum etiam pugnis amoris? Virg.: pugnantia loqui, inconsistencies, Cic. Of things: frigida pugnant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov. 2. to struggle, strive, endeavour, take pains, exert oneself: illud pugna et enitere, Cic.: pugnas ne reddat, Achille, Ov. Poet. with Inf.: pugnat molles evincere somnos, id.

pugnus, i, m, a fist: Dic.: Hor. [For etym. v. pugil.] (Hence It. pugno; Fr. poing, poignée.)

pulchellus or (less correctly) **pulcellus**, a, nm, *adj.* *dim.* [pulcher] beautiful little: Bacchae (i.e. Baccharum statuae), Cic.

pulcher, chra, chrum, and (less correctly) **pulcer**, cra, crum, *adj.* beautiful, fair, handsome: puer, Cic.: virgo, Ter.: tunicae, Hor.: quid potest esse aspectu pulchrior? prettier to see, Cic.: panis longe pulcherrimus, most excellent, Hor.: dies, fair, bright, lucky, id. II. Fig.: beautiful in a moral sense, fine, noble, honourable, glorious, illustrious, etc.: exemplum,

Caes.: poemata, Hor.: pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

pulchre (pulcre), *adv.* beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very, etc.: dicere, Cic.: peristi pulchre, you have done for yourself finely, utterly, Pl.: pulchre est mihi, I am all right, Cic.: pulchre, as an exclamation of applause, like recte, probe, etc., excellently! bravo! well done! Ter.: Hor.

pulchritudo (pulcr.), inis, f. [pulcher] beauty, excellence: Cic.

pulēium or **pulēgium**, ii, n. [for pulec-ium, flea-bane, from pulex] penny-royal: Cic. From the fragrant smell of it, fig.: ad cuius rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum, i.e. the fragrance of your discourse, id.

pūlex, icis, m. a flea: Pl. [Cf. Gr. ψάλλα; O. H. G. floh (flea)]. (Hence It. pulce; Fr. puce.)

pullārius, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, i] belonging to young animals: Veg.

II. Subst.: pullarius, ii, m. the man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper: Cic.

pullātus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, adj.] clothed in soiled or black garments, in mourning: proceres, Juv. II. Subst.: pullati, orum, n. plu. the common people (from their soiled dress): Suet.

pullēiācēus, a, um, *adj.* black, for pullus: August. in Suet.

pullūlo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [pullulus, dim. of pullus, i] to put forth, sprout: ab radice, Virg. 2. Fig.: pullulare incipiebat luxuria, to spring up, grow, Nep. (Hence It. pollare.)

(1) **pullus**, i, m. a young animal: onagrorum, foals, Plin.: ranarum, young frogs, Hor.: columbini, Cic.: gallinacei, chicks, Liv. 2. Esp. a young fowl, a chicken: Hor. II. Transf. of persons: a term of endearment, dove, chick, darling: meus pullus passer, mea columba, Pl. 2. pullus milvini, young kite, of an avaricious person, Cic. [Cf. Gr. πῦλος (for πῶλος); Goth. fula(n), Eng. foal. The root is pu; v. puer.] (From rem. pulla, comes Fr. poule.)

(2) **pullus**, a, um, *adj.* dark-coloured, blackish-grey, dusky, blackish: capilli, Ov.: myrtus, dark green, Hor. Esp.: vestis, a dark-gray garment (of undyed wool, the dress of mourners and of the lower orders): Cic. 2. Subst.: pullum, i, n. a dark-gray garment: Liv.: Ov. In pl., pulla, dark dresses, id. II. Transf. sad, mournful (poet.): pulla stamina nere, id. [For etym. v. palleo.]

pulmentārium, ii, n. [pulmentum] anything eaten with bread, a relish (fruit, salt, mustard, etc.): tu pulmentaria quaere sudando, let exercise be your sauce or relish, Hor.

pulmentum, i, n. [puls] anything eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment, relish (fruit, vegetables, salt, etc.):

Just. II. Transf. food, in gen.: Hor.

pulmo, ōnis, m. [app. borrowed from Gr. πνεύμων, for πνεύμων] a lung; and plur. pulmones, the lungs: Cic. (Hence Fr. poumon.)

pulmōneus, a, um, adj. [pulmo] of or belonging to the lungs, pulmonic: Pl. II. Transf.: soft or swelling like the lungs, spongy: pedes, id.

pulpa, ae, f. the fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh: Cato. II. Fig.: contemptuously, flesh, i. e. vicious human nature: scelerata pulpa, Pers. (Etym. uncertain.)

pulpamentum, i, n. [pulpa] the fleshy part of animals, the meat: Plin.

II. Transf. food composed chiefly of bits of meat, tid-bits: Cic. Proverb.: lepus tute es et pulpamentum quaeris? you are a hare yourself, and are you hunting for game? Ter.

pulpitum, i, n. a scaffold, platform of boards; esp. a stage for actors: Hor.: Juv. (Etym. unknown.) (Hence Fr. pupitre.)

puls, pultis, f. porridge made of meal, pulse, etc.; the food of the Romans in early times; also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens: Cic. (For etym., v. polenta.)

pulsatio, ōnis, f. [pulso] a knocking, beating, striking: ostii, Pl.: scutorum, Liv.

pulsator, ōris, m. a striker or player of the lyre: Val. Fl.

pulso, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [pello] to push, strike, beat: lictores ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitissimī, Cic.: tellurem pede libero, to stamp the ground (in dancing), Hor.: muros ariete, to batter, Virg.: to strike the strings of a lyre: id. Of a bowstring: to impel, propel an arrow: id. 2. to strike against, to touch (poet.): ipse arduus altaque pulsat sidera, id. II. Fig.: to push, strike; to set in violent motion, to agitate: dormientium animos, Cic. Absol., pavor pulsans, throbbing, Virg. (Hence It. pulsare; Fr. pousser.)

pulsus, a, um, Part. [pello].

pulsus, ūs, m. [id.] a pushing, beating, stamping; a push, blow: pulsu externo agitari, Cic.: remorum, the stroke of the oars, rowing, id.: pedum, the tramping of feet, Virg.: lyrae, a playing, Ov. II. Fig.: impulse, influence: Cic. (Hence Fr. pouls.)

pultatio, ōnis, f. [pulto] a beating, knocking at the door: Pl.

pultifagus, v. pultiphagus.

pultiphagōnides, ae, m. [pultiphagus] porridge-eater, comically, for an ancient Roman (v. puls): Pl.

pultiphagus (pultif.), i, m. [puls] a porridge-eater: Pl.

pulto, i. v. a. [collat. form of pulso] to beat, strike, knock: ostium, Ter.: Januam, Pl. Absol.: id.

pulverēus, a, um, adj. [pulvis] of or containing dust, full of dust, dust-:

2. raising dust: (poet.): equi, Val. Fl.

pulvērulentus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of dust, dusty: via, Cic. Of deer galloping; raising clouds of dust: Virg. Fig.: praemia militiae, toil-some, Ov.

pulvillus, i, m. dim. [contr. from pulvinulus, from pulvinus] a little cushion, small pillow: Hor.

pulvinar (polv.), āris, n. [pulvinus] a cushioned couch spread over with a splendid covering: esp. a couch for the images of the gods in the banquet called lectisternium: ad omnia pulvinaria, i. e. at all the banqueting couches in all temples, Cic.: ornare pulvinar deorum dapibus, to set out the board (lit. the couch) with viands, Hor. 2. In gen. any state couch: e. g. of the emperor in the circus: Suet.: Ov.: Juv.

pulvinarium, ii, n. [pulvinar] a cushioned seat or couch of the gods (=pulvinar, q. v.): Liv. II. a slip or dry-dock to haul a ship on to: Pl.

pulvinus, i, m. [perh. cogn. with pellis] a cushion, bolster, pillow: Cic.

pulvis, ēris, m. (fem.: Prop.) dust, powder: pulveris nebula, Lucr.: eruditus, the dust or sand in which mathematicians drew their figures, Cic. Poet.: the dust or ashes of the dead: Hor.: hibernus, i. e. a dry winter, Virg. Proverb.: in pulvere sulcos ducere, i. e. to waste one's toil, Juv.

2. Esp. a body or cloud of dust, a dust raised by the movement of troops, etc.: Caes.: Sall.: Olympicus, i. e. of the race-course, Hor. II. Meton.: a place of contest, arena, and in gen. a scene of action, field: Virg.: Hor.: Ov.: Cic. 2. exertion, toil, effort, labour (poet.): cui sit condicio dulcis sine pulvere palmae (cf. 'without dust and heat,' Milt.), Hor. (Cogn. with Gr. πάλ-λω, πάλ-ύω, pollen, puls.) (Hence It. polve, polvere; Fr. poudre.)

pulvisculus, i, m. dim. [pulvis] small dust, fine powder: cum pulvisculo, dust and all, i. e. wholly, completely, Pl.

pūmex, icis, m. (fem.: Cat.) pumice-stone: Plin.: used for smoothing books: Hor.: hence poet. of verses carefully polished: Prop. Proverb.: aquam a pūmice postulare, i. e. to try to get money out of one that has none, Pl.

II. Transf.: soft stone, porous rock of any kind (poet.): Virg.: Ov.: Hor. [Perh. from pu, root of puteo; "rotten-stone;" cf. "putrem campum," Virg.] (Hence It. pomice; Fr. ponce, Eng. pounce.)

pūmicatus, a, um, adj. [pumex]. Lit. smoothed with pumice-stone; hence, effeminate, luxurious: Mart.: Plin.

pūmicōus, a, um, adj. [id.] of pumice-stone, or of soft stone in gen.: molae, Ov.: oculi, stony, dry, Pl.

pūmilio, ōnis, comm. [pumilus] a dwarf, pigmy: Sen. Of women: parvula, pumilio (est), Xapίτων μία, Lucr.

pūmilus, a, um, adj. dwarfish, diminutive, little: App. II. Subst.: pumilus, i, m. a dwarf: Suet.: Stat. (Etym. uncertain.)

punctim, adv. with the point of the sword; using it to thrust or stab (opp. to caesum, with the edge): Liv.

punctio, ōnis, f. [pungo] a pricking, puncture; a stick in the side: Plin. (Hence It. punzone; Fr. poinçon.)

punctum, i, n. v. punctus.

punctus, a, um, Part. [pungo] pricked in, like a point; hence, of time: puncto tempore, in an instant, Lucr.

II. Subst.: punctum, i, n. a prick, small hole, puncture: Mart. 2.

Transf.: a point, small spot: ova punctis distincta, Plin. (ii) a mathematical point: Cic. (iii) a point or pip on dice: Suet. (iv) a point or dot made in a waxen tablet as the sign of a vote, before the introduction of separate ballots. Hence, fig.: a vote, suffrage, ballot: omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, he gains every vote, i. e. all praise him, Hor.: Cic. (v) the mark facing the tongue of a pair of scales, to show equilibrium: Pers. (vi) Of time: a moment: puncto temporis eodem, in the same moment, Cic.: horae, Hor. (vii) In discourse, a brief clause, short section: Cic. (Hence It. punto; Fr. point.)

pungo, pūpōgi, punctum, i. v. a. to prick, puncture: aliquem, Cic. 2. to pierce into, penetrate: corpus, Lucr.

3. to affect sensibly, to sting, bite. pungunt sensum, id. II. Fig.: to prick, sting, vex, trouble, afflict, mortify, etc.: scrupulus (animi) aliquem stimulat ac pūngit, Cic.: jamdudum meum ille pectus pūngit aculeus, Pl. [The Lat. root is pug (cf. pu-pug-i), whence pug-io. The g has taken the place of orig. k; cf. πυνκ-δασός, ἐχ-πυνκός, πικ-ρός.] (Hence Fr. poindre.)

pūnicē, adv. in the Punic language: loqui, Pl.

pūnicēus, a, um, adj. [punicus] reddish, rosy, purple-coloured: crocus, Ov.: rotas (currus Aurorae), Virg.: corium, i. e. purple with weals, Pl. (Hence, through L. L. puniceus, Fr. ponceau.)

pūnicus, a, um, adj. [Poeni] Punic, Carthaginian: punicum malum, or absol., a pomegranate: Plin. 2. purple-coloured, purple-red=φοινικεός, sagum, Hor.: of a parrot's bill: Ov.

pūnio (poen.), i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. and pūnior, itus, 4. v. a. dep. [Imp. poenibat, Lucr.] to inflict punishment upon, to punish: peccata, Cic.: sotes, id. II. to take vengeance for, to avenge, revenge = ulcisci (rare): id. [From the root pu, to cleanse, whence purus, putus. V. poena.]

pūnior, v. pūnio.

pūnitor, ōris, m. [pūnio] a punisher: Suet. II. an avenger: Cic.: Crassianae stragis, Val. Max.

pūpa (puppa), ae, f. [pupus] a girl,

damsel, lass: Mart. II. Transf.: a doll, puppet: Pers.

pupilla, ae, f. dim. [pupula] an orphan girl, a ward, minor: Cic. II. Transf. the pupil of the eye (cf. Gk. κόρη): Lucr.

pupillaris, e, adj. [pupillus] belonging to an orphan or ward, pupillary: pecunia, the money of a ward, Liv.: aetas, minority, Suet.

pupillus, i, m. dim. [pupulus] an orphan boy, an orphan; also, a ward: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 315.

puppis, is, f. (Abl. puppe, Ov.; usu. puppi) the hinder part of a ship, the stern (where the helm was placed): navem convertens ad puppim, Cic.: ventus surgens a puppi, from abaft, astern, Virg. 2. Meton. a ship: puppes citae, Hor. (ii) A constellation, the Ship, usu. called Argo: Cic. (iii) Comice, the hind-quarters, the back: puppis pereunda est probe, Pl. [Etyim. unknown.] (Hence It. poppa; Fr. poupe, Eng. poop.)

pupula, ae, f. dim. [pupa] a girl, little lass; as term of endearment: App. II. the pupil of the eye (cf. Gk. κόρη): Cic.

pupulus, i, m. dim. [pupus] a little boy: Cat.

pupus, i, m. a boy, a child: Varr. As a term of endearment, puppet: Suet. [For etym. v. puer.]

purē, adv. purely, without spot or mixture: eluere vasa, clean, Pl. Comp.: splendens Parlo marmore purius, more brilliantly, Hor. II. Fig.: purely, chastely: acta aetas, Cic. 2. clearly, plainly: apparere, Hor. 3. perfectly: quid pure tranquillet, fully, id. 4. Of style: purely, without faults of style: loqui, Cic.

purgāmen, inis, n. [purgo] dirt, filth, sweepings, offscourings: Ov. II. a means of purgation, purification, or expiation: caedis, id.

purgāmentum, i, n. [id.] sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt: usu. plur.: urbis, sewage, Liv. As a term of abuse: refuse, offscouring: Curt.

purgatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a cleansing, purging: alvi, a purging, Cic.: and absol., purification, id. II. Fig.: an apology, justification: id.

purgatus, a, um, Part. [purgo]. II. Adj.: cleansed, pure (poet.): auris, well-purged, Hor.: somnia pluita purgatissima, Pers.

purgatus, ūs, m. [id.] a purging, cleansing: Cic. (dub. al. purgatio).

purgito, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to cleanse: Fig.: to try to clear oneself; make excuses: Pl.

purgo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [for purigo (from purum ago; cf. jurgo)] to make clean, to clean, cleanse, purify: ligo-nibus arva, to clear of weeds, etc., Ov.: ungues cultello, to pare, Hor.: pisces, i. e. for cooking, Ter. 2. Esp. in medic., to cleanse by stool, vomiting, etc., to purge: qui purgor bilem sub vernal temporis horam, Hor. Poet.

with Gen.: morbi purgatum esse, id.

II. Transf.: to clear away, to remove, to level: rudera, Suet. With pron. reflect.: se nubes in aethera purgat apertum, clears off, Virg. III. Fig. to cleanse, purify: pectora, Lucr.: urbem, Cic.: rationem, clear off, settle, Suet. 2. Esp. to clear from accusation, to excuse, exculpate, justify: Cic.: purgandi sui causa, for the sake of justifying himself, Caes.: crimina, to disprove, Cic.: aliquem allicujus rei, Liv. 3. to cleanse from a crime or sin with religious rites, to make expiation or atonement for: populos, Ov. With Acc. of the crime: nefas, id. (Hence It. purgare; Sp. purgar; Fr. purger.)

pūrfico, avi, atum, i, v. a. [purus facio] to make clean, to cleanse, purify: luteos pedes aqua, Plin. II. Fig.: to purify with religious rites, to expiate, alone for: Suet.

pūriter, adv. purely, cleanly: lavare dentes, Cat. II. Fig.: agere vitam, id.

purpura, ae, f. [Latinized from Gr. πορφύρα] the purple-fish: Plin. II. Meton. purple colour, purple: Virg.: Hor. Metaphor. like aurum, gemmae, etc.; grandeur, finery, rank: Lucr.: Pl.: Hor. 2. the purple, i. e. purple cloth, a purple garment: usque ad talos demissa purpura, i. e. toga praetexta, Cic. Hence, III. Fig.: consular, imperial, or royal dignity: septima Marit, consulship, Flor.: purpuram sumere, the sovereignty, Eutr. (Hence Fr. pourpre.)

purpuratus, a, um, adj. [purpura] clad in purple: muller, Pl. II. Subst.: purpuratus, i, m. one dressed in purple, a high officer at court: a courtier, Cic.

purpurēus, a, um, adj. [id.] purple-coloured, purple: including very different shades of colour, as red, pink, violet, blackish, etc. (also used poet., in general sense of bright, brilliant beautiful): flos rosae, Hor.: olores, lustrous, id.: aurora, rosy, Ov.: anima, i. e. seated in the blood, Virg.: lumen juvenae, glowing, id.: ver, with brilliant hues, id.: papavera, Prop.: fluctus, id.: capillus, Virg. II. Transf.: clothed in purple (poet. for purpuratus): tyranni, Hor.: purpureus pennis, i. e. with purple feathers upon his helmet, Virg.

purpurissatus, a, um, adj. [purpurissum] painted with purpurissum, rouged: buccae, Pl.

purpurissum, i, n. = πορφύριζον, a kind of dark purple colour, used for dying red and as a cosmetic: Pl.

pūrus, a, um, adj. clean, free from dirt or filth, pure, unstained, undefiled: fons, Prop.: purissima mella, Virg.: aere purior ignis, clearer, less gross, Ov.: sol, unclouded, bright, Hor.: hasta, free from the stain of blood, Stat. Subst.: purum, i, n. (sc. caelum) an unclouded sky: Virg.: Hor.

2. cleansing, purifying: sulfur, Tib. 3. Transf.: plain, unadorned, unwrought, unadulterated, unmixed; constr. with ab or (poet.) Gen.: argentum, not chased, Cic.: hasta, point-less, Virg.: Suet.: terra, cleared (from stones, weeds, etc.), Cic.: purus ac patens campus, clear (of cover) and open, Liv.: quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, clear profit and balance, Cic. II. Fig.: pure, spotless, chaste, undefiled: animus, id.: familia, that has or is considered to have performed the funeral rites, id. Poet. with Gen. (Gr. constr.): sceleris purus, free from, Hor. Of freedom from sensual passion: anima, Cic. Of style: oratio Catuli, id. 2. Esp. in law, unconditional, without exception, absolute: iudicium, id. [Pur-rus from the root pu (Skr. pū), "purificare, lustrare;" whence Lat. pu-ni-o, q. v., also pu-to, "to cleanse," pu-tus and perh. pu-teus.] (Hence It. Sp. puro; Fr. pur.)

pūs, pūris, n. the white viscous matter produced by inflammation, pus: Cels. II. Transf. venom, malice: Hor. [From the root pu, to be rotten; cf. Gr. πύον, πύ-θ-εσθαι; Goth. fu-ls, Eng. foul, ful-some.]

pūsillus, a, um, adj. dim. very little, petty, insignificant: testis, Cic.: mus, Pl.: habuimus in Cumano quasi pusillam Romam, a sort of Rome in miniature, Cic.: vox, small, Quint. II. Fig. little, petty, paltry: animus, Cic.: causa, trifling, Ov. [From pūs (little boy) in Varro; the change of quantity seems due to the shifting of the accent; cf. molestus.]

pūsio, ōnis, m. [pusus, v. pusillus] a little boy: Cic.: Juv.

pustula (pūsula), ae, f. a blister, pimple, pustule: Cels. [Etyim. uncertain.]

pustulatus, a, um, adj. [pustula] blistered, i. e. refined, purified: argentum, Suet.

pūta, imper. of puto, used adverbially: suppose; for example, for instance: hoc, puta, non justum est, Pers. 4, 9 (where the final a is short).

pūtāmen, inis, n. [puto] that which is pruned off, clippings; shells, husks, etc.: usu. plur.: juglandium, Cic.

pūtatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a pruning or lopping of trees: Cic.

pūtator, ōris, m. [id.] a lopper, pruner, dresser: vitis, Ov.

pūtēal, ālis, n. [puteus] an enclosure surrounding the mouth of a well to protect persons from falling into it: Cic. II. Transf.: a similar enclosure round a sacred spot: puteal Libonis, in the Roman forum, dedicated either on account of the whetstone of the augur Navius, or because the spot had been struck by lightning: id.: a favourite place for men of business to meet: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 315).

pūtēālis, e, adj. [id.] of or belong-

ing to a well, well: undae, well-water, Ov.

pūtēo, 2. v. n. to stink: Hor. II. to be rotten, putrid: Pl. [Root *pu*; whence *pus*, q. v., and Gr. πύον: *pu-tēo* and πύ-θ-εσθαι are formed from the same root by the different augmentatives *t* and *θ*.] (Hence Fr. *puer*.)

pūter and **pūtris**, tris, tre, adj. [v. *pus* and *puteo*] rotten, decaying, stinking, putrid: *navis*, Prop.: *fanum*, mouldering, ruined, Hor.: *poma*, rotten, Ov. II. Transf.: crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, flabby, etc.: *glacba*, Virg.: *campus*, Id.: *mammæ*, flabby, Hor.: *oculi*, languishing, Id.

pūtesco and **pūtisco**, ūl, 3. v. n. insep. [puteo] to become rotten: Cic.: (muria) qua Byzantia putuit orca, has become rank, Hor.

pūtēus, i, m. [perh. from root *pu*, to cleanse: v. *purus*] a well: *puteum* fodere, Pl.: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. II. Transf. a pit: Virg.: a dungeon for slaves: Pl. (Hence It. *pozzo*; Fr. *puits*.)

pūtīdē, adv. disgustingly, affectedly: *dicere*, Cic. comp.: *putidius* literas exprimere, in such a manner as to be disagreeable, Id.

pūtīdus, a, um, adj. dim. [putidior] of discourse, somewhat overdone; going a little too far: Cic.

pūtīdus, a, um, adj. [puteo] rotten, decaying, stinking: *caro*, Cic.: *vinum*, Pl. II. Transf. as a term of abuse: old, half-rotten, withered: *femina*, Hor. Comp.: *putidius* cerebrum, more addled, Id. 2. Esp. of style, unnatural, affected, disgusting: *quum* etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic.: vereor ne putidum sit, I am afraid it may seem like affectation, Id. (Hence It. *putto*, *puzzo*; O. Fr. *put*.)

pūtillus, i, m., dim. [putus, 2] a little boy; a child; a term of endearment: Pl.

pūtisco, v. *putesco*.

pūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [root *pu* (v. *putus*); cf. *amputo*] to cleanse, clean = *purgo* (in lit. sense very rare): *vellus* lavare ac putare, to pick, Varr.

2. Esp. to trim, prune, or lop trees or vines: *vitem*, Virg. II. Transf.: to clear up, to adjust: *rationes* cum publicanis, to settle, Cic. 2. to reckon, Cato. [cf. *com-puto*] III. Fig.: to value, estimate, esteem as: *magui* putare honores, to think much of, Cic.: *tantique* putat connubia nostra, Ov.

2. to ponder, consider, reflect upon: *In quo primum illud debes putare*, Cic.: *multa* putans, Virg. 3. Most freq. sense: to suppose, believe, think, deem (the least emphatic word of the kind; existimo implying more of the exercise of judgment; and credo, actual belief): *aliquis* forsan me putet non putare hoc verum, Ter.: *maturius* sibi de bello cogitandum putavit, Cic.

4. = *disputo*, to argue (rare): me-

cum argumentis puta, Pl. (Hence It. *potare*.)

pūtor, ōris, m. [puteo] a foul smell, a stench, putridity: Lucr.

pūtrēfācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a.: pass. **pūtrēfio**, factus, fieri [puter facio] to make rotten, to cause to putrefy: pass. to become rotten, to putrefy: *nudatum* tectum patere imbris putrefaciendum, Liv. II. to make friable, to soften: *ardentia saxa* infuso aceto putrefaciunt, Id.

pūtrēfio, factus, fieri, v. *putrefacio*.

pūtresco, 3. v. n. insep. [putreo, from *puter*] to grow rotten or putrid, to moulder, decay: *vestis* putrescit, Hor. (From *putreo* comes Fr. *pourrir*.)

pūtrīdus, a, um, [id.] rotten, corrupt, decayed: *dentes*, Cic. II. flabby: *pectora*, Cat.

pūtris, e, v. *puter*.

pūtror, ōris, m. [putreo] rottenness, corruption, putridity: Lucr. (dub. al. *putor*.)

(1) **pūtus**, a, um, adj. [root *pu*: v. *purus*] cleansed, perfectly pure, unmixed; usually joined with *purus*; *purus* putus, sometimes *purus* ac putus: *purus* putus hic sycophanta est, a sycophant out and out, Pl.: *purus* putus est ipse, it's the real 'Simon Pure,' Id. Without *purus* in Sup.: *meae* putissimæ orationes, my exceedingly brilliant speeches (humorously), Cic.

(2) **pūtus**, i, m. [v. *puer*] = *pusus*, a boy: Virg.

pūelus, i, m. = πύελος, a bath: Pl.

pūga (pūga), ae, f. = πύγη, the rump, buttocks, pure Lat. nates: Hor.

pūgargus, i, m. = πύγαργος (white-rump), a kind of antelope with white buttocks; several species have this character: Juv.

pūgmaei, orum, m. plu. = Πυγμαῖοι, the Pygmies, a dwarfish race, said to have existed in ancient times, especially in Africa; and to have been constantly at war with the cranes, by which they were always defeated: Plin.: Gell.

pūra, ae, f. = πύρα, a funeral pile, pyre: pure Lat. rogos: Virg.

pūram datus, a, um, adj. [pyramis] in the form of a pyramid, pyramidal: Cic.

pūramis, Idis, f. = πυραμῖς (prop. an Egyptian word) a pyramid: Cic.: Hor.

pūrethrum, or -on, i, n. = πύρεθρον, a plant, Spanish chamomile, pellitory: Ov. (Hence It. *pilatro*.)

pūrōpus, i, m. = πυρρός (fire-coloured), a metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze: Lucr.: Ov.

pūrrhīcha, ae, and **pūrrhīchē**, ēs, f. = πυρρίχη, a dance in armour, the Pyrrhic dance: Plin.: Suet.

pūrrhīcīus, a, um, adj. = πυρρίχιος, in prosody, pes, or simply *pyrrhichius*, a metrical foot of two short syllables, a pyrrhic: Quint.

pyrum and **pyrus**, v. *pirum* and *pirus*.

pūthīus, a, um, adj. = Πύθιος, Pythian, Delphic; of Apollo: oraculum, Cic. II. Subst.: *pythia*, ae, f. = ἡ Πύθια, the priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo, the Pythoness, Pythia: Id. 2. *pythia*, orum, n. plu. = τὰ Πύθια (iepa) the Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honour of Apollo: Ov.

pūtisma, ātis, n. = πύτισμα, that which is spit or spirted out (in tasting wine, etc.): Juv.

pūtisso, i, v. n. = πύτισσω, to spit or spirt out wine in tasting: Ter.

pyxis, Idis, f. = πυξίς, a box, a small box, esp. for unguents, medicines, etc. Orig. of boxes made of box-wood, but afterwards a box of any kind: *veneni*, Cic.: *aurea*, Suet.

Q, q, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the guttural mutes, equivalent to the Greek koppa (Ϟ). It was a superfluous character; and as the Greek koppa became entirely obsolete, so there was a manifest tendency in Latin to get rid of Q. Thus in the oldest inscriptions the forms *pequdes*, *equus*, *quum*, *quocirca*, occur instead of *pecudes*, *pecunia*, *cum*, *quocirca*. So the original forms *quojus*, *quon*, *quor* (quare), became *cujus*, *cui*, *cur*; and even for *quod*, *cuol* is found. II. Relations of Q with other letters. 1. In Latin itself the only change is into C, of which examples are given above: in the composition and inflection of words this change frequently occurs: e. g. *quatio*, *percutio*; *sequor*, *secutus*. During the Republican period, *qu* does not occur before *u*: either *quom* or *cum* is written, *equos* or *ecus*, etc. 2. *Qu* in Latin sometimes corresponds to *π* in Greek: e. g. *quinq* e, *equus*, *sequor*: *πέμπε*, *ἵππος*, *ἐπομαι*; also to *τ*: e. g. *quis*, *que*, *quattuor*: *τίς*, *τή*, *τέτταρα*. III. Changes of Q (or rather of qu) in the Romance languages. 1. Into c: e. g. Lat. *coquus*, *antiquus*, *quomodo*; It. *coco*, *antico*, *come*; Fr. *comme*. 2. Into g (only in the middle of words): e. g. Lat. *aequalis*; It. *eguale*; Fr. *égal*; Lat. *aquila*, Fr. *aigle*. 3. In Fr. q is sometimes omitted: e. g. Lat. *aqua*, *coquere*, *sequi*; Fr. *eau*, *cuire*, *sui*.

IV. As an abbreviation, Q represents most freq. the praenomen Quintus, but also stands for Quaeator, que, quinquennialis, etc. S. P. Q. R., senatus populusque Romanus.

quā, adv. [Abl. fem. from *qui*] by which road, in which direction or place, where; ad omnes introitus, qua adire poterat, Cic.: reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermitit, where the river

leaves a gap, Caes.: omnia, qua visus erat, as far as the eye could reach, Sall. Even with pl. antecedent: vias et caeca spiramenta, veniat qua succus, among which, Virg. II. Transf.: qua...qua, partly...partly, or, as well...as: omnia convestit hedera, qua basim villae, qua intercolumnia, Cic. 2. as far as, in so far as: statul non ultra attingere externa, nisi qua Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv. 3. in what manner, how (rare): numquid tute prospexti tibi, quid fieret? qua fieret? Ter.: qua facere id possis, Virg.

quā-cunque (in tmesi: qua porro cunque, Lucr.), adv. in which direction soever, wheresoever: quacunque iter fecit, Cic. Fig.: quacunque nos commovimus, ad Caesaris acta revocamur, id. 2. in what manner soever: novas incidere lites, in any way I could, Virg.

quā-dantenus or quadantenus (in tmesi, Hor.), adv. [quidam tenus] to a certain point or limit, so far and no farther (poet. and in later prose): est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor.

quā-dra (usu. ā), ae, f. a square: Fest. 2. a dining-table (usually square): allena vivere quadra, to live from another's table (as a parasite), Juv.: cf. Virg. A. 7, 115, where quadrae denotes the square or oblong cakes used to place the food on. 3. a square bit, morsel: et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, Hor. [From quattuor, t being weakened to d.]

quā-drāgēni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. [quadrāginta] forty each: sestertilis quadragenis millibus, Cic.

quā-drāgēsīmus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [id.] fortieth: Cic. II. Subst.: quadragesima, ae, f. (sc. pars), the fortieth part, a fortieth: Suet. 2. Esp. as a tax, the fortieth part; 2½ per cent.: Tac. (Hence Fr. carême.)

quā-drāgēs (-ens), adv. num. [id.] forty times: sestertium quadragies, 4,000,000 sesterces, Cic.

quā-drāgintā, card. num. adj. forty: annos natus, Cic. [For quattuor(a)-decen-ta, with g for c, as in viginti, q. v.] (Hence It. quaranta; Sp. quarenta; Fr. quarante.)

quā-drans (usu. ā), tis, m. [quattuor] a fourth part, a fourth, a quarter: heres ex quadrante, to the fourth part of the inheritance, Suet. II. Esp. the fourth part of an as (as a coin), three unciae: quadrans mihi nullus est in arca, not a farthing, Mart. The customary price of a bath: dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor.

quā-drantal, ālis, n. [quadrans] a liquid measure containing eight congi, a quadrantal: Pl.

quā-drantārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a quarter, esp. to a quarter of an as (as a coin); that costs a quarter of an as, etc.: Cic.

quā-drātus, a, um, Part. [quadro]. II. Adj.: squared, square: saxum, squared, hewn stone, Liv.: statura, square, well-set, Suet. III. Subst.: quadratum, i, n. a square: dimensio quadrati, Cic. (li) In astronom. quadrature: id.

quā-drī-ennis, e, adj. [quattuor annus] of four years: Aur. Vict.

quā-drī-ennium, ii, n. [quadriennium] a space or period of four years: Cic.

quā-drī-fariā, adv. four-fold, in four parts: conjurati quadrifariam se diviserunt, Liv.

quā-drī-fidus, a, um, adj. [quattuor and fid in findo] four-cleft, split into four parts: quadrifidas sudes, Virg.

quā-drī-gae, arum, f. plu.; sing. late and infreq. [contr. from quadrifugae, from quattuor and jugum] a team of four horses; a chariot with four horses, etc., a quadriga: exinde duabus admotis quadrigis, in curru earum distentum illigat Metitium, Liv. 2. Esp. of the four-horsed chariots in the circus: curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Poet. of the chariot of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, etc.: rosels Aurora quadrigis, Virg. Sing.: Prop.: Suet. 3. With ref. to other draught animals: e. g. a team of four asses, Varr. II. Fig.: quadrigae poeticae, poetic team, Cic.: navibus atque quadrigis petimus bene vivere, i. e. by sea and land, by constant change of place, Hor.

quā-drī-gārius, a, um, adj. [quadrigae] pertaining to a four-horse (racing) chariot: habitus, the dress of the driver of a quadriga, Suet. II. Subst.: quadrigarius, ii, m. one who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus: id.

quā-drī-gātus, a, um, adj. [id.] marked or stamped with the figure of a quadriga (of coins): Liv.

quā-drī-gūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little four-horse team: Cic.

quā-drī-jūgis, e, adj. [quattuor jugum] pertaining to a team of four: equi, Virg.

quā-drī-jūgus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a team of four (poet.): currus, Virg. Subst. quadrijugi, orum, m. plu. a four-horse team: ruunt tritumque relinquunt quadrijugi spatium, Ov.

quā-drī-lībris, e, adj. [quattuor libra] that weighs four pounds: Pl.

quā-drī-mēstris, e, adj. [quattuor mensis] of four months: Suet.

quā-drī-mūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [quadrīmus] of only four years, only four years old: parvulus, Pl.

quā-drī-mus, a, um, adj. [quattuor, v. bimus] of four years, four years old: Cic.

quā-drīngēnārius, a, um, adj. [quadrīngeni] of four hundred each:

cohortes, each consisting of four hundred men, Cic.

quā-drīngēni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. [quadrīngenti] four hundred each: Liv.

quā-drīngētēsīmus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [id.] the four hundredth: annus, Liv.

quā-drīngēti, ae, a, card. num. adj. [quattuor centum] four hundred: Cic.

quā-drīngētēs (-ens), adv. [quadrīngenti] four hundred times: HS quadrīngentes, forty millions of sesterces, Cic.

quā-drī-partitus (quadripert.), a, um, adj. divided into or consisting of four parts, four-fold: distributio accusationis, Cic.

quā-drī-rēmīs, is, f. adj. [quattuor remus] having four banks of oars: navis, Liv. Also as subst., quadriremis, is, f. a quadrireme: Cic.

quā-drī-viūm, ii, n. [quattuor via] a place where four ways meet, a cross-road: in quadriuis et angiportis, Cat. (Hence It. carobio.)

quā-dro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [quadrum]. Act.: to make square: Col. Fig.: acervum, to square, or, as we say, round off the pile, Hor. 2. Transf. to join properly together: quadrāda orationis industria, Cic.

II. Neutr.: to be square; hence fig. to square or agree with, to fit, suit: ad unguem, to tally exactly, Virg.: eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, Cic. 2. Esp. of accounts, to square, agree: quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, id. (Hence It. quadrare; Fr. carrer.)

quā-drum, i, n. [quattuor] something square, a square: Col. II. Fig.: in quadrum redigere, to reduce to proper order or arrangement, Cic.

quā-drūpēdāns, tis, Part. adj. [quadripes] going on four feet, galloping: canterius, Pl.: sonitus, the tramp of a horse galloping, Virg. II. Subst.: a galloping horse, a steed (poet. and only in pl.): quadrupedantum pectora, id.

quā-drūpēs (quadripes), ēdis, adj. [quattuor pes] four-footed, going on four feet: equus, galloping, Enn. Of men: quadrupedem constringito, i. e. bind him hand and foot, Ter.: of a person creeping on all fours: Suet. More freq., II. Subst.: a four-footed animal, a quadruped: quadrupedem aliquem, Cic.

quā-drūplātor, ōris, m. [quadruplus] one who multiplies by four: App. 2. Transf. a multiplier, magnifier: beneficiorum suorum, Sen. II. a public informer, who probably received a fourth part of the penalty or damages: also, in gen. a trickster, chicaner: Pl.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 316).

quā-drūplex, icis, adj. [quattuor plico] four-fold, quadruple: ordo, Liv.

II. *four together, in a group: stellae* (of the constellation Dolphin), Cic. poet.

quadruplico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [quadruplex] *to multiply by four, make four-fold: rem suam*, Pl.

quadruplor, i. v. dep. [quadruplus] *to be an informer* (v. quadruplator, II.): Pl.

quadruplus, a, um, adj. [quattuor; v. duplus] *four-fold, quadruple: strenua*, Suet. Morefreq., II. Subst.: quadruplum, i. n. *a four-fold amount, four times as much: iudicium in aratorem in quadruplum dare, to sentence to pay four times as much*, Cic.

quaerito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [quaero] *to seek repeatedly or constantly: aliquem terra marique*, Pl. Hence, 2. *to seek to obtain: victum, to earn one's bread*, Ter. II. *to require, need: hujus sermones cinerem haud quaeritant, need no ashes (to polish them)*, Pl. III. *Esp. to ask or inquire repeatedly: quid tu id quaeritas?* Id.

quaero, sivi or sili, situm, i. v. a. *to look or search for* (implying that the place of a thing is unknown: thus disting. from peto, which is to go straight for a thing whose place is known): *te ipsum quaerebam*, Ter.

2. *to seek to obtain; to get, procure: victum, to earn a living*, Id.: *rem honeste mercaturis faciendis*, Cic.: *argentum*, Hor.: *liberorum quaerendorum causa ei uxor data est*, Pl. Absol., *denique sit finis quaerendi, a limit to getting*, Id. 3. *to seek in vain, to miss: Siciliam in uberrima Siciliae parte*, Cic. II. Fig.: *to endeavour to find out, to meditate, aim at, strive: sibi remedium ad rem aliquam*, Id. With Inf.: *tristitiae causam si quis cognoscere quaerit*, Ov. 2. *Esp. to seek to gain, to get, procure: laudem sibi*, Ter.: *gloriam bello*, Cic. 3. *Of Impers. subjects: to demand, require: bellum dictatoriam maiestatem quaesivisset*, Liv.: Sall. III. *Esp. to endeavour to obtain information, to ask, inquire: the person from whom, expr. by ab, de, ex; what is sought to be learnt, usu. by depend. clause, sometimes by Acc.: quaero abs te nunc*, Cic.: *quaero de te, arbitrisne consulem functum officio?* Liv.: *quaerit ex solo ea, quae in conventu dixerat*, Caes. (II) *si quaeris, si quaerimus, to say the truth, in fact, to speak honestly: omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatissimi*, Cic. Also, *noli quaerere or quid quaeris? in short, in one word: noli quaerere: ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est*, Id. IV. *to examine or inquire into judicially, to institute an investigation: quaerere de pecuniis repetundis*, Id. 2. *With ref. to examination by torture: hunc abduce, vincl, rem quaere*, Ter.: *de servo in dominum*, Cic. [The older form was *quaeso*, q. v.] (Hence L. *chiedere*; Fr. *querir*.)

quaesitio, ōnis, f. [quaero] *a questioning by torture, inquisition: Tac.*

quaesitor, ōris, m. [id.] *the praetor who presided in criminal trials: duo consules et quaesitor*, Cic. (cf. Smith's Ant. 216). 2. *any person appointed to investigate criminal cases; an examiner, inquisitor: Id.*

quaesitura, ae, f. [quaero] *for quaestura, the quaestorship: Tac.*

quaesitus, a, um, Part. [quaero]. *Neut. sing. as subst. quaesitum, i, a question: Ov.* (II) *Neut. pl. as subst.: quaesita, orum, gains, money accumulated: attentus quaesitis*, Hor. II. *Adj.: sought out; select, special, extraordinary: leges quaesitores* (opp. to simplices), Tac. 2. *far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed: Cic.*

quaeso, iui or ii, j. v. a. [old form of quaero] *to seek: Pl.* II. *to beg, pray, beseech, entreat: constr. usu. with Subj. or absol. (parenthetically): peto quaesoque, ut tuos mecum serves*, Cic. Absol., *quaeso, quaesumus, I (or we) pray, beg, beseech: freq. as a mere expletive, prithee: ubinam est, quaeso?* Ter. (Etym. uncertain.)

quaestivulus, i, m. dim. [quaestus] *a small profit, slight gain: Cic.*

quaestio, ōnis, f. [quaero] *a seeking: cave, suas mihi in quaestione, lest I have to look after you*, Pl. II. *Esp. an inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question: quaestio est appetitio cognitionis, quaestionisque finis inventio*, Cic. 2. *Esp. an inquiry affecting a citizen's caput, a public trial* (v. Smith's Ant. 215 seq.): *cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, had presided in the trials for assassination* (v. quaesitor), Id. The word denoting the crime is usu. depend. on the prep. *de*: *quaestionem de furto constituere*, Id.: *quaestiones perpetuae, inquiries concerning certain crimes conducted by standing commissions*, Id. 3. *examination (of slaves) by torture: quaestionem habere de servis*, Id.: *ex servis*, Liv.: *servos in quaestionem dare, ferre, to offer them for examination under torture*, Cic. 4. *In gen., a subject of investigation, case, question: perdifficillis et perobscura quaestio est de natura deorum*, Id. (II) *Esp. in rhetor. the subject of debate: quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum*, Id. (III) *the main point in a disputed matter, the issue: Id.*

quaestivuncula, ae, f. dim. [quaestio] *a little or trifling question: Cic.*

quaestor, ōris, m. [contr. from quaesitor, from quaero] *a quaestor: a Roman magistrate: there were originally two classes of quaestors, one performing to some extent the duties of public prosecutors, the other having the charge of the public revenues: Varr. After the time of the kings, the title of quaestor was confined to the magistrates who had the charge of the*

public revenues: Tac. Respecting the various kinds of quaestors and their offices, v. Smith's Ant. 316 seq.

quaestorius, a, um, adj. [quaestor] *pertaining to a quaestor: officium, the duty of a quaestor*, Cic.: *porta, a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent*, Liv. II. Subst.: *quaestorius, ii, m. one who had been quaestor, an ex-quaestor: Cic.* 2. *quaestorium, ii, n. (sc. tentorium), the quaestor's tent in the camp: Liv.* (II) *By anal., the residence of the quaestor in a province*, Cic.

quaestuosus, a, um, adj. [quaestus] *gainful, profitable, advantageous, productive: mercatura*, Cic.: *insula quaestuosam margaritis, rich in*, Plin. II. *greedy of profit, eager for gain: homo*, Cic. III. *that has great gain or profit, enriched: gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosam*, Curt.

quaestura, ae, f. [quaestor] *the office of quaestor, the quaestorship: Cic.* II. *Meton. public money: translator quaesturae*, Id.

quaestus, ūs (Gen. quaesti, Pl.: Ter.), m. [quaero] *a gaining, acquiring; gain, profit, advantage: pecuniae*, Caes.: *aliquid quaestui habere, to turn a thing to one's profit: quaestui habere rempublicam, to enrich oneself by the administration of public affairs*, Cic. 2. *a way of making money, a business, occupation, employment: Id.: Ter.* (II) *Of the occupation of a parasite: antiquum quaestum meum alimoniae servo*, Pl. (III) *In bad sense; prostitution: Id.: Ter.*

II. Fig. *gain, profit, advantage: nullum in eo facio quaestum*, Cic.

qualibet (qualubet; fem. Abl. of quilibet), *where you will, everywhere: qualibet perambula aedes*, Pl. II. *as you please, in any way: qualubet esse notus*, Cat.

qualis, e, pron. adj. [v. qui]. *Interrog.: of what sort, kind, or nature, what kind of? quali fide, quali platea existimatis eos esse?* Cic. II. *Relat.: as correlative to talis, in which connection it answers to Eng. relative as; but as talis is freq. omitted, qualis becomes the representative of both words: of such a sort, kind, or nature as; such as: ut qualem te jam antea populo R. praebuisti, talem et nobis impertias*, Id.: *in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, the like of which*, Id. Poet. for adv. *qualiter: quale caelum subrubet*, Ov. III. *Indef.: having some quality or other: et ita effici quae appellant qualia*, Cic.

qualis-cunque, qualē-cunque, (or -cumque) (in *imesi*, quale Id. cumque est, Cic.), adj. [qualis] *Relat.: of what quality soever, of whatever kind: licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse*, Cic. II. *Indef.: any without exception, any whatever: sin qualemcumque locum sequimur, quae*

est domestica sede jucundior? id. (Hence Fr. *quelconque*.)

qualis-libet, qualē-libet, adj. [qualis] of what sort or nature soever: Cic.

qualitas, ātis, f. [id.] quality, property, nature (a word coined by Cic. = ποιότης): Quint.: Col.

qualiter, adv. just as, as: lacrimae fluxere per ora, qualiter abjecta de nive manat aqua, Ov.

qualiter-cumque (or -cumque), adv. in what way soever, howsoever: Just.

quālum, l. n., and quālus, l. m. a wicker basket or hamper; a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-strainer, etc.: splisso vimine qualos, Virg.: Hor. [Comparing *quālum*, we see that *quālum* is for *quas-ulū-m*, but the etym. is obscure.]

quam, adv. [v. qui] in what way, to what a degree; how, how much, as much as: quam nihil praetermittis in consilio dando! Cic. II. Esp. in comparisons, either expressed or implied. Answering to *tam* with a *poss. adj.* which is understood with *quam*: as: tam ego ante ful liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. (ii) *tam* being omitted, *quam* represents the meaning of both words: tusa cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, as excellent as possible, Plin.: quam quisque potest, as much as each one can, Ov. 2. With comparatives; *than*: libentius quam verius, with more eagerness than truth, Cic. (ii) Esp. with *magis*: tam magis... quam magis, the more... the more: Virg. With *tam* omitted: quam magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra, laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, id. With *magis* omitted, *claris* majoribus, quam vetustis, rather famous than ancient, Tac. 3. With *Sup.*, answering to *tam* with another *Sup.*, the *Sup.* being best rendered by English *Comp.*: by how much the more, the more: quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, Sall. (ii) Esp. in connection with *possum* and *Sup.*, denoting the highest degree possible: quam maximis potest itineribus, by the longest possible day-marches, Caes.: quam possunt mollissime, as gently as possible, Cic. *Possum* is freq. omitted: sementes quam maximas facere, as great as possible, Caes. 4. After other particles and words: (i) *aeque*, so much... as: nihil aequae eos terruit, quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. (ii) *contra* or *secus*; otherwise... than, not so... as: contra faciunt, quam professi sunt, Cic. (iii) *alius*, with a preceding negative, nothing else than: nil aliud quam, Liv. (iv) *aliter*: aliter quam ego velim, otherwise than Cic. (v) *supra*: supra quam fieri possit, more than, id. (vi) *ultra*: ultra quam satis est, farther than, id. (vii) *numerals of comparison*: dimidium tributū quam quod regibus ferre soliti

erant, the half of what, Liv. (viii) After words denoting succession of time, esp. the *adv.* *ante* and *post*: postero die quam illa erant acta, the day after that (lit. later than), Cic.

III. Emphatically with adverbs: exceedingly, very, quite, indeed: quam familiariter, Ter.

quam-diū (quandiu), (often found separately), adv. as long as, until, during: quamdiu potuit, tacuit, Caes.

II. Interrog.: how long: quam diu id factum est? Pl.

quamdūdum, v. dudum.

quam-libet (-libet), adv. as much as you please, how much soever: quamlibet esto unica res, let a thing be ever so unique, Lucr.: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, having had ever so much start, Ov.

quamobrem (and separ. quam ob rem), adv. Interrog.: for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why? quem ad finem? quamobrem? Cic. II. Relat.: for which reason, on which account, why: multae sunt causae, quamobrem cupio abducere, Ter.

quamplūres, v. complures.

quam-plurimus, v. quam, II, 3, ii.

quampridem, v. pridem.

quam-primum (or separ. quam primum), adv. forthwith, as soon as possible: Caes.: Cic.

quam-vīs, adv. and conj. [vis from volo]. Adv.: in as high a degree as you will, ever so; esp. with *adj.* and *adv.*: quamvis multos nominatim proferre, however many, as many as you please, Cic.: quamvis diu, ever so long, id. 2. In gen., to designate a high degree: very, exceedingly: quamvis pernix, Pl. II. Conj.: however much; although: constr. usu. with *Subj.*: less freq. with *Ind.*: homines, quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, Cic.: quamvis infesto animo et minaci perveneras, Liv. Without a verb: res bello gesserat, quamvis reipublicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic.

quā-nam, adv. where indeed, where (rare): quamnam in alium orbem transirent, Liv.

quandīu, v. quamdiu.

quandō, adv. and conj. [v. qui]. Adv. interr.: at what time? when? Do. Venit Chaerea. Ph. Quando? Do. Hodie, Ter.: Cic.: Hor. So in depend. interrog.: non intelligitur, quando obrepit senectus, we do not notice when, Cic. 2. Indef.: at any time, ever (after si, ne): ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, id. II. Conj. denoting the cause or reason: since, because: quando ita tibi libet, vale atque salve, Pl. (Hence It. *quando*; Fr. *quand*.)

quandō-cumque or -cumque (separated: quando consumet cumque, Hor.), adv. Relat.: at what time soever, whenever, as often as, as soon as: quancuncumque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. II. Indef.: at some

time or other, in due time: quancuncumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov.: Hor.

quandō-que, adv. Relat.: at what time soever, whenever, as often as: indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. II. Indef.: at some time, at one time or other (after si, ne): ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet, Liv.

quandō-quidem (quandōq. Virg.), conj. since indeed, since, seeing that: quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic.

quan-quam (quamquam), conj. though, although: constr. with *Ind.* in statements of fact (the most frequent use); with *Subj.* in hypothetical sentences, in expressions of wishing, and in *oratio obliqua*: quanquam id est minime probandum, Cic.: quanquam ne id quidem suspicionem collisionis habuerit, although even that would have given rise to no suspicion, id. 2. Elliptically; some verb being understood: yet, nevertheless: quanquam o! sed superent, quibus hoc dedisti, i.e. though I could fain wish it were otherwise! Virg. 3. Rarely with *Part.*: si omnia illa, quae sunt extra, quanquam expetenda, although desirable (Gr. *καίπερ*), Cic.

quantulus, a, um, adj. dim. [quantulus] how much (with an implication of smallness), how little: huic debet Philolaches paulum. Then. Quantulum? Tra. Quasi quadraginta minas, Pl.

quantitas, ātis, f. [quantus] greatness, extent, quantity: humoris, Plin.

quanto, adv. of comparison, corr. with *tanto*, by how much, by as much as, according as, the (adv.): quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto, the longer he is away, Ter.: quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, Cic. With *Posit.* (late constr.): tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis aedificationibus, in proportion as, Tac. With *ante*, etc.: quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me detulerit, quanto ante providerit, how long beforehand, Cic. (Hence It. *quanto*; Fr. *quant*.)

quant-ōpērē, adv. (and separately *quanto opere*) how greatly, how much: docet quantopere reipublicae intersit, Caes. 2. With *tantopere*, so much... as: neque enim tantopere hanc a Crasso disputationem desiderabam, quantopere ejus in causis oratione delector, Cic.

quantulum, adv. how little: Cic.

quantulus, a, um, adj. dim. [quantulus] how great or much (but with an implication of smallness); how little, how small, how trifling: quantulus sol nobis videtur! how small! Cic.: id autem quantulum est? how little, id.

quantulus-cumque, -ācunque, -um-cumque (or -cumque), adj. however small, how little soever: occasio, Juv. Neutr. absol., however small, however insignificant: quicunque eramus, et quantulumcunque dicebamus, Cic.

quantum, adv. *as much, so much* as: scribe quantum potes, Cic.: domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, *as soon as possible*, Pl. With comparatives, for quanto, the more, the greater, etc.: quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinabant, eo acius contra tribuni tenebant, Liv.

quantumcunque, adv. v. quantuscunque.

quantumvis, adv. *as much as you will, how much soever, ever so much, however*: quantumvis licet excellas, ever so much, Cic. II. *ever so, very, exceedingly*: quantumvis facundus et promptus, Suet. 2. For quamvis; although: ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor.

quantus, a, um, adj. [v. qui] *how great*; and as cor. to tantus, *as, such as*: calamitates, Cic. With Sup.: tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, the greatest possible difference, id. Quantus quantus, for quantuscunque, *how great or much soever*: tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, i. e. all your bulk; from top to toe, Ter. (ii) In quantum, *as far as, according as*: pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est, traxit, Ov. 2. With part. Gen., to denote number: quantum terra tegit hominum, i. e. all the men that earth hides, as many as, Pl.

3. quanti, as Gen. pretii; for how much, how dear or as dear as, as high as: quanti emit? Ter. So, quanti quanti, at whatever price: sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, Cic. Quanto opere (also in one word), v. quantopere.

quantuscunque, tuncunque, tumcunque, adj. *how great soever*: quantuscunque sum ad iudicandum, Cic. Neut. quantumcunque as adv.: quantumcunque possum, as much as ever I can, id.

quantuslibet, -tallibet, -tumlibet, adj. *as great as you please, how great soever, ever so great*: quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov.

quantusquantus, v. quantus.

quantusvis, -tavis, -tumvis, adj. *as much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great*: quantavis magnas copias sustineri posse, any number of troops, Caes.

quā-propter (in tmesi: qua me propter adduxi, Ter.), adv. [cf. propterea] *for what, wherefore, why*. Interrog.: parumper oppellere me hic. My. Quapropter? Ter. II. Relat.: credo te non nihil mirari, quid sit, quapropter te huc foras puerum evocare jussit, what is the reason why, id. 2. In transitions, wherefore, on which account (like quamobrem): quapropter hoc dicam, Cic.

quāquā, adv. *wheresoever, which way soever*: quasqua incedit, Pl.

quāquam, adv. *anywhere*: Lucr.

quārē, adv. *by which means, where-by* (rare): permulta sunt, quae dici

possunt, quare intelligatur, Cic. II. *from what cause, on what account, wherefore, why*. Interrog.: quare ausus? Pl.: Cic. 2. Relat.: quareamus, quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, id.

3. Resumptive; for which reason, wherefore: quare pro certo habetote, Sall. (Hence Fr. car.)

quartā-dēcīmānus, i, m. [quarta decima, sc. legio] *a soldier belonging to the fourteenth legion*: Tac.

quartānus, a, um, adj. [quartus] *of or belonging to the fourth*: febris, a quartan ague (i. e. recurring every fourth day), Cic. II. Subst. quartana, ae, f. (sc. febris), *a quartan ague*: frigida, Hor. 2. quartani, orum, m. plu. *the soldiers of the fourth legion*: Tac.

quartārius, ii, m. [id.] *a fourth part, quarter*; esp. of a sextarius, a quartern, gill: vini, Liv.

quartō, adv. *in the fourth place, fourthly*: Varr. 2. Often = quartum, for the fourth time: ter conata loqui, ter destitit, ausaque quarto, Ov.

quartum, adv. *for the fourth time*: T. Quintio quartum consule, Liv.

quartus, a, um, ord. num. adj. [quattuor] *fourth*: pars, Caes.: quartus ab Arcesila, the fourth from Arcesilas, Cic. (Hence Fr. quart.)

quartus-dēcīmū, a, um, ord. num. adj. *the fourteenth*: locus, Cic.

quāsī, adv. *as if, just as*: with Indic.: quasi in mari solet hortator remiges hortari, ita . . . just in the same way as, Pl.: quasi poma ex arboribus, cruda si sunt, vix avelluntur, sic . . . Cic. Strengthened with perinde, proinde; just as if: id. (ii) With Subj., when a supposition is expressed: quasi vero venire debuerint, as if forsooth, id. (iii) With Part.: Graecas litteras sic avidae arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, as if (he were) desiring, id. II. With numerals; about, nearly, almost: quasi talenta ad quindecim coëgi, Ter.

quāsillum, i, n. and quāsillus, i, m. dim. [qualus] *any small basket*: Cic.

quassatio, ōnis, f. [quasso] *a shaking*: capitum, Liv.

quasso, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. freq. [quatio]. Act.: to shake or toss repeatedly or violently: caput, Pl.: Etruscam pinum, Virg. With the additional idea of striking: ramum Lethaeo rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora, id. 3. to shatter: vasa, Lucr.: quassata muri reficere, the breaches, Liv. II. Fig.: to shake, shatter, impair, weaken: quassata republica, Cic. B. Neutr.: to shake itself, to shake (poet.): siliqua quassante, rattling, Virg. (Hence Fr. casser.)

quassus, a, um, Part. [quatio]. II. Adj.: quassa voce, in a broken voice, Curt.

quassus, ūs, m. [id.] *a shaking*: Pac. in Cic.

quātē-facio, feci, factum, j, v. a. [quatio facio] *to shake*. Fig.: to cause to waver, to weaken: quateseci Antonium, Cic. Ep. ad Brut.

quā-tēnus, adv. Of place: how far: quatenus progredi debeat, Cic. (ii) Fig. how far, to what extent: quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, id. 2. as far as: quatenus tuto possent ire, Liv. 2. Of time, how long: quibus auspiciis istos fasces acciperem? quatenus haberem? Cic.

4. Causal, seeing that, since, as: clarus postgenitis: quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor.

quāter, adv. num. [quattuor] *four times*: quaterdecies, fourteen times. Cic. As a phrase, ter et quater, ter aut quater, or terque quaterque, three times and four times, i. e. over and over again, often, very much: ter et quater anno revisens aequor, Hor.

quāterni, ae, a, adj. num. distrib. [id.] *four each, by fours, four at a time*: quaternos denarios in singulas amphoras exegisse, Cic. II. *four together*: primam aciem quaternae cohortes ex quinta legione tenebant, Caes. (Hence Fr. cahier.)

quātio, no perf., quassum, j, v. a. *to strike, shatter*: urbis moenia ariete quatere, Liv.: quassas rates, battered, damaged and leaking, Hor. 2. to shake: alas, Virg. 3. to strike, drive: quatere aliquem foras, Ter.

II. Fig.: to agitate, affect, excite: quod aegritudine quatitur, Cic. 2. to plague, vex, harass: oppida bello, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

quātridūm (quattr.), i, n. [quattuor dies] *a space of four days, four days*: hoc triduo aut quattriduo, Pl.

quattuor (quāt.), card. num. adj. *four*: ex centum quattuor centuriis, Cic. [Cf. Skr. catvār-as; Gr. (Hom.) τεσσαρες, Aeol. τεσσαρες (= τετταρες); Goth. fid-vōr, O. H. G. fior, Eng. four.] (Hence It. quattro; Sp. cuatro; Fr. quatre.)

quattuordēcim (quat.), card. num. adj. *fourteen*: Suet. (Hence Fr. quatorze.)

quattuorvirātus (quat.), ūs, m. [quattuorviri] *the office of the quattuorviri*: Asin. Poll. in Cic.

quattuorviri (quat.), orum, m. plu. *a body of four men associated in certain official functions*: esp., in the municipia or colonies, the board of chief magistrates: Cic.

quē, conj. [cogn. with Skr. ka, Gr. kai and τε (so Gr. τε, Lat. quis)] *enclitic copulative particle, and* (disting. from et as implying some natural relation between the things connected: it often serves to add some word completing the sense of the foregoing word): res rationesque vestrorum omnium, Pl.: terra marique, Cic.: arma virumque, Virg. (ii) Repeated, or with et corresponding: both . . . and, as well . . . as, partly . . . partly; but sometimes to

be rendered simply by *and . . . and*: *jus et officium partesque*, Cic. Affixed to monosyllabic words (rare): *quique*, Pl.: *aque*, Ov.: *eque*, Virg.: but sometimes appended to the next word when the first in the connected clause is a monosyllable: *ad plurimosque*, Cic. In the poets, also after several words: *Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari*, for, *terra marique*, Tib. II. Equivalent to *sed*, when preceded by a negation, *but*: *non nobis solum nati sumus, ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat*, Cic.

queis, *i. q. ques*, *nom. pl.* = *qui*, also, more commonly, for *quibus*, *v. qui*, *ad init.*

quemadmodum, or, separately, *quem ad modum*, *adv.* in or after *what manner, how*: Interrog.: *quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti?* Cic. II. Relat.: *ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est*, Pl. 2. Esp. with *sic*, *ita*, etc.: *just as, as*: *si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus, sic de amicis disputaris*, Cic.

quēo, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*, *4. v. n.* to be able (to be in a position to do something; whereas *possum* *usu.* denotes *inherent ability*: but the distinction is not always maintained): *non quo reliqua scribere*, Cic.: *quiverit*, Liv. *Pass.* (before an *Inf. Pass.*): *forma nosci non quita est*, Ter. [Etym. uncertain.]

quercētum, *i. n.* [*quercus*] an oak-forest: Hor.

quercēus, *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] of oak, *oaken*, *oak-*: Tac.

quercus, *ūs, f.* an oak, oak-tree, used generically for several species, esp. the Italian or *esculent oak*, sacred to Jupiter: *magna Jovis quercus*, Virg.

II. Meton. of things made of oak-wood: a ship: Val. Fl.: *Capitolina, a garland of oak-leaves*, Juv. (usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citizen in battle): Ov. 2. *acorns* (rare): *veteris fastidia quercus*, Juv. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence *It. quercia*.)

quērēla (perh. better, *querella*), *ae, f.* [*queror*] a complaining, complaint: *intervenit nonnullorum querelis*, Cic.: *vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, gives some occasion for complaint*, *id.* II. Transf. a plaintive song, lullaby: Stat. 2. In gen., any plaintive or melancholy sound, e. g. the croaking of frogs: *veterem in limo ranæ cecinere querelam*, Virg. (Hence *Fr. querelle*, and, from it, *Eng. quarrel*.)

quērībundus, *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] complaining: *vox*, Cic.

quērīmōnia, *ae, f.* [*id.*] a complaint: esp. of formal declaration and remonstrance: *soclorum querimonias deferre ad aliquem, to lay their grievances before any one*, Cic.: *crimina querimoniasque*, Liv.: *querimonias de injuriis*, Cic.

quērītor, *i. v. n. freq.* [*id.*] to complain repeatedly or violently: Tac.

quernēus, *a. um, adj.* [*v. quernus*] of oaks, *oaken*, *oak-*: *corona*, Suet.

quernus, *a. um, adj.* [= *querc-nus*, from *quercus*] of oak, *oaken*, *oak-* (poet.): *quernas glandes tum stringere tempus*, Virg.: *corona*, Ov. (Hence old *Fr. quesne, chesne*; mod. *Fr. chêne*.)

quēror, *questus*, *3. v. a. and n. dep.* to complain, lament, bewail: constr. the subject of complaint expr. by *Acc.* of non-personal object; by *Abl.* with *de*; by *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or by clause with *quod*; the person complained to, by *Dat.*, or with *cum* and *apud*: *suum fatum, to bewail one's fate*, Caes.: *queritur de Milone per vim expulso*, Cic.: *cum patribus conscriptis*, Liv.: *apud novercam*, Pl.: *nec quereris patri, nor complain to your father*, Juv.: *ne querantur se relictas esse*, Cic.: *quod sit destitutus queritur*, Caes. II.

Transf. of animals whose natural cry or note is melancholy or plaintive: of the owl: Virg. (cf. '*the moping owl does to the moon complain*'): of other birds: *to coo, warble*: Hor. [*Queror* for *ques-or*; cf. *Skr. çvas, to breathe, sigh, groan*.]

querquētūlanus, *a. um, adj.* [from *querquetum*, for *quercetum*] pertaining to an oak-forest: *mons, an earlier name of the Mons Caelius at Rome*, Tac.

quērūlus, *a. um, adj.* [*queror*] full of complaints, complaining, querulous: (senex) *difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti se puero*, Hor.

II. Transf. of animals and things (poet.): *softly complaining, cooing, warbling, chirping, etc.*: *cidadae*, Virg.

ques, *v. qui*, *ad init.*

questus, *a. um, Part.* [*queror*].

questus, *ūs, m.* [*id.*] a complaining, complaint, lamentation Cic. II. Transf. of the note of the nightingale: *maestis late loca questibus implet*, Virg.

qui, *quae, quod* (old forms, *Nom. quel, Gen. quojus, Dat. quoi; Abl. qui*: plur. *ques* or *queis, fem. qual, neutr. qua; Dat. and Abl. queis* and *quis*). Interrog.: *who? which? what?* (adjectively; while *quis, quid*, are used substantively): *Th. Quis fuit igitur? Py. Iste Chaerea. Th. Qui Chaerea? what Chaerea? Ter.: quod mare, what sea? Hor.: Ov. II. Relat. who, which, what, that, agreeing in *gend.* and *number* with its anteced., but not in *case*; that being determined by the nature of its connection with its own clause: *coloniam, quam Fregellas appellant*, Liv.: *summo magistratu praeerat, quem Vergobretum appellant*, Caes.: *ab Ocelo, quod est ceterioris Provinciae extremum*, *id.* (II) It usu. takes the gender of a complementary *Nom.* or *Acc.* immediately following: *est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur*, Sall. (III) Sometimes it agrees with something implied in the antecedent: *illa furia (i. e. Clodius) qui*,*

etc., Cic.: *abundantia earum rerum, quae prima mortales ducunt*, *id.* (IV) Occasionally by what in Greek is called attraction, it agrees with its antecedent in *case* also: *circiter sexcentas ejus generis, cujus supra demonstravimus, naves*, Caes. (V) The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the relative: *erant itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent*, *id.* 2. With *Subj.* (i) to denote a cause (for *quum*): *as, because: maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, as we had had a very unpleasant voyage*, Cic. (ii) to denote a consequence (for *ut*): *dignus est, qui imperet, worthy to rule*, *id.* (iii) after verbs of motion, to denote a purpose (for *ut*): *equitatum qui sustineret hostium impetum misit, to check*, Caes.

3. For *is, ea, id*, with a conjunction: *res loquitur ipsa, quae semper valet plurimum, and this*, Cic. 4. For *qualis* or *talis* (esp. in *orat. obliqua*), *what sort of, what a, such*: *qui vir, et quantus! id.: quae tua natura est, such is your disposition*, *id.*: *quae tua prudentia est, such is your prudence*, *id.* 5. *Neut. sing., as much as, as far as, what=quantum*: *adjuvabo quod potero*, Ter. With *Gen.*: *quod aeris*, Liv. (ii) *wherein*: *si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit vobis*, Ter. (iii) *Abl.* with comparatives (with or without *hoc, eo, or tanto*): *by how much, by so much, the . . . the*: *quo difficilius, hoc praeclarius*, Cic. III. *Indef. (both subst. and adj.), any one, any*: *si qui graviore vulnere accepto equo deciderat*, Caes. [*Qui=quei* for *quo-i*, in which to the stem *quo* (*Indo-Eur. ka*) is added the demonstr. suffix *i*, as in *oû-roo-i, ôd-i*. To this *quo* corresponds *Gr. πο* (*N. Ion. ko*) in *πορε, πόρεν, πορεος*, etc.; *Goth. hva-s, Eng. who*. From the same *I. E. pronom. stem* come *qua-m, quan-do, quo-t, quo-tu-s, qua-ntu-s, quā-li-s*.] (Hence *It. chi, che*; *Sp. Fr. qui, que*.)

quī, *adv.* [*abl. of qui*] with or from which, *wherewith*: *restim volo mihi emere: Ps. Quamobrem? Ca. Qui me faciam pensilem, to hang myself with*, Pl. 2. Esp. in wishing: *O that! would that!* = *utinam*: *qui te Jupiter dlique omnes perduint*, *id.* Ellipt.: *qui illi dii irati! i. e. may they be angry with him*, Cic. II. in *what manner, how*: *sacramento quidem vos tenere qui potuit? Caes.: qui fit, how comes it*, Hor. 2. Esp. *wherefore? why?* *qui dum?* Ter. III. Of price, for *quantum, how much*: *qui datur, tanti indica*, Pl.

quīā, *conj.* with *Indic.* [*qui*] because: *urbs, quae quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur*, Cic. II. *quia nam, and quianam, why? wherefore?* *quianam sententia vobis versa retro?* Virg.

quīānam, *v. quia*.
quicquam, *v. quisquam*.
quicque, *v. quisque*.

quicquid, v. quisquis.

quicum, v. cum.

quicunque, quaecunque, quodcunque (or cumque; and separately: quam se cunque in partem, Cic.), *pron. relat.* *whosoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, everything that, all that*: quicunque is est, Cic. *Neutr. absol.*: ut quodcunque vellet, liceret facere, Nep. With *part. Gen.*: quodcunque hoc regni, i.e. *whatever regal power I do possess*, Virg. 2. *Esp.* for quiscunque; *howsoever constituted, of whatever kind*: quaecunque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. 3. *Transf.* each or every possible: quae sanari poterunt, quacunque ratione sanabo, in every possible way, id.: quocunque modo, in any way possible (right or wrong), Hor. (Hence Fr. *quiconque*.)

quid, v. quis.

quidam, quaedam, quoddam, and subst. quiddam, *pron. indef.* a certain, a certain one, somebody, something: quidam ex advocatis, Cic.: quoddam tempore, at a certain (indefinite) time, once, id.: quidam Gallus, Caes. *Plur.*: some: excesserunt urbe quidam, alii mortem sibi consciverunt, Liv. With *Gen.*: quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. *Neutr. absol.*: quiddam, something: quiddam divinum, Cic. With *Gen.*: quiddam mali, something of evil, id.

2. In *indef. sense*, with an *adj.*, serving to soften an expression: virtutem duram et quasi ferream quandam, a kind of iron virtue, as it were, id.

quidem, *adv.* partaking of the nature of an enclitic, being almost invariably placed after the emphatic word of the sentence, which it serves to indicate (=Gr. *γε*): *indeed, certainly, in truth*: sibi quidem persuaderi, Caes.: tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem, and strangely too, Cic.: re quidem vera, but in reality, Nep.: Cic.

2. With a negative: ne... quidem, not even: ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem redimere potuisse, not even by giving hostages, Caes.: Cic. (ii) Less emphatically, not... either: quid enim Africanus indigens mei? Minime hercle: ac ne ego quidem illius, nor I of him either, id. (iii) nec (neque)... quidem, and not indeed, and that not: de isto id, quod omnes videbant, neque ille quidem obscure, locutus est, id. 3. *at least*: ex me quidem nihil audire potuisses, id. 2. To express indignation, really, truly: nam istaec quidem contumelia est, Ter.

3. *for instance, for example*: Cic.: Nep.

quidnam, v. quisnam.

quidni, v. quis.

quidpiam, quidquam, v. quispiam and quisquam.

quidquid, v. quisquis.

quies, *étis*, f. (v. quiesco) *rest, quiet, repose*: locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. Of things: si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque

inter, i.e. *the repose of spring*, Virg.

2. *a quiet life, neutrality between political parties*: Attici quies Caesari fuit grata, Nep. 3. *peace*: diuturna, Sall. 4. *state of quietness or calm* (opp. to clamor): lac. 5. *sleep*: quietem capere, to go to sleep, Ov.: alta, deep sleep, Virg. 6. *death* (poet.): olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget somnus, id. 7. *Meton.* a resting-place, lair of a wild beast (poet.): only in *pl.*: intactae fronde quies, Lucr.

quiesco, *évi*, *étum*, 3. v. n. (rarely a.) *to rest, keep quiet*: placida compositus pace quiescit, Virg. 2. *Fig.*: to remain neutral: Cic. 3. *to sleep*: quievi in navi noctem perpetem, Pl.

4. Of things: *to rest, be still or quiet*: prato gravia arma quiescunt, Virg. 5. *Trans.*: to suffer quietly, to permit (rare and appy. colloq.): quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, quietly to allow matters to grow to an interregnum, Cic. 6. *to cease, leave off, desist from*: quiesce hanc rem modo petere, Pl. [From root *ki*, *kvi*, to lie, whence also Gr. *κείμαι*; O.H.G. *hvi-la* (Eng. *while*), *hvilôn* (mod. Germ. *weilen*). V. *civis*.]

quiescē, *adv.* calmly, quietly: quod aptissimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic. *Comp.*: quietius tranquilliusque, Liv. *Sup.*: quietissime se receperunt, Caes.

quiescētus, a, um, *Part.* [quiesco].

2. *Adj.*: resting, calm, quiet, keeping quiet: aliquem quietum reddere, Ter.: animus, Cic. 2. *peaceful*: regnum (Numae), Hor.: Just. 3. *resting, sleeping*: quos simul videntes dies, simul quietos nox habuerat, Tac. 3. *Transf.* of things, undisturbed, peaceful, calm, quiet: amnes, gently flowing, Hor.: paulo habuit post id factum Caesar quietiorem Galliam, in a more tranquil state, Caes.: statio, a safe anchorage, id. (Hence It. *cheto*; Fr. *quitté*.)

quīlibet, quaelibet, quodlibet, and quidlibet, *pron. indef.* any one you will, any one without distinction, no matter who, any, all: quaelibet minima res, any the most trifling circumstance, Cic.: nomen, the first name that occurs, Hor.: quidlibet audere, to venture on any bold stroke, id.

quīn, *conj.* [quī ne (for non); lit. by which not, how not] that not, but that; after a negative, and foll. by *Subj.*: facere non possum, quīn ad te mittam, I cannot forbear sending to you, Cic.: also after an interrog. which is equiv. to a neg.: quid recusare potest (i.e. non potest recusare), quīn et socii sibi consulant, Liv. 2. *Esp.* after words expressing doubt or ignorance: non esse dubium, quīn plurimum possent, there was no doubt that they were the most powerful, Caes.

3. Less freq. equiv. to quī non (after such expressions as, nemo est, nullus est): cum nemo esset, quīn hoc

se audisse liquido diceret, Cic. 4. With *Indic.*: as a corroborative or adversative particle, lit. *why not?* hence, nay, nay even: credo: neque id injuria: quīn mihi molestum est, Ter.

2. So, quīn etiam, nay even; moreover (in this sense often written as one word *quinetiam*), and quīn immo: ausus quīn etiam voces jactare, Virg.: quīn immo leviter inter se dissident, Cic.

3. In exhortations and appeals, *why not?* hence, as an animated command: quīn igitur expergiscimini? why then do ye not awake, i.e. up then and be doing! Sall.: quīn conscendimus equos? why not mount our horses? Liv. (ii) Less freq. with *imperat.*: quīn sic attendite, iudices, pray attend to this! Cic.

quīnam, quānam, quodnam, *pron. interrog.* who, which, what, pray? Ter.: Caes. In *Indic. quest.*: controversias habebant quīnam anteferebantur, id.: where uter would have been more regular.

quīcunx, unci, m. [quīcunx uncia] the fraction five twelfths: si de quīcunx remota est uncia, quid superat? from five twelfths of an as, Hor. Of interest, five per cent.: Pers. 2. *Transf.* (from the way of marking

five, as on dice * * *) to denote a method of planting, in which the rows of trees ran diagonally: directi in quīcunx ordines, Cic.

quīndecies (-ens), *adv.* fifteen times: quīndecies sestertium (*neut. sing.*), a million and a half of sesterces, Cic.

quīndecim, *card. num. adj.* [quīnque decem] fifteen: Caes. (Hence Fr. *quinze*.)

quīndecim-prīmi, orum, m. *plu.* the board of fifteen chief magistrates in a municipium: Caes.

quīndecimvīr, v. quīndecimvīr.

quīndecimvīralis, e, *adj.* [quīndecimvīr] pertaining to the quīndecimvīr or council of fifteen: Tac.

quīndecimvīri, orum, m. *plu.* (separated, quīndecim Diana preces virorum, Hor.) a college or board of fifteen men in commission: quīndecimvīri Sibyllini or sacris faciundis, a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books, Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 128).

quīndēni, v. quīndēni.

quīngēnarius, a, um, *adj.* [quīngeni] consisting of five hundred each: cohortes, Curt.

quīngēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [quīngenti] five hundred each: Cic.

quīngētēsīmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [id.] the five hundredth: Cic.

quīngenti, ae, a, *card. num. adj.* [quīnque centum] five hundred: Pl.

2. *Indefinitely*, of a very large number: id.: Cat.

quīngētīlēs (-ens), *num. adv.* five hundred times: quīngētīlēs HS, fifty millions of sesterces, Cic.

quīni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.*

(quinque) five each: quinl in lectulis, five to a couch, Cic. II. In gen. five: nomina, Liv.

quinī-dēni or quin-dēni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. fifteen each: quina dena jugera agri data in singulos pedites sunt, Liv. II. In gen. fifteen: quindenis hastis corpus transligi, Pl.

quin-immo, v. quin.

quinī-vicēni, or separ. quinl vicēni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. twenty-five each: Liv.

quinquāgēni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. (quinquaginta) fifty each: Cic.

quinuāgēsī (-ens), num. adv. fifty times (for quinquagies): Pl. (dub.)

quinuāgēsīmus, a, um, ordin. num. adj. (quinquaginta) fiftieth: Cic.

II. Subst.: quinquagesima, ae, f. (sc. pars), a fiftieth part, 2 per cent., as a tax: Id.

quinuāgēsī (-ens), num. adv. fifty times: Plin.

quinquāgintā, card. num. adj. fifty: Cic. (For etym. cf. quadraginta.)

quinuātrus, uum, f. plu. and quinuātrīa, orum and lum, n. plu.

[quinque, as falling on the fifth day after the Ides] a festival of Minerva, of which two were celebrated at Rome: the greater, maiores, on the 19th of March: and the lesser, minores or minusculae, on the 17th of June; Cic.: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 318).

quinuē, card. num. adj. five: Cic. [Cf. Skr. pañcan; Gr. πεντε; Goth. fimf, Germ. fünf. Initial ph in Lat. appy. been assimilated to the qu of the second syllable.] (Hence It. cinque; Sp. cinco; Fr. cinq.)

quinuē, for et quin: Pl.

quinuennālis, e, adj. (quinquennis) that takes place every fifth year, quinquennial: celebritas ludorum, Cic.

II. lasting five years: magistratus, Liv.

quinuennis, e, adj. (quinque annus) of five years, five years old: Hor.

quinuennium, n. (quinquennis) a period of five years, five years: censors magistratum quinquennium habento, Lex ap. Cic.

quinuē-partitus (quinquepert.), a, um, adj. divided into five parts, five-fold (rare): argumentatio, Cic.

quinquī-primi (and separ. quinque primi), orum, m. plu. the first five members of the senate in a municipium: Cic.

quinuērēmī, e, adj. (quinque remus) having five banks of oars: navis, Liv. II. Subst.: quinquēremis, is, f. (sc. navis) a galley having five banks of oars, a quinquere: Cic.

quinuēvir, v. quinquevir, fin.

quinuēvirātus, ūs, m. (quinquevir) the office of a quinquere: Cic.

quinuē-vīri, orum, m. plu. a board of five: five men in commission for any purpose, the quinquēviri (v.

Smith's Ant. 312): Cic. Sing.: scriba ex quinqueviro, Hor.

quinquē (-ens), num. adv. five times: Cic.

quinuēpl'co, i. v. a. [quinque pli-co] to multiply five-fold: Tac.

quintādecimāni, orum, m. plu. [quintadecima, sc. legio] the soldiers of the fifteenth legion: Tac.

quintānus, a, um, adj. [quintus] of or belonging to the fifth, the fifth in order: Varr. II. Subst.: quintāna, ae, f. (sc. via) a street in a camp which intersected the tents of the two legions usu. forming a consular army, running between the 5th and 6th maniple and the 5th and 6th turma of cavalry: Liv. 2. Transf.: a market (because the camp-market was held in the quintana): Suet. 3. quintani, orum, m. plu. the soldiers of the 5th legion: Tac.

quintilis (quinct.), is, adj. [Id.] pertaining to the fifth month of the old Roman year (which began with March): idibus Quintilibus, on the ides of July, the fifteenth of July, Liv.

2. Subst. m. the month of July: Macr. (afterwards called Julius, whence the modern name, in honour of Caesar).

quinto, adv. for the fifth time (rare): Liv. (In a place where quintum would have been read as Adj.)

quintum, adv. for the fifth time: Liv.

quintus, a, um, ordin. num. adj. [quinque] fifth: Cic.

quintus-décimus, a, um, ordin. num. adj. fifteenth: Liv.

quippe, adv. and conj. [quid (or perh. abl. qui), with pe; cf. nempe] a corroborating particle: certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact: recte igitur diceret te restituisset? Quippe: quid enim facilius, Cic. Ironically: quippe vetor satis, I, forsooth, am forbidden by the fates! Virg.

2. With the particles, enim, etenim, quia, etc.; for indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as: leve nomen habet utraque res: quippe leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, Cic.: quippe quila, Ter. 3. With pron. relat.: as being one who or which; equiv. to since, or inasmuch as, with pers. pron.: with Indic. or Subj.: plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit, quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, for it was with difficulty they met them, Liv.: convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro veniret, since he rarely came to town at all, Cic. 4. With etiam and et, since indeed, for even (poet.): quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus, fas et jura sinunt, Virg.

quippam, v. quispam.

quippī-ni (quippēni), adv. why not? or, affirmatively, certainly, to be sure: Pl.

quī-qui, pron. indef. for quisquis, whosoever (rare): quiqui est, Pl.

quīrīnālīa, ūm, n. plu. [Quirinus] a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February (XIII. Kal. Mart.): Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 318.

quīris (quiritis) or curis [a Sabine word] a spear: Ov.

Quīris, Itis, m. [Cures] an inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures: Virg. After the union of the Sabines and Romans, the latter also called themselves, in a civil capacity, Quirites, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of Romani. In consequence of the union of the two nations they were styled on all solemn occasions Populus Romanus Quirites (omitting et), which in later times was distorted into Populus Romanus Quiritium, Liv.: rarely with the copula: devovisse eos se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis, Id. It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quirites instead of milites, Suet.: Tac.: jus Quiritium, full Roman citizenship (v. Smith's Ant. 218). Sing.: a Roman citizen, a Quirite: dona Quiritis, Hor.

II. Transf. of bees (poet.): regem, parvosque Quirites, citizens, Virg.

quīritatio, ōnis, f. [quiritio] a plaintive cry, a scream, shriek: Liv.

Quīrites, v. Quiris.

quīrito, i. v. n. to raise a plaintive cry, to wail: Liv. Hence, to exclaim in distress: Asin. in Cic. 2. Of an orator, to scream: Quint. [The ancients derived it from Quirites; quiritare dicitur is qui Quiritum fidem clamans implorat, Varr.] (Hence It. gridare; Sp. gritar; Fr. crier, and from it, Eng. cry.)

quis, quae, quid, pron. interrog. (in either direct or indirect questions) who? which? what? Da. Quis homo est? who is there? Ter.: quis clarior in Graecia Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic. Quis is sometimes fem. in early Latin: quis ea est? Pl. 2. Adj.: what? i.e. what sort of a person or thing? rogat quis vir esset, Liv. Neut. absol. with Gen.: what? what sort of? exponam vobis brevit quid hominis sit, Cic. 3. Neut. quid? how? why? quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, Id.: quid ita? why so? Id.: quid ni, also in one word, quidni? why not? Ter. (ii) In introducing a fresh instance or particular, usu. with something of climax: quid? what shall be said to this? and then: furthermore: quid jurisconsulti, quid pontifices, quid augures, etc., and then, our lawyers, pontiffs, augurs, etc., Cic. Esp. foll. by quod: quid quod sapientissimus quisque aequissimo animo moritur, then there is this further consideration, that..., Cic. II. Indef.: any one, anybody, anything; some one, somebody, something: simplicior quis et est, is one simpler than usual? Hor. But in prose this use is found only after si, ne, nisi, quum: si te in iudicium quis adducat, Cic. [From ki, weaker form of the Interrogative stem

(beside *ka*, the stronger, whence *quo*, stem of *qui*). For Gr. τ in $\tau\iota\varsigma$ from orig. *k*, cf. $\tau\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\pi\epsilon\varsigma$ (= $\tau\epsilon\tau\text{-}\sigma\alpha\pi\text{-}\epsilon\varsigma$), *quattuor*; $\tau\epsilon$, *que*].

quis, for *quibus*, v. *qui*.

quisnam, *quaenam*, *quidnam*, *pron.* *interrog.* *who, which, what* *pray?* *quisnam* igitur tuebatur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. With *num*: *num quidnam* amplius tibi cum illa fuit? *pray had you nothing further to do with her?* Ter. In *imesi*: in aedibus quid tibi meis nam erat negotii? Pl. With *nam* first (poet.): *nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos?* Virg.

quispiam, *quaepiam*, *quodpiam*, and subst. *quidpiam* or *quipiam*, *pron. indefin.* *any one, anybody, anything, any; some one, something, some*: cum *quaepiam* cohors ex orbe excesserat, Caes. 2. *Neutr. adverbially*: in any respect, somewhat: si quando *quipiam* nocuit, Cic.

quisquam, *quaequam*, *quicquam* (*quidquam*), *pron. indefin.* *any, any single one, anybody, anything* (disting. from *quavis*, which is *any one you please, 'all and sundry'*; whereas *quisquam*=*any particular one singled out*): estne *quisquam* omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. (ii) *nec (neque) quisquam*, and *no one*: *nec quisquam* ex agmine tanto audet adire virum, Virg. (iii) Strengthened by means of *unus*: *quia* nondum in *quenquam* unum saeviebat, against any individual, Liv.: *nec quisquam* alterius gentis unus tantum ea arte excellit, no single person, id. (iv) *quicquam* with *nihil*, *nothing at all, not at all*: *comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere*, Ter. (v) *quisquam*, like *quis*, is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: *anum quemquam*, Pl.

quis-quē, *quaeque*, *quodque*, and subst. *quicque* (*quidque*), *pron. indefin.* *whoever or whatever it be, each, every, every body, every one, every thing*: ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius dicebatur, each man, every man, Cic.: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, id. The *sing. pron.* is found with a *pl. verb*: ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Pl. Often in apposition with a *plur. subject*: *quisque* suos patimur manes, we suffer each his own judgment, Virg. Like *quis*, *quisque* is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, inveniunt, Pl. (ii) With *part. Gen.*: tuorum quisque necessariorum, Cic. (iii) With *sup.* to express universality: optimum quidque rarissimum est, all the best things are rarest (or, everything is rare in proportion to its excellence), id.: gravissima quaeque grana, all the heaviest grains, Plin. (iv) With ordinal numerals: quinto quoque anno, every fifth year, every five years, Cic. Esp. with *primus*, the very first, the first

possible: primo quoque tempore, on the very first opportunity, id. (v) For *uterque*, each of two, both: oscula quisque suae matri properata tulerunt, Ov. II. Transf. for *quicunque*, *whosoever, every one who, all that*: cuiusque populi cives vicissent, Liv.

quisquillae, *arum, f. plu.* *refuse, sweepings*: App. II. Transf. of vile or worthless persons or things: *refuse, dregs*: *quisquillas* seditionis Clodianae, Cic. [With *qui-squil-lae* cf. Gr. $\kappa\omicron\sigma\kappa\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\mu\alpha\tau\iota\alpha$.]

quis-quis, *quaequae*, *quodquod*, and subst. *quicquid* (*quidquid*), *pron. indefin.* *whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever*: quoquo consilio, with whatever design, Cic.: quoquo modo, in whatever way, id. With *part. Gen.*: deorum quisquis, *whichever of the gods, all the gods who*, Hor. 2. By a kind of ellipsis: *all without exception*: *liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant, to every Roman*, Liv. *Sing. pron.* with *plur. verb*: tunc procul absitis, *quicquid* collis arte capillos, Tib. *Neut. with ref. to persons*: O deorum quicquid, O all ye gods who, Hor.: used *adv.*: *how much soever*: *quicquid* progredior, the farther, Liv. *Quisquis fem.*: mulier, *quicquid* es, Pl.

qui-vis, *quaevis*, *quodvis*, and subst. *quidvis*, *pron. indefin.* *who or what you please, any whatever, any one, any thing* (cf. *quisquam*, *inif.*): ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, any number, however large, Caes.: *quaevis* amplificationes, all sorts of, Cic. With *unus*, *any one you please, any one whatever*: si tu solus, aut quisvis unus, any single person, id. *Quidvis*, as subst. *any thing whatever, no matter what*: dicere hic quidvis licet, Pl.

qui-vis-cunque, *quaeviscunque*, *quodviscunque*, *pron. indefin.* *who or what you please* (poet.): Lucr.

quō, *adv. and conj.* [qui] *to or into which place, whither*: quo, quo, scelesti, ruitis? Hor. Of persons: homo apud eos, quo se contulit, gratiosus, to whom, Cic. With *Gen.*: quo gentium, where in the world, Pl. Fig.: quo amentiae, to what a pitch of madness, Liv. 2. *Indefin.*: to any place, any where (after *si*, *ne*, *nisi*): si quo erat longius prodeundum, Caes. II. Fig.: for which reason, wherefore; esp. with *Compar.*: quo aequior sum Pamphilo, Ter. 2. With a neg., non quo=non quod, not that (setting aside a supposition): quod scribis, non quo ipse audieris, Cic. 3. *to what end, for what purpose*: nescis, quo valeat numus, what money is good for, Hor.

4. *to the end that, in order that*; very freq. with *Compar.*: castella communit quo facilius prohibere possit, Caes.: praefinisti, quo ne pluris emerem, Cic.

quoad, *adv.* [prob. always monosyll.

in verse] of time: *how long?* *senem quoad expectatis?* Ter. 2. *as long as*: quousque, inquires? *quoad erit integrum*, Cic. 3. *till, until, until that*: usu denoting a purpose, and so foll. by *Subj.*: ipse interea, quoad legiones collocasset, in Gallia morari constituit, Caes. With *Indic.* to denote mere limit of time: ferrum usque eo retinuit, quoad renuntiandum est, Nep. II. Of place: *how far, as far as*: videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius, quam antea, Cic. Fig.: *Jus civile eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt*, id. (ii) With *part. Gen.* *ejus* (*ejus* representing an *Inf.* or *clause*, like Fr. *en* in similar cases): tu tamen velim ne intermittas, quoad *ejus* facere poteris, scribere ad me, as far as you are able in the matter, id.: quoad *ejus* sine bello posset, as far as he could manage to do so without war, Liv.

quoad-usquē, or, separately, *quoad usque*, *adv. until that*: Suet.

quō-circā (in *imesi*, *quo*, *bone*, *circa*, Hor.), *conj. for which reason, wherefore*: Cic.

quō-cunque (*cumq.*) (in *imesi*: *quo* nos cunque feret, Hor.), *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever*: quocunque venerint, Cic.

quōd, *conj.* [Acc. *neut.* from *qui*] *that, in that, because*. Explanatory and connective; *that, in that, as for the fact that*: num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod iter per Provinciam tentassent, . . . memoriam deponere posse? *namely that*, Caes.: fecisti mihi pergratum, quod librum ad me misisti, in that, Cic.: quod improviso unum pagum adortus esset, as for his having surprised, Caes.: quod gloriarentur, as for their boasting, id. (In these and like examples, *quod* is really an uninflected relative.) 2. *because* (less emphatic than *quia*, and often used to denote an assumed reason, which may be set aside): tibi agam gratias quod me vivere coegisti, Cic.: accusatus est quod corrumperet, on the ground of his corrupting, Quint.: non quod doleant, sed quia . . . , not because of their being in pain (as might be supposed), Cic. Esp. in *phr.* propterea quod: v. propterea. 3. *wherefore*: in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, id.: nihil habeo quod incusem senectutem, I have no reason to find fault with, id.

4. *Concessively* (like *ut*); *granted that, although, even if* (rare): quod non Taenariis domus est mihi fulta columnis, at Musae comites, Prop. 5. *since that, since*: jam diu est, quod victum non datis, Pl. 6. With other conjunctions as *si*, *nisi* (rarely alone), to connect sentences, *but, though, whereas*: quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, Caes.: quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuisset: Cic. Without another *conj.*: quod te per superos oro, wherefore, Virg. 7. With *Subj.* instead of *Acc.* and *Inf.*: scio jam, filius

quod amet meus istanc meretricem; for illud amare, Pl.

quodam-modo, or, separated, quodam modo, adv. in a certain manner, in a measure: Cic.

quoi, v. qui, in it.

quojas, or quojatis, e, for cujas or cujatis: Pl.

quojus, for cujus, v. qui.

quojus, a, um, for cujus, a, um: Pl.

quolibet, adv. whither it pleases, to any place whatever (poet.): Lucr.: Ov.

quom, v. quum, ad in it.

quominus, conj. v. minus, 2, vi.

quomodo, or, separately, quo modo (in times: quo tu me modo voles esse, Pl.), adv. in what manner, in what way, how. Interrog.: Maecenas quomodo tecum? how stand you with Maecenas? Hor. 2. In exclamations: quomodo se venditant Caesar! Cic.

II. Relat.: haec negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistola quidem narrare audeo, id. (II) Corresp. to sic, in what manner, in the same manner as: et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic, id. III. In def. = quocunque modo, in whatsoever manner (v. rare): quomodo potuissim (perh. better quo modo), id. (Hence It. come; Sp. como; Fr. comme.)

quomodo-cunque, adv. in what manner soever, howsoever: Cic. II. in some way or another: Pl.

quomodo-nam, adv. in what manner pray? how? Cic.

quonam, adv. whither pray? eam si nunc sequor, quonam? Cic. Fig.: quoniam haec omnia, nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? to what issue, Caes.

quondam, adv. for quumdam, at a certain time, at one time, once, formerly: cujus illa quondam socrus, paulo ante uxor fuisset, Cic. 2. Of the future, one day, some day, ever (poet.): nec Romula quondam ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno, Virg.

II. Transf.: at times, sometimes (poet.): quondam cithara tacentem suscitavit Musam Apollo, Hor.: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Virg.

quoniam, adv. [quum jam]: seeing that, whereas, since, because; usu. with Indic.: quoniam ambo nos delusistis, datisne argentum, Pl.: quoniam praeceps agor, Sall. With Subj. of a reason quoted from another person (obliqua), or merely conceived by the mind: de suis privatim rebus ab eo petere coeperunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent, Caes.

quopiam, adv. to any place, whithersoever (poet.): quopiam devortit, Pl.

quouam, adv. to any place, whithersoever: neque se quouam movit ex urbe, Nep.

quouque, conj. also, too (placed, in the manner of an enclitic, after the emphatic word): qua de causa Helvetii

quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes.: quis exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. Pleonast. with et, etiam: quin mihi quoque etiam est ad portum negotium, Pl.

quou-quo, or, separ., quo quo, adv. to whatever place, whithersoever, whichever way: quouquo ibo, Pl. With gentium: quouquo hinc abducta est gentium, to whatever place in the world, id. Fig.: quouquese verterint Stoici, Cic.

quouquomodo, or, separ., quouquomodo, adv. in what way soever, howsoever: quouquomodo se res habeat, Cic.

quouquoversus (-um) or quouquoversum, in every direction, every way: legatos quouquoversus dimittere, Caes.

quorsum and quorsus, adv. [for quoversum or -us] in what direction, whither: nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. II. Fig.: whither, to what end: sed quorsum haec pertinent? what is the drift of this? Cic. 2. Esp. to what purpose? to what end? for what? quorsum est opus? Hor.

quot, adj. indecl. [v. qui] how many? as many as: quot homines, tot causae, Cic. II. Transf. in specifications of time, all, each, every: quot mensibus, every month, Cato: hic illum vidi juvenem, Meliboe, quot annis, every year, Virg.: usu. in one word: quotannis tributa conferre, Cic.

quotannis, adv. every year: v. quot, fin.

quot-cunque (cumq.), adv. how many soever, as many as (rare): Cic.

quoteni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. [quot] how many each: Cic.

quoti-dianus (quotid. and cotidianus), a, um (quotid., Cat. 69, 139 prob. corrupt), adj. [quotidie] occurring every day, daily: febris, Ter.: labor, Caes. II. Meton. in every day use: ordinary, common: verba, Cic.

quoti-die (cotid.), adv. daily, every day: Ter.: Cic.

quoties (-ens), adv. how often, how many times, as often as: Cic.: Virg.

quoties-cunque (cumq.) adv. how often soever, as often soever as: Cic.

quot-quot, adj. indecl. how many soever, as many soever as: quotquot eunt dies, i. e. daily, Hor.: Cic.

quotumus, a, um, ord. num. adj. [quotus] which number in the series? Pl.

quotus, a, um, ord. num. adj., [quot] what number in the series? the question is answered by the ordinal numerals: quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic.: hora quota est? what o'clock is it? Hor.: quota pars laudis, how very small, Ov. (II) With quisque (and in one word, quotusquisque), to denote a small number, how few (lit. what number is each; implying that the objects in question can be easily counted): quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ut ratio postulat? Cic.

quotus-cunque, -acunque, -um-cunque (cumq.) adj. whatsoever in number: pars quotacunque, the smallest fraction possible, Tib.

quotusquisque, v. quotus.

quousque (also separ. quo usque), adv. until what time, till when, how long: quousque? inquires. Quoad erit integrum, Cic. Strengthened, quousque tandem, how long, I conjure you, id.

quovis, adv. to any place whatever (poet.): Pl.: Ter.

quum (better quom or cum). Of time, when, since, as, after that, since that, as soon as, etc. Const.: in oratio recta usu. foll. by Indic. when the clause is categorical, and denotes time merely, the events described by the two clauses not being spoken of as standing in the relation of cause and effect; but when this relation is implied, or even when the clause with quum describes only one of several concurring causes, the Subj. is gen. used: in oratio obliqua it is always employed: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat a suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic.: praeclare facis, quum eorum tenes memoriam, you do well in cherishing their memory, id.: multi anni sunt, quum ille in aere meo est, since, id. With Subj.: equites quum se in castra recipere, adversis hostibus occurrerant, Caes. (II) quum with Subj. is esp. used by way of substitute for the participles wanting in Latin (e.g. perf. part. act. and imperf. part. pass.); and in cases where the Abl. absol. is for some reason or other inadmissible: quum Lentulus Romam venisset, aditu Caesaris perterritus, ex urbe profugit, id.: aquilifer, quum magna multitudo hostium premere-tur, aquilam intra vallum projecit, id.

2. Quum (cum) maxime, and in one word, quummaxime (cummaxime), particularly. Esp. with adv. of time: nunc quum maxime, now of all times, now in particular, Ter.: also absol.: quum maxime volo te dare operam, by all means, id. (II) ut cum maxime, as much as ever: Pl. (III) quum maxime = just when: v. maxime, II. 2. Ter. 3. Quum (cum) . . . tum, while . . . so too, not only . . . but also, both . . . and (see also tum): fortuna quum in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello plurimum potest, Caes.: quumque plurimas et maximas commoditates amicicia contineat, tum illa nimis praestat omnibus, quod bona spe praelucet in posterum, Cic. II. As a causal particle, whereas, since, seeing that; although; with Subj.: quum sit in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse est deum haec ipsa habere majora, id.: quum quisque operam navare cuperent, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est, as all were eager, Caes.: quae quum ita esset . . . tamen, although this was so, Cic. For quippe quum, and utpote quum, v. quippe and utpote.

R, the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the liquids. It corresponds in general to Indo-European *r* (which however is sometimes represented in Latin by *l*; v. letter L), and to Greek *ρ*. II. In many Latin words an original *s*, standing between two vowels, has been changed to *r*; e. g. *asa*, *lases*, *mellosem*, *Valesius*, have become *ara*, *lares*, *mellorem*, *Valerius*. So also *dirimo* is formed from *dis-emo*, and *dir-(h)ibeo* from *dis-habeo*. In neuter nouns of the type of *genus*, the oblique cases, *generis*, etc., were originally *genēs-is*, etc. In Greek, when *σ* stands between two vowels, it often vanishes, and thus to *generis* corresponds *γενός*. So again, in such pairs of words as *νύξ*, *nux*, from orig. *(s)nusa*, while the *σ* in Greek between the vowels has disappeared, the *s* in Latin has changed to *r*. This change, however, is not uniformly found; *s* in many words has remained unaltered between vowels; *quaeso* maintains itself beside *quaero*, and *nasus* beside *naris*. A similar change to that above mentioned sometimes takes place in final *s*; *arbores*, *colos*, *honos*, *labos*, have become *arbor*, *color*, *honor*, *labor*: the original sound, however, is also found at the end of these words. It is possible (though not proved) that the final *r* of the passive voice originated from the addition of the reflexive pronoun to the persons of the active voice, so that *amor*=*amo-se*, *amatur*=*amat-se*, etc.

2. In meridies, *r* has been substituted for *d* through the influence of dissimilation. 3. *r* is elided for euphony in *pejoro* for *perjoro*, in *creresco* for *crebresco*, etc. 4. *r* sometimes exchanges its place with the adjoining vowel; e. g. from the roots *ter*, *cer*, *ster* come the perfects *trivi*, *crevi*, *stravi*, and the perf. part. *tritrus*, *cretus*, *stratus*. III. Changes of *r* in the Romance languages. 1. Into *l*: this is the most frequent change: e. g. Lat. *arbor*, It. *albero*; Lat. *altare*, Fr. *autel*, *flairer*, *pèlerin*. 2. Into *d*: Lat. *quaerere*, *varus*; It. *chiedere*, *rado*. 3. *rs* into *ss*: Lat. *dorsum*; It. *dosso*. 4. *r* often changes its place; Lat. *stuprum*, It. *strupo*; Lat. *verve*, *temperare*, Fr. *brebis*, *tremper*. 5. When, by the disappearance of a vowel of a Latin word, the combination *mr* is formed, in French it is changed to *mbr*; Lat. *num(e)rus*, *cam(e)ra*; Fr. *nombre*, *chambre*; the same phenomenon appears in Sp. *hombro* from Lat. *hum(e)rus*. So *nr* in French becomes *ndr*; Lat. *gen(e)r*, *pon(e)re*; Fr. *gendre*, *pondre*; and *lr* becomes *ldre*, further changing to *udre* by vocalization of *l*; Lat. *mol(e)re*, *sol(ve)re*, Fr. *moudre*, *soudre*. IV. As an abbreviation, *R* signifies *Romanus*, also *Rufus*, *recte*,

reficiendum, *regnum*, *rips*, et mult. al.; *R. P.* *respublica*; *R. R.* *rationes relatae*.

rābīdē, *adv.* *ravingly*, *rabidly*: *omnia rabide appetentem*, Cic.

rābīdus, *a, um, adj.* [*rabies*] *raving*, *furious*, *enraged*, *savage*, *mad*, *rabid*: *canes*, Lucr.: *tigres*, Virg.: *leones*, Hor. Of things: *lingua*, Prop.: *mores*, Ov.

rābles, *em, e (Gen. rabies, Lucr.)*, *f. (rabo)* *rage*, *madness*; esp. of dogs: *Col.* Of men, *madness*, *frenzy*: Plin.: Pl. II. Fig. *rage*, *fury*, *eagerness*: *Hecubam propter animi acerbitem quandam et rabem in canem esse conversam*, Cic.: *civica*, *fierce civil war*, Hor. Of the madness of love: Ter. Of things: *rabies fatalis temporis*, Liv.: *ventris*, *ravenous hunger*, *voracity*, Virg. (Hence It. *rabia*; Fr. *rage*.)

rābīōsē, *adv.* *ravingly*, *furiously*: *nilhil iracunde rabiose fecerunt*, Cic.

rābīōsūlus, *a, um, adj. dim. (rabiōsus)* *a little rabid*: *litterae*, Cic.

rābīōsus, *a, um, adj. (rabies)* *raving*, *fierce*, *mad*, *rabid*: *canis*, Hor.

rābo, *3. v. n.* *to rave*, *be mad*: Sen. [Perh. cogn. with Skr. *rabh*, to seize.]

rabūla, *ae, m. (rabo)* *a brawling*, *verangling advocate*, *a peltifogger*: Cic.

racēmifer, *ēra, ērum, adj. (racemus fero)* *cluster-bearing*, *clustering* (poet.): *uvae*, Ov.

racēmus, *l, m. (ράξ, ράγος)* *a bunch* or *cluster* of grapes and similar fruits: *alia (poma) racemis dependent, ut uvae*, *palmae*, Plin.: *fert uva racemos*, Virg.

II. *Wine* (poet.): Ov. [If cogn. with Gr. *ράξ*, a grape, the *γ* in the stem of *ράξ* must be for orig. *k*.] (Hence Fr. *raisin*.)

rādīātus, *a, um, adj. (radius)* *surrounded with spokes*: *rota*, Varr. 2. acc. to *radius* (II): *irradiated*, *beaming*: *sol*, Cic.: *caput, surrounded with a halo* (attribute of divine personages), Plin.

rādīōltus, *adv. (radix)* *from the roots*, *by the roots*: *evellere arborem*, Suet. II. Fig.: *utterly*, *completely*, *radically*: *radicitus tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem*, Cic.

rādīcūla, *ae, f. dim. (id.)* *a small root*: Cic.

rādīo, *avi, atum, 1. v. n.*; and *dep. rādior, ātus, 1. (radius)* *to emit beams*, *to beam*, *shine*, *radiate*: *miles radiabat in armis*, Prop.: *galeae gemmis radiantur et auro, glitter, flash*, Ov. Esp. in *Part. imperf.*, *radians*, *beaming*, *shining*: *lumina solis*, id.: *luna*, Virg. See also *radiatus*. (Hence Fr. *rayon*.)

rādīōsus, *a, um, adj. (id.)* *emitting many beams*, *radiant*: *sol*, Pl.

rādīus, *li, m.* *a staff*, *rod*: *acuti radii immissi, stakes*, Liv. Esp. *a spoke* of a wheel: Virg.: Ov. 2. In mathematics: (i) *a staff*, *rod* for measuring, etc.: Cic. (ii) *a semi-diameter*, *radius*, of a circle, id. 3. In weaving: *a shuttle*: Ov. 4. In botany, *a kind of long olive*: Virg. II. *a beam* or *ray* of any shining object; esp. of the sun: Cic.: Virg.: of lightning: id.:

of the halo round the heads of divine or deified personages: *aurati*, id. [Uncertain whether cogn. with *ρίζα* and *radix*; if it be, it is for *uradius*.] (Hence It. *raggio*, *razzo*; Fr. *raie* and, from it, Eng. *ray*.)

rādix, *icis, f.* *a root* of a plant (usu. plur.): *arbores ab radicibus subruere*, Caes. 2. *an edible root*: id.: esp. *a radish*, Hor. II. Transf.: *the lower part* of an object, *the foot* of a hill, mountain, etc.: *sub ipsis radicibus montis*, Caes.: *a Palatii radice*, Cic.

2. *that upon which any thing is fixed or rests*: *a root*, *foundation* (poet.): *linguae*, Ov. III. Fig.: *a root*, *ground*, *basis*, *foundation*, *origin* (usu. plu.): *vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur*, Cic.: *Pompeius eo robore vir, his radicibus, i. e. so firmly established*, id. [Cf. Gr. *ρίζα* = (*ρίζ-ya*); Goth. *vaurt-s*, O. H. G. *wurz-ala*, Eng. *root*.] (Hence, through low Lat. *radicina*, Fr. *racine*.)

rādo, *rāsī, rāsūm, 3. v. a.* *to scrape*, *scratch*, *rub off*; *to polish*; *to shave off the hair with a razor* (while *tondere* is to cut with scissors): *mulleres genas ne radunto, scratch, tear*, in mourning, XII. Tab. in Cic.: *caput, to shave*, Cic.: esp. as a token of slavery, Liv.: *lapides, to polish*, Hor.: *nomen fastis, to scratch out*, *erase*, Tac. II. Transf.: *to touch in passing*, *to brush along*, *graze* (poet.): *ripas radentia flumina rodunt*, Lucr.: *hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni radimus, ice coast along*, Virg. 2. *to strip off*: *damnosa canicula quantum raderet*, Pers. III. Fig. *to grate upon*, *hurt*, *offend*: *aures delicatas*, Quint. (Hence Fr. *ras* and *raser*.)

rallus, *a, um, adj. dim. (for rarulus, from rarus)* *thin*: *tunica*, Pl.

rāmāllia, *ium, n. plu. (ramus)* *twigs*, *sticks*, *brushwood*: Ov.

rāmentum, *l, n. (ramenta, ae, f. Pl.)*: usu. plu. *ramenta*, *orum* [*rado*], *what is shaved*, *or rubbed off*; *scrappings*, *shavings*, *chips*, etc.: *ferri, scales struck off by the hammer*, Lucr.: ligni, Pl. II. Transf. *bits*, *mortels*, in gen.: *patri omne (aurum) cum ramento reddidi, every scrap*, id.

rāmēus, *a, um, adj. (ramus)* *pertaining to boughs or branches*: *fragmenta, i. e. sticks*=*ramalla*, Virg.

rāmex, *icis, m. (id.)* *a blood-vessel of the lungs*: Pl. 2. *a rupture*: Juv.

Ramnes and Ramnenses, *ium, m. plu.* *a Latin race*; *one of the three original Roman tribes*: Liv. Poet. for nobles of the olden time; acc. to others, the younger equites: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 286).

rāmōsus, *a, um, adj. (ramus)* *full of boughs*, *having many branches*, *branching*: *arbor*, Lucr. II. Transf.: *cornua cervi*, Virg. Poet. of the clouds, *forked*: Lucr.

rāmūlus, *l, m. dim. (id.)* *a little branch or bough*, *a twig*, *sprig*: Cic.

rāmus, *l, m. (Perh. for rad-mus,*

from same root as radix, q. v., and possibly radius] a branch, bough, twig: non truncus, non rami, non folia denique, Cic.: aureus ille ramus, the predestined branch of gold, Virg. II. Transf. of things having a branching form: a branch of a stag's antlers: Caes. 2. a branch of a mountain chain: Plin. 3. a club: Prop. 4. a branch or arm of the Greek letter Y, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading, the one to virtue, the other to vice: hence called, Sami rami, Pers. 5. Fig.: ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic. (Hence, through low Lat. ramicellus, Fr. rinceau.)

rāna, ae. f. a frog: Ov.: Hor. The entrails of frogs were used for charms: Juv. 2. a kind of swelling in the tongue of animals: Veg. II. Transf. rana marina, a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler: Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

rancens, entis, Part. (no verb ranceo found) stinking, putrid: viscera cadaverum, Lucr.

rancidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [rancidus] tainted, rancid: opsonia, Juv. II. Fig. disgusting, loathsome: Pers.

rancidus, a, um, adj. stinking, rank, rancid: cadavera, Lucr.: aper, tainted, Hor. II. Fig. disgusting, loathsome: Juv. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. rance.)

rānunculus, l, m. dim. [rana] a little frog, tadpole: Cic. Jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing near marshes), id. (Hence It. ranocchia; Fr. grenouille.)

rāpācīda, ae. m. [rapax] robber-son, a comic patronymic: Pl.

rāpācitas, ātis, f. [id.] greediness, rapacity: Cic.

rāpax, ācis, adj. [rapio] grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious: olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic.: cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. 2. Of things: falces rapaces, Lucr.: ventus, sweeping, tearing, Ov.: amnes, Lucr. Transf. an appellation of the twenty-first legion (qs. that clears everything before it): Tac. II. Fig.: grasping, apt to seize upon anything: nihil est rapacius quam natura, Cic.: with Gen.: rapacia virtutis ingenia, eager for, Sen.

rāpīdē, adv. hastily, quickly, rapidly: dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Comp.: Tac. II. Fig.: quod (παθητικόν) quum rapide fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, with impetuosity; passionately, Cic.

rāpīditas, ātis, f. [rapidus] swift-ness, rapidity: fluminis, Caes.

rāpīdus, a, um, adj. [rapio] tearing away, seizing (poet.): leones, Lucr.: ferac, Ov. Of hunting-dogs: agmen, a tearing, fierce pack, id. Of fierce, consuming heat: sol, violent, over-powering, Virg. Of a funeral pile: Ov. Of the sea: devouring, Tib. II.

Transf. tearing or hurrying along, swift, rapid: fluvius, Pl.: torrens, Virg.: amnis, Hor.: rapidissimum flumen, Caes.: venti, Virg.: venenum, Tac. III. Fig. hurried, hasty: oratio, Cic.

rāpīna, ae. f. [id.] robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine (mostly plur.): nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. 2. In concrete sense: plunder, booty (poet. and rare): abstractaeque boves abjurataeque rapinae, Virg.

rāpīo, rāpī, raptum (old perf. Subj. rapsit, Cic.), 3. v. a. to seize and carry off, to snatch, tear, or drag away: quo rapitis me? quo fertis me? Pl.: volucrispe et cogitatione rapi a domo, Cic.: ab sede rapuit funale, snatched, Ov.: repagula de posti, to wrench, id.: commeatum in naves rapiunt, carry hastily, Liv.: nec variis obsita frondibus sub divum rapiam, drag into open day, Hor.: Nasonis carmina rapiti, torn from his home, banished, Ov.: Achates rapuit in fomite flammam, perh. caught the spark, Virg. 2. Esp. to carry off by force; to seize, rob, ravish, take by assault, etc.: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic.: virgines, to carry off, abduct, Sall. Absol.: castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, to carry at the first assault, Liv. 3. to carry off suddenly or prematurely by death, to snatch away: improvisa leti vis rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor. II. Fig.: to force, or hurry away: cum fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cujusquemodi rapiat, carries along, Cic.: comœdiam in peiorem partem, (violently) to put a bad construction upon, to misrepresent, Ter.: alium quae rapit hora diem, snatches away, Hor.

2. Esp. to carry along or away with passion, to transport, ravish, captivate; and with a designation of the limit, to carry or hurry away, to attract strongly: praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiebat, Cic.: animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall. In a good sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem cura omni studioque rapiantur, are carried away, Cic. 3. to seize by violence, to snatch, steal (poet.): oscula, Hor.: illicitas voluptates, Tac.

4. to snatch hastily, to hasten, precipitate: rapiamus, amici, occasionem de die, Hor.: viam, to hasten, Ov. [Cogn. with Gr. ἀπ-ᾰζω.] (Hence Fr. ravir, ravage.)

raptim, adv. [rapio] violently, greedily (rare): semine raptim avium fame devorato, Plin. II. hastily, suddenly, hurriedly: haec scripsi raptim, Cic.: illa levem fugiens raptim secut aethera pennis, swiftly cleaves the air, Virg.

raptio, ōnis, f. [id.] a carrying off, abduction: Ter.

rapto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.]

to seize and carry off, to drag, or hurry away: Hector raptatus bigis, dragged violently along, Virg.: arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum, Ov.: vexilla huc vel illuc, Tac. 2. Esp. to waste, ravage, plunder: adhuc raptabat Africam Tacfarinas, id. II. Fig. of any kind of violence: quid ego heroas, quid raptem in crimina divos? presumptuously accuse, arraign, Prop. 2. Esp. to hurry along with passion, to agitate: ita me amor lassum animi raptat, Pl.

raptor, ōris, m. [id.] one who seizes by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor, ravisher. With Gen.: orbis, Tac.: filiae, id. Adject.: lupi raptores, plundering, Virg. II. Fig.: nunquam defuturos raptores Italicae libertatis lupos, preying upon, Vell.

raptus, a, um, Part. [rapio]. Neut. as subst., in such phr. as, raptio vivere, to live by robbery, Liv.: also, ex (or de) raptio vivere, Ov.

raptus, ūs, m. [id.] a violent snatching or dragging away: Inoo lacerata est altera raptu, Ov. II. Esp.: a carrying off, depredation: ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac.: raptus exercere, to practise plunder, id. 2. abduction, rape: Cic.: Ov.

rāpūlum, l, n. dim. [rapum, a turnip; cf. Gr. ῥάπ-υ-ς, id.] a little turnip or rape: Hor.

rārē, adv. far apart, scatteredly (less freq. than raro), Col. II. Of time: rarely, seldom: Pl.

rārē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [rarus] to make thin or rare, to rarefy: Inf. pass. rarefierī, Lucr.

rāresco, 3. v. n. insep. [rarus] to grow thin, lose density, to become rarefied: quom rarescunt nubila caeli, become thin, fade away, Lucr.: colles paulatim rarescunt, lose themselves in the plain, Tac.: ubi angusti rarescunt claustra Pelori, shall open, grow wider, Virg.

rārītas, ātis, f. [id.] looseness of texture, distance apart (opp. to densitas, closeness, compact structure): in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo, porousness, Cic. II. Transf.: smallness of number, fewness, rarity: capillorum, thinness, Suet.: stellarum (opp. to multitudo), Plin. 2. choiceness, as opp. to common-place: dictionum, Cic.

3. Meton. a rarity: Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit, a very extraordinary horse, Plin.

rārō, adv. seldom, rarely: si id, quod raro fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic.: Hor. Comp.: quod si rarius fiet, quam tu expectabis, Cic. Sup.: non affari nisi rarissime, Suet.

rārus, a, um, adj. not close or thick, thin, loose in texture: opp. to densus: terra, loose soil, Virg.: rariores silvae, the clearer parts of the forest, Tac.

II. Transf.: far apart, scattered, thin, scanty: raris ac prope nullis portibus, few and far between, Caes.:

vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, scattered, Cic.: rarum olus, planted at intervals, Virg.: raris vocibus hisco, broken words, id.: apparent rari, scattered here and there, id.: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, drop by drop, Hor. 2. Esp. milit. t. t.: far apart, in loose order, single; opp. to confertus: accedebat huc, ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, in scattered parties, as skirmishers, Caes. 3. few, rare, infrequent: optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic.: vitio parentum rara juvenus, thinned, Hor. (ii) For adv. raro: nec Iliaecos coetus nisi rarus adibat, but seldom, Ov. 4. Esp. uncommon, scarce, rare, remarkable: rara puella fuit, Prop.: avis (sc. pavo), Hor.: rara Fides, seldom found, id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. rado.)

rāsilis, e, adj. [rado] scraped, shaved, polished, smooth: torno rasile buxum, Virg.: fibula, Ov.

rāsio, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to shave often or regularly (rare): Suet.

rastellus, i, m. dim. [rastrum] a hoe, rake: Suet. (Hence Fr. râteau.)

rastrum, i, n. (in plur. usu. rastrorum, m.: Virg.: Ter., etc.) [rado] lit. an instrument for scraping, hence a toothed hoe, a rake: rastris glaebas qui frangit inertes, Virg.: described as the comb of Polyphemus, along with the sickle as his razor, Ov.

rāsus, a, um, Part. [rado]. (Hence Fr. rez.)

rātio, ōnis, f. [ra in ra-tus, part. of reor, q. v.] lit. the process of thinking, hence, a reckoning, account, calculation, computation: rationem ducere, to make a calculation, Cic.: also, habere, Caes.: infre, to cast up an account, id.: auri ratio constat, the account agrees, is correct, Cic. Plur.: falsas rationes inferre, id. Hence, 2. Transf. a list, register (rare): cedo rationem carceris, i. e. the diary, id. (ii) a sum, number (rare): Pl. (iii) a transaction, business; a matter, affair: ratio domestica, bellica, Cic.: numaria, money matters, id.: esp. in pl. = affairs: publicae privataeque rationes, Caes.: rationes familiares componere, Tac.: me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, interests, Cic. II. Fig.: relation, connection with, respect to: (agricolae) habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, have to do with the earth, id.: ad nostrorum annallum rationem, in respect to our annals, id.: pro ratione pecuniae liberalius est tractatus, in respect of money, id. (ii) respect, regard, consideration, care for (usu. with Gen. and depend. on habere or ducere): (deos) plorum et implorum habere rationem, id.: ejus absentis rationem haberi proximi comitis populus jussisset, i. e. that he should be allowed to stand as candidate in his absence, Caes. (iii) relation to a thing: hence course,

conduct, procedure, mode, method, plan, etc.: in praesentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit, abandons his original plan, id.: ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant, id.: novae rationes bellandi, id.

III. a ground, motive, reason, etc.: ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, this consideration, id. (ii) Esp. in logic and rhetoric, a ground or reason alleged in support of a proposition: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, by arguments and reasons, Cic. Hence, a process of argument, proof, etc.: quo modo efficiatur concludaturque ratio, id. (iii) In law, a reason alleged in defence of an action, a plea: ratio est, qua id, quod factum esse constat, defenditur, Quint. 2. reasonableness, reason, propriety, etc.: minari divisoribus ratio non erat, it was unreasonable, Cic. 3. rule, order, method, etc.: quae res nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque tractari non vult, Hor. 4. a theory, doctrine, or system; science: Epicuri ratio, quae plerisque notissima est, system, philosophy, Cic.: ratio atque usus belli, theory and practice, Caes. (ii) Subjectively, knowledge (rare): si qua (est in me) exercitatio dicendi, aut si hujus rei ratio aliqua, Cic. 5. reason as a faculty of the mind: ut ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperet, that reason should command and appetite obey, id. Hence, judgment, skill, etc.: magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vincere, by skill and strategy, Caes. 6. a view or opinion: mea sic est ratio, Ter.: in aliquam rationem loqui, to speak to that effect, Cic. (Hence It. ragione; Fr. raison, and, from it, Eng. reason.)

rātiocinatio, ōnis, f. [ratiocinor] In rhetoric, an exercise of the reasoning powers, reasoning: Cic. 2. a set form of reasoning; an argument, syllogism: Quint.

rātiocinativus, a, um, adj. [id.] In rhetoric, pertaining to reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative: Cic.

rātiocinātor, ōris, m. [id.] a reckoner, accountant: Cic. Fig.: id.

rātiocinor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [ratio] to reckon, compute, calculate: de pecunia ratiocinari, Cic. II. Transf.: to reason, argue; to conclude: ratiocinari, quid in similibus rebus fieri soleat, id.: with adv.: etenim sic ratiocinabantur, they argued thus, id.

rātiōnālis, e, adj. [id.] possessed of reason, reasonable, rational: animal, Quint. 2. having to do with reason, rational: philosophia, i. e. logic, Sen.

rātiōnārium, il, n. [id.] a statistical table, schedule: Imperii, Suet.

rātis, is, f. a raft, float: flumen ratibus transibat, Caes.: ratibus, quibus junxerat flumen, pontoons, Liv.

2. Meton. a bark, boat, vessel, in gen. (poet.): Virg. [From the Indo-

European root which takes the two forms ar and ra, meaning 'to drive, move forward'; whence also Gr. ἐπέρη-ς; O. N. and A.-S. ār, Eng. oar; v. remus.]

rātiuncula, ae, f. dim. [ratio] a small reckoning, a little account: subdixi ratiunculam, quantum aeris mihi sit, Pl. II. a slight ground or reason: leves, Cic. 2. In dialectics: a trifling syllogism: concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, id.

rātus, a, um, Part. [reor]. II. Adj.: reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation; hence, settled, established, certain, valid, etc.: motus (stellarum) constantes et rati, Cic.: testamenta, opp. to rupta, id.: rata sint sua visa precatur, may be fulfilled, Ov. 2. Particular phrases: (i) pro rata parte (portione), secundum ratam partem, and absol. pro rata, in a certain or fixed ratio, proportionally: utinam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! Cic.: tantum pediti daturum fuisse credunt, et pro rata aliis, and to the rest in proportion, Liv. (ii) ratum aliquid facere (efficere), habere, ducere, to make or consider fixed or valid; to confirm, ratify, approve: quid augur (habet), cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? make a confirmatory, i. e. a favourable augury, Cic.: qui non duxerint societatem ratam, did not hold it valid, Liv.: also ratum alicui esse, to be confirmed: ista ipsa, quae te emisit scribis, non solum rata erunt, sed etiam grata, i. e. I accept the bargain, Cic.

raucī-sōnus, a, um, adj. [raucus] hoarse-sounding: cantus cornicum, Lucr.

raucus, a, um, adj. hoarse: rogando sum raucus factus, Pl.: guttur, Ov. 2. hoarse, hollow or deep sounding, harsh, growling, etc. (poet.): cornu, Prop.: palumbes, deep-throated, Virg.: aes (i. e. tuba), id.: Hadria, Hor. II. Fig.: te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam raucus erit factus, ad Baias venire, has got hoarse, i. e. spent itself or died away, Cic. [Rau-cus and rao-is are, with vowel-extension, from the root ru, "sonare," whence also ru-mor, ru-d-o, and ru-g-io; cf. Gr. ῥῶ-ν-ω.] (Hence Fr. rauque and, through low Lat. inraucare, enrouer.)

raudus (also rodus and rudus), ēris, n. a rude mass; esp. a piece of copper used as a coin: quum rudera milites jacerent, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

rauduscūlum (rod- and rud-), i, n. dim. [raudus] a little piece of copper used as a coin: Fest. II. Transf. a small sum of money: Cic.

rāvīo, 4. v. n. [ravis] to talk oneself hoarse: Pl.

(**rāvis**), ravim, f. [v. raucus] hoarseness (only in Acc. sing.): usque ad ravim poscam, Pl.

rāvus, a, um, adj. grayish or tawny: (mare illud) nobismet ipsis modo caeruleum videbatur, mane

ravum, Cic.: lupa, Hor. [Prob. for *gravis* (v. *gravastellus*), cogn. with O. H. G. *grā*, Eng. *gray*.]

re or **red**, an inseparable particle: *red* is used before vowels and *h*; also in *red-do*, and perh. with the connecting vowel *i* in *red-i-vivus*, q. v. In later Latin words only, *re* is sometimes found before vowels and *h*; e. g. *re-aedifico*, *re-exinanio*, *re-invito*, etc. Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms *relligio*, *relliquiae*, *reccido*. The orthography and quantity of words compounded with *re* are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante- and post-class. poets. 2. Its primary signification is *back*: e. g. *re-fero*, to carry back; *re-duco*, to lead back; *re-spicio*, to look back; hence it implies (i) repetition, again: e. g. *re-ficio*, to make again, renew. (ii) opposition, against: *re-pugno*, to fight against, resist. (iii) the reversal of the action expressed by the simple verb, answering to Eng. *un-*, e. g. *re-tego*, to un-cover. (iv) the opposite of the action denoted by the simple verb, sometimes equivalent to *dis-* in Eng. e. g. *re-probo*, to approve; *re-probo*, to disapprove, blame. (v) change: *recalesco*, to grow hot (from cold).

reā, ae, v. reus.

reapse, adv. [contr. from *re eapse* = *re ipsa*] in fact, in reality, actually, really: *earum ipsarum rerum reapse*, non oratione perfectio, Cic.

reatus, ūs, m. [reus] the condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment: Just.

rebellatio, ōnis, f. [rebellio] a renewal of hostilities, revolt, rebellion (= *rebellio*): Tac.

rebellatrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] revolted, rebellious (rare): Germania, Ov.

rebellio, ōnis, f. [bellum] a renewal of war (by a conquered people); a revolt, rebellion: *rebellio facta post ditionem*, Caes.

rebellis, e, adj. [id.] that renews war, insurgent, rebellious: *rebelles Aeneadae*, Virg. Subst. *rebelles*, lum, m. plu. *rebels*: Tac. Fig.: *rebellis amor*, breaking out again, Ov.

rebellium, ii, n. [id.] a renewal of war, rebellion (= *rebellio*, q. v.): Liv.

re-bello, avi, atum, i. v. n. to break out into war again (said of the conquered); to make an insurrection, to revolt, rebel: Liv. Poet.: *tauro mutatus membra rebello*, renew the combat, Ov. II. Fig.: *pudor rebellat*, Sen. (Hence old Fr. *revel*; Eng. *revel*, revelry.)

re-bito, i. v. n. to go back, return: *si non rebitis huc*, Pl.

re-bōo, i. v. n. to echo back, re-echo, resound (poet.): *reboant silvae*, Virg.

re-calcitro, i. n. to kick back (of horses): poet. transf. to refuse access: Hor.

re-cālēo, 2. v. n. to be warm (instead of cold): *recalent nostro Tiberina*

fluenta sanguine adhuc, *run warm*, Virg.

re-cālesco, lūi, 3. v. n. incep. to become warm again, to grow warm: Cic. II. Fig.: *mens recalcitro*, Ov.

re-calfacio, feci, 3. v. a. to make warm again: *telum*, Ov. II. Fig.: *mentem*, i. e. to rekindle passion, id.

re-calvus, a, um, adj. bald in front, bald-foreheaded (with the hair retreating): Pl.

re-candesco, dūi, 3. v. n. incep. to grow white again: *percutta recanduit unda*, grew white with foam, Ov. II. to grow hot again, to glow: (*ubi telus*) *solibus aetheris recanduit*, id.

2. Fig.: *recanduit ira*, id.

re-canto, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to recall, recant: *recantatis opprobriis*, having retracted my libels, Hor. 2. to charm back, charm away: *curas*, Ov.

re-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go back, retire, withdraw, retreat: *centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt*, Caes.: a Mutina, Cic. 2. In partic., to go to rest: Ov. 3. Of things: *ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant*, Cic. Also of apparent departure: *provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt*, Virg. (ii) Of situation: to stand back, recede (i. e. to be distant, retired): *secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque obiecta recessit*, id. II. In gen. to go away from: *nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt longius (apes)*, id.

2. Of things, to separate from: *caput e cervice, be severed from*, Ov.

III. Fig.: *ab officio, to depart from, swerve from*, Cic.: *ab armis, to lay them down*, id. 2. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: (*nomen hostis*) a peregrino recessit, has passed away from (lost) the signification of foreigner, id. Absol.: *et pariter Phoebe, pariter maris ira recessit*, passed away, Ov.

re-cello, 3. v. n. to spring back, bend back (rare): *gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum, falling with a momentum*, Liv. (dub.)

recens, ntis (Abl. sing. usu. -i; in the poets sometimes -e; Cat.: Ov. Gen. Plur. *recentum*, Hor.), adj. fresh, young, recent (opp. to *vetus*): (*piscis*) *nequam est, nisi recens*, worthless unless fresh, Pl.: *caespites*, Caes.: *flores*, Hor.: *prata*, fresh, green: Virg. Comp.: *epistola recentior*, of later date, Cic. Sup.: *Senones recentissimi advenarum*, Liv. With *ab*: immediately after, fresh from, shortly after, etc.: *Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit*, Cic.: *recens a vulnere Dido*, fresh from her wound, Virg. With *in* and *Abl.* or with *Abl.* only: *recentes in dolore, whose grief was still fresh*, Tac.: *recentia caede vestigia*, showing all the evidence of recent bloodshed, id. (ii) *recenti re* or *negotio*, while the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately: *quid si recenti re*

aedes pultem, Pl.: *recenti negotio*, Cic. (iii) *recentiores*, the moderns (of authors): *attulisti aliud humanius horum recentiorum*, id. II. Transf. fresh in strength, not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous; opp. to *defessus*, *defatigatus*: *ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent*, Caes. [Ety. unknown.]

recens, adv. lately, just, recently, etc.: *acceptum vulnus*, Tac.: *condita Roma*, Suet.

re-censēo, sūi, sum and situm, 2. v. a. to examine closely, to review, muster, survey, enumerate: *haec in Aeduorum finibus recensentur numerusque inibat*, Caes.: *recensuit captivos, quot cujusque populi essent*, Liv. Poet.: *signa recensuerat bis sol sua*, had gone through, Ov. 2. Esp. to review an army: *exercitum, legiones*, Liv.: Suet. II. Fig. to go over in thought, to reckon up, recount, review: *fata fortunaeque virum moresque manusque*, Virg.

recensio, ōnis, f. [recenseo] an enumeration, reviewing, recension: in partic. the censor's register: Cic.

recensitus, a, um, Part. [recenseo].

recensus, a, um, Part. [recenseo].

recensus, ūs, m. [id.] an enumeration, a review: Suet.

receptaculum, i, n. [recepto] a reservoir, magazine, receptacle: *corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum*, Cic.: Nili, Tac. II. Esp. a place of refuge, a lurking place, shelter, retreat: *castra sunt victori receptaculum, victo perfugium*, Liv.: *pro castello ac receptaculo turrim facere*, Caes.: *servitilis fugientibus, harborem facere*, Liv. With *Gen.*: *illud tibi oppidum receptaculum praediae fuit, a hiding-place for booty*, Cic.

receptator, ōris, m. [id.] a shelterer; in a bad sense, a harbourer: Flor.

receptio, ōnis, f. [recipio] a receiving, reception: with *Acc. obj.*: *virum*, Pl.

recepto, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to continue to take again or receive back; to recover, relake: *corpus omnes paulatim redit in sensus animamque receptat, gradually recovers*, Lucr.: *mercatores, to be accustomed to admit*, Liv.: *hastam receptat ossibus haerentem, makes efforts to recover the spear*, Virg.

receptor, ōris, m. [id.] a receiver, shelterer; in bad sense, a harbourer, concealer: as adj.: *ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, harbouring-place*, Cic.

receptrix, icis, f. [id.] she that receives: App. 2. In bad sense, she that harbours or conceals: Cic.

receptum, i, n. [id.] an engagement: Cic.

receptus, a, um, Part. [recipio] (Hence Fr. *recette*.)

receptus, ūs, m. [id.] a drawing back: *spiritus in receptu difficilis, hard to recover*, Quint. 2. Milit. f. f.: a

drawing or falling back, a retiring, retreat: ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes.: signum receptum canere, to sound the signal for retreat, Liv. In non-milit. sense: quum receptus primis non esset, no room to fall back, id. Plur.: (buccina) cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. II. Meton. (plu.), place of retreat, refuge: tuti receptus, Virg. III. Fig. a return, retreat: receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes.

recessim, adv. backwards: Pl.

recessus, ūs, m. [recedo] a going back, receding, retiring, retreat; opp. to accessus: accessus ad res salutes, a pestiferis recessus, Cic.: recessus primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. 2. Meton. a distant, retired or secret spot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic.: hic spelunca fuit, vasto submotu recessu, in a deep recess, Virg. II. Fig.: tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, advances and retreats, Cic.

recharmido, i. v. n. [Charmides] to cease to be Charmides (to 'uncharm' oneself): a burlesquely-formed word: Pl.

reoidivus, a, um, adj. [reido] falling back: fig. returning, recurring: numus, Juv. Poet.: Pergama, a revived Troy, Virg.

reoido, cidi, cāsum (recasurus, Cic.: in good MSS. also written recido, Cic.: and in the poets reido; Lucr.: Ov.: Juv., etc.), 3. v. n. [cado] to fall back: neque posse e terris in loca caeli recidere inferiora, Lucr.: quia et recidunt omnia in terras et oriuntur e terris, Cic.

2. to spring back: ramulum in oculum suum recidis, recoiled, Liv.

II. Fig.: to fall back or down, to return: in graviolem morbum, to relapse, id.: contentio nimia vocis reciderat, had subsided, Cic.: consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, recoiling, Liv. 2. to fall or be reduced to: to come to any state or condition: constr. with ad, in, or adv. of direction.

With ad: ex laetitia et voluptate ad luctum et lacrimas, Cic.: ad nihilum, to come to naught, id. With in: quae (tela), si viginti quiessem dies, in aliorum vigiliam consulum recidissent, id. With adv. of direction: hucine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut... have matters come to such a pass as this, id.: quorsum responsum recidat, which way your answer goes, id.

reoido, di, sum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut away, cut down, cut off: sceptrum imo de stirpe, Virg.: hirsutam barbam falce, Ov. II. Fig.: to cut short, abridge, diminish: ambitiosa ornamenta, pare away, retrench, Hor.: aliquid priscum ad morem, i. e. to cut down, reduce within the limits of ancient manners, Tac.

reoinctus, a, um, Part. [reingo].

re-ingo, no perf., nctum, 3. v. a. to ungird, unloose (poet.): tunicas, Ov.

Reflect.: recingor, I ungird, strip myself, id.

re-cino, 3. v. n. and a. [cano] to sing again, resound: cujus recinit jocosa nomen imago, re-echoes, Hor.

2. In gen. to cause to resound, to repeat: haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, id.

re-cipero, v. recip. **re-cipio**, cēpl, ceptum (recepso, for recepero, Cat.), 3. v. a. [capio] to take back, get back; to regain, recover: si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, Caes.: nunquam ego (Tarentum) recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses, should have retaken, Cic.: ensem multa morte recepit, drew out again, Virg.

(ii) With pron. reflect.: to draw back, withdraw; to betake oneself back; and milit. t. t., to retreat: se ex hisce locis, Cic.: se recipiendi spatium, room to retire, Liv.: se ad suos, Caes. Without pron. reflect.: si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, id. 2. to keep back, retain, reserve: posticulum hoc recepit, quom aedis vendidit, Pl. 3. Fig.: to get back; to regain, recover: totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit, got back, Ov.: (vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, to bring it back, Cic. (ii) With pron. reflect.: (a) to betake oneself again: ad reliquam cogitationem belli se recepit, resumed the consideration of, Caes. (b) to recover, to collect oneself: quae cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi, quis hic, inquam, Cic.: se ex terrore ac fuga, Caes. II. to admit, accept, receive (both lit. and fig.): constr. the direct object in Acc. (or nom. with pass.); the place expr. by Acc. with ad or in; or by Abl. either alone or dep. on in: cunctae praefecturae eum recipiunt, id.: equus frenum recepit, submitted to, Hor. With ad: aliquem ad epulas, Cic. With in and Acc.: aliquem in deditionem, to accept his surrender on terms of capitulation, Caes.: aliquem in amicitiam, to admit to friendship, Sall. With in and Abl. or Abl. only (in purely local relations): tuto in Hexapylo agmen receptum est, Liv.: exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. With a local Acc.: aliquem domum ad se hospitio, Caes. 2. Of money transactions: to get in, receive: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic.

3. In fencing: recipere ferrum, ensem, etc., to receive a thrust; recipe ferrum, receive your death-blow, the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare: id. 4. Fig.: to take upon oneself, to assume; to receive, accept, admit, allow: in semet ipsum religionem recipere, to draw upon oneself, Liv.: antiquitas recepit fabulas, haec aetas autem respuit, allowed, believed, Cic.: recepti causam Siciliae, I undertook, id.: curam ad se, Suet. (ii) Esp. in legal sense, to make oneself responsible; to pledge oneself, be surety for, to warrant, pro-

mise, engage; foll. by Acc. and Inf., or by neut. pron. or adj.: promitto in meque recipio, fore eum... I promise and engage, Cic.: pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, id.

With Dat.: ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, id. (iii) In law: recipere nomen, of the praetor, to receive or entertain a charge against one: id.: for which, recipere reum, Tac. (Hence It. *recevere*; Fr. *recevoir*.)

re-ciprocō, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [reciprocus]. A ct.: to move backwards, or backwards and forwards: (ventus) quum jam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam sinneret, to breathe, fetch their breath, Liv. (ii) Reflect.: to move backwards: quinquaginta in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, would not be able to tack about (so as to confront a pursuer), id. 2. Fig. to reverse, convert a proposition: Cic.

II. Neutr.: to move backwards and forwards; to come and go: septies die temporibus stas, ebb and flow, Liv.

re-ciprocus, a, um, adj. going backwards and forwards, ebbing and flowing: aestus maris paribus intervallis reciproci, Plin. 2. Esp. ebbing, receding: quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret vel reciproco slideret, Tac. [Ety. uncertain; acc. to Pott, from *reco*, *proco*, derivs. of *re* and *pro*.]

re-cisus, a, um, Part. [reido]. II. A dj.: abridged, short: opus, Vell.

re-citatio, ōnis, f. [recito] a reading aloud of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. In gen. a reading aloud, recitation; esp. of a new literary work, by the author: Tac.: Plin. Ep.

re-citator, ōris, m. [id.] a reader of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. In gen. a reader, reciter: Hor.

re-cito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to read out, recite, esp. a document, statement, report, etc., in public or legal proceedings: allicujus testimonium, Cic. With personal obj.: to read out the name of an individual in a will, etc.: testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, id.: senatum, read the roll, Liv.

2. In gen. to read out, recite any thing in public, esp. a poem, or other literary composition: in medio foro, i. e. to read aloud in the most public place possible, Hor.: Plin. Ep.

re-clāmatio, ōnis, f. [reclamo] a cry of opposition or disapprobation: Cic.

re-clāmō, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to cry out or exclaim against: Cic.

re-clāmo [reclamat, Lucr. 1. 623], avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to cry out against, to contradict loudly. Neutr.: si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, exclaim against it, Cic.

2. to reverberate, re-echo, resound (poet.): scopulis illisa reclamant aequora, Virg. II. Act.: una voce omnes iudices, ne is juraret, recla-

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masse, unanimously protested against his taking the oath, Cic. (ii) Pass. Impers.: cum erat reclamatum, id.

reclinis, e, adj. [reclino] leaning back, reclining: Ov.

re-clino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [v. clivus and acclino] to bend or lean back, recline: caput, Cic. Reflect.: te in remoto gramine reclinatum, reclining, Hor. II. Fig.: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, releases me, id.

re-clūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [claudio] to open what had been closed, to throw or lay open; to disclose, reveal: portam, Virg.: caelum alicui, to open the gate of heaven to, Hor.: tellurem, to open, break up the soil, Virg.: pectora pecudum (in augury), id. 2. Fig.: ebrietas operta recludit, discloses secrets, Hor.: fata, to reopen the door of fate, i. e. to recall from the grave, id.: si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, Tac. II. to shut off or up (rare): singulas separatim, Just.

reclūsus, a, um, Part. [recludo].

recoctus, a, um, Part. [recoquo].

re-cōgito, avi, i. v. a. to think over, consider, reflect upon: tu mihi videris de forma Minucia in otio recogitasse, Cic.

re-cognitio, ōnis, f. [recognosco] a reviewing, investigation, examination: equitum, a review, Suet.: with subj. Gen.: per recognitionem alicujus, in consequence of his investigation, Cic.

re-cognosco, gnōvi, gnitum, 3. v. a. to know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognize: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, recalled them by reminiscence, Cic.: sacra eruta annalibus, Ov. II. to look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect: socios navales, Liv.: ergastula, Suet. 2. Esp. to examine a writing in respect of its genuineness and value; to certify, authenticate: haec omnia summa cura et diligentia cognita, Cic.

re-colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to gather again; to gather up, collect: multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. Fig.: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, to be won back again, reconciled, Cic.

re-cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, 3. v. a. to till or cultivate again, to work anew: desertam terram, Liv. 2. to inhabit again, to revisit: nemo libenter recollit, qui laesit locum, Phaedr. II. Fig.: to exercise or practise again, to resume, renew: eas artes, quibus a pueris dedisti fulmus, Cic.: Galbae imagines, to honour anew, set up again, Tac. 2. Esp. to think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.: inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, contemplating, Virg.

re-commīniscor, 3. v. a. dep. to recall to mind, recollect: Pl.

re-compōno, no perf., pōsitum, 3. v. a. to put together again, to readjust (rare): comas, Ov.

reconciliatio, ōnis, f. [reconcilio] a winning back again, re-establishing, restoration, renewal: concordiae, Cic.: gratiae, i. e. reconciliation, id.: also in this sense without gratiae: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv.

reconciliator, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer: pacis, Liv.

re-concillo, avi, atum (old fut. perf. reconcillasso, Pl.), i. v. a. to bring back, to restore (in this sense, rare): reconciliare aliquem domum, Pl. 2. to win back again, regain: insulam Parum oratione, Nep. Oftener with such an object as gratiam, voluntatem, Cic.: concordiam, Liv.: existimationem judiciorum, to recover the good credit of, Cic.: animos militum imperatori, to win back their loyalty to their commander, Liv. 3. With personal obj.: to bring together again, reconcile: aliquem alicui, to reconcile one person to another, Cic.: me cum C. Caesare reducit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, id. Also absol.: to make friendly, conciliate: Caes. in Cic.

re-concinno, i. v. a. to set right again, repair (rare): tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic.

reconditus, a, um, Part. [recondo] II. Adj.: put back or out of the way, hidden, concealed: venae auri argentine, Cic. Subst.: recondita, orum, n. plu. remote, sequestered places: Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, Caes. 2. Fig.: out of the common way, profound, abstruse, recondite: litterae, res, Cic.: Quinctius natura tristi ac recondita fuit, of a reserved disposition, id.

re-condo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put back again; to put or stow away, hoard; to shut up; to hide, bury, etc.: gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, returned, Cic.: Caecubum, put far back in the apotheca (not for everyday use), Hor.: quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, concealed, Cic. Poet.: oculos, to close again, Ov.: ensem in pulmone, bury deep, Virg. II. Fig.: mens alla recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, stores away, Cic.: verba, vultus, in crimen detorquens recondibat, treasured them up against him, Tac.

re-confio, i. v. a. to blow up again, rekindle. Fig.: Lucr.

re-cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3. v. a. to cook or boil over again: Pollam, i. e. to restore him to his youthful strength by means of the magical caldron, Cic.

2. Transf.: to prepare again by fire; to melt, cast, or forge again: enses, Virg. II. Fig.: recoctus scriba, made into a scribe, Hor.

re-cordatio, ōnis, f. [recordor] a recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance. With Gen. obj.: quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. In pl.: recordationes earum

rerum quas gessimus, id. Absol.: id. (ii) In quasi-object. sense: subit recordatio, the recollection arises in my mind, Plin. Ep.

re-cordor, atus, i. v. a. and n. dep. [cor] to think over, bethink oneself of; to call to mind, remember, recollect: usu. with Acc.: less freq. with Gen. or depend. clause: also with de or absol.: communes belli casus, Caes.: virtutes (Manlii), Liv.: priorem libertatem, Tac. With depend. clause: recordor, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno perpeccos, they called to mind that they, Caes. With Gen.: flagitiorum suorum recordabitur, Cic. With de: velim scire, ecquid de te recordere, id. Absol.: et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, id. II. to think of, meditate something future: nunc ego non tantum, quae sum pasura, recordor, Ov.

re-crēo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make or create anew, to reproduce, restore: lumen, Lucr.: carnes, Pl. II. In gen. to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, invigorate; and reflect. to become refreshed, to revive: arbor aestiva recreatur aura, is awakened to life again by the breeze of summer, Hor. Of the body: voculam, Cic.: humerum leni vento, to air it, Hor. 2. Of the mind: provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, revive, restore to prosperity, Cic.: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, to recover, Caes.: se ex magno timore, to recruit oneself, Cic.

re-crēpo, 2. v. n. and a. to sound back, resound, echo (poet.): Virg.

re-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. n. to grow or increase again: Liv.: Ov.

re-crūdesco, dūi, 3. v. n. insep. to become raw again; of wounds, to open afresh: only fig.: recrudescere Manliana seditione, breaking out again, Liv.

rectā, adv. (sc. via) straight forward, right on: a subsellis in rostra recta, Cic.

rectē, adv. in a straight line, perpendicularly, uprightly: quae (atom) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. II.

Fig.: rightly, correctly, properly, suitably, well: recte ac merito miseria commoveri, id.: recte factum, opp. to turpiter, Caes.: cum fuit cui recte ad te litteras darem, safely, Cic.: recte cavere, to look out well, take good care, Pl.: recte vendere, well, i. e. at a good price, opp. to male, Cic. Comp.: rectius bella gerere, Liv. Sup.: rectissime judicas, Cic. 2. With adjectives, like our right well, very, much: salvus sum recte, quite well, Pl. 3. Ellipt. esp. in answers, good, very good; quite right, excellent: Ter.: Pl.: Quint.

4. As a courteously evasive answer, like benigne and the Gr. καλῶς, or κάλλιστα ἔχει, all's well, it's all right; or, in politely declining an offer, no, I

thank you: *De. Unde incedis? quid festinas, gnate mi? Ch. Recte, pater, Pl.: rogo numquid velit? Recte, inquit, Ter.*

rectio, ōnis, f. [rego] a guiding, direction: rerum publicarum, Cic.

rektor, ōris, m. [id.] a guider, director: of a helmsman: Virg.: Ov.: of a horseman: id.: of an elephant-driver: Liv. II. Transf. a leader, ruler, governor: rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.: caelestem, Cat.: of Neptune: pelagi, Ov.: of the commander of an army: Tac.: of a tutor, teacher: Suet.: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, guide, governor, Sall.

rectus, a, um, Part. [rego]. II. A dj.: drawn in a straight line (horizontal or vertical), straight, upright: rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolare, in perpendicular lines, Cic.: Caes.: homines, straight, erect, Cat.: caput, i. e. not held on one side, nor hanging down or thrown back, Quint. Neutr. subst.: curvo dignoscere rectum, to tell a straight line from a curve, Hor. 2. Transf. of the organs of sight, straight: rectis oculis intueri, looking straight forward, calmly, Cic.

3. Fig. in gen.: right, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting: recto ac iusto proelio dimicare, a proper and regularly contested battle, Liv.: nominibus rectis expendere numos, i. e. on good securities, Hor.: figura, correct, beautiful, Prop. Comp.: si quid novisti rectius istis, anything better, more consistent with truth, Hor. Sup.: rectissima ratio, Quint. (ii) Neutr. absol.: quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione pravumve, Cic. (iii) Esp. morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good (opp. to pravus); and neut. subst. that which is right, good, virtuous; rectitude, virtue: nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, what is right, id.: recta consilia, Liv.: animus secundis temporibus dubilisque rectus, firm, Hor. (iv) In grammar, rectus casus, the nominative case, opp. to obliqui casus: Quint.

re-cubo, i. v. n. to lie upon the back, to recline: sub tegmine fagi, Virg.

re-cūla, ae, f. dim. [res] a little thing: Pl. in Prisc.

re-cultus, a, um, Part. [recōlo].

re-cumbo, cūbul, 3. v. n. [v. cubo] to lie down again; to lie down: eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset, recubuisse, Cic. 2. Esp. to recline at table: redit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr.

II. Of things, to fall or sink down: onus (domus quassatae) in proclinas partes, Ov.: nebulae magis impetunt campoque recumbunt, sink, settle down, Virg.

re-cupērātio (recip.), ōnis, f. [recupero] a getting back, regaining, recovery: libertatis, Cic.

re-cupērātor (recip.), ōris, m. [id.] one that regains or recovers: urbis, Tac. II. In law, recuperatores were judges, at least two, sometimes three in number, originally instituted for the decision of suits between Romans and peregrini, but subsequently employed in any cases requiring a speedy decision: Cic.: Liv.

re-cupērātorius (recip.), a, um, adj. [recuperator] pertaining to the recuperatores (v. preced. art.): iudicium, Cic.

re-cupēro (recipero), avi, atum, i. v. a. to get or obtain again; to regain, recover, etc.: erepta, Cic.: amissa, Caes.: pecuniam depositam, Cic. With abstract obj.: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, to win back again, Caes. With personal obj.: obsides, to recover, id.: si et vos et me ipsum recuperaro, regain possession of, Cic. [Usu, supposed to be a secondary form of recipio, though on this supposition it is difficult to explain the term. -ero. Forcellini derives it from an old prepos. reci (cf. reciprocus) and paro.] (Hence It. ricoverare; old Fr. recouvrer, and, from it, Eng. recover.)

re-cūro, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to restore, make whole, cure; also, to take care of, to prepare with care: Cat.

re-curro, curri, 3. v. n. to run or hasten back: ad me, Cic.: in arcem, Liv.: rure, Hor. Poet. of the revolution of the sun: Virg.: and of the year: Hor. II. Fig.: to come back, return, recur: mox bruma recurrit iners, id.: tamen usque recurret, she (Nature) will still come running back again, id. 2. Esp. to have recourse to, be reduced to: ad eandem conditiones deditionis, Caes.: ad eam rationem recurrunt, Quint.

re-curso, i. v. n. freq. [recurro] to keep running back; to continue to come back, return: quid ego huc recurrem? Pl. II. Fig.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recursat, comes back again and again, Virg.

re-cursus, ūs, m. [id.] a running or going back, return, retreat, etc.: inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus, i. e. advancing and retreating, Virg.: ut recursus pateret, Liv.

re-curvo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to curve or bend backwards, to turn back: colla equi, Ov.: recurvatae undae (Maeandri), winding, serpentine, id.

re-curvedus, a, um, adj. bent back, crooked or curved: cornu, Virg.

re-cūsatio, ōnis, f. [recuso] a declining, refusal: disputationis, Cic.

II. Esp. in law, an objection, protest: poena violatae religionis iustam recusationem non habet, id. 2. a counter-plea; opp. to petitio: id.

re-cūso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [causa] to decline on certain grounds, to make objections; to reject, refuse, be reluctant or unwilling; constr. with Acc., Inf. (esp. when a negative precedes,

and the Inf. has the same subject as the governing verb), Acc. and Inf. (very rare and late), de, Subj. (with ne, or after a neg., quin, quominus), or absol.: uxorem, Ter.: servitutem, Sall.: privatus esse non recuso, Anton. In Cic.: prode voce sua quemquam, Virg.: de stipendio, to make objections about paying tribute, Caes.: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, refused to express his opinion, alleging as his reason that . . . Cic. (Off. 3, 27, 100, see the place); neque recusare quin armis contentant, they had no objection to their settling the matter by arms, Caes.: nec recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. Absol.: non recuso, non abnuo, id. Of things: genus impediunt cursumque recusant, refuse to move, Virg.

II. Esp. in law, to object, take exception, plead in defence: tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recusaro, until I have replied to your argument, Cic.

re-cussus, a, um, Part. [recutio].

re-cūtio, no perf., cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] to strike back or backwards, to cause to rebound: uteroque recusso insonuere cavae cavernae, by reverberation of its womb, Virg.

re-cūtitus, a, um, adj. [cutis] circumcised: Judaei, Mart. 2. Transf. Jewish (poet.): sabbata, Pers.

re-dactus, a, um, Part. [redigo].

re-dambulō, i. v. n. to walk back: bene ambula et redambula, Pl.

re-dāmo, i. v. a. to love again, return love for love: Cic.

re-dargūo, ūi, 3. v. a. to disprove, refute, confute, contradict. With Acc.: nos quoque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Of abstract subjects: advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis verba redarguerit, will show them to be false, Virg.

re-dauspicio, i. v. n. to take the auspices again: comically for, to return: Pl.

redditus, a, um, Part. [reddo].

red-do, didi, ditum (old fut. red-dibo, Pl.: pass.: reddibitur, id. Part. perf. reddita, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to put back, give back, return, restore: captivos, Caes.: equos, Cic.: paribus paria redduntur, are set against, opposed to, id.: se ipse convivio reddidit, returned to the banquet, Liv. 2. Of words (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, to answer, reply, Virg. II. Transf.: to give up, deliver, pay (implying some kind of claim to be met): depositum, to yield up a trust, Cic.: Cincius eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, quam tu dederas, delivered to me, id.: lucem, to give up the ghost, Ov.: ultimum spiritum, Vell.: animas, Virg.: vota, to pay, offer, id.: praemia debita, render meet retribution, id.: una superstitionis, superis quae reddita divi, which is paid, belongs to the gods, id.: neque lis petentibus jus redditur, is not granted (as it should be), Caes.: peccatis veniam, Hor. Legal f. t.: reddere

Judicium, to fix the time for a trial: **Caes.**: Tac. (ii) to yield (as soil, which has been tilled), give forth, produce: fructum quem praedia reddunt, **Ter.**: ut tibiae sonum reddunt, give forth (in response to the breath), **Quint.**: vocem, **Virg.**: stridorem, **Ov.**

2. to translate, render (give one lang. in exchange for another): quum ea, quae ligeram Graece, Latine redderem, **Cic.** 3. to repeat, narrate, recite: dictata, **Hor.**: carmen, **Id.** 4. to represent, imitate, resemble: qui te nomine reddet **Silvius Aeneas**, **Virg.**

III. to make or cause to be (implying change): to render: itinera infesta, to render unsafe, **Caes.**: allquem placidum mollemque, **Cic.**: tutiorem et opulentiorum vitam reddere, **Id.** The previous state of the obj. is denoted by **ex**: homines ex feris et immanibus milites et mansuetos reddere, from being savage, to make them gentle, **Id.** (Hence **It.** *rendere*; **Fr.** *rendre*; also from **redditum**, **It.** *rendita*; **Fr.** *rente*.)

redemptio, ōnis, f. [**redimo**] a buying back; a releasing, ransoming, redemption: quum captivis redemptio negabatur, **Liv.** II. a buying up, bribing: **Judicium**, **Cic.** III. a farming of the revenue: **Id.** (Hence **Fr.** *rançon*, **Eng.** *ransom*.)

redempto, i. v. a. freq. [**Id.**] to buy back or ransom frequently, in a number of instances: **Tac.**

redemptor, ōris, m. [**Id.**] a contractor, undertaker, farmer (more limited in sense than conductor, which is a hirer of any kind; e.g. a tenant as well as a contractor): redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, **Cic.**: **Hor.**

redemptura, ae, f. [**Id.**] a contracting, farming (rare): **Liv.**

redemptus, a, um, Part. [**redimo**].

red-ēo, ii, Itum, 4. v. n. to go or come back; to return: e provincia, **Cic.**: a foro domum, **Pl.**: rure, **Ter.**: in urbem, **Liv.**: ad navem, **Pl.** Of things: astra ad Idem, undo profecta sunt, **Cic.**: poet. with *iat.*: redeunt jam gramina campis, arboribusque comae, **Hor.**: collis ad planitiem redibat, came back again to, sloped down to, **Caes.**: Germania in septemtrionem ingenti flexu redit, trends northward, **Tac.** With cognate object: itque reliquae viam toties, **Virg.** II. Fig.: jam rediit animus, **Pl.**: in pristinum statum, **Caes.**: se nunquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, had never been reconciled to her, i.e. never been at variance with her, **Nep.**: ad se atque ad mores suos, **Cic.**: redire ad se signifies also, to come to oneself, i.e. to recover one's senses: **Ter.**: ad sanitatem, **Cic.**: in fastos, to go back to them, **Hor.**: eo of times and events which recur periodically: annus, **Virg.** 2. Esp. in speaking: to go back, recur, to a former subject: ad de hoc alias: nunc redeo ad augurem, **Cic.** III. Transf.:

to come in, be yielded as income, etc.; to arise, proceed: pecunia publica quae ex metallis redibat, **Nep.** 2. to come to, be brought or reduced to, to fall to, devolve on: constr. usu. with *ad*, rarely with *in* and *Acc.* or *adv.* of place: pills omissis ad gladios redierunt, they betook themselves to their swords, **Caes.**: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, have descended to me, **Ter.**: haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, have not been brought into, are not registered in, **Cic.**: eo meae fortunae redeunt, come to that pass, **Ter.** Pass. impers.: ad arbitrum reditur, recourse is had, **Pl.**

red-ēo, i. v. a. to breathe forth again, exhale: **Lucr.**

red-hibēo, no perf., Itum, 2. v. a. [**habeo**] to give back, return: vaticum saluum tibi, ut mihi dedisti, redhibebo, **Pl.** II. Mercant. t. t.: of a buyer, to give back an article; of a seller, to take back: in mancipio vendendo dicendane vitia, quae nisi dixeris, redhibebatur mancipium jure civili, **Cic.**

red-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [**ago**] to drive, lead, or bring back: (Sol) disiectos redegit equos, **Lucr.**: oppidani (hostem) fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt, pursue them back to their camp, **Liv.** 2. Fig.: rem ad pristinum belli rationem redegit, brought matters back, **Caes.**: disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores, to restore, **Liv.**

II. Transf.: of money or property, to get back, call in: bona vendit, pecuniam redigit, gets in the purchase money, **Cic.**: pars maxima (praedia) ad quaestorem redacta est, sold and the proceeds lodged with the quaestor, **Liv.**: praedam in fiscum, **Tac.** 2. to bring or reduce to any condition: constr. with *Acc.* dep. on *in*, *ad*, or *sub*; *adv.* of place, or *absol.*: viros in servitutem, **Pl.**: Arvernos in provinciam, to reduce to a province, **Caes.**: republica in tranquillum redacta, **Liv.**: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, to render certain, **Id.**: Galliam sub populi R. imperium, **Caes.**: eo redigis me, **Ter.** Absol.: ut ejus animum retundam et redigam, ut, quo se vortat, nesciat, bring it to such a pass, **Id.** 3. to make or render (cf. *reddere*, III.): quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, **Caes.** 4. Of number or quantity, to diminish, reduce: ex hominum millibus lx vix ad d. sese redactos esse dixerunt, **Id.**: quod si comminuas, villem redigatur ad assem, **Hor.** (Hence **Fr.** *rediger*.)

redimiculum, i. n. [**redimo**] a band, fillet, chaplet, frontlet, etc.: **Cic.**

II. Fig. a bond, fetter: **Pl.**

redimio, ii, Itum (imperf. past, redimibat, **Virg.**), 4. v. a. to bind or wreath round, encircle, gird, crown, etc.: tempora vitta, **Virg.**: capillos mitra, **Ov.**: sertis et rosa, **Cic.**: loca silvis redimita, girl round, surrounded, **Cat.** [Etym. uncertain.]

red-imo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. [**emo**]

to buy back, repurchase: eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, **Cic.** 2. Esp. to buy back, ransom, redeem a prisoner, slave, etc.: **Li.** Tu redimes me, si me hostes intercepterint? **De. Redimam**, **Pl.**: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, ransomed, liberated at the public cost, **Liv.** By anal.: libros suppressos, to buy and so recover them for general use, **Suet.**

3. In gen. to buy off; rescue: pecunia se a iudicibus palam redemerat, i.e. had procured his acquittal, **Cic.**: se a Gallis auro, **Liv.** 4. to buy in what is offered for sale: essedum sumptuose fabricatum redimi concidique imperavit, to be bought in and destroyed, **Suet.** II. Transf. to take or undertake by contract; to hire, farm, etc.: Dumnorigem omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, was farming them at a low price, **Caes.**: **Cic.** III. Fig.: to purchase, i.e. gain, procure: ego vitam omnium civium, quinque hominum perditorum poena redemi, **Id.**: pacem Ariovisti ne obsidibus quidem datis, **Caes.** 2. to buy off, avert: quam (acerbitatem) ego a republica meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, would gladly have saved the commonwealth from it at the cost of my own troubles, **Cic.** 3. to make amends for, atone, compensate for, redeem: flagitium aut facinus, **Sall.**: vitium auctore (sc. Jove), **Ov.** (Hence **Fr.** *redimer*.)

red-intēgro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make whole again; to restore, renew, recruit, refresh: ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, **Caes.**: proellum, to renew, rally, **Liv.**: memoriam, to revive, **Cic.**

red-īpiscor, 3. v. a. dep. [**apiscor**] to get again, recover: **Pl.**

redītio, ōnis, f. [**redeo**] a going or coming back; a returning, return (rare for *reditus*): domum, **Caes.**

redītus, ūs, m. [**Id.**] returning, return: noster itus, **reditus**, **Cic.**: Romanus, **Id.** Plur.: **Virg.**: **Hor.** Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metiuntur, **Cic.** 2. Fig.: **reditus** in gratiam cum inimicis, reconciliation, **Id.** II. Transf. a return, revenue, income, proceeds: with pecuniae: **Nep.** Plur. *absol.*: **Liv.**

redīvia, v. redur.

redī-vivus, a, um, adj. [**v. re** *init.*: some make the word *re-divi-vu-s*, from the root *div*, to shine] renewed, renovated, of old building materials used as new: lapis, **Cic.**

red-ōlēo, ōi, 2. v. a. and n. to emit a scent, diffuse an odour; to smell of or like, be redolent of. A ct.: vinum, to smell of, **Cic.** 2. Fig.: doctrinam exercitationemque paene puerilem, to have a savour of, smack of, **Id.** II. Neutr.: quod fracta magis redolere

videntur omnia, to have a strong smell, Lucr. With Abl.: redolent thymo fragrantia mella, to be fragrant with thyme, Virg. 2. Fig.: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, all Athens seems to breathe from his orations, Cic.

rē-domitus, a, um, Part. retamed, broken in again: improbi cives, Cic.

rē-dōno, avi, i. v. a. (only in Hor.) to give back again, restore: aliquem diis patriis, Hor. II. to give up, resign: invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, i. e. I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars (cf. condono), id.

rē-dormio, 4. v. n. to sleep again: Cels.

rē-dūco, xi, etum (reduco, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to lead or bring back, to conduct back: exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes.: reducit ad eum Cn. Magius, id. Poet.: quos Elea domum reduxit palma, brings back home, Hor.: solem reducit, restores it to its place in the sky (causes it to reappear), Virg. 2. to cause to return, to deliver, rescue: aliquem de exilio, Cic.: a morte, Virg.

3. Phr.: reducere uxorem, to marry again: Ter.: uxorem in matrimonium, Suet. 4. to draw back: with ref. to an inanimate object: (falces) tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes.: auras naribus, Lucr. 5. reducere aliquem domum, to conduct or accompany one home (as a mark of respect): domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. II. Fig.: aliquem in gratiam, to reconcile, Ter.: in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.: meque ipse reduco a contemplatu, withdraw myself, Ov.: tu spem reducis mentibus anxii, restorest, Hor. 2. to bring or reduce to some condition: aliquid in formam, Ov. (Hence, through reductus, It. ridotto; Fr. redoute.)

reductio, ōnis, f. [reduco] a leading or bringing back; a restoring, restoration (rare): regis, Cic.

reduotor, ōris, m. [id.] one who leads or brings back (rare): plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

reductus, a, um, Part. [reduco]. II. Adj.: drawn back; of place, retired, remote, lonely: inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, creeks running far back into the shore, Virg.: vallis, deep drawn, running into the hills, Hor. 2. Fig.: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, aloof from each extreme, id.

rēd-uncus, a, um, adj. curved or bent backwards (rare): Plin. Poet. in gen. curved, bent: pennis rostroque reduco, Ov.

rēd-undantia, ae, f. [reduco] an overflowing, superfluity, excess: Vitruv.

II. Fig. of style: redundancy: illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia, Cic.

rēd-undo, avi, etum, i. v. n. to flow back; to pour over, overflow: mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic.: Nilus campis redundat,

Lucr. (ii) redundatus for redundans (poet.): amne redundatis fossa maderat aquis, Ov. 2. Transf.: with Abl. or absol.: to overflow with: quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, is soaked with, Cic.

II. Fig.: to flow or come back, esp. with ref. to the after effects of anything: quorum (vitiorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, recoils upon, id.: laudem (ejus) etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, redounds, id. 2. to proceed from: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, have proceeded, id. 3. to be superfluous, redundant or excessive; to be copious, to abound: quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id.: redundante multitudine, there being an excess of population, Tac. (ii) With Abl.: to have an excess or redundancy of; to be redundant in: tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, has not just a single finger too much, but head, etc., Cic.: armis, Tac. (Hence Fr. redonder.)

rēdūvia (redivia), ae, f. an agnail, whitlow: Plin. Proverb.: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curem, i. e. be concerned about a trifle, Cic. [For red-ungu-ia, from unguis.]

rēdux, ūcis, adj. [reduco]. Act.: that leads or brings back: Jupiter, Ov.

II. Pass.: that is led or brought back, returned: quid me reducem esse voluistis? i. e. from exile, Cic.: reduces socios, recovered, Virg.

refectio, ōnis, f. [reficio] a restoring, repairing: Capitolii, Suet. II. Fig.: refreshment, recreation, recovery: etiam febre liberatus vix refectio valebit, will scarcely be strong enough to recover, Cels.

refector, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer, repairer: Suet.

refectus, a, um, Part. [reficio].

rē-fello, fellī, 3. v. a. [fallo] to show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute: nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic.: sensus, Lucr.: dicta, Virg.

rē-fero, si, tum, 4. v. a. [farcio] to fill up, stuff, cram: meministis tum, iudices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas refeciri, were choked, Cic.

II. Fig.: libros fabulis, to fill them with fictions, id.: aures sermonibus, cram one's ears; give one more than enough of a thing, id. See also refertus.

rē-fērio, 4. v. a. to strike back or in return (rare): aliquem, Pl. Poet.: speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, is reflected, Ov.

rē-fēro, rēfili (also rettuli), rēlātum (rēlātum, Lucr.), 3. v. a. irreg. to carry, bring, draw or put back: vasa domum, Pl.: ut naves eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes.: intro referre pedem, to return, Pl. (ii) With pron. reflect., to go back, return: Romam se rettulit, Cic.: sese in castra, Caes. 2. Esp. to give back, return, restore, repay (=reddere, II.): scyphos,

quos utendos dedi Philodamo, retuleritne? Pl.: aera octonis idibus, to pay the money for tuition, Hor. 3. Milit. f. t., with pedem or gradum: to withdraw, retreat: vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. Reflect.: a prima acie ad triarios sensim referebantur, they fell back, Liv. (ii) Transf. in gen.: feroque viso rettulit retro pedem (viator), started back, Phaedr. II. Fig.: referre sonum, to echo, Cic.: o mihi praeteritos referat si Jupiter annos! give me back once more, Virg. 2. Esp. to pay back, repay: denique par pari referto, Ter.: referre gratiam (rarely gratias), to return thanks, manifest gratitude, to recompense, requite: Cic. 3. to repeat; to bring back, as it were; hence, to resemble, etc.: Hecyram iterum referre, to produce it again, Ter.: Marsigni sermone vultuque Suevos referunt, resemble, Tac. 4. to bring back word, to report, announce, notify, mention, allege. With Acc. and Inf.: classi quoque ad Fidenas pugnatum quidam annales retulere, record, Liv. Poet. by attraction, as in Greek: quia rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos, gave out that he was, Ov. With Subj.: ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum falsis impulerit criminibus refert, relates how, Hor. (ii) to rejoin, answer, reply: Anna refert, Virg. 5. Esp. of proceedings in the Senate: to report, to bring before; to consult; to make a motion, to propose: constr. usu. with ad senatum (sometimes omitted); the matter usu. expressed by de with Abl.; sometimes by Acc. (or Nom. with pass.); or by depend. clause: rem ad senatum refert, lays it before the Senate, Sall.: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv.: consul convocato senatu refert, quid de his fieri placeat, brings the matter forward and takes the opinion of the Senate, as to what... Sall. Imper. pass.: de ea re postulant uti referatur, that a motion should be made concerning the matter, id. Referre is sometimes, but rarely, used in this sense of other public bodies besides the Senate: de hoc (sc. Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium rettulit, Nep. Hence (ii) transf. in gen. to consult, ask the advice of, of oracles, etc.: de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum, Cic. (iii) referre ad populum, to propose or refer anew (the proper expression for a first consultation of the people being ferre ad populum: v. fero, fin.): id. 6. to note down, enter in writing: to inscribe, register, record, etc.: indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, id.: in reos, in proscriptos referri, to be set down among, id. (ii) referre rationes or aliquid in rationibus, (ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), to give, present, or render an account: relatis ad Caesarem publicis cum fide rationibus, Caes. Acceptum and in acceptum referre, v. acceptus, no. II. Hence, transf.: referre

masse, unanimously protested against his taking the oath, Cic. (ii) Pass. Impers.: cum erat reclamatum, id.

reclinis, e, adj. [reclino] leaning back, reclining: Ov.

reclino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [v. clivus and accilino] to bend or lean back, recline: caput, Cic. Reflect.: te in remoto gramine reclinatum, reclining, Hor. II. Fig.: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, releases me, id.

reclūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [claudo] to open what had been closed, to throw or lay open; to disclose, reveal: portam, Virg.: caelum alicui, to open the gate of heaven to, Hor.: tellurem, to open, break up the soil, Virg.: pectora pecudum (in augury), id. 2. Fig.: ebrietas operta recludit, discloses secrets, Hor.: fata, to reopen the door of fate, i. e. to recall from the grave, id.: si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, Tac. II. to shut off or up (rare): singulas separatim, Just.

reclūsus, a, um, Part. [recludo].
recoctus, a, um, Part. [recoquo].
re-cōgito, avi, 1. v. a. to think over, consider, reflect upon: tu mihi videris de forma Minuciana tu otio recogitasse, Cic.

recognitio, ōnis, f. [recognosco] a reviewing, investigation, examination: equitum, a review, Suet.: with subj. Gen.: per recognitionem alicujus, in consequence of his investigation, Cic.

re-cognosco, gnōvi, gnitum, 3. v. a. to know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognize: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, recalled them by reminiscence, Cic.: sacra eruta annalibus, Ov. II. to look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect: socios navales, Liv.: ergastula, Suet. 2. Esp. to examine a writing in respect of its genuineness and value; to certify, authenticate: haec omnia summa cura et diligentia recognita, Cic.

re-colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to gather again; to gather up, collect: multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. Fig.: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, to be won back again, reconciled, Cic.

re-cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, 3. v. a. to till or cultivate again, to work anew: desertam terram, Liv. 2. to inhabit again, to revisit: nemo libenter recollit, qui laesit locum, Phaedr. II. Fig.: to exercise or practise again, to resume, renew: eas artes, quibus a pueris dedit fulvus, Cic.: Galbae imagines, to honour anew, set up again, Tac. 2. Esp. to think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.: inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, contemplating, Virg.

re-commisiscor, 3. v. a. dep. to recall to mind, recollect: Pl.

re-compōno, no perf., pōsitum, 3. v. a. to put together again, to readjust (rare): comas, Ov.
reconciliatio, ōnis, f. [reconcilio] a winning back again, re-establishing, restoration, renewal: concordiae, Cic.: gratiae, i. e. reconciliation, id.: also in this sense without gratiae: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv.
reconciliator, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer: pacis, Liv.
re-concilio, avi, atum (old fut. perf. reconciliasso, Pl.), 1. v. a. to bring back, to restore (in this sense, rare): reconciliare aliquem domum, Pl. 2. to win back again, regain: insulam Parum oratione, Nep. Oftener with such an object as gratiam, voluntatem, Cic.: concordiam, Liv.: existimationem judiciorum, to recover the good credit of, Cic.: animos militum imperatori, to win back their loyalty to their commander, Liv. 3. With personal obj.: to bring together again, reconcile: aliquem alicui, to reconcile one person to another, Cic.: me cum C. Caesare reducit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, id. Also absol.: to make friendly, conciliate: Caes. in Cic.

re-concinno, 1. v. a. to set right again, repair (rare): tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic.

reconditus, a, um, Part. [recondo] II. Adj.: put back or out of the way, hidden, concealed: venae auri argentique, Cic. Subst.: recondita, orum, n. plu. remote, sequestered places: Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, Caes. 2. Fig.: out of the common way, profound, abstruse, recondite: litterae, res, Cic.: Quinctius natura tristis ac recondita fuit, of a reserved disposition, id.

re-condo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put back again; to put or stow away, hoard; to shut up; to hide, bury, etc.: gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, returned, Cic.: Caecubum, put far back in the apotheca (not for everyday use), Hor.: quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, concealed, Cic. Poet.: oculos, to close again, Ov.: ensem in pulmone, bury deep, Virg. II. Fig.: mens alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, stores away, Cic.: verba, vultus, in crimen d-torquens recondebant, treasured them up against him, Tac.

re-confio, 1. v. a. to blow up again, rekindle. Fig.: Lucr.

re-cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3. v. a. to cook or boil over again: Pollam, i. e. to restore him to his youthful strength by means of the magical caldron, Cic. 2. Transf.: to prepare again by fire; to melt, cast, or forge again: enses, Virg. II. Fig.: recoctus scriba, made into a scribe, Hor.

re-cōdātio, ōnis, f. [recondor] a recalling to mind, recollect-on, remembrance. With Gen. obj.: quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. In pl.: recordationes earum

rerum quas gessimus, id. Absol.: id. (ii) In quasi-object. sense: subit recordatio, the recollection arises in my mind, Plin. Ep.

re-cōrdor, atus, 1. v. a. and n. dep. [cor] to think over, bethink oneself of; to call to mind, remember, recollect: usu. with Acc.: less freq. with Gen. or depend. clause: also with de or absol.: communes belli casus, Caes.: virtutes (Manlii), Liv.: priorem libertatem, Tac. With depend. clause: recordor, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno perpersos, they called to mind that they, Caes. With Gen.: flagitiorum suorum recordabitur, Cic. With de: velim scire, ecquid de te recordere, id. Absol.: et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, id. II. to think of, meditate something future: nunc ego non tantum, quae sum pas-sura, recordor, Ov.

re-crēo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make or create anew, to reproduce, restore: lumen, Lucr.: carnes, Pl. II. In gen. to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, invigorate; and reflect. to become refreshed, to revive: arbor aestiva recreatur aura, is awakened to life again by the breeze of summer, Hor. Of the body: voculam, Cic.: humerum leni vento, to air it, Hor. 2. Of the mind: provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, revive, restore to prosperity, Cic.: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, to recover, Caes.: se ex magno timore, to recruit oneself, Cic.

re-crēpo, 2. v. n. and a. to sound back, resound, echo (poet.): Virg.

re-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. n. to grow or increase again: Liv.: Ov.

re-crūdesco, dōi, 3. v. n. incept. to become raw again; of wounds, to open afresh: only fig.: recrudescere Manliana seditione, breaking out again, Liv.

rectā, adv. (sc. via) straight forward, right on: a subsellis in rostra recta, Cic.

rectē, adv. in a straight line, perpendicularly, uprightly: quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. II. Fig.: rightly, correctly, properly, suitably, well: recte ac merito miseria commoveri, id.: recte factum, opp. to turpiter, Caes.: cum fuit cui recte ad te litteras darem, safely, Cic.: recte cavere, to look out well, take good care, Pl.: recte vendere, well, i. e. at a good price, opp. to male, Cic. Comp.: rectius bella gerere, Liv. Sup.: rectissime Judicis, Cic. 2. With adjectives, like our right well, very, much: salvus sum recte, quite well, Pl. 3. Ellipt. esp. in answers, good, very good; quite right, excellent: Ter.: Pl.: Quint. 4. As a courteously evasive answer, like benigne and the Gr. καλώς, or κάλλιστα ἔχει, all's well, it's all right; or, in politely declining an offer, no, I

thank you: *De. Unde incedis? quid festinas, gnate mi? Ch. Recte, pater, Pl.: rogo numquid velit? Recte, inquit, Ter.*

rectio, ōnis, *f.* [rego] a guiding, direction: rerum publicarum, Cic.

rector, ōris, *m.* [id.] a guider, director: of a helmsman: Virg.: Ov.: of a horseman: id.: of an elephant-driver: Liv. II. Transf. a leader, ruler, governor: rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.: caelestium, Cat.: of Neptune: pelagi, Ov.: of the commander of an army: Tac.: of a tutor, teacher: Suet.: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, guide, governor, Sall.

rectus, a, um, *Part.* [rego]. II. A *dj.*: drawn in a straight line (horizontal or vertical), straight, upright: rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolare, in perpendicular lines, Cic.: Caes.: homines, straight, erect, Cat.: caput, i. e. not held on one side, nor hanging down or thrown back, Quint. Neutr. subst.: curvo dignoscere rectum, to tell a straight line from a curve, Hor. 2. Transf. of the organs of sight, straight: rectis oculis intueri, looking straight forward, calmly, Cic.

3. Fig. in gen.: right, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting: recto ac justo proelio dimicare, a proper and regularly contested battle, Liv.: nominibus rectis expendere numos, i. e. on good securities, Hor.: figura, correct, beautiful, Prop. Comp.: si quid novisti rectius istis, anything better, more consistent with truth, Hor. Sup.: rectissima ratio, Quint. (ii) Neutr. absol.: quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione primumve, Cic. (iii) Esp. morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good (opp. to pravus); and neut. subst. that which is right, good, virtuous: rectitude, virtue: nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, what is right, id.: recta consilia, Liv.: animus secundis temporibus dubilisque rectus, firm, Hor. (iv) In grammar, rectus casus, the nominative case, opp. to obliqui casus: Quint.

re-cūbo, i. v. n. to lie upon the back, to recline: sub tegmine fagi, Virg.

re-cūla, ae, *f.* dim. [res] a little thing: Pl. in Prisc.

re-cultus, a, um, *Part.* [recōlo].

re-cumbo, cūbul, 3. v. n. [v. cubo] to lie down again; to lie down: eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset, recubuisse, Cic. 2. Esp. to recline at table: rediit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr.

II. Of things, to fall or sink down: onus (domus quassatae) in proclinas partes, Ov.: nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, sink, settle down, Virg.

re-cupērātio (recip.), ōnis, *f.* [recupero] a getting back, regaining, recovery: libertatis, Cic.

re-cupērātor (recip.), ōris, *m.* [id.] one that regains or recovers: urbis, Tac. II. In law, recuperatores were judges, at least two, sometimes three in number, originally instituted for the decision of suits between Romans and peregrini, but subsequently employed in any cases requiring a speedy decision: Cic.: Liv.

re-cupērātōrius (recip.), a, um, *adj.* [recuperator] pertaining to the recuperatores (v. preced. art.): iudicium, Cic.

re-cupēro (recipero), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to get or obtain again; to regain, recover, etc.: erepta, Cic.: amissa, Caes.: pecuniam depositam, Cic. With abstract obj.: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, to win back again, Caes. With personal obj.: obsides, to recover, id.: si et vos et me ipsum recuperaro, regain possession of, Cic. [Usu. supposed to be a secondary form of recipio, though on this supposition it is difficult to explain the term. -ero. Forcellini derives it from an old prepos. reci (cf. reciprocus) and paro.] (Hence It. ricoverare; old Fr. recouvrer, and, from it, Eng. recover.)

re-cūro, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to restore, make whole, cure; also, to take care of, to prepare with care: Cat.

re-curro, curri, 3. v. n. to run or hasten back: ad me, Cic.: in arcem, Liv.: rure, Hor. Poet. of the revolution of the sun: Virg.: and of the year: Hor. II. Fig.: to come back, return, recur: mox bruma recurrit iners, id.: tamen usque recurret, she (Nature) will still come running back again, id. 2. Esp. to have recourse to, be reduced to: ad eandem conditiones deditiois, Caes.: ad eam rationem recurrunt, Quint.

re-curso, i. v. n. freq. [recurro] to keep running back; to continue to come back, return: quid ego huc recurrem? Pl. II. Fig.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recursat, comes back again and again, Virg.

re-cursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] a running or going back, return, retreat, etc.: inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus, i. e. advancing and retreating, Virg.: ut recursus pateret, Liv.

re-curvo, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to curve or bend backwards, to turn back: colla equi, Ov.: recurvatae undae (Maeandri), winding, serpentine, id.

re-curvedus, a, um, *adj.* bent back, crooked or curved: cornu, Virg.

re-cūsatio, ōnis, *f.* [recuso] a declining, refusal: disputationis, Cic.

II. Esp. in law, an objection, protest: poena violatae religionis justam recusationem non habet, id. 2. a counter-plea; opp. to petitio: id.

re-cūso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [causa] to decline on certain grounds, to make objections; to reject, refuse, be reluctant or unwilling: constr. with Acc., Inf. (esp. when a negative precedes,

and the Inf. has the same subject as the governing verb), Acc. and Inf. (very rare and late), de, Subj. (with ne, or after a neg., quin, quominus), or absol.: uxorem, Ter.: servitutem, Sall.: privatus esse non recuso, Anton. In Cic.: prodere voce sua quemquam, Virg.: de stipendio, to make objections about paying tribute, Caes.: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, refused to express his opinion, alleging as his reason that... Cic. (Off. 3, 27, 100, see the place): neque recusare quin armis contentant, they had no objection to their settling the matter by arms, Caes.: nec recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. Absol.: non recuso, non abnuo, id. Of things: genua impediunt cursumque recusant, refuse to move, Virg.

II. Esp. in law, to object, take exception, plead in defence: tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recusaro, until I have replied to your argument, Cic.

re-cussus, a, um, *Part.* [recutio].

re-cūtio, no perf., cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] to strike back or backwards, to cause to rebound: uteroque recusso insonuere cavae cavernae, by reverberation of its womb, Virg.

re-cūtitus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis] circumcised: Judaei, Mart. 2. Transf. Jewish (poet.): sabbata, Pers.

re-dactus, a, um, *Part.* [redigo].

re-dambulō, i. v. n. to walk back: bene ambula et redambula, Pl.

re-dāmo, i. v. a. to love again, return love for love: Cic.

re-dargūo, ūi, 3. v. a. to disprove, refute, confute, contradict. With Acc.: nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Of abstract subjects: advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis verba redarguerit, will show them to be false, Virg.

re-dauspīco, i. v. n. to take the auspices again: comically for, to return: Pl.

redditus, a, um, *Part.* [reddo].

red-do, didi, ditum (old fut. reddibo, Pl.: pass.: reddibitur, id. Part. perf. reddita, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to put back, give back, return, restore: captivos, Caes.: equos, Cic.: paribus paria redduntur, are set against, opposed to, id.: se ipse convivio reddidit, returned to the banquet, Liv. 2. Of words (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, to answer, reply, Virg. II. Transf.: to give up, deliver, pay (implying some kind of claim to be met): depositum, to yield up a trust, Cic.: Cincius eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, quam tu dederas, delivered to me, id.: lucem, to give up the ghost, Ov.: ultimum spiritum, Vell.: animas, Virg.: vota, to pay, offer, id.: praemia debita, render meet retribution, id.: una superstitionis, superis quae reddita divi, which is paid, belongs to the gods, id.: neque iis petentibus jus redditur, is not granted (as it should be), Caes.: peccatis veniam, Hor. Legal t. t.: reddere

Judicium, to fix the time for a trial: Caes.: Tac. (II) to yield (as soil, which has been tilled), give forth, produce: fructum quem praedia reddunt, Ter.: ut tibiae sonum reddunt, give forth (in response to the breath), Quint.: vocem, Virg.: stridorem, Ov.

2. to translate, render (give one lang. in exchange for another): quum ea, quae ligeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. 3. to repeat, narrate, recite: dictata, Hor.: carmen, Id. 4. to represent, imitate, resemble: qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Virg.

III. to make or cause to be (implying change); to render: itinera infesta, to render unsafe, Caes.: allicum placidum mollemque, Cic.: tutiorem et opulentiorum vitam reddere, Id. The previous state of the obj. is denoted by ex: homines ex feris et immanibus milites et mansuetos reddere, from being savage, to make them gentle, Id. (Hence It. rendere; Fr. rendre; also from redditum, It. rendita; Fr. rente.)

redemptio, ōnis, f. [redimo] a buying back; a releasing, ransoming, redemption: quum captivis redemptio negabatur, Liv. II. a buying up, bribing: Judicii, Cic. III. a farming of the revenue: Id. (Hence Fr. rançon, Eng. ransom.)

redempto, i. v. a. freq. [Id.] to buy back or ransom frequently, in a number of instances: Tac.

redemptor, ōris, m. [Id.] a contractor, undertaker, farmer (more limited in sense than conductor, which is a hirer of any kind; e.g. a tenant as well as a contractor): redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic.: Hor.

redemptura, ae, f. [Id.] a contracting, farming (rare): Liv.

redemptus, a, um, Part. [redimo].

red-ēo, II, Itum, 4. v. n. to go or come back; to return: o provincia, Cic.: a foro domum, Pl.: rure, Ter.: in urbem, Liv.: ad navem, Pl. Of things: astra ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic.: poet. with bat.: redeunt jam gramina campis, arboribusque comae, Hor.: collis ad planitiem redibat, came back again to, sloped down to, Caes.: Germania in septentrionem ingenti flexu redit, trends northward, Tac. With cognate object: Itaque rediit viam, Virg. II. Fig.: jam redit animus, Pl.: in pristinum statum, Caes.: se nunquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, had never been reconciled to her, i.e. never been at variance with her, Nep.: ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic.: redire ad se signifies also, to come to oneself, i.e. to recover one's senses: Ter.: ad sanitatem, Cic.: in fastos, to go back to them, Hor.: so of times and events which recur periodically: annus, Virg. 2. Esp. in speaking: to go back, recur, to a former subject: sed de hoc alias: nunc redeo ad augurum, Cic. III. Transf.:

to come in, be yielded as income, etc.; to arise, proceed: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. 2. to come to, be brought or reduced to, to fall to, devolve on: constr. usu. with ad, rarely with in and Acc. or adv. of place: pills omissis ad gladios redierunt, they betook themselves to their swords, Caes.: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, have descended to me, Ter.: haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, have not been brought into, are not registered in, Cic.: eo meae fortunae redeunt, come to that pass, Ter. Pass. impers.: ad arbitrum reditur, recourse is had, Pl.

red hālo, i. v. a. to breathe forth again, exhale: Lucr.

red-hībēo, no perf., Itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] to give back, return: viaticum saluum tibi, ut mihi dedisti, redhibebo, Pl. II. Mercant. & i. of a buyer, to give back an article; of a seller, to take back: in mancipio vendendo dicendane vitia, quae nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic.

red-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive, lead, or bring back: (Sol) disiectos redegit equos, Lucr.: oppidani (hostem) fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt, pursue them back to their camp, Liv. 2. Fig.: rem ad pristinam belli rationem redegit, brought matters back, Caes.: disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores, to restore, Liv.

II. Transf.: of money or property, to get back, call in: bona vendit, pecuniam redigit, gets in the purchase money, Cic.: pars maxima (praedia) ad quaestorem redacta est, sold and the proceeds lodged with the quaestor, Liv.: praedam in fiscum, Tac. 2. to bring or reduce to any condition: constr. with Acc. dep. on in, ad, or sub; adv. of place, or absol.: viros in servitutem, Pl.: Arvernos in provinciam, to reduce to a province, Caes.: republica in tranquillum redacta, Liv.: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, to render certain, Id.: Galliam sub populi R. Imperium, Caes.: eo redigis me, Ter. Absol.: ut ejus animum retundam et redigam, ut, quo se vortat, nesciat, bring it to such a pass, Id. 3. to make or render (cf. reddere, III.): quae facillia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. 4. Of number or quantity, to diminish, reduce: ex hominum millibus LX vix ad D sese redactos esse dixerunt, Id.: quod si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. (Hence Fr. rediger.)

redimicūlum, i. n. [redimio] a band, fillet, chaplet, frontlet, etc.: Cic.

II. Fig. a bond, fetter: Pl.

redimio, II, Itum (imperf. past, redimibat, Virg.), 4. v. a. to bind or wreath round, encircle, gird, crown, etc.: tempora vitta, Virg.: capillos mitra, Ov.: sertis et rosa, Cic.: loca silvis redimita, girt round, surrounded, Cat. (Etym. uncertain.)

red-imo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. [emo]

to buy back, repurchase: eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. 2. Esp. to buy back, ransom, redeem a prisoner, slave, etc.: Li. Tu redimes me, si me hostes interceperint? De. Redimam, Pl.: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, ransomed, liberated at the public cost, Liv. By anal.: libros suppressos, to buy and so recover them for general use, Suet.

3. In gen. to buy off; rescue: pecunia se a iudicibus palam redemerat, i.e. had procured his acquittal, Cic.: se a Gallis auro, Liv. 4. to buy in what is offered for sale: essedum sumptuose fabricatum redimi concidique imperavit, to be bought in and destroyed, Suet. II. Transf. to take or undertake by contract; to hire, farm, etc.: Dum norigem omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, was farming them at a low price, Caes.: Cic.

III. Fig.: to purchase, i.e. gain, procure: ego vitam omnium civium, quinque hominum perditorum poena redemi, Id.: pacem Ariovisti ne obsidibus quidem datis, Caes. 2. to buy off, avert: quam (acerbitatem) ego a republica meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, would gladly have saved the commonwealth from it at the cost of my own troubles, Cic. 3. to make amends for, atone, compensate for, redeem: flagitium aut facinus, Sall.: vitium auctore (sc. Jove), Ov. (Hence Fr. redimer.)

red-intēgro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make whole again; to restore, renew, recruit, refresh: ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, Caes.: proclium, to renew, rally, Liv.: memoriam, to revive, Cic.

red-ipiscor, 3. v. a. dep. [apiscor] to get again, recover: Pl.

reditio, ōnis, f. [redeo] a going or coming back; a returning, return (rare for reditus): domum, Caes.

reditus, ūs, m. [Id.] returning, return: noster itus, reditus, Cic.: Romam, Id. Plur.: Virg.: Hor. Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, Id est unus astri, reditu metiuntur, Cic. 2. Fig.: reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, reconciliation, Id. II. Transf. a return, revenue, income, proceeds: with pecuniae: Nep. Plur. absol.: Liv.

redīvia, v. redv.

redī-vivus a, um, adj. [v. re init.; some make the word re-div-ivus, from the root div, to shine] renewed, renovated, of old building materials used as new: lapis, Cic.

red-ōlēo, ūi, 2. v. a. and n. to emit a scent, diffuse an odour; to smell of or like, be redolent of. A ct.: vinum, to smell of, Cic. 2. Fig.: doctrinam exercitationemque paene puerilem, to have a savour of, smack of, Id. II. Neutr.: quod fracta magis redolere

videntur omnia, to have a strong smell, Lucr. With Abl.: redolent thymo fragrantia mella, to be fragrant with thyme, Virg. 2. Fig.: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, all Athens seems to breathe from his orations, Cic.

rē-domitus, a, um, Part. *retained, broken in again*: improbi cives, Cic.

rē-dōno, avi, i. v. a. (only in Hor.) to give back again, restore: aliquem diis patriis, Hor. II. to give up, resign: invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, i. e. I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars (cf. condono), id.

rē-dormio, 4. v. n. to sleep again: Cels.

rē-dūco, xi, ctum (rēduco, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to lead or bring back, to conduct back: exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes.: reducit ad eum Cn. Magius, id. Poet.: quos Elea domum reduxit palma, brings back home, Hor.: solem reducit, restores it to its place in the sky (causes it to reappear), Virg. 2. to cause to return, to deliver, rescue: aliquem de exsilio, Cic.: a morte, Virg.

3. Phr.: reducere uxorem, to marry again: Ter.: uxorem in matrimonium, Suet. 4. to draw back: with ref. to an inanimate object: (falces) tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes.: auras naribus, Lucr. 5. reducere aliquem domum, to conduct or accompany one home (as a mark of respect): domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. II. Fig.: aliquem in gratiam, to reconcile, Ter.: in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.: meque ipse reduco a contemplatu, withdraw myself, Ov.: tu spem reducis mentibus anxiiis, restorest, Hor. 2. to bring or reduce to some condition: aliquid in formam, Ov. (Hence, through reductus, It. ridotto; Fr. redoute.)

rēductio, ōnis, f. [reduco] a leading or bringing back; a restoring, restoration (rare): regis, Cic.

rēduotor, ōris, m. [id.] one who leads or brings back (rare): plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

rēductus, a, um, Part. [reduco]. II. A d j.: drawn back; of place, retired, remote, lonely: inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, creeks running far back into the shore, Virg.: vallis, deep drawn, running into the hills, Hor. 2. Fig.: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, aloof from each extreme, id.

rēd-uncus, a, um, adj. curved or bent backwards (rare): Plin. Poet. in gen. curved, bent: pennis rostroque redunco, Ov.

rēdundantia, ae, f. [redundo] an overflowing, superfluity, excess: Vitruv. II. Fig. of style: redundancy: illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia, Cic.

rēd-undo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to flow back; to pour over, overflow: mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic.: Nilus campis redundat,

Lucr. (ii) redundatus for redundans (poet.): amne redundatis fossa maderat aquis, Ov. 2. Transf.: with Abl. or absol.: to overflow with: quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, is soaked with, Cic.

II. Fig.: to flow or come back, esp. with ref. to the after effects of anything: quorum (vitiolorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, recoils upon, id.: laudem (ejus) etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, redounds, id. 2. to proceed from: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, have proceeded, id. 3. to be superfluous, redundant or excessive; to be copious, to abound: quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id.: redundante multitudine, there being an excess of population, Tac. (ii) With Abl.: to have an excess or redundancy of: to be redundant in: tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, has not just a single finger too much, but head, etc., Cic.: armis, Tac. (Hence Fr. redonder.)

rēdūvia (redivia), ae, f. an agnail, whitlow: Plin. Proverb.: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curem, i. e. be concerned about a trifle, Cic. [For red-ungu-ia, from unguis.]

rēdux, ōis, adj. [reduco]. A ct.: that leads or brings back: Jupiter, Ov.

II. Pass.: that is led or brought back, returned: quid me reducem esse voluistis? i. e. from exile, Cic.: reduces socios, recovered, Virg.

refectio, ōnis, f. [reficio] a restoring, repairing: Capitolii, Suet. II. Fig.: refreshment, recreation, recovery: etiam febre liberatus vix refectio valebit, will scarcely be strong enough to recover, Cels.

refector, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer, repairer: Suet.

refectus, a, um, Part. [reficio].

rē-fello, fellī, 3. v. a. [fallo] to show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute: nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic.: sensus, Lucr.: dicta, Virg.

rē-fercio, si, tum, 4. v. a. [farcio] to fill up, stuff, cram: meministis tum, iudices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas refeciri, were choked, Cic.

II. Fig.: libros fabulis, to fill them with fictions, id.: aures sermonibus, cram one's ears; give one more than enough of a thing, id. See also refertus.

rē-fērio, 4. v. a. to strike back or in return (rare): aliquem, Pl. Poet.: speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, is reflected, Ov.

rē-fēro, rēfēllī (also rettullī), rēlātum (rēlātum, Lucr.), 3. v. a. irreg. to carry, bring, draw or put back: vasa domum, Pl.: ut naves eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes.: intro referre pedem, to return, Pl. (ii) With pron. reflect., to go back, return: Romam se retulit, Cic.: sese in castra, Caes. 2. Esp. to give back, return, restore, repay (=reddere, II.): scyphos,

quos utendos dedi Philodamo, retuleritne? Pl.: aera octonis idibus, to pay the money for tuition, Hor. 3. Milit. t. t., with pedem or gradum: to withdraw, retreat: vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. Reflect.: a prima acie ad triarios sensim referebantur, they fell back, Liv. (ii) Transf. in gen.: feroque viso rettulit retro pedem (viator), started back, Phaedr. II. Fig.: referre sonum, to echo, Cic.: o mihi praeteritos referat si Jupiter annos! give me back once more, Virg. 2. Esp. to pay back, repay: denique par pari referto, Ter.: referre gratiam (rarely gratias) to return thanks, manifest gratitude, to recompense, requite: Cic. 3. to repeat; to bring back, as it were; hence, to resemble, etc.: Hecyram iterum referre, to produce it again, Ter.: Marsigni sermone vultuque Suesos referunt, resemble, Tac. 4. to bring back word, to report, announce, notify, mention, allege. With Acc. and Inf.: classi quoque ad Fidenas pugnatum quidam annales retulere, record, Liv. Poet. by attraction, as in Greek: quia rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos, gave out that he was, Ov. With Subj.: ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum falsis impulerit criminibus refert, relates how, Hor. (ii) to rejoin, answer, reply: Anna refert, Virg. 5. Esp. of proceedings in the Senate: to report, to bring before; to consult; to make a motion, to propose: constr. usu. with ad senatum (sometimes omitted); the matter usu. expressed by de with Abl.; sometimes by Acc. (or Nom. with pass.); or by depend. clause: rem ad senatum refert, lays it before the Senate, Sall.: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv.: consul convocato senatu refert, quid de his fieri placeat, brings the matter forward and takes the opinion of the Senate, as to what... Sall. Impers. pass.: de ea re postulant uti referatur, that a motion should be made concerning the matter, id. Referre is sometimes, but rarely, used in this sense of other public bodies besides the Senate: de hoc (sc. Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium rettulit, Nep. Hence (ii) transf. in gen. to consult, ask the advice of, of oracles, etc.: de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum, Cic. (iii) referre ad populum, to propose or refer anew (the proper expression for a first consultation of the people being ferre ad populum: v. fero, fin.): id. 6. to note down, enter in writing; to inscribe, register, record, etc.: indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, id.: in reos, in proscriptos referri, to be set down among, id. (ii) referre rationes or aliquid in rationibus, (ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), to give, present, or render an account: relatis ad Caesarem publicis cum fide rationibus, Caes. Acceptum and in acceptum referre, v. acceptus, no. II. Hence, transf.: referre

aliquem (aliquid) in numero, in rationibus, in numerum, etc., to count or reckon among: diem inter festos, nefastos, Tac. 7. to trace back, ascribe, refer: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic.: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor.

re-fert, tollit, v. n. impers. (personal: Pl.) [prob. = rem fert; though some regard re as for rei] it concerns, is of consequence or importance to: consistr. similar to that of interest, except that it is very rarely found with Gen. (v. intersum, no. IV.): id tua refert nihil, utrum illae fecerint, it matters not to you, Ter.: non ascripsi id, quod tua nihil referebat, Cic. With subject-clause: neque refert cuiusquam, Punicas Romanasve acies laetius extuleris, it matters not to anyone, whether . . . Tac. Very rarely with Dat. of person: dic, quid referat intra naturae fines viventi, what difference does it make to one who lives, Hor. (ii) The object with ref. to which a thing is of importance usu. expr. by ad: quam ad rem istuc refert? Pl.: Varr. 2. Without words indicating the person directly affected: in gen., to be important, to make a difference: ne illud quidem refert, consul an dictator an praetor spoponderit, nor is that a matter of importance, Liv.: primum illud parvi refert, nos vectigalia postea recuperare, Cic. With subject-clause: parvi retulit non suscepisse, Ter.: Hor. Absol.: bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tanquam referret, as though it mattered, Tac. B. Rarely with subst. as subject: adeo magni refert studium atque voluptas, so much difference do these make, Lucr.

refertus, a, um, Part. [refertio].

II. A d j.: stuffed, crammed, filled, full: of persons (as objects) with Gen.: referta Gallia negotiatorum est, crowded with, Cic. Less freq. with Abl. of persons: domus erat aleatoribus referta, id. (ii) Of things, with Abl. only: insula Delos referta divitiis, id. Absol.: locuples ac referta domus, well filled, id. Comp.: refertius aerarium, id. Sup.: theatrum celebritate refertissimum, filled with a crowded audience, id. 2. Fig.: Xerxes refertus omnibus praemiis donisque fortunae, amply supplied, id.: disciplinae formula plena et referta, copious, id.

re-fervēo, 2. v. n. to boil or bubble up, to boil over: Plin. II. Fig.: refervens salum crimen in purissimam vitam, boiling over upon, threatening to injure, Cic.

refervesco, vi, 3. v. n. incep. [refervō] to begin to bubble up: Cic.

re-ficō, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [facio] to make again, make anew, to restore, rebuild, repair, etc.: arma, tela, alla quae spe pacis amiserat, rescire, Sall.: opus, Cic.: muros, portas, classem, restit, Caes.: exercitus, recrui, Liv.

2. Esp. to get back again, get in

return, get from: sumptum, to recover, recoup oneself, Varr.: ex tuis possessionibus tantum, ut . . . Cic. 3. to re-appoint, re-elect: tribunos, consulē, Liv. II. Fig.: to restore (rare): refecta fides, Tac. 2. Esp. to reinvigorate, refresh, recruit: of the body: exercitum ex labore atque inopia, Caes.: vires cibo, Liv.: quum saltus reficit jam roscida luna, refreshes, revives, Virg. (ii) Of the mind: nunc vester conspectus et consessus iste reficit et recreat mentem meam, reanimates, Cic.: refecta tandem spe, restored, Liv.

re-figo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to unfix, unfasten, tear down, pull out or off: tabulas, Cic.: clipeum de poste Neptuni sacro, to take down, Virg.: Hor. Poet.: caelo reflexa sidera, falling (lit. unfastened from the sky), id. Transf. to take down the tables of the laws, i.e. to annul, abolish, abrogate them: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges reflexistis, Cic.

re-figo, 3. v. a., to make again, rebuild (rare): cerea regna, Virg.

refixus, a, um, Part. [refigo].

re-flāgito, 1. v. a. to demand again urgently, demand back (rare): Cat.

reflātus, ūs, m. [reflo] a blowing against, blowing: Plin. Meton. a contrary wind: Cic.

re-flecto, xi, xum, 3. v. a. and n. A c t.: to bend or turn back or backwards, to turn about or away: caput leviter, Cat.: colla, Virg.: oculos, Ov. R e f l.: to bend (oneself) back, to lean back: illam tereti cervice reflexam, bending back, Virg. (al. reflexā): longos reflectitur ungues, i.e. he has his nails made into long hooked claws, Ov. 2. Fig.: to turn or bring back, to avert: animum incitatum, check, Cic.: animum reflexi, I reflected within myself, Virg. (ii) to alter: in melius, id. II. Neutr.: to turn back; fig. to yield: Lucr.

reflexus, a, um, Part. [reflecto].

II. A d j.: bent back: dentes elephantorum, Plin.

re-flō, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to blow back, blow contrary: reflantibus ventis, Cic. II. A c t.: to blow away from oneself, to breathe out: (aer) quum ducitur atque reflatur, Lucr.

re-flūo, 3. v. n. to flow or run back; to flow off, overflow (poet.): Maecandros ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque, flows backward and forward, Ov.: Nilus refluit campis, overflows (cf. redundo), Virg.

reflūus, a, um, adj. [refluo] flowing back, ebbing: mare, Ov.

reformidatio, ōnis, f. [reformido] a great fear or dread: Cic.

re-formīdo, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of, to shun or avoid through fear: with Acc.: dolorem, Cic.: sapientiae studium, to have an aversion to, Tac. With Inf.: ea dicere reformidat, Cic. With depend. clause: nec quid de se

ipso occurrat, reformidat, id. Of things as subjects: membra reformidant mollem quoque saucia tactum, shrink from, Ov.: tum brachia (vitium) tonde: ante reformidant ferrum, i.e. they are too young for the knife, Virg.

re-formo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to shape again, remould, transform, change: sed preme, quicquid erit, dum quod fuit ante reformet, until she resume her former shape, Ov. II. Fig. to amend, reform: mores depravatos, Plin.

refōtus, a, um, Part. [refoveo].

re-fōvō, fōvi, fōtum, 2. v. a. to warm or cherish again; to refresh, restore, revive, etc.: corpus refoventque foventque, Ov.: vires, Tac. II. Fig.: reliquias partium in Africa, recrui, reanimate, Suet.

refractāriolus, a, um, adj. dim. [refractorius from refractus] somewhat stubborn or refractory: dicendi genus, which does not readily lend itself to literary treatment, Cic.

refractus, a, um, Part. [refringo].

refrāgor, atus, 1. v. n. dep. opp. to suffragor, to oppose, resist; to thwart, gainsay: with Dat.: petenti, Cic.: all-cujus honori (sc. triumpho), Liv. 2. Of impers. subjects: to oppose, withstand: tacita quaedam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint. [Ety. uncertain.]

re-frēno (refraeno), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to check, curb: equos, Curt. II. Transf. in gen., to curb, restrain: fluvios, Lucr.: aquas, Ov. 2. Fig.: adolescentes a gloria, Cic.: indomitam licentiam, Hor.

re-frīco, ōi, ātum, 1. v. a. and n. A c t.: to rub or scratch open again, to gall, fret: vulnera, to tear open, Cic. 2. Fig. to excite afresh, renew: memoriam pulcherrimi facti, id. II. Neutr.: to break out afresh, appear again: crebro refricat lippludo, id.

refrīgērātio, ōnis, f. [refrigero] a cooling, coolness: Cic.

re-frīgēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make cool or cold; to cool off: ignis in aquam coniectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic.: aquam, Plin. Absol.: quum stella Saturni refrigeret, has a chilling influence, Cic. With pron. refl., to cool oneself: refrigerandi sui causa, Suet. II. Fig.: to cool down, to deprive of warmth or zeal; esp. refl., to grow cool or languid: defessa ac refrigerata accusatione, becoming weary and flagging, Cic.: quum Antonii librarius refrigeratus ab Antonio transfugit ad Caesarem, his zeal having cooled, Vell.

re-frīgesco, frixi, 3. v. n. incep. to grow cold or cool: cor vulnere laesum refrigit, Ov. II. Fig.: to grow cold or remiss; to abate, grow stale, lose interest; to fail, flag: illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc refrigit, Cic.: quod de Pompelo Caninius

agit, sane quam refrigit, is exceedingly flat, id.: quum Romae a iudiciis forum refrigerit, when the forum has cooled down; i. e. when there is less doing in judicial business, id.

rē-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to tear back, break up, break open: portas, Caes.: claustra, Cic.: carcerem, Liv. 2. In gen., to break off: ramum, Virg.: mucronem, Plin.: quae demersa liquore obeunt, refracta videntur, appear as if broken, Lucr.

II. Fig. to break, destroy, etc.: vim fluminis, break the force of the current, Caes.: Achivos, repel, overthrow, Hor.

rē-fugio, fūgi, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to flee back; to run away, escape: ex alto, Caes.: ad urbem, Liv.: in silvam, Virg. 2. Of things: vites a caulibus brassicisque refugere dicuntur, to shrink from, Cic. (ii) Of situation: to run back, recede: refugit ab litore templum, Virg. II. Fig.: a consiliis fortibus, Cic.: animus luctu refugit, has recoiled (and so, shrinks from it), Virg. B. Act.: to run away from; to avoid, shun: iudicem, Cic.: trepidus repente refugit attollentem iras (anguem), starts back from it, Virg. II. Fig.: vicina iurgia, Hor. Poet. with Inf.: nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, refuses, id.

rēfūgium, ii. n. [refugio] a taking refuge (rare in this sense): portas refugis profugorum aperuere, Just. 2. Meton.: a place of refuge: silvae tutius dedere refugium, Liv. Fig.: populorum refugium senatus, Cic.

rēfūsus, a, um, adj. [id.] fleeing back, receding, receding: unda, Ov.: equites, Tac. Subst. a fugitive; only in pl.: refugos sequi, id.

rē-fulgēo, si, 2. v. n. to reflect a light; to shine, glitter, glisten: quum caerulea nubes solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget, reflects his rays afar, Virg.: corpus versicolori veste, Liv. With Dat.: Jovis impio tutela Saturno refulgens, shining in opposition to, Hor.

rē-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour back; to pour out, cause to overflow, etc.: aequor refundit in aequor, Ov.: imis stagna refusa vadis, poured back, emptied forth, Virg.: ponto refuso, by the recoil of the sea, id. 2. Transf. of things not liquid: refunditur alga, is flung back, id.

rēfusus, a, um, Part. [refundo].

rēfūtatio, ōnis, f. [refuto] in rhetor. a refutation: Cic.

rēfūtatus, ūs, m. [id.] a refutation: refutatu, Lucr.

rēfūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [on etym. v. confuto: lit. to pour back; hence] to check, drive back, repress: nationes bello, Cic. II. Fig.: to repress, restrain, oppose: virtutem aspernari ac refutare, check, discourage, id.: ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet!) pro-

diderim, may fate avert! Virg. 2. Esp. to confute, refute, disprove: opp. to confirmare, Cic. Poet. with Acc. and Inf.: si quis corpus sentire refutat, denies, Lucr.

rēgaliolus, i, m. dim. [regalis] a small bird, perh. the golden-crested wren: Suet.

rēgālis, e, adj. [rex] belonging to or befitting a king, kingly, regal (whereas regius is usu. simply of a king = Gen. of rex): genus civitatis, monarchy, Cic.: sceptrum, Ov.: purpura, Cic.: situs pyramidum, princely, Hor. (ii) also used in sense of regius: comae, i. e. the hair of the princess, Virg. Comp. regali: Pl. (Hence It. reale; Fr. royal; Sp. real.)

rēgālīter, adv. royally, in royal style: Liv.: Ov.

rē-gēro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to bear, carry, or bring back: terram e fossa, Liv.: tellurem, to throw back, Ov. II. Fig. to throw or cast back, to retort: convicia, Hor.: culpam in illas, to throw the blame on them, Plin. Ep.

rēgestus, a, um, Part. [regero].

rēgia, ae, f. (sc. domus) [regius] a royal abode, a palace, castle, court: in regia regem ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic.: regia solis, Ov. (ii) Esp. the castle of Numa, situated on the Via Sacra: id. Hence, atrium regium, the hall of this regia, Liv. II. Transf. the royal tent in a camp: id. III. Meton. the court, i. e. the royal family, the king and his courtiers: tulit et Romana regia scelestis tragici exemplum, id. IV. (sc. urbs) a royal city, residence, capital: Croesi regia Sardes, Hor. V. For the Gr. basilica, a colonnade, portico, hall: dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Augustus in Suet.

rēgiē, adv. royally; sumptuously; despotically: accubabo regie, Pl.: aliquid regie seu potius tyrannice statuere in aliquem, imperiously, Cic.

rēgificē, adv. royally, magnificently: instructa domus, Enn. in Cic.

rēgificus, a, um, adj. [rex facio] kingly, royal, magnificent (poet.): Virg.

rēgīfūgium, ii. n. [rex fuga] a festival celebrated at Rome on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings: Fest. (cf. regis fuga, Ov.): v. Smith's Ant. 318.

rē-gigno, 3. v. a. to beget or bear again, to reproduce: Lucr.

rēgillus, a, um, adj. dim. [regius] royal, magnificent: Inducula, Pl.

rēgimen, inis, n. [rego] a guiding, guidance, direction: equorum, Tac.: classis, Vell. 2. Meton. steerage, a rudder (poet.): frangitur et regimen, Ov. II. Fig.: a guiding, directing, governing; rule, government, command: regimen totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv.: summae rei, Tac. 2. Esp.: the direction of state affairs, rule, government: regi-

men suscipere, id. 3. In concrete sense; a ruler, governor: regimen rerum, the head of the state, Liv. (Hence Fr. régime.)

rēgina, ae, f. [rex] a queen: Cic.: Hor. 2. Transf. of goddesses: e.g. Juno, Pl.: o Venus, regina Cnidi Paphique, Hor. (ii) a daughter of a king, a princess: Virg. (iii) a lady of rank: sed istae reginae domi suae fuere ambae, Pl. Fig.: (Justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic. (Hence It. reina; Sp. reyna; Fr. reine.)

rēgio, ōnis, f. [from rego, as legio from lego] Lit. a making straight: hence, direction: de recta regione deflecto, deviate from the straight course, Cic. 2. e regione, adverbially: in a straight line, directly: e regione moveri, opp. to declinare, id. (ii) in the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite: constr. with Gen., Dat., or absol.: erat e regione oppidi collis, over against the town, Caes.: esse (quosdam) e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, i. e. our antipodes, Cic. Absol.: acie e regione instructa, facing the foe, Nep. II. Transf.: a boundary line, esp. in augury: nempe eo (sc. lituo) Romulus regiones direxit, Cic. Also in gen., a boundary line, limit, boundary, usu. plur.: iisdem regionibus ac terminis contineri, id. Fig. of the mind: quibusdam regionibus circumscribi, id. 2. a quarter, region of the heavens or earth: vespertina, the west, Hor.: neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba, Ov.: agri fertilissima regio, tract, Caes.: regione portae Esquilineae, in the neighbourhood, Liv. (ii) In partic., a province, district: in quattuor regiones dividi Macedoniam, id. (iii) a quarter, ward, district of Rome, and surrounding territory: Suet. (v. Smith's Class. Dict. art. Roma). III. Fig.: province, department, sphere: dum in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Pl. (Hence Fr. région.)

rēgiōnātīm, adv. by districts or wards: Liv.

rēgius, a, um, adj. [rex] belonging to a king, of a king, royal (cf. regalis): genus, Cic.: exercitus, Caes.: anni, i. e. the period of the kings (at Rome), Cic.: ales, the eagle, Ov.: bellum, i. e. the war with the king (Mithridates), Cic.: morbus, the king's disease, i. e. jaundice, Cels. II. Transf. royal, princely, splendid, magnificent (= regalis): moles, splendid piles, Hor.: regia res est succurrere lapsis, a royal or princely thing, Ov.

rē-glūtīno, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to unglue, to unfasten (rare): Cat.

regnātor, ōris, m. [regno] a ruler, sovereign: deorum, Pl.: summi Olympi, Virg.

regnatrix, icis, adj. f. [id.] she that rules; as adj., ruling, imperia: in domo regnatrice, Tac.

regno, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [regnum]. Neutr.: to have royal power, to be king, to reign: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic.: tacitis regnavit Amyclis, Virg. Esp. of one exercising unconstitutional power in a free state, as the Gracchi were considered to have done: Cic.: Liv. With Gen.: qua Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, ruled over (Gr. constr.), Hor. With in and Acc.: Tac. Pass. impers.: hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos gente sub Hectorea, kings shall reign, Virg. 2. In gen. to be supreme, to rule, reign, govern: quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic. In bad sense, to tyrannize, domineer: nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominantur, rule as kings, despotically, Liv. (ii) Of things, to hold sway, prevail: (Iguis) per ramos victor regnat, Virg.: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, is sovereign, Quint. B. Act.: to rule, govern (poet. and late): terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo, ruled over, Virg.: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur, are under kings, Tac.

regnum, i, n. [rex] kingly government, royal authority, royalty: regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus reipublicae statum, Cic.: regnum obtinere, Caes. 2. In wider sense; dominion, sovereignty, rule: regnum alicui permittere, Hor.: regna vini, the post of symposiarch or arbiter bibendi, id.: in regno voluptatis, under the rule of mere pleasure, Cic. (ii) Esp. in bad sense, despotism, tyranny: Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, id.: quod tribuni militum in plebe Romana regnum exercerent, Liv. II. Meton. a kingdom: ad fines regni sui, Caes. Poet. of bees: cerea regna reflungunt, their waxy domains, palaces, Virg. 2. Transf. an estate, possession: post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor aristas, my property, id. (Hence Fr. *regne*.)

rego, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to stretch, to keep or lead in a straight line, or in the right direction; to guide, conduct, direct: manus una (navem) regit, Lucr.: regi vells (of ships), to have their course controlled by sails, Caes.: equum, Liv.: missum jaculum, Ov. 2. Esp. in law, regere fines, to draw the boundaries, mark out the limits: Cic. II. Fig.: to guide, lead, conduct, direct: rem consilio, Ter.: bella, Caes.: jam regi leges, non regere, Liv.: vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum, taken him under your guidance, Cic. 2. Esp. to control, rule, govern, have the supremacy over: civitates, id.: populos imperio, Virg. Of abstract objects: animi partes consilio, Cic. 3. to set right, correct: errantem regere, Caes. [Cf. Gr. *ὀρέω*; Goth. *rak-jan*, to stretch, *raht-s* (Germ. *recht*, Eng. *right*).]

regrēdior, gressus, j. v. n. dep.

[gradior] to retrace one's steps, to go or come back; to return: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic.: ex itinere regressi, Liv. 2. Milit. t. t.: to march back, retire, retreat: Illi autem hoc acius instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. II. Fig.: in memoriam regredior audisse me, I remember, Pl.: eodem regressus, returning to the same (object of pursuit), Sall.

regrēssus, a, um, Part. [regredior].

regrēssus, ūs, m. [id.] a going back, return, regress: progressus et regressus reliquosque motus conservare, Cic. 2. Milit. t. t.: a retreat: Liv. Fig. a return, retreat: nullo ad paenitendum regressu, Tac.

regūla, ae, f. [rego, cf. *tēgula* from *tēgo*] a straight piece of wood, a ruler, rule: materiam ad regulam et libellam exigere, Plin. 2. Transf. in gen., any straight staff; a stick, lath, bar (of wood or iron): quadratas regulas, quattuor patentes digitos, defigunt, Caes. II. Fig.: a rule, pattern, model, example: naturae, Cic.: habeo enim regulam, ut talia visa vera judicem, I make it a rule to . . . id.: assit regula, peccatis quae poenas irroget aequas, Hor. (Hence Fr. *règle*.)

regūlus, i, m. dim. [rex] a petty king, prince, chieftain: Liv. II. Transf. a king's son, a prince: id.: Sall.

re-gusto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to taste again or repeatedly (rare): regustatum digito terebrare salinum, i. e. licked clean, Pers. II. Fig.: illam (laudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamen regustare, to read again, Cic.

re-gy-ro, avi, i. v. n. to turn about again, to wheel round: fig.: Flor.

re-iteratio, ōnis, f. a repeating, reiteration: Quint.

rejeotānēus, a, um, adj. [rejicio] that is to be rejected (philos. t. t. = Gr. *ἀπορριπνέως*, cf. *rejectus*): Cic.

rejeotio, ōnis, f. [id.] a throwing back: sanguinis, i. e. throwing up, Plin. II. Fig.: a rejecting, rejection: quod si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, rejectione hujus civitatis, Cic. 2. Esp. in law, a challenging, rejection of a judge: judicium, id. 3. Rhetor. t. t.: in alium rejeotio (a. trajectio), a shifting off from oneself to another, id.

rejeoto, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to throw or cast back (rare): Lucr.

rejeotus, a, um, Part. [rejicio].

II. Subst.: rejecta (or rejicienda), orum, n. plu. things to be rejected (= *rejectaneus*, q. v.): Cic.

re-jicio (more correctly *reicio*), jēci, jectum (reice, dissyl. Virg.: scanned otherwise, *reicio*, etc.), j. v. a. [jacio] to throw, cast, or sling back: of inanimate objects: telum in hostes, Caes. Poet.: oculos Rutulorum rejicit arvis, turns away, averts, Virg. (ii) Of living objects, to drive or chase back (mostly poet.): capellas a flumine, id. (iii)

With pron. reflect., to throw or cast oneself back, to throw or sling oneself: tum illa rejectit se in eum, flung herself into his arms, Ter. 2. Esp. milit. t. t.: to beat back, repel, repulse: eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem rejiciebant, Caes. 3. In pass.: nautical t. t.: to be driven back: a Leucopetra profectus, rejectus sum au-tro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. II. Fig.: to cast off, remove, repel, reject: abs te socordiam omnem reice, Pl.: ferrum et audaciam, Cic. (ii) In law: judices rejicere, to challenge or reject the judges appointed by lot: quum ex cxxxv judicibus quinque et lxx reus rejiceret, id. (iii) to scorn, disdain, despise: rejecta praeda, Hor.

2. to refer to, make over to: ad ipsam te epistolam rejicio, Cic. (ii) rejicere ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, etc.), to refer a matter or person to some officer or authorized body: totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes.: legati ab senatu rejecti ad populum, Liv. Absol.: tribuni appellati ad senatum rejecerunt, id. 3. to put off, defer, postpone: a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. rejiciebantur, Cic.

re-lābor, lapsus, j. v. n. dep. to slide or glide back; to sink or fall back (poet.): vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, sinking back upon the couch, Ov.: retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, flowing back, Virg. II. Fig. to relapse, to return: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor.

re-linguesco, gāi, j. v. n. insep. to grow languid or faint again: (soror) imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. 2. Transf. of the wind, to lull, abate: Sen. II. Fig. to grow weak or effeminate: ille rebus relanguescere animos eorum, Caes.

relatio, ōnis, f. [refero] a carrying back, bringing back: Quint. II. Fig.: a throwing back, retorting: Cic. 2. a returning, repaying: gratiae, Sen. 3. In polit. lang.: a motion, proposal, made by the consul or other magistrate to the senate: relationem approbare, to approve such a motion, Liv.: incipere, Tac. Hence (ii) Transf. a report, narration, in gen.: dictorum, Quint. 4. a rhetorical figure in Cicero: a kind of repetition: Cic.

relator, ōris, m. [id.] a mover, proposer, in public deliberations: Balb. in Cic.

relātus, a, um, Part. [refero].

relātus, ūs, m. [id.] an official report: abnuentibus consulibus ea de re relatum, Tac. 2. In gen. a narration, recital: virtutum, id.

relaxatio, ōnis, f. [relaxo] an easing, relaxation: fig.: animi, Cic. 2. mitigation, alleviation (sc. doloris), id.

re-laxo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to widen again; to unloose, open: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.: densa relaxare, to expand, Virg.: vias et caeca spiramenta, to open, widen, id.

tunicarum vincula, to loosen, Ov. 2. Of style: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, be made more free, Cic. II. Fig. of the mind: to set at liberty: (animi) cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, id. 2. Hence, to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage; to cheer up, enliven, relax: animos, to unbend, id.: with Abl. of that from which one takes relaxation: se occupationibus, to get a holiday from, id.: pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, undoes all my restrictions, id.: ne nocturna quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, affording rest from, Curt. Reflect.: insanit quum relaxentur, when they have a lucid interval, Cic.

relectus, a, um, Part. [relego].
relegatio, ōnis, f. [relego] a sending away, banishment (without permanent loss of civil rights, as in exilium): Cic.

re-lēgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to send away, despatch, remove: rejecti et relegati longe ab ceteris, Caes. Poet. with Dat. of person to whom one is sent for banishment: Trivia Hippolytum Egeriae relegat, consigns him to Egeria, Virg. 2. Esp. of a milder form of banishment than exilium or deportatio, to banish to a certain distance from home or Italy, and usually for a limited time, without capitis deminutio (v. Smith's Ant. 173): (consul) L. Lulliam in contione relegavit edixitque, ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, Cic.: in less exact sense, exercitus relegatus in Siciliam, sent out of the way, Liv. II. Fig.: to send back, refuse: dona, Cic. 2. to refer or impute (to another), to attribute, ascribe: culpam in hominem, Quint. Poet. with Dat.: causas alicui, Tib.

re-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to gather up or collect again (mostly poet.): janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto, i. e. by the thread (of Ariadne) wound up again, Ov. 2. Esp. of places, to travel over or through again, to traverse or sail over again: Hellesponticas illa (navis) relegit aquas, id.: relegit Asiam, again coasts along, Tac. II. to read over again: Trojani belli scriptorem relegi, Hor.: scripta, Ov. III. Fig.: to go over in thought, ponder carefully: Cic.

re-lentescō, 3. v. n. incept. to grow slack again, to slacken: Fig.: Ov.

re-lēvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lift up, raise: corpus e terra, Ov. II. Transf.: to make light, to lighten: epistolam graviolem pellatione, humorously, to lighten it of its weighty contents by perusal, Cic.: vimina curva favi, i. e. to empty, Ov. 2. Fig.: to relieve, alleviate, refresh, etc.: cujus mors te ex aliqua parte relevavit, has relieved you from a burden, Cic.: pectora sicca mero, Ov.: famem, id. (Hence Fr. relever.)

relictio, ōnis, f. [relinquo] a leaving behind, a forsaking, abandoning: consulis sui, Cic.

relictus, a, um, Part. [relinquo].
relicūus, a, um, v. reliquus.

reli-gatio, ōnis, f. [reli-gio] a binding up, tying up: Cic.

reli-gio (not relligio), ōnis, f. belief in and reverence for the gods; a system of divine worship with established rites and ceremonies; and in gen. piety, religion (disting. from superstilio, the unreasonable or excessive fear of the gods): religio deorum cultu pio continetur, religion consists in, Cic.: religio deorum immortalium, worship, id.: fanum Junonis tanta religione semper fuit, ut semper inviolatum sanctumque fuerit, was held in such reverence, id.: silva religione patrum sacra, by the awe of their forefathers, Virg. Plur.: Druides religiones interpretantur, religious matters, Caes. 2. In bad sense, religion regarded from the sceptical point of view: superstition: humana foede cum vita jaceret oppressa gravi sub religione, baneful superstition, Lucr. II. Transf.: subjectively, a religious scruple, scruple of conscience, etc.: inficere religionem alicui, to infuse a scruple into anyone's mind, Cic.: aliquam rem religioni habere, to look upon a circumstance as having a religious import, as an unfavourable omen, id. With Gen.: movendi inde thesauros incussa erat religio, they were afraid to disturb the treasures, Liv. Absol.: nulla mihi religio est, I have no scruple, Hor. (ii) Meton. an offence against religion, giving rise to scruples of conscience: liberare religione templum, to remove the pollution attaching to it (owing to murder perpetrated there), Liv. (iii) religio jurisjurandi, or absol.: scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath: religione jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri, Cic. Absol.: religioni consulere, to have regard for the sanctity of the military oath, Caes.

2. In gen., strict scrupulousness, conscientiousness, etc.: propter fidem et religionem iudicis, Cic.

III. Objectively, the sacredness, sanctity of an object (a deity, temple, etc.): propter singularem ejus fanum religionem, id. Hence, 2. Meton. an object of religious veneration, a sacred place or thing (rare): sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis praedoque, id.: quae religio aut quae machina belli, object of worship, Virg. [Two etymologies have been given of this word. Cicero derives it from re-lēgere, "to ponder carefully" (of which negligere may be regarded as the opposite); others, as Servius and Lactantius, connect it with reli-gare.]

reli-giōse, adv. piously, religiously: deos colere, Liv.: templum religiosissime colere, Cic. 2. scrupulously,

punctiliously, conscientiously: testimonium dicere, id.

reli-giōsus (rellig.), a, um, adj. [reli-gio] reverencing or fearing the gods, pious, devout, religious; connected with religion: nostri majores religiosissimi mortales, Sall.: mortuis religiosa jura tribuere, religious rites, Cic. II. Transf. subjectively, religiously considerate, scrupulous: civitas religiosa, ne quid praetermitteretur, scrupulously careful, Liv. (ii) In bad sense (rare): over-scrupulous, superstitious: ut stultae et miserae sumus religiosae, Ter.

2. In gen. scrupulous, strict, precise, conscientious: se praebere in testimonio religiosum, Cic. III. Objectively, of things consecrated to religious purposes, holy, sacred: loco celeberrimo ac religiosissimo, id.: lunula deorum, Virg. (ii) Hence, involving religious observation or scruple: quem campum fructum religiosum erat consumere, they had scruples about consuming it, Liv.: dies religiosus, a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen, e.g. the dies Aillensis, the dies atri, etc.: Cic.: Liv.

re-līgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bind back or behind, to bind fast: trahit Hectorem ad currum religatum Achillis, Cic.: flavam comam, to tie back (in a knot), Hor. 2. Esp. nautical t. t.: to fasten a ship: naves ad terram, to moor, Caes. 3. Fig.: quae (prudential) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, bound to external things, Cic. II. to unbind (rare in this sense): Cybele religat juga manu, Cat.

re-līno, lēvi, 3. v. a. to unseal, open any thing fastened with pitch, resin, etc.: relevis dolla omnia, omnes series, opened, Ter. Poet.: servata mella thesauris, to take out, Virg.

re-līquo, liqui, lictum, 3. v. a. to leave behind; to leave, move away from: puerum apud matrem domi, Pl.: post tergum hostem, Caes.: hanc eram excusationem relicturus ad Caesarem, was going to leave this excuse (for my departure), Cic. (ii) Esp. with a complementary predicate, to leave in a certain state: Morini, quos Caesar pacatos reliquerat, had left in tranquillity, Caes.: eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, left untouched, Ter. II. to leave behind by dying; to leave or bequeath: heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, left him heir, Cic.: alicularva, greges, armenta, Ov. Fig.: consiliorum ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem, Cic. III. to let remain, not to take away; pass. to remain: equitatus partem illi attribuit, partem sibi reliquit, Caes.: unam (filiam) minimamque relinque, leave to me, Ov.: relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, one only route remained, Caes. 2. Fig.: ut vobis ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes relinqueretur, Cic. Impers. pass. with Subj.: relinquitur, ut, si vincimur in Hispania, quiescamus,

the only thing left for us is, *Id.* IV. to give up, surrender: with *Dat.* of ind. obj.: *mihī consilium et virtutis vestrae regimen relinquite*, Tac.: urbem direptioni et incendiis, Cic. V. to forsake, abandon; to desert, leave in the lurch: *non ego te hic lubens relinquo*, Pl.: o relictum filiae nomen, i. e. which I have thrown away, been faithless to, Hor.: signa, to desert the standards (as we say 'colours'), Liv. (II) Fig.: quem vita reliquit, whom life has quitted, Lucr.: ab omni honestate relictus, forsaken by, quite destitute of, Cic. 2. to let slip, neglect, relinquish: et agrorum et armorum cultum, to give up, neglect, *Id.*: obsidionem, to raise a siege, Caes.: caedes relinquo, libidines praetero, leave unmentioned, Cic.

reliquiae (reliqui), arum, f. plu. [relinquo] leavings, remains, relics, rest, remainder: copiarum, remnant, Nep.: gladiatoriae familiae, Caes. With *Gen. subj.*: reliquias Danaum, the remnant that the D. had spared, Virg. So, cladis, all that escaped from, Liv. In partic.: the leavings of the table, remains, fragments: Pl. (II) the relics, ashes of a body that has been burned: C. Maril sitas reliquias dissipari iussit, Cic. (III) the (unconsumed) remains of a sacrifice: Suet.

II. Fig.: pristinae fortunae, the remnants of, Cic.: ut avi reliquias persequere, what your father left undone (cf. *supr.* I), i. e. the finishing of the Punic war, *Id.* (Hence *Fr. relique.*)

reliquis (relicuius as a quadrisyll., Lucr.), a, um, adj. (*Id.*) that is left or remains, remaining: with *Dat.*: mulo isto, quem tibi reliquum dicit esse, which you say you have left to you, Cic. Neutr. absol.: quid est huc reliqui? what has he left, *Id.* Without *Dat.*: no causa ulla restet reliqua, should be left remaining, Ter. Neutr. absol.: quae reliqui summa fuit, of the remainder, Cic.: quod belli reliquum erat, the only part of the war which remained to be carried out, Liv. 2.

Partic. phrases: reliquum est, with *Subj.* or *Inf.*: it remains: reliquum est, ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic.: hortari modo reliquum est, Sall. fr. (II) reliquum or alliquid reliqui facere, a fuller expression for relinquere: (a) to leave behind, leave remaining: quos reliquos fortuna fecerat, had spared, Liv. Neutr.: quod reliquum vitae viriumque fames fecerat, what little remnant of life, Cic. Esp. negatively: te nullum onus cuiquam reliquum fecisse, have left behind you, *Id.* (β) to leave undone, to omit, neglect (only negatively): nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, left no effort unused; used the utmost possible celerity, Caes. 3. Of time, that is left or remains, i. e. subsequent, future: spes reliquae tranquillitatis, Cic. Hence, in reliquum, adverbially, in future, henceforward: *Id.*: Liv. 4.

Of debts, outstanding, in arrear: and subst.: reliqua, n. plu. (less freq. reliquum), the balance: nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere, Pl.: reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic. II. Freq. to be rendered by the other, the remaining, the rest, the remainder (as the complementary part of something before mentioned or implied: nearly = ceteri): Servilius consul reliquique magistratus, the rest of the magistrates, Caes.: sol dux et princeps luminum reliquorum, of the other heavenly bodies, Cic. Plur. absol.: magnam partem eorum concidit; reliqui sese fugae mandarunt, the rest of them, Caes. Sing.: militibus reliquam praedam concessimus, Cic.

reliq. and **reliqui**, v. relig. and reliqu. **re-lūcēo**, xl, 2. v. n. to shine back, reflect the light; to blaze, glow: Sigea igni freta lata relucent, are lit up with the blaze, Virg.: metus ipse relucens flammæ ex capite, streaming from the heads (of the oxen), Liv.: vestis fulgore reluxit sacra domus, Ov. **re-lūcesco**, luxi, 3. v. n. incept. (re-luceo) to grow bright again, to shine out, become clear: solis imago reluxit, Ov.: reluxit dies, Tac. **re-luctor**, atus, 1. v. n. dep. to struggle against, resist; usu. absol.: to offer resistance: Hor.: Ov. With *Acc.* of neut. adj., multa reluctari, to offer a stubborn resistance, Virg.: reluctatus invitusque revertens in Italiam, i. e. after vainly struggling to avoid doing so, Vell.

re-mācresco, crui, 3. v. n. incept. to grow very lean or thin: Suet. **re-mālédico**, 3. v. n. to return reproachful language, to abuse or revile again: Vesp. in Suet. **re-mando**, 1. v. a. to send back word, to notify in return: Eutr. **re-mānēo**, mansi, 2. v. n. to stay or remain behind: Catulus remansit, nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic.: Romae, Caes. II. Esp.: to remain, continue, abide, endure: animos remanere post mortem, survive, Cic.: si ulla apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Masinissae, Sall. 2. With *adj.* as predicate, to remain, continue in a certain state: quae (potentia senatus) gravis et magna remanebat, was still weighty, Cic.

re-māno, 1. v. n. to flow back: Lucr. **re-mansio**, ōnis, f. [remaneo] a staying or remaining behind; a continuing in one's place: Cic. **re-mēdium**, il, n. [medeor] that which heals again; a cure, remedy, medicine: Cic. II. Fig.: a means of assistance or relief; an antidote, remedy: quibus rebus nostri haec reperiebant remedia, Caes.: id remedium timori fuit, a cure for, Liv. (Hence *Fr. remède.*)

re-mensur, a, um, Part. [remetior]. **re-mēo**, avi, 1. v. n. to go or come back, to return (chiefly poet.): intro,

Pl.: in patriam, Ov.: ad se (legati), Liv.: with victor; to return home in triumph, Virg.: Ov. Poet. with *Acc.*: patrias remeabo inglorius urbes, Virg. (II) Of inanimate subjects: cum neque terra all posset neque remearet aer, would flow back again, Cic. II. Fig.: aevum remeare peractum, to retrace the path of life, Hor.

re-mētior, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. to measure or mete again or back: Poet.: si modo rite memor servata remetior astra, i. e. retrace our path by the stars observed before, Virg. Part. perf. in pass. sense: pelago remenso, having again crossed the ocean, *Id.*

II. Fig.: to reflect upon: totum diem facta ac dicta mea remetior, examine, Sen.

remex, igitis, m. [remus ago] a rower, oarsman: Cic. Sing. collect. for remiges: agit acri remige Pristin, with lusty oarsmen, Virg.

remigatio, ōnis, f. [remigo] a rowing: Cic.

remigium, il, n. [remex] a rowing: homines remigio sequi, Pl. II. Meton. oars: nudum remigio latus, Hor.: Tac. Poet. of wings: remigio alarum, Virg. 2. oarsmen, rowers: Cic.

remigo, 1. v. n. [*Id.*] to row: Cic.

re-migro, 1. v. n. to return, i. e. to one's former habitation: in domum veterem e nova, Cic.: trans Rhenum in suos vicos, Caes. II. Fig.: ad iustitiam, to return to the path of justice, Cic.

re-mīniscor, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [v. memini and mens] to recall to mind, recollect, remember: constr. usu. with *Gen.*, also *Acc.* of neut. pron. or adj. and later of other words, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *absol.*: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic.: reminisceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani, Caes.: ea, Sulp. in Cic.: dulces Argos, Virg.: reminiscere, totius imum hic esse in summa, Lucr.

II. to imagine, conceive = comminiscor: Nep. (dub.)

re-miscēo, no perf., mixtum or mixtum, 2. v. a. to mix again or up (v. rare): constr. with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: Sen. Fig.: veris falsa, Hor.

remissō, adv. gently, mildly: Cic. Comp.: *Id.*

remissio, ōnis, f. [remitto] a sending back: obsidum captivorumque, Liv. II. Oftener in fig. sense: a relaxing, slackening (of the muscles), etc.: vocis, opp. to contentio, i. e. allowing it to fall from a raised pitch, Cic.: supercilliorum, lowering of the eyebrows, *Id.* 2. a remitting or abatement: poenae, *Id.*: tributū, Tac.

3. In intrans. sense (corresponding to refl. use of remitto): an abating: morbi, Cic.: febris, Suet. 4. Esp. with animi; in a variety of senses: (i) weakness, slackness, want of spirit: in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, as it were, an un-

nervings of the mind, Cic. (ii) *remissio animi ludusque, unbending, recreation*, id. In this sense also *absol.*: id. In *pl.*: *tempora curarum remissionumque, times of duty and of relaxation*, Tac.: Quint. (iii) *Opp. to severitas: mildness, leniency*: Cic.

remissus, a, um, Part. [remitto].

II. Adj.: *slack, loose*: *ridens Venus et remisso filius arcu*, Hor. 2. Fig.: *mild, gentle, indulgent, cheerful, gay, etc.*: *remissior ventus*, Caes.: *cantus remissiores*, Cic.: *magistratus valde lenes et remissi, easy, indulgent*, id.: *joci, gay, merry*, Ov. (ii) *negligent, remiss*: *esse remisso ac languido animo*, Caes.

re-mitto, mīsi, mīssum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: *to let go back, send back, to send forth, yield*: *aliquem domum*, Caes.: *mulieres Romam*, Cic.: *obsides alicui*, Caes.: *librum tibi remisit*, Cic.: *pila intercepta, to catch them and fling them back*, Caes. (ii) *Like reddo; to give forth, give out, supply*: *muria, quam testa marina remittit, yields*, Hor.: *humorem*, Virg. 2. *to loosen, slacken, relax*: *habenas vel adducere vel remittere, to tighten or loosen them*, Cic.: *bracchia, i. e. to let sink*, Virg.: *quum se purpureo vere remittit humus, unbinds itself, thaws*, Tib. II. Fig.: *to send back, return, restore, dismiss, remove, etc.*: (specula) *simulacra remittunt, reflect*, Lucr.: *integram causam ad senatum remittit, refers*, Tac.: *opinionem animo, to dismiss, reject*, Cic. 2. *to slacken, relax, relieve, release, abate, remit*: *animum a contentione pugnae, to allow one's mind a respite from*, Liv.: *simul animos ab religione remisissent, had relieved their minds on the score of religion*, id.: also *absol.*, *animum remittere, to take relaxation, unbend*, Cic.: Liv.: *pugnam*, Sall.: *quotidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat, every day he abated somewhat of his displeasure*, Cic.: *aliquid ex pristina virtute, to show some falling off in*, Caes. (ii) *With Inf.*: *to cease, leave off*: *quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, remittas quacere, forbear to enquire*, Hor. (iii) *With pron. refl.*: *to relax, abate*: *ubi dolor se remisit*, Cels.: *cum se furor ille remisit*, Ov. Also with ellipsis of *pron. refl.*: v. *infr. B.* 3. *to give up, remit, concede, sacrifice*: with *Dat.* of pers.: *multam*, Cic.: *poenam alicui*, Liv.: *si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, were given up, condoned*, Caes.: *ut memoriam simulacrum patriae remitteret, sacrifice to his country*, Liv. *Absol.*: *remittentibus tribunis, plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, withdrawing their opposition*, id. Poet. with *Inf.*: *to allow, permit*: *sed mora damnosa est nec res dubitare remittit*, Ov.

B. Neutr.: *to decrease, abate*: *si forte ventus remisisset, Caes.*: *cum remisissent dolores pedum, when his gout was easier*, Cic.

remixtus (remistus), a, um, Part. [remisceo].

re-molior, itus, 4. v. a. dep. to press, push, or move back or away: *pondera terrae*, Ov.

re-mollesco, 3. v. n. incep. to become soft again, to grow soft: Ov.

II. Fig.: *remollescere atque effeminari, to become enervated*, Caes. (ii) *to be softened, moved to mercy*: *precibus*, Ov.

re-mollio, no perf., itum, 4. v. a. to make soft again, to make soft, soften: *artus, to weaken*, Ov. II. Fig.: *eo se inhibetum ac remollitum, checked and softened down* ('his heart was softened'), Suet.

re-mōra, ae, f. delay, hindrance: *quae remoram faciunt rei privatae et publicae*, Pl. II. the Latin name for the fish eche-neis: Plin. (dub.)

remōrāmen, inis, n. [remoror] a delay, hindrance: Ov.

re-mordēo, no perf., morsum, 2. v. a. to bite again: only fig.: *quin me remorsum petis, prepared to return your attack*, Hor. 2. *to worry, annoy*: *quando haec te cura remordet, frets you*, Virg. *Absol.*: id.

re-mōror, atus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. Neutr.: *to stay behind, linger, loiter*: *in Italia*, Liv. II. Act.: *to keep back, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer*: *eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt*, Cic. *Absol.*: *ab negotiis nunquam voluptas remorata, never kept him from, never interfered with*, Sall. Of things: *alicujus commodum*, Ter. Part. perf. pass.: *pomi jactu remorata* (Atalanta), delayed, Ov.

remōtē, adv. at a distance, afar off, remotely (rare): Cic.

remōtiō, ōnis, f. [removeo] a putting away, removing, removal (rare): Fig.: *criminis*, Cic.

remōtus, a, um, Part. [removeo].

II. Adj.: *out of the way, retired, sequestered*: *silvestribus ac remotis locis*, Caes.: *pars domus, i. e. penetralia*, Ov.: *ab arbitris remoto loco, out of the way of intruders*, Cic. 2. *distant, remote*: *Gades*, Hor.: *sedes remotas a Germanis*, Caes. III. Fig.: *removed, disconnected, separate, free from, having nothing to do with*: *sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, entirely alien from, unsuited for*, Cic.: *a vulgo longe lateque*, Hor. 2. In philos. sense, *remota*, n. pl. = *rejectiones*: suggested as trans. of Gr. ἀποπομπή, things to be postponed to others: Cic.

re-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum (syncop. part perf. remorant, Hor.), 2. v. a. to move or draw back; to take away, set aside, remove, change a thing from one position to another: *tolle hanc patinam, remove pernam*, Pl.: *dapes, mensam*, Ov.: *remoto atque ablegato viro, got out of the way*, Cic.: *naves longas ab onerariis navibus*, Caes. II. Fig.: *to put away, do away with*: *sumptum*

removit, Cic.: *omnia removit, avaritiam, imperitiam, superbiam*, Sall.: *remoto joco, jesting aside*, Cic. 2. *With pron. refl.*: *to withdraw*: *se ab amicis alicujus, id.*: *se a publicis ministeriis*, id.

re-mūgio, 4. v. n. to bellow back or again; to rebel, re-echo (poet.): *ad mea verba remugis*, Ov.: *Sibylla antro remugit*, Virg.

re-mulcēo, si, sum, 2. v. a. to stroke back (poet.): *caudam, to hang it down* (as a dog in disgrace), Virg. 2. *to soothe*: Stat.

remulcum, i. n. [perh. borrowed from Gr. ῥυμουλκίω] nautical t. t.: a tow-rope, or any other contrivance for towing: *navem remulco abstraxit*, Caes. (Hence It. *remorchiare*; Fr. *remorquer*.)

remulsus, a, um, Part. [remulceo]. **remūnēratiō**, ōnis, f. [remuneror] a repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration: Cic.

remūnēro, 1. v. a. rare form for remuneror, q. v.

re-mūnērōr, atus, 1. v. a. dep. to repay, reward, recompense, remunerate: *aliquem munere*, Cic.: *aliquem magno praemio*, Caes. With *impers. obj.*: *quasi remunerans meritum*, Liv. *Absol.*: *ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, I have no means of recompense*, Cic.

re-murmūro, 1. v. n. to murmur back, remurmur (poet.): *remurmuranda*, Virg.

remus, i, m. an oar: Caes.: Virg. Proverb.: *remis velisque, vells remisque, remis ventisque*; also, *ventis remis, with sails and oars*, i. e. *with all one's might, with all possible speed*: *vellis, ut ita dicam, remisque aliquid fugere*, Cic. Poet. of the wings of birds: *alarum*, Ov. Of the hands and feet of a swimmer: id. II. Fig.: *orationem dialecticorum remis propellere* (opp. to *vela orationis pandere*), i. e. *to be content with argument without eloquence*, Cic. [V. ratis. It is not certain whether re-mus is directly from the root ra, or, through res-mus, from re-tmu-s, cf. Gr. ῥε-τμó-s.] (Hence Fr. *rame*.)

re-narro, 1. v. a. to tell over again (poet.): *fata divum*, Virg.

re-nascor, natus, 3. v. n. dep. to be born again; to grow, rise, or spring up again; to be renewed, to revive: *corpore de patrio parvus phoenix*, Ov.: *nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati, twice-born*, in allusion to his metempsychosis, Hor. 2. Transf.: *velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renatae urbis, rising from its ruins*, Liv. II. Fig.: *principium extinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se allud creabit*, Cic.: *Trojae renascens fortuna, i. e. if it should spring up again*, Hor.

renatus, a, um, Part. [renascor].

re-navigo, 1. v. n. and a. to sail back: Cic.

re-nēo, 2. v. a. to unspin, i. e. to un-

do, unravel (poet.): Clymenus Clotho-
que dolent, haec fila reneri, i.e. that
the destiny is reversed, Ov.

renes, renum, m. plu. (sing. ren
not used), the kidneys: Cic. [Ety-
m. unknown.]

renideo, 2. v. n. to shine back, to
reflect light; to glitter, glisten, be
bright or resplendent (poet.): non ebur
neque aureum mea renidet in domo
lacunar, Hor.: circum renidentes La-
res, i.e. shining from the reflection of
the fire, id. II. Fig.: to be glad,
cheerful: ore renidenti, with beaming
countenance, Ov. With Acc. and Inf.:
adiecisse praedam torquibus exigu-
is renidet, rejoices, Hor. 2. to smile,
laugh: renidens ait, says with a smile,
Liv.: falsum renidens vultu, with a
treacherous smile, Tac.: Egnatius quod
candidos habet dentes, renidet usque
quaque, beams on all around, Cat.
[Ety. uncertain: the word seems
unconnected with niteo.]

renidesco, 3. v. n. incep. [renideo]
to grow bright again, to shine: Lucr.

renitor, 3. v. n. dep. to strive or
struggle against, to withstand, resist:
with Dat.: Plin. II. Fig.: quum
illi renitentes, pactos dicerent sese, re-
monstrating, Liv.

re-no, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to
swim back (rare): simul imis saxa re-
narint vadis levata, i.e. shall rise to
the surface again, Hor.

reno or **rheno**, ōnis, m. [a Teutonic
word] a nothern animal, supposed by
some to be the rein-deer: Caes.

re-nodo, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to
tie back in a knot (poet.): comam,
Hor. 2. to untie: Val. Fl.

renovamen, inis, n. [renovo] a re-
newal, new condition: Ov.

renovatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a renewing,
renewal: mundi, Cic. 2. compound
interest: centesimis sexennii ductis
cum renovatione singulorum annorum,
at one (12) per cent. for 6 yrs. com-
pound interest, id. II. Fig.: auspi-
clorum, Liv.

re-novo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make
new again; to restore, renovate, re-
pair: templum, Cic.: durum arvom,
to renew by ploughing, Ov.: but also,
by leaving fallow: id. 2. In partic.
to take compound interest: renovato
in singulos annos senore, Cic. II.
Fig.: vetus exemplum, to revive it,
id.: veterem iram, Tac.: bellum, to
break out into war again, Caes.: proe-
lium, to renew, rally, id.: omnes casus,
once more to face, Virg.: renovare an-
nos, i.e. to restore youth, make one
young again, Ov. 2. to repeat (esp.
to repeat with emphasis, as maintain-
ing a point): renovabo ea quae dicta
sunt, Cic. 3. to refresh, recreate,
recover, revive: qules renovavit cor-
pora animosque, Liv.: se novis opibus
copisque, to recruit, Cic.

re-nūmero, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (rare)
to count over, count up: millia sagitta-
rum circiter xxx in castellum con-
fec-

ta Caesari renumeraverunt, reported to
Caesar that the number was, Caes.

2. to pay back, repay: aurum al-
cul, Pl.

renuntiatio (renuncio), ōnis, f.
[renuntio] a report, declaration, pro-
clamation, announcement, esp. the de-
claration of the election of a magis-
trate or of the auspices: cognoscite
renuntiationem ex litteris publicis,
Cic.: renuntiatio suffragiorum, id.

re-nuntio (renuncio), avi, atum, 1.
v. a. to bring or carry back word, to
report, declare, announce: haec dicta
legatis renuntiataque in consilium,
Liv.: nihil renuntiabatur, no answer
was brought, Suet. Also impers.: re-
nuntiatum est, the report was brought
back, Caes. Usu. foll. by Acc. and
Inf.: Cic.: Caes.: by Subj. when a
question or command is implied: re-
nuntiet hodie mihi velint annon, let
him send me word whether, Ter. Special
senses: of the formal declaration of
auspices or omens: nunc imperant pul-
lario: ille renuntiat, Cic. (ii) Esp.
of the official announcement of an
election, to declare elected, to make the
return: qui (magistratus) priusquam
renuntiarentur, Liv.: aliquem consul-
em, Cic. II. to retract, revoke, re-
fuse: to renounce: societatem et ami-
citiam alicui, Liv.: Cic. With Dat.:
vitae, to renounce life (make an end of
oneself), Suet. (ii) In partic. to send
word declining an invitation: ad ali-
quem, Pl.: alicui prandium renuntiare,
Sen.

re-nuntius, ii, m. one who brings
back tidings: Pl.

re-nūo, ūi, 3. v. n. and a. [v. abnuo]
to deny by a motion of the head, to
deny, refuse. Neutr.: renuit negi-
tatque Sabeilus, Hor.: renuente deo,
against the will of the god, Ov. With
Dat.: to deny a charge, Cic. II.
Act.: convivium, to decline, id.: Hor.

re-nūto, 1. v. n. [renuo] to refuse
repeatedly or positively; hence, to be
unable: Lucr.

reor, ratus, (2 pers. pres. rere, Virg.:
Hor., etc.), 2. v. n. dep. to think, sup-
pose, imagine, deem: non delenda car-
mina Livi esse reor, Hor.: remur im-
petrari posse, Cic. Absol.: quos quidem
plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, id.
[From a root ra, to consider, reckon,
calculate (cf. ra-tio), whence also res.]

re-pagula, orum, n. plu. [pag in
pango: lit. that which fastens back]
bolts, bars: valvae clausae repagulis,
Cic. II. Fig.: restraints, limits:
officii, id.

re-pandus, a, um, adj. bent back-
wards, turned up: calceoli, Cic.

reparabilis, e, adj. [reparo] that
may be repaired, restored, or regained;
retrievable (poet.): damnum, Ov.

re-parco, 3. v. n. to spare, to refrain
or abstain from: Pl.: facere id si re-
parcent, shall scruple to do that, Lucr.

re-pāro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to get or

procure again; to recover, retrieve; to
repair, renew: id perdere videbatur,
quod alio praetore eodem ex agro re-
parare posset, Cic.: bibliothecas incen-
dio absumptas, to restore, Suet.: exer-
citum, to recruit, Liv. 2. Esp. to
procure by exchange; to purchase, ob-
tain with: vina Syra reparata merce,
Hor. II. Fig.: tribuniciam juven-
tatem, Liv.: damna, Hor. 3. to
refresh, restore, revive, recruit; ani-
mos, Liv.: membra labori, Ov. III.
to seek to reach, make for: oras, Hor.

repastinatio, ōnis, f. [repastino]
a digging up again: Cic.

re-pastino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to dig
again: to dig around, trench: Varr.

re-pecto, no perf., xum, 3. v. a.
to comb again; to comb (poet.)
comam, Ov.

re-pēdo, avi, 1. v. n. [pes] to go or
step back, to retreat, recoil: Lucil. fr.

re-pello, repelli (repp.), pulsum, 3.
v. a. to drive or push back; to reject,
repulse, repel, etc.: homines inermes
armis, Cic.: nostros repellit ab castris,
Caes. Of impersonal objects: telum
aere repulsum, repelled, stopped in its
course, Virg.: mensas, to push back,
Ov. II. Fig.: to reject, refuse, re-
pulse: repelli oratorem a gubernaculis
civitatum, is not allowed to take the
helm, Cic.: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii,
disappointed in this expectation, Caes.:
repulsus veritatis viribus, baffled,
Phaedr. Of abstract objects: dolorem
a se repellere, to banish, get rid of,
Cic.: periculum, to ward off, Caes.:
connubia nostra, to reject, Virg.

re-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to weigh
back: pensa rependis herae, you weigh
back, return the wool weighed out, Ov.

II. Transf.: to weigh in return,
to pay with the same weight: cul (Sep-
tumulelo) pro C. Gracchi capite erat
aurum repensum, Cic. 2. Fig.: to
pay in kind, repay, requite, recom-
pense: hac vitam servatae dote repen-
dis? Ov.: fatis contraria fata repen-
dens, balancing, Virg.: damna formae
ingenio, to compensate, Ov.

repens, entis, Part. [reppo].

repens, entis, adj. sudden, hasty,
unexpected: adventus consulis, Liv.:
bellum, id.: seditio, Ov. II. Transf.
unpremeditated; hence, new, recent:
sceleris cogitatio incertum an repens,
it is doubtful whether it was really
unpremeditated, Tac.: nequ- di-
cerneret, quid repens aut vetustate obscu-
rum, recent or by-gone, id. [Cf. Gr.
pēnē: repente=πονη, momento.]

repens, adv. suddenly, unexpected-
ly: Ov.

repenso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq.
[rependo] to make up for, recompense:
bona malis, Vell.

repensus, a, um, Part. [rependo].

re-entē, adv. [rēps] suddenly,
unexpectedly [cf. repentinus]: abrupit
repente sese subito, Pl.: repente collec-
tam auctoritatem tenebant, Caes.: modo
egens, repente dives, all at once, Cic.

repentino, adv. suddenly, unexpectedly: Caes.: Cic.

repentinus, a, um, adj. [repens] sudden, hasty, unexpected (disting. from subitus, that which comes suddenly, whether expected or not: whereas repentinus = that which comes unexpectedly, and hence suddenly): subita et repentina consilia, Caes.: mors, sudden and unexpected death, Cic.: temerarium et repentinum consilium, precipitate, id.: repentinus et tumultuarius exercitus, suddenly or hastily got together, Liv.: repentinum et praecipuum venenum, Tac.

repercussio, ōnis, f. [repercutio] a striking back, reflection: Sen.

repercussus, a, um, Part. [repercutio].

repercussus, ūs, m. [id.] a rebounding, repercussion, of light, sound, wind, etc.: reflection, echo: solis, Plin.: vocis, reverberation, Tac.

re-percussio, cussi, cussus, 3. v. a. to strike back, cause to rebound: of light, sound, etc., to reflect, reverberate, re-echo: repercusso Phoebus, reflected, Ov.: lumen, Virg.: montis anfractu repercusssae voces, re-echoing, Tac.: valles, Liv. II. Fig. to cast back, retort, repel: Quint.

re-perio, repēri (also repperi), repertum (old fut. reperitur, Pl.), 4. v. a. [v. comperio] to find, meet with, find out (usu. to find by looking for: cf. invenio): ego illam reperiam, Pl.: reperiam multos, Cic. II. Fig. to find, discover; also, to get, obtain: verae amicitiae difficillime reperiuntur, id.: perpauci linteribus inventis sibi salutem reppererunt, having lighted on some boats, found safety, Caes. 2. to ascertain, learn, perceive: with Acc. and Inf.: repperi facilitate nihil esse homini melius, Ter.: with ellipsis of esse: cum transgressos repperisset Coss., Vell. So in Pass. with compl. Nom.: aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, Cic. 3. to find out something new; to invent, devise: nihil novi, id.: serrae repperit usum, invented the saw, Ov.: ludusque (scenicus) repertus, Hor. (Hence Fr. repère.)

reperitor, ōris, m. [reperio] a discoverer, inventor, author: vitis, i. e. Bacchus, Varr.: mellis, Ov.: medicinae, i. e. Aesculapius, Virg.

reperitus, a, um, Part. [reperio]. II. Subst.: reperta, orum, n. plu. discoveries, inventions: Lucr.

repetitio, ōnis, f. [repeto] a demanding back: Ulp. II. a repeating, repetition: ejusdem nominis, Quint. 2. Esp. in rhetor. a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences (ἀναφορά): Cic.

repetitor, ōris, m. [id.] one that demands back, a claimer: Ov.

repetitus, a, um, Part. [repeto].

re-peto, ivi or ii, itum, 3. v. a. to go back to, return to, revisit. With Acc.: fratresque virumque, Ov.: viam, qua venisset, to retrace, Liv. With prep.:

retro in Africam repetere, id. 2. to go to seek for again; to fetch back: alii (elephantii) deinde repetiti ac tracti sunt, others were then fetched and passed over, id.: Cic. 3. to go towards again (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context); hence, to fall upon, strike, or attack again: regem repetitum saepius cuspide ad terram affixit, after he had repeatedly attacked him, Liv. Absol.: signum erat omnium, Repete! strike again, Suet. (ii) Esp. in law, to prosecute again: id. II. Fig.: to go back to; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat: praetermissa, to go back and supply omissions, Cic.: pauca supra repetere, to go back a little (tracing the antecedents of a history), Sall. With Inf.: ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, return to complete, Lucr. 2. to go to seek for again; to fetch back; hence, to deduce, derive: populum a stirpe, to trace it to its stock, Cic.: repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, reckoned backwards, Caes. 3. Esp. with the qualifying words, memoriā, memoriā, to call to mind again, recall, recollect: cogitanti mihi saepenumero et memoria vetera repetenti, Cic.: memoriā ex annalibus repetere, Liv. And without such qualifying words: cum repeto noctem, recall, Ov.: te animo repetentem exempla tuorum, Virg.

III. to ask or demand again or back; to claim as a debt, etc.: bona sua, Cic.: obsides, Caes. 2. Fig.: pro eo (beneficio) gratiam repetere, to claim a return, Liv.: parentum poenas a consceleratissimis filiis, to exact retribution from them, Cic. 3. Esp. of the fetales: repetere res, to demand back from the enemy things which they had taken; hence in gen., to demand restitution or satisfaction: Liv.: Cic. So in law, res repetere, to claim one's property before a court: in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, id. For phr. pecuniae repetundae, v. foll. art. (Hence Fr. repeter.)

repetundae, arum, f. plu. (sc. pecuniae, which is often expressed) [repeto] money or other things extorted or dishonestly taken by any magistrate, which he might be compelled by a prosecution to refund: also, Meton. the offence of extortion in government (v. Smith's Ant. 318): L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic.: pecuniarum repetundarum reus, Sall.: damnatus repetundis, Suet.

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replexus, a, um, Part. [repleo].

re-plēo, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. to fill again; to fill up, replenish, etc.: exhaustas domos, Cic.: exercitum, to fill up the number of, Liv.: referto foro repletisque omnibus templis, Cic. 2. Fig. to supply, make up for, complete: quod voci deerat, plangore replebam, Ov. II. In gen., to fill up, make full, to fill: campos strage hominum, Liv.:

venas sanguine, Ov. 2. Fig.: with ref. to sounds or cries; to cause to echo or ring with: tectum genitū, Virg.: populos sermone, i. e. to set every one talking, id. 3. Of the mind: patriam laetitia, to cause to overflow with joy, Vell.: eruditione varia repletus esse, to be well-stored with, Suet.

repletus, a, um, Part. [repleo] II. Adj.: filled, full. With Abl.: exercitus iis rebus (sc. frumento et pecoris copia), abundantly provided, Caes. With gen.: repletae semitae puerorum et mulierum, crowded with, Liv. 2. Fig.: terrore, Lucr.

replicatio, ōnis, f. [replico] a folding or rolling back again (as of a book). Transf.: ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, Cic.

replicatus, a, um, Part. [replico].

re-plīco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fold or roll back, to bend or turn back: radios solis, to reflect, Sen.: jocinera replicata, folded inwards, Suet. II. Fig.: ut ne replices annalium memoriā, unfold, Cic.: traductio temporis nihil novi efficientis et primum quicque replicantis, unrolling, repeating, id.

re-po, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. (for *re-po*, another form (with lengthened vowel) of *serpo*, q. v.) to creep, crawl (used of insects and of animals or human beings crawling or moving very slowly: whereas *serpo* specially denotes the motion of serpents, or of plants which have a creeping habit): repens animum, Lucr.: cochleae inter saxa, Sall.

2. Transf. of any slow motion: millia tum pransi tria repimus, creep along, Hor. II. Fig.: sermones repentes per humum, grovelling, low, mean, id.

re-pōno, pōsi, pōitum (perf. repositi, Pl.: Part. sync. repostus, on acc. of the metre, in all hexameter verse), 3. v. a. to place, put, or lay back; to replace, restore, etc.: lapidem suo loco, Cic.: pecuniam in thesauris, Liv.: flammis ambesa reponunt robora naviglis, restore, Virg. 2. Fig.: to put or bring back; to replace, restore, renew: nos in sceptrā, to reinstate, id.: nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, curat reponi deterioribus, cares not (i. e. is not able) to be restored, Hor.: ligna super foco large reponens, liberally replenishing the fire, id.: epulae repostae, banquets of several courses, Virg.

3. to repay, return like for like: peto a te, ut id a me in hoc reo non requiras, ne tibi ego idem reponam, cum veneris, Cic. II. to bend backwards: reposta cervice, Lucr. III. to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve: acervum farris tecto, Virg.: Caecubum ad festas dapes, Hor. Poet.: eadem (gratia) sequitur tellure repostos, the buried, Virg. 2. Fig.: manet alta mente repostum iudicium Paridis, stored up (for revenge), id.: reponere odium,

to keep a grudge, Tac. **IV.** to put in the place of, to substitute: non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic.: praeclarum diem illis reposulisti, Verria ut agerent, you have given them instead, id. **V.** to lay aside, to lay down, put away: arma omnia, Caes.: caestus artemque repono, resign, Virg. Poet.: jam falcem arbusta reponunt, i. e. permit to be laid aside, id. **VI.** In gen. to put away; to lay or place: litteras quum in gremio reposulisset, had put the letter in his bosom (without reading it), Liv.: grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, rest them on, Cic.

2. Fig.: to rest or repose (hope, etc.) on some foundation: in vestra humanitate causam totam repono, I rest it entirely on, id.: suos hortatur, ut spem omnem in virtute reponant, Caes. **3.** to reckon among; with in: quos equidem in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero repono, Cic.

rē-porto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry or bring back: aurum ab Theotimo domum, Pl.: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic.: naves, quibus (milites) reportari possent, Caes. Poet.: reportare pedem, to return, Virg. **2.** Esp. to carry off as a conqueror, to bear away; to get, gain, obtain: nihil ex praeda, Cic.: a rege insignia victoriae, non victoriam, id. **II.** Fig.: to bring back: spem bonam certamque domum reporto, Hor.: (Echo) ingeminat voces auditaque verba reportat, repeats, Ov. **2.** Esp. to bring or carry back an account; to report: adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, Virg. With Acc. and Inf.: nuntius ingentes reportat advenisse viros, reports that . . . , id.

rē-posco, i. v. a. to demand back, to ask for again: constr. the thing asked for in Acc.; the person from whom it is demanded in Acc., or Abl. with ab: pecuniam, Tac.: eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. **II.** Fig. to ask for as due, claim, demand, exact, require: aliquem ad poenas, Virg.: ab altero rationem vitae, Cic. Also with depend. sent.: rationem repossere, quid (with Subj.), Liv.

rē-positum, il, n. [repono] that on which anything is laid, a stand, tray, waiter, etc.: Plin.

rē-positus (repositus), a, um, Part. [repono]. **II.** Adj.: remote, distant (rare): Massylus gentes, Virg.

rē-postor, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer: templorum, Ov.

rē-postus, a, um, Part. [repono].

rē-pōtia, orum, n. plu. [poto] a drinking or carousing on the day after an entertainment: Hor.

rē-praesentatio, ōnis, f. [repraesentatio] rhetor. t. t.: a bringing before one, vividness of presentation: Quint.

II. Mercant. t. t.: a cash payment: Cic.

rē-praesento, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make present again, to bring back; to show, exhibit, manifest, represent: cor-

pus libenter obtulerim, si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis potest, be brought back again, Cic.: virtutem moresque Catonis, reproduce, Hor.: templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, recalled it to people's minds, Cic. **II.** Mercant. t. t.: to pay immediately or in ready money: (pecuniam), id.: Suet. **2.** Transf. in gen. to execute immediately or without delay; hence, to hasten: se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repraesentaturum, would do at once, Caes.: minas irasque caelestes, to fulfil immediately, Liv.: tormenta poenasque, to hurry on, Suet.

rē-prēhendo (repraehendo, and contr. reprendo: Ov.: Hor.: etc.: cf. prehendo), di, sum, i. v. a. lit. to lay hold of for the purpose of checking or pulling back; hence, to hold back, hold fast (rare in lit. sense): aliquem pallio, Pl.: quosdam manu, Liv. Fig.: revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, holds me back with her hand, Cic. Absol.: sed reprimi me, ne . . . , I checked myself, Ter. **2.** to take up again (rare): locum neglectum, i. e. to treat it afresh, id. **3.** to hold fast: aliquid memori mente, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend: quod ea res omnium iudicio reprehendebatur, Caes.: delicta, Sall.: aliena studia, Hor. Absol.: quo plures det sibi tanquam ansas ad reprehendendum, i. e. give him more opportunities for censure, Cic. **2.** In rhetoric, to refute: expone nunc de reprehendendo, id. (Hence, through reprehensus, It. ripresaglia; Fr. reprisaille and, from it, Eng. reprisal.)

rē-prēhensio, ōnis, f. [repraehendo] a holding back; fig. a checking, check, in speaking: Cic. **II.** blame, censure, reprimand, reproof: with Gen.: cul-pae, id.: negligentiae, Quint. Absol.: reprehensionem non fugere, Cic. **2.** Meton. the fault blamed: Quint.

3. Rhetor. t. t.: refutation: Cic.

rē-prēhenso, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to lay hold of repeatedly for the purpose of keeping back; to detain with eagerness: reprehensans singulos, Liv.

rē-prēhensor, ōris, m. [id.] a censor, reprobator: Cic.: delicti, Ov. Hence, **2.** one who is entitled to revise or modify the proceeding of another: comitiorum, Cic.

rē-prēhensus, a, um, Part. [repraehendo].

rē-pressor, ōris, m. [reprimo] he who restrains or represses (rare): Cic.

rē-pressus, a, um, Part. [reprimo].

rē-primo, pressi, pressum, i. v. a. [premo] to press or keep back; to check, curb, restrain: si lacus Albanus redundasset, Romam perituram: si repressus esset, Velos, prevented from overflowing, Cic.: dextram, Virg. **II.** Fig. to check, restrain, limit, repress: conatus alicujus, Cic.: fugam, Caes.: quem neque fides, neque iuramentum repressit, has restrained, Ter.

rē-prōbo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to disapprove, reject, condemn (rare): Quint. (dub.)

rē-prōmissio, ōnis, f. [reprimitto] a counter-promise: Cic.

rē-prōmitto, misi, missum, i. v. a. to promise in return, to engage or bind oneself: non mehercule, inquit, tibi repromittere istuc quidem ausim, Cic.

II. to promise again or anew: Suet.

repto, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [repro] to creep, crawl about: Plin. **2.** Of persons walking slowly or lazily: Hor.

rē-pūdiatio, ōnis, f. [repudio] a rejection, refusal, disdaining (rare): supplicum, Cic.

rē-pūdio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [repudium] to reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate: consilium, Ter.: cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic.: duces, Caes.

II. Esp. of persons betrothed, but also of persons married, to cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate: sponsam, Suet.: uxorem, id.

rē-pūdiōsus, a, um, adj. [repudium] that ought to be rejected or disdained, offensive: nuptiae, Pl.

rē-pūdiū, il, n. a putting away, a separation, divorce, repudiation: prop. of betrothed, but also of married persons (cf. Smith's Ant. 139): renuntiare repudium sponsae, Pl.: remittere uxori, Suet. (In this word the root pu, to strike (whence par-io), is augmented by d.)

rē-pūerascō, i. v. n. incep. to become a child again: Cic. Transf. to play or frolic like a child: Pl.: Cic.

rē-pugnans, antis, Part. [repugno].

II. Adj.: contrary, opposed, repugnant: as subst., repugnantia, lum, n. plu.: in rhetoric, contradictions: Cic.

rē-pugnanter, adv. reluctantly, with repugnance: Cic.

rē-pugnantia, ae, f. [repugno] resistance, opposition. Meton. a means of defence: Plin. **II.** contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance: rerum, Cic.

rē-pugno, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fight against, resist, defend oneself: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Caes. **2.** In gen., to offer opposition: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. With Dat.: fortunae, id.: amoris, Ov. With prep.: contra veritatem, Cic. With ne and Subj.: si quis, ne fias nostra, repugnat, Ov.: also, after a negative, quominus: non repugno quominus omnia legant, I do not object to their reading, Cic. With Inf.: amare, to refuse, Ov. **II.** to disagree with, to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant: quicquid repugnat, id ejusmodi est, ut cohaerere nunquam possit, Cic.

rē-pulsa, ae, f. [repello] a rejection, repulse, esp. in soliciting for an office: omnes magistratus sine repulsa assu-qui, Cic.: Caes. **II.** Transf. in

gen., a denial, refusal, repulse: poesse aliquid: nullam pati repulsam, Ov.

rē-pulsans, antis, Part. driving or beating back: Fig.: colles verba repulsantes, re-echoing, Lucr.

rē-pulsus, a, um, Part. [repello] II. Adj.: removed, remote, distant: a vera longe ratione repulsus, very far from the truth, Lucr.

rē-pulsus, ūs, m. [Id.] a driving back, reflection (only in Abl. sing.): (effigies) crebro repulso rejectae, rebounding, Lucr.: scopulorum, reverberation, Cic. poet.

rē-pungo, 3. v. a. to prick or goad again: Fig.: Cic.

rē-purgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cleanse or clear again: iter, i. e. by removing obstacles, Liv. II. Transf. to purge away: Ov.

rē-pūtatio, ōnis, f. [reputo] a reckoning, computation: Gal. II. a thinking over, consideration: Tac.

rē-pūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to count again, reckon, calculate: solis defectiones, calculate back (in the past), Cic.: tempora, Tac. II. Fig.: to think over, meditate, reflect upon: haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic.: cum animo facinus suum, Sall. With Acc. and Inf.: cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. With depend. clause: quid ille vellet, id.

rē-quiēs, ētis, f. (Gen. requietis, Cic. Acc. requietem, id.: requiem, id. Voc. requies, Lucr. Abl. requiete, Cic. poet.: requie, Ov. The Dat. sing. and all the plur. Cases are wanting) repose from labour, care, etc.; rest, relaxation, recreation: curarum, Cic.: nec mora, nec requies, respice, Virg.

rē-quiēso, ōvi, ētum, 3. v. n. and (v. rarely) a. incept. Neutr.: to become at rest again or after labour; to rest, repose: legiones invicem requiescere iussit, Caes.: in sella, Cic. (ii) Of things: luce sacra requiescat humus, rest from tillage, Tib.: aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. 2. Esp. of the dead, to rest, repose in the grave: in sepulcro, Cic.

II. Fig. to repose, find rest: ubi animus ex multis miseris atque periculis requievit, Sall. B. Act.: to cause to rest; to stop, arrest (poet.): requierunt flumina cursus, Virg.

rē-quiētus, a, um, Part. [requiesco]. In act. sense: having rested (or perh. as true pass. from requiesco (B), caused to rest): militem requietum, Integrum, Liv.: ager, that has lain fallow, Ov.

rē-quirō, 1. v. a. freq. [requiro] to continue to ask after: res novas, Pl.

rē-quiō, quisvi or sili, quisitum, 3. v. a. [quaero] to seek again; to look after, search for: juvenem oculisque animoque, Ov.: libros, Cic.: vinum generosum et lene, Hor. 2. to seek to know, to ask or inquire after: rationes rerum, Cic.: causam, Ov. With depend. clause: illud quoque requisivi, qua ratione, etc., Cic.: forsitan et Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras,

Virg. Absol.: pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, in answer to my enquiries, Ov. Imper. Pass.: fortasse requiretur, it will be asked, Cic. (ii) With prep. and Abl. of pers., to inquire of; to question: ex quibus requiram, quoniam modo latuerint aut ubi, id.: facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatino requiris, id. II. Esp. to ask for something needed; to need, want, require: quid requirat, ut sit beator, id.: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, demanded, Caes.: in hoc bello virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, are requisite, Cic. 2. Transf. to perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss: pristinum morem iudiciorum, id.: Caesaris in se indulgentiam requirunt, they feel the loss of, Caes.

rē-quisitus, a, um, Part. [requiro].

rēs, rei, f. (rei, Gen. and Dat.: Lucr.: monosyl., id.) [v. reor] a word of the most general and extensive signification, a thing, matter, affair, circumstance, occurrence, condition, case, etc.: rerum scriptor, an historian, Liv.: sunt lacrimae rerum, tears for human lots, Virg.: res mala, condition, Sall.: bellicam rem, war, Cic. So with adjj. iudiciaria, militaris, navalis, rustica, uxoria, etc., trials, war, nautical affairs, husbandry, matrimony, etc.: see adjj. Emphatically with Sup.: scilicet rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma, the most beautiful thing in the world, Virg.: quid agis dulcissime rerum, dearest of creatures, Hor. Adverbial phrases: pro re, according to circumstances: ipse pro re atque loco paulatim procedere, Sall.: pro re nata, Cic.: v. natus, 3. III. II. reality as opp. to appearance, opinion, talk, etc.: an actual thing, the thing itself, fact, truth; hence, in Abl. sing. re, in reality: id.: sometimes strengthened by vera, and in one word, revera, really, indeed: id. 2. effects, substance, property, possessions; esp. with familiaris: suam rem familiarem auxisse, his private property, Caes.: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, villor alga est, except with money, Hor.: so, rem facere, to get rich, id. Plur.: privatae res, Cic. 3. benefit, profit, advantage, interest (usu. with in, ex, ob, ab, etc.): id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra mansitum est, to the purpose, with good result, Sall. Hence, alicui rei esse, to be good for any thing, to be of use or advantage: Pl. 4. cause, reason, ground, account: only adverbially, in Abl., or in Acc. with ob: therefore, on that account: ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, Caes. Hence the adverbs quare and quomobrem, q. v. 5. a matter of business, an affair, transaction: rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.: rem suscipit, undertakes the business, Caes. 6. In law, a cause, suit: tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic.

7. In literature; subject, matter:

cui lecta potenter erit res, Hor. 8. Res publica, and in one word, respublica, the common weal, a commonwealth, state, republic; also political affairs, administration, power, etc.: dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a rei publicae periculis se jungatur, Cic. And sometimes simply res: cunctando restituit rem, restored our state, Enn. In Cic.: Virg. Plur.: custode rerum Caesare, Hor. 9. Phr.: res novae, political changes, a revolution: cupiditate regni adductus novis rebus studebat, Caes.: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. (From rem comes Fr. rien.)

rēsacro, v. resacro.

rēsaevo, 4. v. n. to rage again: Ov.

rēsālūtatio, ōnis, f. [resaluto] a greeting or salutation in return: Suet.

rēsālūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to greet or salute in return: Cic.

rēsānesco, nūi, 3. v. n. incept. to grow sound again, to heal again: Fig.: error animi, Ov.

rēsarcio, no perf., sartum, 4. v. a. to patch or mend again; to repair, restore: discidit vestem? resarciatur, Ter.: tecta, Liv. II. Fig.: damnum liberalitate, to make good, Suet.

re-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to cut off, cut loose, cut or break down; to cut or tear open: pontem, to break down, Caes.: teli latebram penitus ense, to cut open, Virg.: vulnera, Ov. Fig.: an male sarta gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur? begin to break open again, Hor. 2. Meton. to open: vias, Lucr. Fig.: locum omni ratione obvallatum, viz. the consulate, which had been closed to all but the nobles, Cic. II. Fig.: to annul, abrogate, repeal, rescind a law, decree, agreement, etc.: acta alicujus, id.: testamenta mortuorum, id.

re-scisco, ivi or ii, itum, 3. v. a. incept. to learn, find out, ascertain: omnia, Ter.: cum id rescierit, Cic.: quod ubi Caesar rescit, Caes.

rescissus, a, um, Part. [rescindo].

re-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write again, write anew; revise: Suet. 2. Milit. t. t.: to enroll anew, to re-enlist: rescriptae ex eodem milite novae legiones, Liv. (ii) to transfer from one kind of troops to another: Caesarem decimam legionem ad equum rescibere, was making cavalry of them, Caes. II. to write back or in return, to reply in writing: with Dat.: antemeridianis tuis litteris heri statim rescripsi, wrote at once in answer to, Cic. 2. Esp. polit. and legal t. t.: to answer in writing a petition or legal question; to give a rescript or a judicial decision: Tiberio pro cliente Graeco petenti rescripsit (Augustus), foll. by Acc. and Inf., Suet. 3. to enter to the credit of an account: hence, in gen. to pay, repay: illud mihi argentum rursum jube rescribi, order it to be paid me; give me a cheque

for it, Ter.: Cic. Fig. dictantis quod tu nunquam rescribere possis, to discharge, Hor.

rescriptus, a, um, Part. [rescribo].

II. Subst.: rescriptum, l. n. an imperial rescript: Tac.

re-sēco, cūl, ctum, i. v. a. to cut loose, cut off: ut linguae scalpello resectae liberarentur, i. e. cut loose (with ref. to persons who are tongue-tied), Cic.: enodes trunco, to split open, Virg.: capillos, to cut short, Ov. II. Fig. to cut off, curtail; to check, stop, restrain: quod alunt, nimia resecari oportere, Cic.: libidinem, id. Phr.: ad vivum aliquid resecare, 'to cut it away to the very quick,' i. e. to be very precise and strict about a matter, id.: de vivo aliquid resecare, to shave from the very quick (with ref. to merciless extortion), id.

re-sēcro (resacro, Nep.), i. v. a. to pray or beseech again, to implore repeatedly: Pl. II. to liberate from a curse: Nep.

resectus, a, um, Part. [resecō].

resecutus, a, um, Part. [resequor].

re-sēmīno, i. v. a. to sow again: poet. to beget or produce again: se (phoenix), Ov.

re-sēquor, sēcutus (only in perf. and Part. perf.), 3. v. a. dep. to follow in speaking; to answer, reply to (poet.): Nereis his contra resecuta Crataeide natam, Ov.

re-sēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sera] to unlock, open: limina, Virg.: Januam, Ov.: Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. Transf.: pectus, to tear open, Ov.

II. Fig.: rem familiarem, to open liberally (opp. to claudere), Cic. 2. Esp. to disclose, reveal: oracula mentis, Ov.

re-servo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep back, lay up, reserve, i. e. to keep for some particular purpose; such purpose, when expressed, being denoted by Acc. with ad or in, by Dat. (this latter in prose denoting the person for whom), or rarely by an adv.: commensus ad obsidionem urbis, Caes.: aliquos in unum pugnae laborem, to reserve them for the sole work of fighting, Liv.: praedam illis reservari, Caes.: cui to exitio fortuna reservat? Virg.: quo civem importunum reserves? to what end, Cic. 2. to save from destruction, to preserve: reservatis Aedulis atque Arvernis, spared, Caes.: Cic. 3. to hold fast: quaesitque tenax et qui quaesita reservet, hold fast, Ov.

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sideamus, inquit, si placet, Cic.: piger pandi tergo residebat aselli, was mounted on, Ov. 2. Meton. to remain idle or listless: Plin. Hence, with Acc. of cogn. signif., to keep holiday: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, Pl. II. Fig.: to remain behind, remain, be left; usu. with in and Abl.: in corpore nullum residere sensum, Cic.: si qua (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv. 2. to rest, dwell. In nutu (ejus) residebat auctoritas, Cic.: hujus incommodi culpa ubi resideat, where it rests, id.

re-sido, sēdi (resīdi, rare and dub.), 3. v. n. to sit down, to settle (denoting the act of sitting down or settling; whereas, residueo denotes the keeping of such a position: cf. insido): (aves) plurimum volant, cetera genera resident et insistent, Plin.: mediis resident aedibus, Virg.: erravitne via seu lassa resedit, incertum, sat down and remained behind, id. Poet.: jam jam resident cruribus asperae pelles, settle, gather, Hor. 2. Transf. of things, to settle or sink down, to subside: si montes resedissent, Cic.: residentibus flammis, Tac. II. Fig.: to sink or settle down, to abate, grow calm, subside: quum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit flatus, Virg.: impetus animorum ardorque, Liv.: bellum, Hor.

residūus, a, um, adj. [resideo] that is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining (in Cic., usu. of the remains of something bad; e. g. odium, sollicitudo): odium, the dregs of, Cic.: residua et vetus simulas, an old feud which was still smouldering, Liv. As subst. in part. Gen.: in calamitate quid potest esse residui? what more can there be left to endure, Cic. (ii) In gen. sense = reliquus: Suet.: Plin. Ep. Neut.: residuum, i, the remainder: cibariorum, Suet. II. Esp. outstanding, unpaid, due: pecuniae, Cic. Subst.: residua, orum, n. plu. arrears, dues: vectigaliorum, Suet. (ed. Roth.)

re-signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to unseal, open: litteras, Cic.: testamenta, Hor. 2. to disclose, reveal (poet.): venientia fata, Ov. 3. to annul, cancel, rescind: tabularum fidem, Cic.

II. to transfer in an account, repay: Fest. Hence to give back, resign: si celeres quatit pennas [Fortuna], resigno quae dedit, Hor.

re-silio, ōi, 4. v. n. [salio] to leap or spring back: in gelidos lacus, Ov.: velites ad manipulos, Liv. (ii) Of impersonal subjects, to rebound, recoil, retreat: tecti a culmine grando, Ov.: in spatium resillire manus breve vidit, to shrink, contract, id. II. Fig.: ab hoc crimen resillire vides, fall away from him, recoil, Cic.

re-simus, a, um, adj. turned up, bent back; of the nostrils, lips, etc.: Ov.: Col.

resina, ae, f. [borrowed from Gr. ῥητιν] resin: Plin.

resinatus, a, um, adj. [resina] resined: juvenus, smeared with resin (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv.

re-sipio, 3. v. a. [sapio] to savour, taste, or smack of: mustum resipit ferum, Varr. II. Fig.: Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, i. e. having very little of it about him, Cic.

resipisco, ivi or il (resipisset, Cic.), 3. v. n. insep. [re-sipio; i. e. re-sapio, v. sapio] to recover one's senses; to recover: afferte aquam dum resipiscit. Jam resipisti? Pl. II. Fig.: to become reasonable again, come to one's right mind: te intelligo resipisse, Ter.: Cic.

re-sisto, stiti, 3. v. n. to stand back, remain standing; to stand still, halt; to stay behind, remain, continue: heus! heus! tibi dico, Chaerea, inquit; restiti, I stood still, Ter.: ille saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit, Caes.: Vettius negabat, se unquam cum Curione restitisse, that he had stopped (to talk), Cic. 2. Fig.: incipit effari mediaque in voce resistit, breaks off, Virg. II. to withstand, oppose, resist; esp. as milit. t. t.: constr. usu. with Dat. or Absol.: quum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. Absol.: aegre, id.: caeco Marte resistent, Virg. Pass. impers.: ab nostris eadem ratione qua pridie resistitur, resistance is offered, Caes. 2. In gen.: alicui pro re publica, to withstand him on behalf of the state, Cic. Pass. impers.: omnibus his (sententis) resistitur, Caes. Absol.: resistentibus collegis, in spite of the opposition of, Sall. With quin and Subj. (after a neg. expr.): vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti posse, i. e. the ruin of Rome could scarcely be prevented, even with the help of the gods, Liv. (ii) Of things: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic. Absol.: ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistent, form a barrier, Tac. III. to rise again (rare and only fig.): nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, raise ourselves up again, Cic.

resistens, entis, Part. [resisto]. II. Adj.: capable of resisting (rare): mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas, Caes.

resolūtio, ōis, f. [resolvo] an untieing: lori, Gell. II. Fig. a solution, explanation: sophismatis, id.

resolūtus, a, um, Part. [resolvo].

re-solvo, solvi, solūtum, 3. v. a. to untie, unbind; to loosen, release, open, dissolve, etc.: equos, to unharness, Ov.: oras, to cast loose from the shore (v. ora, IV), Liv.: virginem catenis, to release, Ov.: claustra, to open, Lucr.: litteras, Liv.: ignis aurum resolvit, melts, Lucr.: nivem, Ov. Poet.: nebulas ventis ac sole, to disperse, dissipate, id.: tenebras, Virg. 2. Esp. to relax, unbend: corpus (somno), Ov.

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3. to pay: Pl. **II.** Fig.: to release, set free from guilt: teque placula nulla solvent, Hor. **2.** to annul, cancel, make void, abolish: curas, to banish, Virg.: vectigal et onera commerciorum, to abolish, Tac. **3.** to relax, soften: disciplinam militarem, id. **4.** to enervate, enfeeble: felicitas hos inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen.

5. to perform, fulfil (in connexion with words denoting some kind of pledge or bond): senatum quae sit antea pollicitus legionibus, ea resoluturum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *resoudre*.)

resonabilis, e, adj. [resono] *resounding*: Echo, Ov.

re-sōno, avi, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to sound or ring again, to resound, re-echo: theatrum naturā resonans, Cic. With Abl.: (i) of the sound: plangoribus, Virg.: (ii) of its source: septem nervis, to sound forth (give back a sound) from the strings, Hor. Poet. with Acc.: litoraue alcyonen resonant, resound with, Virg. With ad: ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. With Dat.: suave locus voci resonat conclusus, echoes to the voice, Hor. **2.** Fig.: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum reclinat quiddam et resonat urbanus, there is a more polished kind of ring about them, Cic. **II.** Act.: to re-echo, repeat: formosam Amaryllida, Virg. Poet. with Acc. of the place: lucos assiduo resonat cantu, causes the groves to ring, id.

resonus, a, um, adj. [resono] *resounding, re-echoing* (poet.): voces, Ov.

re-sorbēo, 2. v. a. to suck back, swallow again: fluctus (opp. to vomere), Ov.: saxa (pontus), Virg.: unda, the wave with its down draught, Hor.

re-specto, i. v. n. and a. freq. to look back or behind repeatedly or intently; to look or gaze about; to look at. Neutr.: quid spectas? nihil periculi est, Ter.: ad tribunal, Liv.

2. Act.: respectans alium (alius), looking to each other, i.e. to see what others were doing, Tac. Fig.: haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, i.e. not losing sight of them, remembering them, Cic. **II.** To have regard to: si quia pios respectant numina, Virg. **III.** to expect a return: par munus, Cic.

respectus, ūs, m. [respecio] a looking back or about: fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic. **II.** Fig.: a looking back to (with a view to help or protection): ad Romanos, Liv. Hence, (ii) Meton.: something to look back to or retreat upon; something to depend on: illis timidus licet esse, qui respectum habent, id.: pulcherrimum respectum (republicae), the best hope of the state, Cic. **2.** In gen., respect, regard, consideration: respectum amicitiae habere, Liv.: factione respectuque rerum privatarum Applus vicit, by a regard for private interests, id. (Hence It. *rispetto*; Fr. *répît*; Eng. *respite*.)

re-spergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [spargo] to sprinkle over; to besprinkle, bestrew: aliquem cruore, Liv. Absol.: allicuius oculos, Cic. **II.** Fig. to blot, disgrace: servill probro respersus est, Tac.

respersio, ōnis, f. [respergo] a sprinkling over, besprinkling: pigmentorum, Cic.

respersus, a, um, Part. [respergo].

re-spicio, exi, ectum (old perf. Subj. respexis, Pl.), 3. v. n. and a. [specio] to look back or behind, to look back at, look to. Neutr.: longe retro, Cic.: respice ad me, Pl.: ad oppidum, Cic. **2.** Act.: modo prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus, Ov.: proxima respiciens signa, Caes. **II.** Fig.: to look to, have regard to: foll. by ad: M. Bibulus cuncta administrabat: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, looked to him, was centred in him, id. (ii) Oftener act. with direct obj.: spem ab aliquo, to entertain hopes of assistance from, Liv.: subsidia, quae respicerent in re trepida, which they might look to, id.: exempla vitae, to fix the eyes on, as a model, Hor. **III.** to look at with solicitude, i.e. to have a care for, regard, be mindful of, consider, respect, etc. (in this sense mostly act.): di homines respiciunt, Pl.: rempublicam (of the gods), Cic.: mox deos respexere: restitui Capitolium placuit, bethought themselves of the gods, Tac.: populi Romani commoda, Cic. With pron. reflect.: to think of or have regard for oneself: Ter.: Cic. With ad: Fortuna respiciens ad opem ferendam, id.

respirāmen, inis, n. [respiro] the windpipe: Ov.

respiratio, ōnis, f. [id.] a breathing back, exhaling; hence in gen. breathing, respiration: Cic. **2.** Transf.: aquarum, exhalation from, id. **II.** Fig.: a taking breath; an intermission, pause: sine respiratione ac respectu pugnare, without taking breath (as it were), Liv.: morae respirationesque, Cic.

respiratus, ūs, m. [id.] a drawing breath, respiration: Cic.

re-spiro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to blow or breathe back; to breathe out, exhale: animam a pulmonibus respirare et reddere, Cic. Hence, in intrans. sense, to take breath; to breathe, respire: id.: Ter. **2.** Fig.: to recover breath; to revive, be relieved or refreshed: constr. absol. or with ab and Abl.: (improbis) nunquam sinit eum respirare, nunquam acquiescere, Cic. Pass. impers.: ita respiratum, mittique legationes coeptae, they took breath again, recovered from their alarm, Liv. With ab: a continuis cladibus, to enjoy a respite from, id. **3.** Of inanimate subjects, to abate, diminish, slacken: oppugnatione respiravit, Cic.

re-splendēo, 2. v. n. to shine brightly; to glitter, be resplendent (poet.): Virg.

re-spondēo, di, sum, 2. v. a. to promise, offer, or present in return: only in the phrase, par pari (Dat.) respondere, to return like for like: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. **II.** In gen. to answer, reply, respond: constr. that to which the reply is addressed, in Dat. or in Acc. with prep.; the substance of the reply usu. expressed by Acc. and Inf., but sometimes by neut. Acc.: orationi, id.: ad id quod quaesitum est, to reply to a question, id.: adversus aliquem, to make a speech in answer to or refutation of, Liv.: plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondent, Caes.: responderunt populi R. imperium Rhenum finire, id. Supine: (haec) quam brevis responsu, Cic. Pass. impers.: postquam mihi responsum est, abeo, Pl. (ii) Fig. of inanimate subjects: saxa et solitudines voci respondent, Cic. (iii) to answer to a summons, declare one's presence: quam ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv. Absol.: to appear in court and make a defence when accused: Cic.: Nep. Hence, (iv) Meton. to appear, be present: ipsi (sc. pes pacon et herous) se offerent et respondebunt non vocati, Cic. **2.** Esp. to give an opinion, advice, decision, response: de iure consulentibus respondere, id.: possumus seniores amici quiete respondere, to give advice, Tac. **3.** to sing in a musical contest (of what was called *amæbean* verse): Virg. **III.** to answer to; to agree, accord, or correspond with: ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, Cic.: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, lies opposite to, Virg.: patri, to correspond with, be the counterpart of, Cic.: ad spem eventus respondit, Liv. **2.** Absol.: to answer one's expectations; do well: truncis oleae melius respondent, succeed better with, Virg.: Col. (Hence Fr. *répondre*.)

responsio, ōnis, f. [respondeo] an answer, reply; a refutation: Cic. **2.** In rhetoric: sibi ipsi responsio, a replying to one's own argument, id.

responsito, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] of lawyers, to be wont to give an opinion or advice: Cic.

responsio, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to answer repeatedly, to answer; to be in the habit of replying (poet.): neu quisquam responset, quando hasce aedes pultabit senex, answer the knock, Pl.: num ancillae tibi responsant? do they answer you back impertinently, id.

II. Fig.: exoritur clamor ripaeque lacusque responsant circa, re-echo, Virg.: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, illi suit his palate, Hor.

responsor, ōris, m. [id.] one who answers or replies: Pl.

responsum, i, n. [id.] an answer, reply: suis postulatis responsa expectare, Caes.: responsum senatus, Liv.: reddere alicui, Cic.: responsum ferre (ab aliquo), to receive, Caes.: referre (ab aliquo), to deliver, Cic. **2.**

Resp. a formal opinion, response, oracle, etc.: *haruspicum responsa*, id.: *legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit*, Liv. **responsus**, a, um, Part. [respondeo].

respublica, v. res, fin.

re-spūo, ōi, 3. v. a. to spit back or out; to cast out or off; to expel, etc.: *gustatus quod valde dulce est aspernatur ac respult*, Cic. II. Fig.: to reject, repel, refuse; to dislike, disapprove, disdain: *orationem*, id.: *condicionem*, Caes.: *Caesaris interdicta respuuntur, are spurned*, Cic. Of an inanimate subject: *invisum cadaver (humus)*, Ov.

re-stagno, i. v. n. to run over, overflow: Liv. Transf. of the inundated place: *late is locus restagnat, is overflowed*, Caes.

restauro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [v. instauro] to restore, repair, rebuild: *theatrum*, Tac. II. Fig. to renew, repeat: *bellum*, Just.

restioŭla, ae, f. dim. [restis] a small rope, a cord: Varr.: Cic. frag.

re-stillo, avi, i. v. a. to let fall back in drops: *quae (tuas litteras) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, have instilled again*, Cic. (dub.: al. stillarunt.)

restinctio, ōnis, f. [restinguo] a quenching (of thirst): Cic.

restinctus, a, um, Part. [restinguo].

re-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. [v. exstinguo] to put out, quench, extinguish: *ignem aqua*, Pl.: *flammam*, Liv.: *incendium*, Cic. 2. Transf. to quench, assuage: *stimm*, Hor.: *ardentis Falerni pocula lymphas, put out the fire of the wine*, id. II. Fig. to extinguish, destroy; put an end to: *studia*, Liv.

restio, ōnis, m. [restis] a rope-maker, rope-seller: Suet. 2. Transf. one who is scourged with ropes: Pl.

restipulatio, ōnis, f. [restipulo] a counter-engagement or obligation: Cic.

re-stipulo, i. v. a. dep. to stipulate or engage in return: Cic.

restis, is, f. (Acc. *restim* or *restem*; Abl. usu. *reste*) a rope, cord: *per manus reste data, i. e. passed from hand to hand (all having hold of it)*, Liv. Proverb.: *ad restim res rediit, there is nothing left for it but hanging*, Ter. (Etym. uncertain.)

restito, i. v. n. freq. [resto] to continue to stay behind, to loiter, tarry, hesitate: Liv.

restitrix, icis, f. [resisto] she that stays behind: Pl.

re-stitūo, ōi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [statuo] to put or set up again, to replace, restore, rebuild, revive, etc.: *Minervam (i. e. Minervae statuam)*, Cic.: *oppla vicosque, quos incenderant*, Caes.: *ordines, to reform*, Sall.: *aclem*, Liv.

2. Fig.: *rem impeditam et perditam, to set straight or right*, Ter.: *pugnam omnibus locis, to renew, rally*, Liv.: Hor. 3. With in and Acc.:

to restore to a former condition, etc.: in antiquum statum, Cic. (II) Esp. in law and politics, to replace one in his rights; to recall, reinstate, etc.: *tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem*, Caes. Absol.: *Licinum Denticulam de alea condemnatum restituit*, Cic.

4. to reverse a sentence, to make null and void, repair a wrong, etc.: *judicia, to quash, cancel*, id. II. Esp. to give back, deliver up; to return, restore: constr. usu. with Acc. and Dat.: *tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent*? Liv.: *Tasgetio Caesar majorum locum restituerat*, Caes. Fig.: *restituit his animos parva una res*, Liv. With ad: (*Cloelia*) *sospites omnes Romanam ad propinquos restituit, brought them back to*, id. Absol.: *veteres clientelas*, Caes. 2. to make good: *damna bello accepta*, Liv.

restitutio, ōnis, f. [restituō] a restoring, restoration: *domus incendio absumptae, a rebuilding*, Suet. II. a replacing, reinstating, recalling, etc.: *damnatorum*, Cic.

restitutor, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer: *templorum omnium*, Liv. Fig.: *salutis meae*, Cic.

restitutus, a, um, Part. [restituō].

re-sto, stiti (Perf. Subj. *restaverit*, Prop.), i. v. n. to stand behind, keep back, stand still (in lit. sense rare and only poet.: *resisto* is the common word, q. v.): Prop. II. to withstand, resist, oppose, to stand firm (rarer than *resisto*): constr. usu. absol., rarely with Dat. or adversum: *quia summa vi restare (milites) nuntiabantur*, Liv. With Dat.: *paucis plures vix restatis*, id. With adversum: *paulum morae attulere ferrati restantibus laminis adversum pila et gladios, offering resistance to*, Tac. III. to be left, remain: *superstes restare ut genitor*, Virg.: *unam sibi spem reliquam in Etruscis restare*, Liv. Impers.: *restat ut summa negligentia tibi obstiterit, it remains that*, Cic. With Inf. (poet.): *restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere*, Ter.

2. Esp. of future time, to remain for, await: *placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis? hereafter, for the future*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *rester*.)

restrictē, adv. closely, sparingly: *facere*, Cic. II. strictly, exactly: *observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit*, id.

restrictus, a, um, Part. [restringo].

II. Adj.: bound up, tight, close, confined: *togis neque restrictis neque fasis*, Suet. Comp.: *restrictiores digiti (pedum), shorter*, id. 2. Fig.: close, niggardly: *in aliquo esse restrictus, to be niggardly in anyone's case*, Cic. Comp.: id. (II) moderate, modest: Plin. Ep. (III) strict, stern, rigorous: Tac.

re-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to bind back, bind fast, tighten, etc.: *vinculis*, Tac.: *Prometheus quondam silici restrictus membra catena*, Cat. 2.

Fig.: to restrain, confine, restrict, check, etc.: *natura homines ad custodiam pecuniae restrinxit, has made them close-fisted*, Plin. Ep.: *sumptus, to limit*, id.: *animum maestitia, to bind or lock it up (as opp. to the genial action of joy)*, Tac. II. to draw back, open (rare): *dentes, to show the teeth*, Pl. (Hence Fr. *restreindre*.)

rē-sūdo, i. v. n. to sweat out, exude: Curt.

rē-sulto, no perf., atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. [resilio] to spring back, to rebound frequently (only of things): *tela irrita galea clipeoque*, Virg. 2. Esp. of sound, to resound, re-echo: *vocisque offensa resultat imago*, id. (II) Met. n. of places: *saltus*, Tac. II. Fig.: (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contextu resultent, produce a jumping or jerking effect, Quint.

rē-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. a. to take up again, take back, resume: *positas (tabellas) resumit*, Ov.: *cito elapsam baculum*, Suet. II. Fig.: *instat anhelanti prohibetque resumero vires, to recover*, Ov.: *interruptum somnum*, Suet.

rē-sumptus, a, um, Part. [resumo].

rē-sūpino, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to throw one on his back; to bend or turn back: *assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, knocks him down on his back*, Liv. II. Fig.: *quid tantopere te resupinet, (perh.) what makes you carry your nose so high*, Sen.

rē-sūpinus, a, um, adj. bent back, lying on one's back, supine: *resupinum in caelo contueri*, Att. in Cic.: (*Niobe*) *mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, her head thrown back with pride*, Ov. II. Fig.: *lazy, effeminate, careless, negligent: voluptas*, Quint.

rē-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. to rise or raise oneself up again, to appear again: Ov.: Hor. Of things: *herbae*, Ov.: *resurgens urbs, being rebuilt*, Tac. II. Fig.: *quum res Romana velut resurgeret*, Liv.: *illic fas regna resurgere Trojae*, Virg.

rē-suscito, i. v. a. to raise up or rouse again; to revive, resuscitate. Fig.: *positam iram, to rekindle*, Ov.

rē-sūtus, a, um, Part. ripped open: *tunica*, Suet.

rē-tardatio, ōnis, f. [retardo] a hindering, delaying, retarding: Cic.

rē-tardo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. Act.: to make slow again, retard, impede: *quarum (stellarum vagarum) motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur*, Cic.: *instantia ora retardat cuspide praetenta*, Ov. 2. Fig.: *illius animos atque impetus, to check*, Cic.: *aliquem a scribendo*, id. II. Neutr.: to tarry, remain behind, delay: *tum antecedendo, tum retardando (with ref. to the apparent slackening of speed in the movements of the planets)*, id.

rē-taxo, i. v. a. to censure, reprove: Suet.

rēte, is, n. (Abl. *reti*, Pl.: more freq. rete: Acc. *retem*, id.), a net (gen. term,

including all reticulated, net-like structures): jaculum, a casting-net, Pl.: araneolae quasi rete texunt, i.e. spiders' webs, Cic.: retia ponere cervis, Virg. II. Fig.: a net, toil, snare: tendis iners docto retia nota mihi, Prop. [Prob. for *srē-te*, from *ser-o*; cf. the metathesis in *repo=serpo*.] (Hence It. *rezza*; Sp. *red*.)

re-tec-tus, a, um, Part. [retego].

re-tē-go, xl, ctum, 3. v. a. to uncover, open: thecam numariam, Cic.: jugulum simul pectusque, to lay bare, Ov. Poet.: ubi Titan radiis retexerit orbem, shall again make visible, reveal, Virg. 2. Fig.: to disclose, discover, reveal: arcanum consilium, Hor.: occulta conjurationis, Tac.

re-tē-do, di, tum or sum, 3. v. a. to unbend, slacken, relax (rare): arcum, Ov.

re-tē-sus, a, um, Part. [retendo].

re-tē-tio, ōnis, f. [retineo] a keeping back, a holding in: aurigae, i.e. on the part of (subj. Gen.), Cic. Fig.: a withholding: assensionis, id.

(1) **re-tē-to**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to continue to keep back, to hold fast: cur me retentas? Pl.: agmen, Liv.: frena, Ov.: puppes, Tac. II. Transf. to preserve, maintain: (mens divina) quae penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic.

(2) **re-tē-to**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to try or attempt again: verba intermissa, Ov.: viam leti, id. With Inf.: refringere vestes, id.

(1) **re-tē-tus**, a, um, Part. [retineo].

(2) **re-tē-tus**, a, um, Part. [retendo].

re-tē-xo, xōl, xum, 3. v. a. to unweave, unravel: quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. (II) Poet. transf.: nec (corpora) possunt retexi, be decomposed, Lucr. 2. Fig. to break up, cancel, annul, reverse: istius praeturae, Cic.: illa (dicta), to take back, id.: scriptorum quaeque, to revise, correct, Hor. II. to weave again or anew; to renew, repeat: properata retexite fata, i.e. call back to life, Ov.

re-tē-xus, a, um, Part. [retexo].

re-ti-ā-ri-us, ii, m. [rete] a net-fighter (a kind of gladiator, who sought to entangle his adversary, a mirmillo or secutor, by throwing a net over his head): Suet.: v. Smith's Ant. 195.

re-ti-cen-tia, ae, f. [reticeo] a keeping silent, silence: enicas me miserum tua reticentia, Pl. II. In rhetor. = apologetica, a pause in the midst of a speech: Cic.

re-ti-cē-o, cōl, 2. v. n. and a. [taceo].

Neutr.: to be silent again; to keep silence: quum Sulpicius reticisset, Cic. With Dat., to refrain from answering: nunc interroganti senatori si reticeam, superbus videar, Liv. II. A ct.: to keep something secret, to conceal: nihil reticebo, quod sciam, Pl. Absol.: aliquid subterfugere reticendo, Cic.

re-ti-cū-lātus, a, um, adj. [reticulum]

made like a net, with interstices; reticulated: Varr.

re-ti-cū-lum, i, n. dim. [rete] a little net, a cloth made like a net, a net-work bag, a reticule: Cic.: a net-work cap for confining the hair: Juv.: cf. Smith's Ant. 103. (Hence, through low Lat. *reticellum*, Fr. *réseau*.)

r-ti-nā-cū-lum, i, n. [retineo] a band, tether, halter, halser, etc. (usu. plu.): Liv.: Virg.

re-ti-nens, entis, Part. [retineo].

II. Adj.: tenacious, observant of: constr. with Gen.: homo sui juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic.: avitae nobilitatis, Tac.

re-ti-nen-tia, ae, f. [retinens] a retaining in the memory, recollection: Lucr.

re-ti-nē-o, ōl, tentum, 2. v. a. [teneo] to hold or keep back; to detain, retain; to restrain: Ep. Asta, abire hinc non sinam. Th. Quid nunc me retines? Pl.: concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes.: homines, Cic.: biduum tempestate retentus, detained, Caes.: lacrimas, Ov. 2. Fig.: to keep within bounds, restrain: liberos, Ter.: aliquem in officio, Cic.: animos sociorum in fide, Liv. II. to hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain, etc.: oppidum, Caes.: summos cum infimis parjure, Cic. 2. Fig.: pristinam virtutem, Caes.: commissa (aures), Hor. (Hence, through low Lat. *retina*, It. *redina*; Fr. *rene*.)

re-tis, is, v. rete, ad init.

re-tō-no, i, v. n. to thunder back, respond: loca fremitu, Cat.

re-tor-quē-o, ōl, tum, 2. v. a. to twist or bend back; to turn or cast back: caput in sua terga (anguis), Ov.: oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic.: brachia tergo, Hor.: pantherae terga, to wrap about, Virg.: violenter undas litore, to drive back with an eddying motion, Hor. Reflect.: ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, to wheel round, Caes. II. Fig.: scelus in auctorem, to cause it to recoil on, Just. (Hence Fr. *retorlie*.)

re-tor-rī-dus, a, um, adj. parched, burned or dried up: fructus, Plin.: mus, shrivelled, old (and therefore, shrivelled), Phaedr.

re-tor-tus, a, um, Part. [retorqueo].

re-trac-tā-tio, ōnis, f. [retracto] hesitation, refusal (v. rare): sine ulla retractatione, Cic.

re-trac-tātus, a, um, Part. [retracto].

re-trac-to (retracto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to take hold of or handle again; to take in hand again, undertake anew, etc.: arma, Liv.: ferrum, Virg.: vulnera, to feel again, Ov. 2. Fig. to reconsider, revise: locus orationis a me retractandus, Cic.: appy. = tracto; munera Ceae peniae, to handle, meddle with, Hor. II. to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant: Absol.: veniet tempus et quidem celeriter et sive retractabilis sive probabilis, Cic. 2. With Acc.: to withdraw, retract: dicta, Virg.

re-trac-tus, a, um, Part. [retraho].

II. Adj.: lying back, remote, distant: emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco, Liv. Comp.: retractior a mari murus, id.

re-trā-ho, xl, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw back, withdraw; to call back; aliquem, Cic.: aliquem in urbem, Caes.: castra intra penitus, Liv. (II) Esp. to drag or bring back: Caes. 2. Fig.: postquam poeta vetus poetam non potest retrahere ab studio, to deter, Ter.: aliquem a republica, cause to withdraw, Cic. II. to draw forth or bring up anew; to bring to light or make known again: aliquem postmodum ad eosdem cruciatus, Tac.: oblitterata aerarii monumenta, id.

re-tre-cto, v. retracto.

re-tri-bū-o, ōl, ūtum, 3. v. a. to give back, return, restore, repay: populo pecuniam acceptam, Liv.

re-trō, adv. [from re and the suffix -tro; cf. citro, ultro, intio, etc.] Of place: backwards, on the back side, behind: with words implying motion: vestigia retro sequor, Virg.: referri, id.: ora retro flectit, Ov. (II) With words implying rest: quid retro atque a tergo fieret, laboraret, Cic. II. Of time: back; in past times, before, formerly: quodcumque retro est, is past, Hor.

III. In other relations, back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand: ut omnia, quae sine ea (honestate) sint, longe et retro ponenda censent, in the background, Cic. (Hence O. Fr. *rière*, whence *arriere*, *derrière*, and Eng. *rear*.)

re-trō-ā-go, ēgl, actum, 3. v. a. to drive or turn back, etc.: capillos a fronte, to push back, Quint. II. Fig. ordinem, to reverse, id.

re-trō-cē-dens, entis, Part. retiring, receding: retrocedentes, Liv.

re-trō-grā-dior, 3. v. n. dep. to go back or backwards, to retrograde: Plin.

re-trorsum and **re-trō-versum**, adv. back, backwards, behind: opp. to adversum, forwards: vestigia nulla retrorsum, Hor. II. back, backwards, in return, in reversed order: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, ex aere aether; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex aethere aer, Cic. (Hence It. *ritroso*.)

re-trō-versus (versus, and syncop. retrorsus), a, um, adj. turned back or backwards: Medusae ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora, Ov.

re-trū-do, no perf., sum, 3. v. a. to thrust back: Pl.: simulacra deorum retrusa atque abdita, thrust away out of sight, Cic.

re-trūsus, a, um, Part. [retrudo]. II. Adj.: thrust back, and so lying out of the common reach (fig.): Cic.

re-tundo, tōdl (rettudi, Phaedr.), tūsum (retunsus, Pl.), 3. v. a. lit. to hammer back; hence, to blunt, dull:

gladios in rempublicam dstrictos, Cic.: Hor. II. Fig. to weaken, restrain, etc.: collegam, Tac.: impetum erumpentium, Liv.

retusus (retusus), a, um, Part. [retundo]. II. Adj.: blunted, blunt, dull: ferrum, Virg.: tela, Ov. 2. Fig.: ingenia, Cic.

reus, i, m., and **rea**, ae, f. [res]. In law, orig. a party to an action (res), a plaintiff or defendant; subsequently, the party accused, defendant, prisoner, etc.: reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re discutitur (all whose case is being discussed); sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. II. Transf. in gen.: one who is bound, responsible, liable: constr. with Gen.: ut suae quisque partis tutelae reus sit, answerable for, Liv.: voti reus, bound by his vow (his prayer being granted), Virg. III. one accused or arraigned, a defendant, prisoner; also, one condemned, a criminal: quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis reus? Flavius, Cic. Fem.: ut socrus adolescentis rea ne fiat, id. With a definition of the crime or the punishment: aliquem rei capitalis reum facere, id.: de ambitu, id. 2. Transf. in gen.: reus fortunae ejus diei, accused of the ill fortune of, Liv. (Hence It. rio, reo.)

re-valesco, lal, 3. v. n. incep. to grow well again; to regain one's former strength or condition; to recover: Ov. II. Fig.: Laodicea (tremore terrae prolapsa), Tac.

re-vehō, xl, ctum, 3. v. a. to carry or bring back: Diana Segestam Carthagine reecta, Cic.: praedam inde, Liv. 2. Reflect.: to drive, ride, or sail back; to return: equo citato ad urbem reectus, id.: non satis est Ithacam revehi? Hor. II. Fig.: ad paulo superiorem aetatem reecti sumus, have gone back, Cic.

re-vello, vell, vulsum, 3. v. a. to pluck or pull back; to pull or tear out, off or away: tela de corpore, Cic.: caput a cervice, Virg.: saxum e monte, Ov.: herbas radice, to root up, id.: scuta manibus, Caes.: proximos terminos agri, to remove the landmarks, Hor. II. Fig.: veteres avias allici de pulmone, to root out old prejudices, Pers.

re-vēlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to unveil, uncover, lay bare: caput (opp. to involvere), Suet.: frontem, Tac. **re-vēnō**, vnl, ventum, 4. v. n. to come again, come back, return: reveni, ut illum persequar, Pl.: in urbem, Tac. II. Fig.: in eum nunc haec revenit res locum, Pl.

re-vērā, v. res, no. II. **re-verbēro**, i, v. a. to beat or cast back, to repel (rare): saxa, Sen. II. Fig.: iram Fortunae, id.

re-vērendus, a, um, Part. [revereor]. II. Adj.: inspiring awe, venerable, reverend: nox, Ov. **re-vērens**, entis, Part. [revereor].

II. Adj.: respectful, regardful, reverent: sermo erga patrem imperatoremque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac. Comp.: nibilo reverentior leniorve erga senatum, Suet.

re-vērenter, adv. respectfully: Plin. Ep. Comp.: Tac. Sup.: Suet.

re-vērentia, ae, f. [revereor] respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence: adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum, Cic.: legum, Juv.

re-vēreor, itus, 2. v. a. dep. to stand in awe or fear of; to respect, honour, revere: aliquem, Pl.: Cic. More freq. with inanim. or abstr. objects: dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, not regarding, id.: multa adversa reverens, dreading, apprehending, id.: Liv. (Hence Fr. révéler.)

re-verro, 3. v. a. to sweep back, to scatter again: Pl.

re-versio (revors.), ōnis, f. [revertor] a turning back before one arrives, the act of returning: quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus, Cic. 2. Of things, a return: febrium, id.

re-versus, a, um, Part. [revertor].

re-vertō (-vort.), verti, 3. v. n. to turn back, to come back, return (used almost exclusively in the perfect tenses, the imperfect tenses being taken from revertor, q. v.: the pres. imperf. occurs in Lucr.: as disting. from redeo, revertō signifies to turn back, esp. without having carried out one's intention): legati ad eum reverterunt, Caes.: Delotarus quum ex itinere revertisset, Cic. II. Fig.: nisi ad superiorem consuetudinem revertisses, id.

re-vertor (-vort.), versus (-vors.), 3. v. n. dep. [verto] to turn back, turn about; to come back, return (rarely used except in imperfect tenses: the perfect occurs sometimes in the later authors; e. g. Vell.: Quint.: Tac.: cf. revertor): inde illico revertor domum eo, Pl.: reversus ille, Caes.: revertetur silva, Ov.: hunc in locum revertuntur, Cic. (li) Of things: quis neget Tiberim reverti posse, i. e. flow backwards, Hor. II. Fig.: nescit vox missa reverti, id.: ad sanitatem, Caes. 2. Esp. to return from a digression, revert to: discedo parumper a somnolis, ad quae mox revertar, Cic.

re-victus, a, um, Part. [revinco]. **re-videō**, 2. v. n. to see again, visit again: nunc ad heram revidebo, Pl.

re-vincio, vinxī, vinctum, 4. v. a. to bind back or backwards; to bind fast, fasten: ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes.: aliquem ad saxa, Ov. 2. Fig.: mentem amore, Cat.

re-vinco, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to conquer, subdue: victrices catervae consiliis juvenis revinctae, beaten back, Hor.: revicta conjunctio, repressed, Tac. II. Fig. to convict; to refute, disprove: nunquam hic neque suo neque amicorum iudicio revinctur, Cic.

re-vinctus, a, um, Part. [revinco].

re-viresco, rōl, 3. v. n. incep. to become or grow green again: laesae silvae, Ov. 2. Transf. to become young again; id. II. Fig. to grow strong again; to grow young again; to flourish, revive: ad renovandum bellum, Cic.: domus Germanici, Tac.

re-vīso, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to look back on, to come again to see: ut ad me revisas, Pl. II. Act.: to go or come to see again; to revisit: tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic.: urbem, Lucr.

re-vivisco (revivesco), vixi, 3. v. n. incep. to come to life again, to revive: reviviscat M'. Curius aut eorum aliquis, Cic. II. Fig.: res publica, id.

revocābilis, e, adj. [revoco] that may be recalled or revoked, revocable (poet.): usu. with neg.: cum jam revocabile telum non fuit, Ov.

revocāmen, inis, n. [id.] a calling back, recall: Ov.

revocātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a calling back or away, a recalling: a bello, Cic.

II. Fig.: ad contemplandas voluptates, id. 2. In rhetor.: verbi, a withdrawing, revoking, id.

re-vōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call back, recall: de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, Cic.: Caesar in Italiam revocabatur, Caes. (ii) Esp. milit. t. t.: to call back, to order to return or retreat: legiones revocari atque itinere desistere jubet, id.: naves, id. Transf. in gen.: fluctus et flumina signo jam revocare dato, to recall them as by word of command, Ov. 2. Transf. of things, to draw back, turn back, etc.: oculos meos, id.: pedem ab alto, Virg. 3. to call for a repetition of a speech, etc.; to enquire an actor, etc.: Livius (Andronicus), quum saepius revocatus vocem obtulisset, Liv.: primos tres versus revocasse dicitur Socrates, Cic. II. Fig.: in gen.; to call back, recall, resume; to regain, recover; to draw off, withhold, restrain, transfer, etc.: se, to recall oneself in speech, going back and beginning again, id.: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimium profuderunt, are checked, pruned, id.: veteres artes, Hor.: primae revocabo exordia pugnae, Virg.: aliquem a morte, i. e. to save from, id.: magni est ingenii revocare mentem a sensibus, to call off from, Cic. 2. Esp. with ad and Acc.: to apply, reduce, refer: omnia ad suam potentiam, id. 3. to recall, revoke, retract, cancel: si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov.: libertatem, Tac. III. to ask back again, to invite in return (rare): Cic. IV. to call again, summon anew (rare): tribuni revocatos se easdem tribus renuntiarent, Liv.

re-vōlo, i, v. n. to fly back: Cic.: Virg.

revolūbilis, e, adj. [revolve] that may be rolled back (poet.): Ov. **revolūtus**, a, um, Part. [revolve]. **re-volvo**, volvi, volūtum, 3. v. a. to

rou back: to unroll, unwind; to revolve, return: fluctus (hibernus Auster), Tac.: (pontus) aestu revoluta resorbens saxa, rolled back down the beach, Virg. (ii) Reflect.: to return: itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Poet. of time: secula, Ov. 2. Esp. to turn over, read over, repeat: tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. II. Fig.: iterum revolvare casus Illicos, to go through or experience again, Virg. (ii) Reflect.: to return to: in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo video esse, Ter. 2. Esp. to relate again, repeat: sed quid ego haec nequicquam ingrata revolve? Virg.

ré-vómo, ūi, 3. v. a. to vomit forth again; to disgorge: salsos fluctus pectore, Virg.: vorat haec raptas revomitque carinas, Ov.

revorsio, v. reversio.

revorto and **revortor**, v. revert.

revulsus, a, um, Part. [revello].

rex, régis, m. [rego] a monarch, king: during the Republic, l. q. tyrant, despot: Cic. (On the Roman kings, v. Smith's Ant. 320 seq.) The name rex continued to be used for a particular priest: called, rex sacrificulus, sacrificus, sacrorum: v. sacrificulus, and Smith's Ant. 321. 2. Adj. (poet.): ruling, that rules or sways: populum late regem, Virg. 3. Esp. like the Gr. βασιλεύς, the King of Persia: Ter.

4. Of Jupiter, as king of gods and men: divum pater atque hominum rex, Virg. Also of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, Neptune, Ov.: umbrarum, Pluto, id. II. Transf.: head, chief, leader, master: with various applications: e. g. of the lion: Phaedr.: the queen-bee: Virg.: the Eridanus, as the principal river of Italy: id.: a governor, preceptor: pueritiae, Hor.: the leader, king in children's games: id.: the protector, patron of parasites: Juv. 2. the son of a king or chief, a prince: Virg. In pl. reges sometimes = the royal family, the king and queen, etc.: Liv. 3. a powerful, rich, or fortunate person: Hor. (Hence It. re; Sp. rey; Fr. roi.)

rhapsōdīa, ae, f. = ῥαψωδία, a rhapsody: secunda, the second book of the Iliad, Nep.

rhēda (raeda), ae, f. [a Gallic word, acc. to Quint.] a four-wheeled carriage: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 322.)

rhēdārius, a, um, adj. [rhēda] pertaining to a rhēda: nulli, Varr. II. Subst.: rhēdarius, li, m. the driver of a rhēda, a coachman: Cic.

rhēno, onis, v. reno.

rhētor, ōris, m. = ῥήτωρ, a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician: Cic. II. an orator: Nep.

rhētorica, ae, and **rhētoricē**, ēs, f. = ῥητορικὴ, the art of oratory, rhetoric: Cic.

rhētoricē, adv. in an oratorical or rhetorical manner, rhetorically: Cic.

rhētoricus, a, um, adj. = ῥητορικός, pertaining to a rhetorician, rhetorical: ars, a treatise on rhetoric, Cic. 2. Subst.: rhetorica, orum, n. plu. a treatise on rhetoric: id.

rhinōcērōs, ōtis, m. = ῥινόκερος, a rhinoceros: Mart. II. Meton. a vessel made of the rhinoceros's horn: Juv.

rhō, indecl. = ῥῶ, the Greek name of the letter r: Cic.

rhombus, i, m. = ῥόμβος, a magician's circle: Ov. II. a kind of fish, the turbot: Hor.

rhomphaea (rumpia), ae, f. = ῥομφαία, a long javelin used by certain barbarous nations: Liv.

rhythmicus, i, m. = ῥυθμικός, one who pays attention to or teaches the art of preserving rhythm: Cic.

rhythmos or **-us**, i, m. = ῥυθμός, symmetry, harmony, rhythm in music or speech: Quint.

rica, ae, f. a veil to be thrown over the head, worn by Roman women: Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

ricinium, li, n. [rica] a small mantle with a sort of cowl attached to it, worn esp. by women and mourners: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 322.

rictum, i, v. rictus, ad init.

rictus, ūs, m. (rictum, i, n.: Cic.: plur.: ricta, Lucr.) [ringor] the opened mouth (esp. in laughing): Hor.: in plur.: Ov. Of animals, gaping, distended jaws: id.

ridēo, risi, risum, 2. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to laugh: Hor. 2. Esp. to laugh pleasantly, to smile (disting. from cachinno, which is to laugh aloud); and with ad or Dat. to smile on: dulce, to have a sweet smile, id.: ridere ad patrem, Cat.: cui non risere parentes, whose parents never smiled on him, Virg. (ii) Transf. of things, to smile, to look cheerful or pleasant: florum coloribus almus ridet ager, Ov. With Dat.: tibi ridet aequora ponti, smile upon thee, look brightly up to thee, Lucr. 3. to laugh in ridicule, to mock: Hor. II. Act.: to laugh at, laugh over: joca tua, Cic. Pass.: haec ridetur vel sola vel maxime, id.

2. to smile upon: quasi muti silent neque me ridetur, Pl. 3. to laugh at, ridicule, jeer: aliquem, Cic. Pass.: Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, id. [Cf. Gr. κρίζω (for κριδ-γω), Boeot. κριδόμεν = γελᾶν; in the Latin word initial k has been lost.] (Hence It. ridere; Fr. rire.)

ridibundus, a, um, adj. [rideo] laughing: Pl.

ridiculārius, a, um, adj. [ridiculus] that excites laughter, laughable, droll, funny: Pl.

ridiculē, adv. laughably, jokingly, humorously: Pl.: Cic. II. ridiculously, absurdly: id.

ridiculōsus, a, um, adj. [ridiculus] laughable, facetious, droll: parasitus ridiculōssimus, Pl.

ridiculus, a, um, adj. [rideo] moving to laughter, laughable, droll, funny,

amusing, facetious: facile magis quam faciliis ridiculus, Cic.: inest lepos ludusque hac comoedia: ridicula res est, Pl. Poet. with Inf.: ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentas, appy. exciting laughter by swallowing (obsorbere = obsorbendo), Hor. 2. Subst.: ridiculus, i, m. a jester, buffoon: Pl. (ii) ridiculum, i, n. a laughing matter; a jest, joke, etc.: in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo genera plura sunt, Cic.: mihi solae ridiculo fuit, I had the joke all to myself, Ter. II. In bad sense, laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous: hujus insania, quae ridicula est aliis, mihi tum molesta sane fuit, Cic.: Hor.

rigēo, 2. v. n. to be stiff or numb, to stiffen, esp. with cold: frigore, Cic.: gelu, Liv.: prata rigent, Hor. (ii) In gen.: gelido comae terrore rigebant, stood on end, Ov.: vestes auroque ostroque rigentes, standing out stiffly, Virg.: Ov. [Prob. not cogn. with Gr. ῥιγῶ, which seems to be for ῥιγῶ, and to be akin to Lat. frigens. Perh. connected with rego through the notion of straightness.]

rigesco, gūi, 3. v. n. [rigeo] to grow stiff or numb; to stiffen, harden, esp. with cold (poet.): vestes, Virg. In gen.: stillata sole rigescunt electra, Ov. 2. Transf. to stand erect, to bristle up: sensi metu riguisse capillos, id.

rigidē, adv. in a straight line, stiffly: Sen. II. rigorously, severely: Ov.

rigidus, a, um, adj. [rigeo] stiff, hard (esp. with frost), rigid: pruinae, Lucr.: Niphates, stiff-frozen, Hor.: aqua, Ov.: crura, Cic.: quercus, Virg. Comp.: Cic. 2. Poet.: of that which causes stiffness: mors, making the body stiff and rigid, Lucr. II. Fig.: hard, rigid, inflexible, hardy, stern, rough: Sabini, strict, severe (in morals), Hor.: rigidi et tristes satellites, inflexible, Tac. (Hence Fr. roide.)

rigo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to wet, moisten, water, bedew: tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor.: lucum perenni aqua (fons), Liv. 2. Poet. transf.: natos vitali rore, to suckle, Cic. poet.: ora alicujus aqua, Prop. II. to convey water or any other liquid = irrigo (rare): aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis, Liv. 2. Fig.: hinc motus per membra rigantur, are directed, conveyed, Lucr. [For vrig-o; cf. Gr. βρέχω (in which β=F); Goth. rign, Germ. regen, Eng. rain, are cognate, initial v having been lost in these languages, as in Latin.]

rigor, ōris, m. [rigeo] stiffness, rigidity, coldness, numbness, firmness: Alpinus, Ov.: septentrionis, Tac.: torpentibus rigore nervis, with stiffness, Liv.: ferri, hardness, Virg. II. Fig.: hardness, inflexibility, severity, rigour: te tuus iste rigor positique sine arte capilli decet, severe simplicity, Ov.: disciplinae, Tac.

rigūus, a, um, adj. [rigo]. Act.:

that waters, irrigates: rigui in valibus amnes, Virg. II. Pass.: watered, well watered: hortus, Ov.

rima, ae, f. [for rig-ma, from root of ringor (cf. examen for ex-ag-men)] a cleft, crack, chink, fissure: angusta, Hor.: naves rimis fatiscunt, spring leaks, Virg.: explere, to stop up, Cic. Poet.: ignea rima micans, a flash of forked lightning, Virg.

rimor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [rima] to lay open, tear up, turn or grub up: rastris terram rimantur, Virg. II. Transf.: to pry into, search, examine, explore: haruspex pectora pullorum rimatur, Juv.: humum pillis et lanceis, Tac. 2. Fig.: to examine thoroughly, investigate: Cic.: secreta, Tac.

rimosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of cracks, chinks, or fissures: fores, Prop.: cymba, leaky, Virg. II. Fig.: quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, i.e. that cannot keep a secret, Hor.

ringor, ctus, j. v. n. dep. to open the mouth wide, to show the teeth (rare): Pomp. II. Fig. to be vexed, angry; to chafe, snarl: Ter.: Hor. [The root rig means "to split, cleave;" v. rima and rixa.]

ripa, ae, f. the bank of a stream: fluminis, Caes. Transf. the shore of the sea (rare): Hor. Fig.: ripis superat nihil atque abundat pectus laetitiae meum, overflows its banks with joy, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. riva; Fr. rive; also It. arricare; Fr. arriver.)

ripula, ae, f. dim. [ripa] a little bank or margin: Cic.

risus, i, m. = *πίσκος*, a trunk, chest: Ter.

risio, ōnis, f. [rideo] a laughing, laughter, laugh (rare): quot risiones! Pl.

risor, ōris, m. [id.] a laughter, mocker, banterer: Hor.

risus, ūs, m. [id.] a laughing, laughter, laugh: risum movere, Cic.: miros risus edere, id. (Hence It. riso; Fr. ris.)

rite, adv. (perh. Abl. of an obsolete *ritis*=ritus) with due religious observances or rites, according to religious usage: deos rite appreciat, Hor.: rebus divinis rite perpetratis, Liv. II. Transf.: in gen.; in a proper or just manner; duly, rightly: hunc deum rite beatum dixerimus, may fitly call, Cic.: rebus rite paratis, Virg. 2. according to custom or usage: campestris Scythae, quorum plastra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor.

ritus, ūs, m. a religious usage or ceremony, a rite: sacra diis aliis Albano ritu facit, Liv.: tempestates quae populi Romani ritibus consecratae sunt, Cic. II. Transf.: in gen.; a custom, usage, manner, mode, way: cognosse Sabinae gentis ritus, Ov.: Aegyptios Judaeosque ritus compescuit, Suet.

2. Adverbially, in Abl. sing. with Gen.: after the usage, manner, or fashion of: pecudum ritu, like mere

brutes, Cic.: fluminis, like a river, Hor. With adj.: suo ritu res quaeque procedit, Lucr.: novo sublime ritu moliar atrium, in the new fashion, Hor. Humorously, cantharino ritu astare, to stand with arms akimbo (like the handles of a jar), Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

rivālis, e, adj. [rivus] pertaining to a brook: Col. II. Subst.: rivales, ium, m. plu. those who use the same brook, neighbours: Gell. 2. Transf.: rivalis, is, m. one who has the same mistress as another; a competitor in love, a rival: eadem est amica ambobus; rivales sumus, Pl. Proverb.: se amare sine rivall, to be one's own sole and unrivalled admirer (of one who is vain beyond measure): Cic.: Hor.

rivāllitas, ātis, f. [rivalis] rivalry in love: Cic.

rivulus, i, m. dim. [rivus] a small brook, a rill, rivulet: Prud. II. Fig.: rivulos consecrari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic.

rivus, i, m. a small stream of water, a brook: omnia flumina atque omnes rivos Caesar averterat, Caes. Proverb.: e rivo flumina magna facere, to make mountains of molehills, Ov.

2. Of other liquids: lactis, Hor.: sanguinis, Virg. Fig.: liquidus fortunae rivus, 'a stream of gold,' Hor. [Cf. Skr. ri, to drop, flow.] (Hence It. rio; O. Fr. rui, and, through low Lat. rivicellus, Fr. ruisseau.)

rixa, ae, f. a quarrel, brawl, dispute, strife: ecce nova turba atque rixa, Cic.: rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv.: Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, controversy, Cic. II. In gen., a battle, contest (rare): cum Oceano rixa, Flor. Of beasts: Ov. [Perh. properly 'a split,' 'breach'; v. ringor, rima.]

rixor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [rixa] to quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute: cum aliquo de aliqua re, Cic. II. Transf. of things: to oppose; to clash, disagree: Sen.

rōbīgīnōsus (rubig.), a, um, adj. [robigo] rusty: strigillis, Pl.

rōbīgo (rub.), īnis, f. rust of metals: hoc quidem pol e robigine, non e ferro factum est, Pl. 2. Transf.: blight, mildew, smut, mould, etc.: Hor.: Ov.

II. Fig.: ingenium longa rubigine laesum torpet, i.e. disuse, id. [From robur (Fest.) = ruber, q. v.] (Hence Fr. rogne.)

rōbōrēus, a, um, adj. [robur] oaken, of oak: pons, Ov.

rōbōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make strong; to strengthen, invigorate, confirm: artus, Lucr. II. Fig.: gravitatem perpetua constantia, Cic.: recti cultus pectora roborant, strengthen, impart fortitude to, Hor.

rōbur (old form robur), ōris, n. hardness, strength: duri robora ferri, Lucr. II. a very hard kind of oak: Plin. (II) In gen., an oak: fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, i.e. was pinned fast

to the oak, Ov. (III) oak timber: naves totae factae ex robore, Caes. Fig.: robur et aes triplex, 'heart of oak,' Hor. (IV) the trunk of an oak: annoso robore quercum, of an old and sturdy trunk, Virg. 2. In gen., any very hard kind of tree or wood: id. 3. Meton. of things made of oak or hard wood: in robore accumbere, on oaken benches, Cic.: of the wooden horse before Troy: Virg.: of a club: Ov.

4. Esp. the dungeon of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius (called also Tullianum): Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 72. III. Fig.: power, strength, force, vigour: virtutis, Cic.: Italum, prowess, Hor. 2. the strongest, most effective, or best part, the pith or kernel; of soldiers, the flower, etc.: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic.: senatus robur, Liv. So in plur. robora virorum, 'hearts of oak,' id. [Cf. Gr. ῥώ-νν-μν, ῥώ-μν.] (Hence It. rōvere; Fr. rouvre.)

rōbustus, a, um, adj. [robustus; v. robur] of oak, oaken: stipites, Liv.: fores, Hor. 2. Transf.: hard, firm, solid, hardy, robust: lapides, Plin.: robusti et valentes satellites, Cic.: transit in aetatem post ver robustior annus, gaining strength, Ov. II. Fig.: robusta et stabilis fortitudo, Cic.

rōdo, si, sum, j. v. a. to gnaw: quod clipeos mures rosissent, Cic.: pollicem dente, Hor. 2. Transf.: to eat away, corrode, consume: ferrum (robigo), Ov. II. Fig.: to backbite, disparage, talk ill-naturedly of: in conviviis, Cic.: Hor. [Perh. cogn. with rado.]

rōgālis, e, adj. [rogus] pertaining to a funeral pile: flammae, Ov.

rōgātio, ōnis, f. [rogo] an asking; an entreaty, request: rogatione alicujus aliquid facere, at his request, Cic. 2. in rhetor. a question, interrogation: id. II. Esp. a proposal to the people for passing a law or decree, a proposed law or decree, a bill (so called because the people were solicited to vote for it): ad populum, Caes.: ad plebem, Liv.: quae (rogatio) a consilibus lata est, was proposed, introduced, Cic.: Intercedere rogationi, to veto a bill, id.: rogationem antiquare, to reject it, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 225.

rōgātiōnūla, ae, f. dim. [rogatio] a little question: Cic. II. an unimportant bill or proposed law: Auct. pro dom.

rōgātor, ōris, m. [rogo] a beggar, mendicant: Mart. II. Esp. one who proposes a law to the people: Lucil.

2. an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling clerk: Cic. 3. Transf. in gen., one who makes a proposal, a proposer: id.

rōgātus, ūs, m. [id.] a request, suit, entreaty (only in Abl. sing.): Cic.

rōgītātio, ōnis, f. [rogito] for rogatio, a proposed law: Pl.

rōgito, avi, i. v. a. freq. [rogo] to ask or inquire frequently or eagerly: multa super Priamo rogītans, asking

many questions, Virg. II. to pray, entreat: aliquam ad cenam ut veniat, Ter.

rogō, avi, atum, (rogassit for rogaverit, Cic.), i. v. a. to ask for information, question, interrogate: constr. the pers. asked in Acc.; the thing asked, in Acc., Abl. with de, or depend. clause; hence, freq. with double Acc.: quid me istud rogas? inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic.: de ista virgine, to ask about her, Ter.: rogavi pervenissetne Agrigentum, enquired whether, Cic. Absol.: prius respondes quam rogo, Pl.

2. Esp. in public affairs, rogare aliquem (sententiam), to ask one for his opinion or vote: Cic.: primus rogatus sententiam, being asked his opinion first in order, Sall. (ii) rogare populum or legem, or absol.: to propose a law, introduce a bill: plebem, Cic.: legem, id. Absol.: ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo, Liv. Pass. impers.: nunc rogari, ut populus consules creet, the proposal is now made, id. (iii) to propose or offer for election: with Acc. (or Nom. with pass.) of the word designating the office; and sometimes with Acc. denoting the elective body: qui plebem Romanam tribunos plebi rogaret, id.: comitia consulibus rogandis habuit, for the election of, Cic. 3. Milit. t. t.: rogare milites sacramento, to administer an oath to them: Caes. 4. In law, to propose a stipulation: Pl. II. Transf.: to ask a favour, beg, request, solicit: constr. the pers. asked in Acc., or Abl. with ab: the request expr. by Acc. or by Subj. clause: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.: otium divos rogat, he begs of the gods for rest, Hor.: transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes.: id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.: also with ellipsis of ut: Caesar rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. Proverb.: malo emere quam rogare, I had rather buy than beg, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

rogus, i, m. a funeral-pile: in rogi illatus, Cic. Poet.: defugiunt avidos carmina sola rogos, escape destruction, Ov. Meton. the grave: obsertat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, Prop. (Primary sense appy. 'a heap': cf. Sicilian *ρῶγος*, a corn-magazine; Goth. *rikan*, to heap.)

rōrārīi, orum, m. plu. a kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers: Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

rōresco, 3. v. n. incep. [ros] to begin to be condensed into dew; and in gen. to become liquid: Ov.

rōridus, a, um, adj. [id.] bedewed, wet with dew: terga jugi, Prop.

rōrifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [ros fero] dew-bringing (poet.): Lucr.

rōro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [ros] to drop or distil dew (only in 3rd pers.). Neutr.: (Aurora) toto rorat in orbe, Ov. More usu. impers., dew

falls: Suet. Act.: tellus roratā mane pruina, distilled from the skies, Ov.

II. Transf.: to drop, trickle, drip, distil. Neutr.: rorat pennaque sinusque, drip or shed moisture, id. Act.: to bedew, to moisten, wet: circumstant, lacrimis roantes ora genasque, Lucr. Absol.: pocula roantia, sprinkling cups, 'light and dewy, not drenching like a heavy rain' (Long), Cic.

rōs, rōris, m. dew: nocturnus, Caes.: gelidus, Virg. Plur.: gelidos rores, Cic. poet. II. Transf. in gen., any distilling moisture (poet.): ros salis, sea-water, Lucr.: also absol., ros, water, Virg.: lacrimarum, Ov. Of perfumes: Syrius, Tib. 2. ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and neut., rosmarinum, rosemary: marino rore, Hor.: also simply ros, Virg. [The word has perh. lost initial r (cf. radix), and is thus cogn. with Gr. *ῥοσ-η*.]

rōsa, ae, f. a rose; also used of other similar flowers, such as the rose-mallow, etc.: sera, 'the last rose of summer,' Hor.: Cic. Collect. roses, wreaths of roses, etc.: sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? id.: in multa rosa, crowned with many a rose (or, on bed of roses), Hor. As a term of endearment, mea rosa, my rose, my rosebud, Pl. [Perh. for *eros* (for loss of r, cf. radix) = *erod-ia* (as Clausus = Claudius), and so cogn. with Gr. *ῥόδ-ον*, *ῥοδόεν*.] (Hence Fr. Eng. rose.)

rōsarium, ii, n. [rosa] a place planted with roses, a rose-garden: Col.: more freq. plur.: Virg.

rōsarius, a, um, adj. [id.] of roses, rose-: absorptio, a drink flavoured with roses, Suet.

roscidus, a, um, adj. [ros] wet with dew, dewy: mala, Virg.: dea, i. e. Aurora, Ov. II. Transf. moistened, watered, wet (rare): rosclida rivis saxa, Virg.

rōsetum, i, n. [rosa] a garden or bed of roses: Virg.

rōseus, a, um, adj. [id.] of roses, rose-: vinculum, Sen. 2. rose-coloured, rosy: rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr.: Phoebus, Virg.: labella, Cat.: os (Veneris), Virg.

rōsidus, a, um, adj. [ros] for rosclidus: Ov. (dub.).

rosmarinum and **rosmarinus**, v. ros, no. II. 2.

rostra, v. rostrum, no. II. 2.

rostratus, a, um, adj. [rostrum] having a beak or crooked point: beaked, curved: navis, Cic.: ora navium rostrata, Hor.: corona rostrata = corona navalis, a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's vessel: Plin.: cf. (Agrippae) tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronā, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 118): columna rostrata, a column adorned with the beaks of conquered vessels, erected to commemorate a naval victory, Liv.: esp. that

in the Roman forum, erected in memory of the victory of Duilius: Quint. (v. Smith's Ant. 102).

rostrum, i, n. [rodo] the bill or beak of a bird; the snout or muzzle of an animal: cibum arripere aduncitate rostrorum, Cic.: of swine: Ov.: of dogs: id. (ii) Of human beings, snout: Pl.

II. Transf. of similarly shaped objects: the curved point of a bill-hook: Col. Esp. the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak: neque his (navibus) nostrae rostra nocere poterant, Caes. Hence, 2. Rostra, orum, n. plu. the Rostra, an erection between the Comitium and the forum, from which speakers delivered their addresses, so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates. It was transferred by Caesar to a corner of the forum (v. Smith's Ant. 322): Liv.: in Rostra escendere, as we say, 'to mount the rostrum,' Cic.: aliquem defunctum laudare e more prae Rostris, Suet.

rōsus, a, um, Part. [rodo].

rōta, ae, f. a wheel: Pl.: Ov. Esp. a potter's wheel: currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. (ii) a wheel for torture, *τροχός*: in rotam escendere, to mount the wheel, be placed upon it, Cic.

2. Meton. a car, chariot (poet.): si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam, Ov. (ii) a disk: solis, Lucr. II. Fig.: fortunae rotam pertimescere, 'Fortune's wheel,' i. e. fickleness, inconstancy, Cic. Poet.: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, i. e. in elegiac metre, Ov. [Cf. Skr. *ratha-s*; Germ. *rad*. The word is from same root as *ratis*, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *roue*.)

rōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [rota]. Act.: to turn or swing round; to whirl about: Learchum bis terque per auras more rotat fundae, Ov.: ensem fulmineum, to brandish, Virg.: fumum (flammae), to send curling up, Hor. Reflect.: to turn or roll round, to revolve: circum caput igne rotato, Ov.

2. Fig.: aut curtum sermone rotato torqueat enthymema, brandished (like a missile), Juv. II. Neutr.: to turn or roll round, to revolve (rare): saxa rotantia late impulerat torrens, Virg.

rōtula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little wheel: Pl. (Hence Fr. *rolette*.)

rōtundē, adv. roundly: Col. II. smoothly, elegantly: apte ac rotunde, Cic.

rōtundo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rotundus] to make round, to round off: Cic. II. Fig.: of a round sum of money: mille talenta rotundentur, let a round thousand be made up, Hor.

rōtundus, a, um, adj. [rota] round, circular: stellae globosae et rotundae, Cic. Comp.: Hor. II. Fig.: rounded off, i. e. presenting no salient angles to the world: (sapient) in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, with nothing for fortune to lay hold of, id. 2. Esp. of style, round, well-turned, smooth.

polished, elegant: verborum quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.: Grails dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. (Hence It. *rotondo*; Fr. *rond*.)

rübē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. to make red or ruddy, to redden (poet.): setas sanguine, Ov.

rūbellus, a, um, adj. dim. [ruber] reddish: vinum, Mart.: Pers.

rūbens, entis, m. (f.: Pl.) [etym. unknown; acc. to the ancients from rudo, on account of the rattling] a rope, line, cord; esp. of the rigging of a ship: a stay, halyard, sheet, etc.: plur. collect. the rigging, cordage: Cic.: stridor rudentum, Virg.

rūdīarius, i, m. [rudis] a gladiator presented with the rudis (q. v.), i. e. discharged: Suet.

rūdimentum, i, n. [rudis, adj.] a first attempt, or essay; a beginning: civilium officiorum rudimenta, Suet. 2. Esp. of milit. affairs: militare, Liv.: dura rudimenta belli, Virg.: ponere, to pass one's noviciate, Liv.: prima rudimenta castrorum duci approbavit, passed through his apprenticeship in war to the satisfaction of, Tac.

rūdis, e, adj. prop. in the natural state, not improved by art; hence, unwrought, untilled, unformed, rough, raw, wild: campus, Virg.: humus, Ov.: aes (opp. to signatum), Plin.: lana, Ov.

rūbēta, ae, f. [rubus] a kind of toad living among bramble-bushes, prob. the common toad: Juv.

rūbēta, orum, n. plu. [id.] bramble-thickets: Ov.

rūbēus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the bramble-bush, bramble-: virga, Virg.

rūbīcundulus, a, um, adj. dim. [rubicundus] somewhat red, reddish: Juv.

rūbīcundus, a, um, adj. [rubeo] red, ruddy: os, Pl.: corna, Hor.

rūbīdus, a, um, adj. [id.] red, reddish (rare): ampulla, Pl.

rūbīgo, etc. v. robig.

rūbor, ōris, m. [rubeo] redness (of all shades): candore mixtus rubor, Cic.

II. Esp. a blush: verecundus, Ov.

2. Meton. bashfulness, sense of shame: ruborem incutere, Liv. Hence, (II) shame, disgrace: censoris iudicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic.: rubori esse alleui, to be a disgrace to anyone, Liv.: also in same sense, Nom.: nec rubor est, Tac.

rūbrica, ae, f. [ruber] (sc. terra) red earth: Vitr. 2. Esp. red earth for colouring, red ochre, red chalk: Hor.

II. Meton. the title of a law, the rubric (because written in red): Paul. Hence, 2. a law: Quint.: Pers.

rūbus, i, m. a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush: Virg.: Hor. II. a blackberry: Prop. [Perh. cogn. with ruber, from the colour of the fruit.]

ructo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. to belch, eructate. Neutr.: Cic. II. Act.: to belch up: glandem, Juv. [Cf. Gr. ῥέπειν; Lat. e-rūg-o (in Enn.); and v. rumen, rumino.] (Hence Fr. *roter*.)

ructor, i. v. dep. i. q. ructo, to belch: Varr.: versus ructatur, belches forth, Hor.

ructus, ūs, m. [v. ructo] a belching, eructation: Cic.

rūdēns, entis, m. (f.: Pl.) [etym. unknown; acc. to the ancients from rudo, on account of the rattling] a rope, line, cord; esp. of the rigging of a ship: a stay, halyard, sheet, etc.: plur. collect. the rigging, cordage: Cic.: stridor rudentum, Virg.

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2. Esp. of milit. affairs: militare, Liv.: dura rudimenta belli, Virg.: ponere, to pass one's noviciate, Liv.: prima rudimenta castrorum duci approbavit, passed through his apprenticeship in war to the satisfaction of, Tac.

rūdis, e, adj. prop. in the natural state, not improved by art; hence, unwrought, untilled, unformed, rough, raw, wild: campus, Virg.: humus, Ov.: aes (opp. to signatum), Plin.: lana, Ov.

2. Transf. of artificial things, ill-made, rudely finished, coarse: hasta, Virg.: textum, Ov. 3. Poet.: new, untried: illa (carina, sc. Argo) rudem cursu prima imbuat Amphitriten, not yet sailed on, Cat. II. Fig.: rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant; and with Gen., unacquainted with, inexperienced in, etc.: forma ingenii impolita et plane rudis, Cic.: rude et Graecis intactum carmen, Hor.: rudis adhuc aetas, Tac. With in and Abl.: rudis in re publica, Cic. With ad: gens ad oppugnandarum urbium artes rudis, Liv. Also with modal Abl.: Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. (ii) As trans. adj. with Gen.: rerum omnium rudes ignarique, Cic.: agminum, Hor. Comp. and Sup. do not occur. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *rozzo*, rude; Fr. *rude*.)

rūdis, is, f. a slender stick or rod: a stirring-stick, spatula: ferrea, Plin.

II. Esp. a staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, a foil: (milites) rudibus inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrerunt, Liv. A gladiator received such a rudis when honourably discharged (v. rudarius): tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic. Fig.: spectatum satis et donatum jam rude, i. e. discharged from service, Hor. [From the root *rudh*, to grow; cf. A.-S. *rōd-a*, Eng. *rod*, O. H. G. *ruota*.]

rūdo (rūdo, Pers.), i, m. itum, 3. v. n. to bray, bellow, roar: interpestivo rudis ille (asellus) sono, Ov.: gemitus leonum rudentum, Virg.

Transf. of men: (Cacum) insueta rudentem, making an unusual roaring, id. [From I. E. *ru*, whence Gr. ῥέπειν, and Lat. *ru-mor*, *rav-us*.]

rūdosus, a, um, adj. [rudis] wrinkled, shrivelled: pellis, Hor. Poet.: senecta, Tib.: frigore, shrivelled with cold, Hor. II. Transf. creased, corrugated: cortex populi, Ov.

rūga, ae, f. a wrinkle (usu. plur.): non canī, non rugae, auctoritatem arripere possunt, as signs of age, Cic. Sing.: Ov.: Juv. [For *rug-a*; cf. A.-S. *vrinc-le*, Eng. *wrinkle*, O. H. G. *run-za* (for *runc-za*), in which last, as in *ruga*, initial *v* is lost.]

rūgo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [ruga] to become wrinkled or creased: vido palliolum ut rugat, Pl.

rūgōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] wrinkled, shrivelled: pellis, Hor. Poet.: senecta, Tib.: frigore, shrivelled with cold, Hor. II. Transf. creased, corrugated: cortex populi, Ov.

rūina, ae, f. [ruo] a rushing or tumbling down: a falling down, fall: grandinis, Lucr.: jumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv. 2. Esp. of buildings, a tumbling or falling down, ruin: turris repentina ruina, Caes.: tecta Penthel disiecta non leni ruina, Hor.: ruinam dare, to come down with a crash, Virg.: also trahere, in like sense, id. Plur.: tantae in te impendent ruinae, nisi suffulcis firmiter, Pl.: impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. II. Meton. that which tumbles or falls down (poet.): caeli, as it were the sky itself coming down; a violent storm, Virg. 2. Esp. a building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins: mostly plur.: ruinis templorum templa aedificare, Liv. III. Fig. a catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction, etc.: in hac ruina rerum, id.: ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, the destruction of both, Hor. Plur.: praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, i. e. bankruptcy, Cic.

rūinōsus, a, um, adj. [ruina] going to ruin, ruinous (rare): aedes, Cic. II. Poet. fallen, ruined: domus, Ov.

rūmen, inis, n. the throat, gullet: Fest. [For *rug-men*; v. ructo.]

rūmex, icis, f. sorrel: Pl.

rūmīfīco, i. v. a. [rumor facio] to report: Pl.

rūmīnātio, ōnis, f. [rumino] a chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination: animalium, Plin. 2. Transf. a doubling; a repetition, re-

rūdus, ēris, n. stones broken small and mixed with lime for plastering walls, etc.; rough-cast: Vitr. II. Esp.: old rubbish of decayed buildings: ruderi accipiendi Ostienses paludes destinabat, Tac. III. a piece of brass: v. raudus. [Etym. uncertain.]

rūduscūlum, i, v. raudusculum.

rūfūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [rufus] reddish, rather red: Pl. II. Subst.: rufuli, the military tribunes chosen by the general himself, opp. to the comitatus, who were chosen by the people: so called after one Rutillus Rufus: Liv.

rūfus, a, um, adj. red, reddish: rufus quidam, red-headed, Pl.: Ter. [V. ruber; rufus is perh. provincial Italian, orig. *dh* in the middle of a word not being in Lat. represented by *f*; cf. Umbr. *rufru* and v. *scrofa*.]

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rūmex, icis, f. sorrel: Pl.

rūmīfīco, i. v. a. [rumor facio] to report: Pl.

rūmīnātio, ōnis, f. [rumino] a chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination: animalium, Plin. 2. Transf. a doubling; a repetition, re-

turn: corticis, id. || **Fig.:** a thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating: quotidiana, Cic.

rūmīno, i. v. n. and a. [rumen] to chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate. Neutr.: bos ruminat, Col.

2. Act.: Virg.

rūmor, ōris, m. unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumour: multa rumor fingeat, Caes.: manat per compita rumor, Hor. (ii) The purport of the rumour is expressed by Acc. and Inf., by a clause, by de, rarely by Gen.: rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, Cic.: de vita imperatoris dubii rumores allati sunt, Liv.: belli civilis rumores, Tac. || **common or general opinion, the popular voice; fame, reputation, whether good or bad: adversus famam rumoresque hominum firmus, Liv.: qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris? Ter.: aliquid accipere secundo rumore, i.e. with general approval, Tac. (From I.E. ru, to sound, make a noise; whence ru-d-o, rav-is, rau-cu-s, q. v.) (Hence Fr. rumeur.)**

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, j. v. a. to burst, tear, rend; to burst asunder or in pieces, force open, etc. (As disting. from frango, rumpo usu. denotes a force exerted from within the body acted upon: frango an external force. But this distinction is not always adhered to. Also rumpo usu. implies a more violent action than frango): rans rupto Jacuit corpore, having burst herself, Phaed.: teretes plagas (aper). Id.: pontem, to break down, Liv.: not quit vis venti rumpere nubem, to force open, Lucr. With pron. reflect. or reflectively: me rupi causa currendo tua, Pl.: Hor. So of imper. subjects: se nubibus imber ruperat, had burst forth, Virg. 2. Transf. with quasi-cognate Acc., viam, iter, to force a passage, Liv.: Virg.: fontem, to cause to break forth, Ov. || **Fig.:** to break, violate, destroy, annul, interrupt, etc.: sacramenti religionem, Liv.: fidem indutiarum, id.: jus gentium, id.: nuptias, to annul, Hor.: ne me e somno excitetis, et rumpatis visum, break in upon, interrupt, Cic. Poet.: rumpit has imo pectore voces, gives vent to, Virg. 2. to break off suddenly, cut short: silentia, Ov.: moras, Virg. [Cf. Skr. rup, "rumpere," which is for orig. rup.] (Hence It. rompere: Fr. rompre.)

rūmōsūlus, i. m. dim. [rumor] idle talk, common gossip (rare): Cic.

rūna, ae, f. a kind of dart: Cic.

rūnōina, ae, f. [Cogn. with runco; cf. Gr. ῥυκίνη: the quantity of the i seems uncertain] a plane.

runco, i. v. a. to weed out: spinas, Cato. || to deprive of hair: Pers.

rūo, ōi, ōtum (rūsturus, a, um, Ov.), j. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to fall with violence, rush down; to fall down, go to ruin: Cic.: Liv. Poet.: ruit arduus aether, pours down in rain, Virg. 2. Transf. to rush on.

hurry: (Pompeium) ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, Cic.: in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. Poet.: ruit Oceano nox, hastens up from, Virg.: ruit ver, hastens to its close, id. || **Fig.:** to go to ruin, fall, sink (rare): nemo est quin intelligat, ruere illam rem publicam, Cic. Pass. imper.: ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, men rush upon destruction, Liv. B. Act.: to cast down with violence, to dash or hurl to the ground; to prostrate: immanem molem volvuntque ruuntque, Virg.: cumulos ruit male pluvius arenae, breaks down, levels, id. 2. Transf. to cast, turn, or throw up, rake up: quum mare permotum ventis ruit intus arenam, casts up, Lucr.: unde divitias aerisque ruam, dic angur, acervos, dig up, Hor. [Cf. Gr. ῥύω-μην.]

rūpes, is, f. a rock (a natural cliff; whereas saxum is any mass or fragment of stone: see also cautes, scopulus): ex magnis rupibus nactus plantilem, Caes.: inter saxa rupesque, Liv.: cavae, caverns, grottoes, Virg. (From root of rumpo; cf. Germ. ruff, Eng. reef.) (From low Lat. rupea comes Fr. roche.)

rūptor, ōris, m. [rumpo] a breaker. Fig.: foederis, a violator, Livy.

rūptus, a, um, Part. [rumpo].

rūricōla, ae, adj. m. f. n. [rus colo] that tills the ground; that lives in the country, rural, rustic (poet.): boves, Ov.: Ceres, id.: aratrum, id. Subst.: ruricola, ae, m. a husbandman, rustic: Col.: an oz: Ov.

rūrigēna, ae, m. [rus and gen in gigno] born in the country; Subst. a countryman, rustic: Ov.

rūro, i. v. n., or **rūror**, i. v. n. dep. [rus] to live in the country (rare): Pl.

rursus or less freq. **russum**, adv. [contr. from revorsus or revorsum, from reverti; cf. prorsus and sursum] backwards, back, opp. to prorsus: trepidari et cursari russum prorsum, Ter. || Transf. on the contrary, in return, again: succurrit Pulfioni Varenus. Huic rursus fert subsidium Pulfio, Caes.: Hor.: hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt, these again in their turn serve in the field, Caes. 2. again, anew: te suam (causam) rogavit russum ut ageres, Ter.: Helvetii rursus instare coeperunt, Caes.

rus, rūris (plur. only in Nom. and Acc.), n. the country, as opp. to the town, lands, fields; a country-seat, farm, estate, etc. (rare with prep.): in the country, ruri (Locative), Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: less freq. rure, Pl.: Liv. In pl.: rura, country fields, Hor.: laudato ingentia rura, large farms, Virg.: quum rus homines eunt, to their country-seats, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

ruseum (also rustum), i. n. butcher's broom: Virg.

rusus, a, um, adj. red (rare): gingiva, Cat. [For rud-tu-s; cf. Gr. ῥυθός, and v. rutilus.] (Hence It. rosso; Fr. roux.)

rusticānus, a, um, adj. [rusticus] pertaining to the country, rustic, country (a neutral word; whereas rusticus usu. denotes a person of rustic, unpolished manners): homines ex municipiis rusticani, Cic.

rusticatio, ōnis, f. [rusticor] a living in the country, country life: Cic.

rusticōe, adv. in a countrified manner, clownishly, awkwardly: loqui, Cic. Comp.: rusticus toga defuit, Hor. Sup. not found.

rusticōitas, ātis, f. [rusticus] the manners of country people, rustic behaviour, rusticity: in good and (more freq.) in bad sense: antiqua, Plin. Ep.: Ov.: aliquem rusticitatis arguere, Suet.

rusticor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to live in the country, to rusticate: Cic. Fig.: (haec studia) pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, are our companions in the country, id.

rusticulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] rather rustic or coarse: libellus, Mart.

|| Subst.: rusticulus, i. m. a little countryman, little rustic: Cic.

rusticus, a, um, adj. [rus: cf. silvaticus] pertaining to the country, rural, rustic, country-: vita, Cic.: homo, id.

2. Subst.: rusticus, i. m. a countryman, rustic, peasant: Ov.: Hor.: plur.: rustici, country-people, rustics: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. (ii) rustica, ae, f. a country-girl: Ov. || Transf. country-like, countrified, in good or (more freq.) in bad sense, i. e. plain, simple: coarse, awkward, clownish, etc.: rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, Cic.: convicia, Ov. In good sense: mores, simple and uncorrupted, Cic.

rūta caesa, or **ruta et caesa** [ruo]. In law, every thing dug up (ruta) and cut down (caesa) on an estate without being wrought, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale: the minerals and timber: Cic.

rūta, ae, f. = ῥύτις, a bitter herb, rue: Plin. || Fig. bitterness, unpleasantness: cras exspecto Leptam, ad cuius rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, Cic. (Hence Fr. and Eng. rue.)

rūtābūlum, i. n. [ruo] a fire-shovel, oven-rake: Suet.

rūtīlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [rutilus]. Act.: to make or colour red: Liv. || Neutr.: to be reddish; transf. to have a reddish glow (poet.): rutilantia arma, Virg.

rūtīlus, a, um, adj. red (inclining to golden yellow): caput, Pl.: fulgor rutilus quem Martium dicitis, Cic. [For rud-tīlu-s; cf. rusus for rud-tu-s.]

rūtīrum, i. n. [ruo] a spade, shovel: Liv.

rūtūla, ae, f. dim. [ruta] a little bit of rue: Cic.

rūtus, a, um, Part. [ruo].

S, indecl. n. or (agreeing with littera) f. the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. Its form was taken from that of *San* in the Doric alphabet of Cumae, which had been itself derived from the Phoenician *Shin*. The Latin sibilant thus represented corresponded phonetically to, and was descended from, a primitive Indo-European sound which in Sanskrit was represented by *s* and sometimes by *ś*. Latin *s* in the middle of words corresponds to Greek *σ*. Initial *s* has as its regular representative in Greek the spiritus asper; thus we have *sal* = *ἅλς*; *salio* = *ἅλλομαι* (for *ἁλ-γομαι*); *sedeo* = *ἕζομαι*; *semita* = *ἡμι-*; *septem* = *ἑπτά*; *sequor* = *ἑπομαι*; *sex* = *ἕξ*; *serpo* = *ἔρπω*; *silva* = *ῥα-φῆ*; *sus* = *ὄς* (Gr. *ὄς*, however, being also found). Initial Latin *s* sometimes represents original *sv*; cf. *salum* with Eng. *swell*; *sopor* and *somnus* (for *sopnus*) with Skr. *svap-nas*; *sudo* with Skr. *sviḍ-jāmi*: in these cases sometimes *σ*, sometimes the spir. asp., sometimes even the spir. lenis, corresponds in Greek, cf. *σάλος*, *ὑπνος*, *ἰδῖω*. In the earlier periods of the Latin language, before *z* came into use, *ζ* in words borrowed from the Greek, was represented by *ss*; thus *μαζα* became *massa*, *Ἀττικίζω* *atticizzo*, *κωμάζω* *comissor*. Original initial *s* before a consonant has been lost in many Latin words: as *caedo*, *castrum*, *cena*, *cutis*, *fallo*, *fides*, *pituita*, *taurus*, *tego*, *torus*, etc. In instances like those of *scribo* beside *γράφω*, *scruta* beside *γράφω*, etc., we are to regard the *s* as original, and preserved in Latin, but lost in Greek.

II. *s* had, as in English, two different sounds, a sharp and a flat (or weak). It had the sharp sound at the beginning of words, as also in the middle of words before and after other consonants, and hence can be followed by the sharp mutes only (*c*, *p*, *t*). But between vowels it had the weaker sound, which was like that of English *z*, or of *s* in Fr. and Eng. *rose*. Hence in this position it was often changed to *r* (see article on letter R). Final *s* had the weak sound, and therefore could be preceded by *b*, as in *urbs*, *plebs*, *abs*. Its weakness led to its frequent disappearance, as in such nominatives as *nauta* (*ναύτης*), *poeta*, and in *ille*, *iste*, etc. Its loss took place especially in the popular Latin of the oldest, and again of the most recent, period, before and after the influence of a living literature tended to conserve the sound. Hence in the ante-classical poets down to the time of Cicero, final *s* was often dropped before words beginning with a consonant, as *Fulvius* *Nobilior*, *vivus* *per*, *gravi* *terra*, *Hyperionis* *cursum*. Hence also arose the secondary forms of the second person sing. of pass. and dep.

verba, as *pateris* for *pateris*, *amabere* for *amaberis*, etc.; and perhaps the Gen. ae. (for *ai*) of the first declension is to be explained as having arisen from *ais*. Hence, too, such forms as *ain*, *satin*, *scin*, *viden* for *aisne*, *satisne*, *scisne*, *videsne*; also *mage* for *magis* and the like. III. Changes of *s* within the Latin language. 1. As we have seen, between vowels it very commonly becomes *r*. 2. It is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of *dis*: e.g. *differe*, *difficilis*, *diffuso*. 3. With the gutturals it combines to form *x*; e.g. *rex* = *reg-s*, *pax* = *pac-s*; so the perfects *rexi*, *duxi*, *vexi*, from *rego*, *duco*, *veho*. IV. In the Romance languages initial *s* commonly remains unchanged; sometimes in Ital. it becomes *z*; e.g. Lat. *sapphirus*, *socculus*: It. *zaffiro*, *zoccolo*. When followed by *p*, *c*, or *t*, it frequently has a prefixed *e*, and in French is often omitted; e.g. Lat. *species*, *spiritus*, Fr. *espèce*, *esprit* (Sp. *espíritu*); Lat. *scribere*, *scala*, *stabulum*; Fr. *écrire* (Sp. *escribir*), *échelle*, *étable*. *S* medial is often lost before a consonant in French, the omission (which did not take place in old Fr.) being indicated by a circumflex over the preceding vowel; e.g. Lat. *episcopus*, *apostolus*, *asinus*, *bestia*, *pascere*, *crescere*; Fr. *évêque*, *apôtre*, *âne*, *bête*, *pâtre*, *croître*, etc. Sometimes medial *s* becomes *sc* (It.) or *ss* (Fr.); e.g. Lat. *vesica*, It. *vescicca*, Fr. *vessie*; Lat. *designare*, Fr. *dessiner*; very rarely it is changed to *r*, as in *orfraie* from Lat. *ossifraga*, *Marseille* from *Massilia*. When medial *s* becomes final in French, it is sometimes changed to *z*, as in *nez* from *nasus*, *chez* from *casa*; or to *x* as in *époux* from *sponsus*, *roux* from *russus*, *toux* from *tussis*; the suffix *-osus* regularly becomes *-eux*. V. As an abbreviation, *S* denotes *sacrum*, *semita*, *sibi*, *suis*, etc. S. AS. D., sub *ascia* dedicavit. S. C., *senatusconsultum*. S. P., *sua pecunia*. S. P. Q. R., *Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

sabbāta, orum, n. plu. = *σάββατα* [a Hebrew word] the day of rest among the Jews, the Sabbath = our Saturday: Suet. II. Transf. of other Jewish holidays: Ov.: *tricesima*, the thirtieth Sabbath (not known), perh. the 10th day of the Jewish month *Tisri* (= October), i.e. the great Day of Atonement (or perh. a mere piece of unmeaning jargon), Hor. (From *sabbati dies* comes Fr. *samedi*.)

sabbātārii, ōrum, m. sabbath-keepers, i.e. Jews: Mart.

Sābellus, i, m. the Sabellian or Sabine, i.e. Horace, as the owner of an estate in the Sabine territory: Hor.

sābinus, a, um, adj. Sabine: herba, a kind of juniper, the savin, Ov.

2. Subst.: *Sabinum*, i, n. (sc. vinum), Sabine wine: Hor. (II) Plur. (sc. praedia): Horace's Sabine estate: id.

sābūlo, ōnis, m. coarse sand, gravel: Varr.

sābūlōsus, a, um, adj. [sabulo] full of sand, sandy, gravelly: terra, Plin.

sābūlum, i, n. coarse sand, gravel: Curt.

sāburra, ae, f. (cogn. with *sabulo*, sand) sand for ballast: Liv. (Hence It. *zavorra*.)

sāburro, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [saburra] to fill with ballast, to ballast: Plin. 2. Transf.: ubi *saburratae sumus*, crammed full, comically for *saturatae*, Pl.

sacculpērium, ii, n. [saccus pera] a pocket for a purse: Pl.

sacco, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [saccus] to strain through a bag, to strain, filter: Caecuba, Mart.: *saccata aqua* (opp. to turbida), Sen. II. Transf.: *saccatus humor corporis*, i.e. urine, Lucr.

sacculus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little bag, esp. for money, a purse: Juv.: *sacculus plenus araneorum*, i.e. an empty purse, Cat.

saccus, i, m. a sack, bag: Cic.: *ire ad saccum*, to go a-begging, Pl.: *sacculi numorum*, money-bags, Hor. [Root *sak*, to stuff, pack; cf. Gr. *σάκ-ω* (for *σακ-ω*), *σάκ-κος*.] (Hence It. *sacco*; Fr. *sac*: also verb, It. *saccheggiare*; Fr. *saccager*.)

sācellum, i, n. dim. [sacrum] a small unroofed sanctuary; a chapel: Cic.

sācer, sācra, sācrum (plur. *sacra*, Pl.), adj. consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred: aedificia (opp. to profana), Cic.: *jura sacerrima lecti*, Ov.: *tempus*, Hor.: *commisum*, a crime against religion, Cic. Poet.: *vitis* (sacred to Bacchus), Hor.: *fontes*, Ov.: *vates* (because dedicated to Apollo), Hor.: *lapis*, a stone landmark, a boundary stone, Liv.: *saxum*, Juv. (cf. Ov. Fast. II. 641.) Of the divinity itself: *Vesta*, Prop. With *Gen.*: *dies Dianae*, Hor. With *Dat.*: *Jovi quercus*, Ov.

2. Transf. in gen., awful, venerable (rare): *silentium*, Hor.: *patris memoria*, sacred, Quint. Of the emperors: *sacra Caesaris aure frui*, Mart.: *occupationes*, Suet. II. In bad sense: devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited; and absol.: accursed, criminal, impious, wicked: with *Dat.*: *caput Jovi*, Liv. Absol.: *instabilis et sacer esto*, Hor. 2. Transf. in gen., accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous, etc.: *ego sum malus*, *ego sum sacer*, *scelestus*, Pl. Of things: *fames auri*, Virg. [Etym. uncertain; *sancio* is cogn., but not Gr. *ἅγιος*, which is from the orig. root represented by Skr. *yag*, to worship.]

sācerdos, ōtis, comm. [sacer and the root of dare, donum] a priest; a priestess: *publici*, Liv.: *Jovis*, Suet. Fem.: *sacra Cereris per Graecas semper curata sunt sacerdotes*, Cic. In apposition: *regina*, i.e. *Rhea Silvia*, Virg.

Sarcastically: ille popularis sacerdos, i. e. Clodius (who smuggled himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), Cic.

sacerdōtālis, e, adj. [sacerdos] of or belonging to priests, priestly, sacerdotal: Plin.

sacerdōtium, ii, n. [id.] the priesthood, the office or dignity of a priest: Cic.

sacramentum, i, n. [sacro]. In law, the sum which the parties to a suit at first deposited with the tresviri capitales, but for which they subsequently gave security to the praetor (so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, esp. for the sacra publica; or, perh. because the money was deposited in a sacred place): Cic. 2. Meton. a civil suit or cause: sacramentum iustum iudicaverunt, id. Transf. in gen.: iusto sacramento contendere, controversy, id. II. Milit. t. t.: an oath taken by newly enlisted soldiers: prop. not of so formal and comprehensive a nature as the iuramentum which was afterwards substituted for it; but sacramentum is very freq. used in the same sense as iuramentum (v. Smith's Ant. 324): ut omnes sacramento (Abl.) rogaret, should administer the oath of allegiance to them, Liv.: milites sacramentum apud se dicere iubet, to swear allegiance before him, Caes. 2. Transf.: in gen., any oath, solemn obligation or engagement: non ego peritum dixi sacramentum, I have sworn no faithless oath, Hor.: cec juvenes sacramento quodam nexi, Just.: praemia sacramentorum, i. e. of military service, Juv. (Hence Fr. serment.)

sacrarium, ii, n. [sacer] a place for keeping holy things; also, a place for prayer, a shrine, sacristy, an oratory, chapel: Romanorum sacrorum, Liv.: ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, Cic. Plur.: vetito temerari sacra probo, Ov. II. Transf.: illa arcana (naturae) in interiore sacrario clausa sunt, sanctuary, Sen.

sacratus, a, um, Part. [sacro]. II. Adj.: hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred: sacrata iura parentum, Ov.: iura Graiorum, Virg. (Hence Fr. sacré.)

sacres, v. sacer, ad init.

sacrificōla, ae, comm. [sacer colo] one who conducted the sacra, a sacrificing priest or priestess: Tac.

sacrifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [sacer fero] bearing sacred things: Ov.

sacrificālis, e, adj. [sacrificus] belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial: Tac.

sacrificatio, ōnis, f. [sacrifico] a sacrificing, sacrifice: Cic.

sacrificium, ii, n. [id.] a sacrifice: Cic.: Druides sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, Caes.

sacrificō (in Plaut. also sacrificio), avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [sacer facio] to make or offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice, to offer to the gods. Act.: ullum turis granum, Pl.: ignavam suem, Ov.: in fanis pecora, Liv. II. Neutr.: with Dat. of deity to whom, and Abl. of thing with which: Jovi argento, Pl.: Junoni hostiis, Liv. Absol.: Pl.: Cic. Pass. impers.: pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv.

sacrificulus, i, m. [sacrificus] a sacrificer, sacrificing priest: sacrificuli ac vates, Liv. Esp. in phr., rex sacrificulus: sacrificial king: id.

sacrificus, a, um, adj. [sacer facio] belonging to sacrifice, sacrificial (poet.): securis, Ov.: os, of those sacrificing, praying, id.

sacrilegium, ii, n. [sacrilegus] the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege: Liv. Plur.: Suet.

II. violation or profanation of sacred rites or religious duties (rare): Sen.

sacrilegus, a, um, adj. [sacer lego] that steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious: sacrilegas admovere manus, Liv. Usu. subst.: sacrilegus, i, m. one who commits sacrilege, Cic. II. Transf. in gen., that violates or profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane: o genera sacrilega! Ter. Sup.: exi e fano, sacrilegissime, Pl. 2. Subst.: parricida, sacrilege, perjure, id. Fem.: Ter.: Ov.

sacro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [sacer] to set apart as sacred: to consecrate or devote to a divinity: agrum Veneri, Ov.: laurum Phoebō, Virg. 2. to devote or doom to destruction, to declare accursed: de sacrandō cum bonis capite leges, Liv. 3. Transf. in gen., to set apart, consecrate, devote, give: allucul honorem, Virg. (ii) to doom: Parcae tellis sacrarunt Evandri (Halesum), id. II. Meton.: to render sacred or inviolable, to hallow, consecrate, canonize: foedus, quod in Capitolio sacrum fuisse, had been decreed inviolable, Liv. (ii) Hence, of a deity, to worship or honour: sacrata Vesta, Ov. 2. Transf. in gen., to render imperishable, to immortalize: aliquem Lesbio plectro, Hor. (Hence Fr. sacrer.)

sacrosanctus, a, um, adj. [sacer sancio] lit. consecrated with religious ceremonies; hence meton. decreed inviolable, sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct: magistratus, Liv.: accusator, Tac.: possessiones, Cic.

sacrūfīco, v. sacrifico, ad init.

sacrum, i, n. (strictly neut. of sacer, q. v.) a holy or sacred thing; a religious act, a sacrifice: in pl. sacred rites, religious worship, religion: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, every sacred thing, Hor.: sacrum id Vulcano cremavit, as an offering, Liv. Proverb.: inter sacrum saxumque stare, to stand

between the victim and the flint-stone, i. e. to be in straits, Pl. II. Most freq. plur.: sacra deosque penates ex aedibus suis eripuisse dixit, sacred utensils, holy things, Cic.: sacra Jovi facturus erat, Ov. 2. divine worship or religion in gen.: (Romulus) Sabinos in civitatem ascrivit, sacris communicatis, Cic.: Bacchia, Ov. 3. the private religious rites of a gens, a family, etc.: eisdem uti sacris, Cic. Proverb.: hereditas sine sacris, i. e. great profit on easy terms = a rose without thorns (because the sacra privata were very expensive), Pl.: v. Smith's Ant. 324. 4. Poet. poems (as sacred to the Muses): Quint.: Ov. 5. Transf. in gen.: sacra, secrets, mysteries: Tac.

saeculum, i, v. saeculum.
saecularis and **saeculum**, v. saecul.
saepē, adv. often, oftentimes, frequently: Cic.: minime saepe, least frequently, very rarely indeed, Caes. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: Pl. II. With numero, and in one word saepenumero, again and again, over and over again, very frequently: Caes. [Etym. uncertain.]

saepēnumero, adv. v. saepe, II.
saepes, is, v. sepi.

saepio, v. sepio.

saeta, saetiger, etc. v. set.

saevē, adv. fiercely, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously, etc.: saeve et atrociter, Suet.: Lucan. Comp.: lumina Gorgoneo saevius igne micant, Ov. Sup.: Imp. Claud. ap. Suet.

saevīdīcus, a, um, adj. [saevus dico] spoken furiously or angrily: Ter.

saevio, ii, itum, 4. v. n. (past Imperf. saevibat, Lucr.) [saevus] to be fierce or furious, to rage: lit. of animals: lupus, Ov. II. Transf. of persons, to be furious, mad, violent, angry, etc.: in suos, Just.: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter.: pater ardens saevit, quod filius uxorem recuset, storms, Hor.: saevite in tergum et in cervices, wreak your rage, Liv. Poet. with Dat. or Inf.: qui mihi nunc saevit, Ov.: manus impia saevit sanguine Caesareo Romanum extinguere nomen, id. Pass. impers.: constat Troja capta in ceteros saevitum esse Trojanos, that all the cruelties of war were practised on, Liv.: saevius saevitur, quam, etc., there was more savage cruelty shown, Flor. 2. Of things: ventus, Caes.: saevit amor ferri, rages, Virg.

saeviter, adv. ferociously, cruelly: Pl.

saevitia, ae, f. [saevus] a raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity: lit. of animals: canum, Plin. II. Transf. of persons: fierceness, savageness, cruelty, barbarity, violence, harshness, severity, etc.: feneratorum, Sall.: creditorum, cruel greed, Tac. 2. Of things: maris, Vell.: temporis, severity, Sall.: annonae, intolerable dearth, Tac.

saevities, ei, f. (for saevitia) [id.] fierceness, cruelty: Tac. (al. saevitiam).

saevus, a, um, adj. roused to fierce-

ness (while *ferus* signifies *fierce* by nature), *raging*, *ferocious*, etc. Lit. of animals: *leones*, *Lucr.*: *saevior leaena*, *Virg.* II. Transf. of persons: *fierce*, *cruel*, *barbarous*, *violent*, *harsh*, *severe*, etc.: *mater*, *imperious*, *Hor.*: *novercae*, *fell*, *Virg.*: *Proserpina*, *Hor.*: *cum tyranno saevissimo et violentissimo in suos*, *Liv.*: *Hector*, *stern*, *terrible* = *δεινός*, *Virg.*: *Aeneas in armis*, *Id.* Poet. with *Inf.*: *quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus*, *merciless*, *Hor.* 2. Of things: *pelagus*, *Ov.*: *ventus*, *Cic.* [Etym. uncertain.]

sāga, ae, f. [*sagus*] a female diviner or fortune-teller: *Cic.*

sāgāoītas, ātis, f. [*sagax*] keenness of perception, acuteness, sagacity; esp. of dogs, keenness of scent: *canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium*, *Cic.*

II. Fig. intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity: *Id.*

sāgāoīter, adv. keenly, with quickness of scent: *Col.* Comp.: *Cic.*: *Hor.* Sup.: *Cic.* II. Fig. acutely, shrewdly, sagaciously: *Id.*: *Liv.*

sāgātus, a, um, adj. [*sagum*] clothed in a mantle or *sagum*: *Cic.*

sāgax, ācis, adj. [cogn. with *saglo*; v. *sagus*] having keen senses, sagacious; esp. of dogs, keen-scented: *sagax nasum habet*, *Pl.*: *canes*, *Cic.*

II. Fig. intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious: (homo) animal hoc providum, *sagax*, *Id.* With *ad*: *ad suspicandum sagacissimus*, *Id.* With *Gen.*: *utillum rerum, sage in perception of*, *Hor.* Sup.: *sagacissimus prodigiorum, most skilled in the interpretation of*, *Just.* With *in* or simple *Abl.*: *vir in conjecturis sagacissimus*, *Id.*: *civitas rimandis offensis sagax*, *keen to mark*, *Tac.* With *Inf.*: *sagax quondam ventura videre, shrewd to foresee*, *Ov.* (Hence *Fr. sagace*.)

sāgīna, ae, f. a stuffing, cramming, fattening, feasting: *multitudinem non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat*, *Cic.*

II. Meton. food, feeding, nourishment: *gladiatoria, rationes*, *Tac.* 2. a fattened animal: *este, effecite vos, saginam caedite, kill the fattened beast*, *Pl.*

3. fatness produced by much eating, corpulence: *corporis*, *Just.* [From the root *sak*, to load, cram; v. *saccus*. In Greek also there is a fluctuation between κ and γ in words from this root; cf. *σάκης* and *σάκος*.] (From the kindred low Lat. *sagimen* come *It. saime*; *Fr. sain-doux*.)

sāgīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*sagina*] to fatten animals: *boves ad sacrificia*, *Varr.* (II) Of persons: *to cram, feast*: *saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulentur*, *Liv.* II. Fig.: *rei publicae sanguine saginari*, *Cic.*

sāgīo, 4. v. n. to perceive quickly or keenly by the senses or by the intellect: *Cic.* [Etym. uncertain: v. *sagax*.]

sāgitta, ae, f. an arrow: *Pl.*: *Cic.* II. Meton. a constellation, the Arrow: *Id.* [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence *It. saetta*.)

sāgittārius, a, um, adj. [*sagitta*] of or belonging to an arrow, arrow: *calamus, good for making arrows*, *Plin.*

II. Subst.: *sagittarius*, ii, m. an archer, bowman, a sort of light-armed soldier, either foot or horse; usu. plur.: *Caes.* Sing. collectively: *levis armatura cum equite sagittario*, *Tac.* 2. the constellation of the Archer or *Sagittarius*; otherwise called *Arcitenens*: *Cic.*

sāgittifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [*sagitta* ferō] arrow-bearing (poet.): *pharetra*, *Ov.*: *Parthi, armed with arrows*: *Cat.*

sāgittī-pōtens, entis, m. for *Sagittarius*, the constellation of the Archer: *Cic.*

sāgitto, no perf., atum, i. v. n. [*sagitta*] to discharge arrows: *Just.*: *Curt.*

sagmen, Inis, n. a tuft of sacred herbs plucked in the Capitol by the consul or praetor, the carrying of which marked the Roman fetiales and ambassadors as inviolable: *Liv.* (v. *Smith's Ant.* 326.) [Cf. *sacer*, *sancio*.]

sāgūlātus, a, um, adj. [*sagulum*] wearing a *sagulum*: *Suet.*

sāgūlum, i, n. dim. [*sagum*] a small military cloak; esp. the purple cloak of general officers (= *paludamentum*): *Cic.*: *Caes.*

sāgum, i, n. a coarse woollen mantle, e.g. of servants: *Cato*: of the Germans: *Tac.* 2. Esp. of soldiers, a military cloak (opp. to the *toga*, the dress of peace): *Caes.* (v. *Smith's Ant.* 326). Hence, *saga sumere*, *ad saga ire*, to put on the *sagum*, i. q. to prepare for war, *Cic.*: *in sagis esse, to be under arms*, *Id.*: *in sing.* of an individual: *Id.* [Acc. to *Polybius*, a Celtic word; but perh., along with *Gr. σάγος*, to be referred to *sak*, root of *σάπρω*, *σάγη*; v. *sagina*.]

sāgus, a, um, adj. [prob. cogn. with *saglo*, *sagax*, as *Cic.* supposes] pre-saging, prophetic: *aves*, *Stat.*

sāl, sālīs, m. salt: *multos modios salis*, *Cic.* Plur.: *Ov.* II. Meton. (poet.): *the brine, the sea, sea-water*: *spumas salis aere ruebant, the briny foam*, *Virg.* III. Fig.: *intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm, a witticism*: *Caesar inusitatum nostris oratoribus leporem quendam et salem est consecutus*, *Cic.*: *hic delectatur iambis, ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, biting or pungent wit, sarcasm*, *Hor.* Plur.: *urbani sales, refined wit*, *Cic.* 2. *good taste, elegance*: *tectum plus salis quam sumptus habebat*, *Nep.* [Cf. *Gr. ἄλ-ς*; *Goth. and Eng. salt*.] (Hence *Fr. sel*.)

sālāco, ōnis, m. = *σαλάκων*, a swaggerer, braggart: *Cic.*

sālāmandra, ae, f. = *σαλαμάνδρα*, a salamander: *Mart.*

sālāpūtium, ii, n. a tiny man, a manikin: *Cat.* [Etym. unknown.]

sālārīum, ii, n. (sc. *argentum*; cf. *calcearium*) [*sal*] orig. the money given to soldiers for salt, salt-money; hence,

in gen., a pension, stipend, allowance, salary: *Suet.*: *Tac.* (Hence *Fr. salaire*.)

sālārīus, a, um, adj. [*Id.*] of or belonging to salt, salt-: *annona, the yearly revenue from the sale of salt*, *Liv.* II. Subst.: *salaris*, ii, m. a salt-fish seller: *Mart.* 2. *salaria*, ae, f. (sc. *via*) the Salt road: *Cic.*

sālax, ācis, adj. [*salio*] lustful, wanton, salacious: *aries*, *Ov.* II. Transf. that provokes desire (poet.): *erucæ*, *Id.*

sālēbra, ae, f. (orig. adj.: sc. *via*) [*Id.*; cf. *saltus*] a jolting or uneven place in a road, a rut: *demonstrant astrasalebras*, *Prop.*: *spiritus, catching, stoppage, spasm*, *Val. Max.* II. Fig. of style: *harshness, ruggedness, unevenness*: *Cic.* Of a speaker: *haeret in salebra, sticks in a rut, i. e. comes to a stand-still*, *Id.* 2. *tristitia*, shock or cloud of sadness, *Val. Max.*

sālīāris, e, adj. [*Salii*] of or belonging to the *Salii* (priests of Mars), *Salian*: *carmen Numae, which Numa directed the Salii to chant*, *Hor.* II. Transf. of banquets (from the sumptuous feasts at the *Salian* processions), *splendid, sumptuous*: *cum epulati essemus sallarem in modum, in right Salian fashion*, *Cic.*: *dapes*, *Hor.*

sālīātus, ūs, m. [*Id.*] the office or dignity of a *Salius* (priest of Mars): *Cic.*

sālīotum, i, n. [contr. from *salicetum*, from *salix*] a plantation or thicket of willows: *Cic.* (Hence *It. salcelo*: *Fr. saussaie*.)

sālīentes, ium, f. plu. (sc. *aquae*) [*salio*] springs, fountains: *Cic.*

sālīgnus, a, um, adj. [*salix*] of willow or willow-wood, willow-: *fustis*, *Hor.*: *crates umbonum*, *Virg.*

sālīi, orum, m. plu. [*salio*; hence, prop. the Leapers] a college of 12 priests dedicated to the service of Mars *Gradius*, who, armed and bearing the ancilla, made solemn processions, with songs and dances, through Rome on the Kalends of March: *Liv.*: *Cic.*: *Hor.* (v. *Smith's Ant.* 326).

sālīllum, i, n. dim. [for *salinulum*, from *salinum*] a little salt-cellar: *Pl.* (Fl. reads *scintillula*.)

sālīnae, arum, f. plu. (sc. *fodinae*) [*sal*] salt-works, salt-pits: *Cic.*

sālīnum, i, n. (sc. *vas*) [*Id.*] a salt-cellar: *Hor.*

sālīo, ii or ūi, saltum, 4. v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to leap, spring, bound, jump*: *calamo salientes ducere pisces*, *Ov.*: *de muro*, *Liv.* 2. Transf. of things: *rivus*, *Virg.*: *in tectis grando, dances, rebounds*, *Id.* Of a fountain, *saliente aqua, playing*, *Suet.*: *farre pio placant et saliente sale, cracking and hopping, i. e. in the fire*, *Tib.*: *Hor.* II. Fig.: *aliena negotia centum per caput et circa sallunt latus, dance or flit like gnats, or o'er head and shoulders*, *Hor.* B. Act.: of animals, to leap

cover: Ov. [Cf. Gr. ἄλλομαι (for σαλ-
yo-μαι).] (Hence Fr. saillir.)

sālpōtens, entis, adj. *he that rules
the sea, i.e. Neptune*: Pl. (dub.)

sālisubsūli (-āli), orum, m. plu.
[Sāli subsilio] *the dancing priests of
Mars* (v. Salli): Cat.

sālūnca, ae, f. *kind of nard*: Virg.

sāliva, ae, f. *spittle, saliva* (in gen.
sense; while sputum is that already
spit out): Cat.: Juv. II. Fig. *taste,
flavour; longing, appetite*: Methym-
naei Graia saliva meri, Prop.: Aetna
tibi salivam movet, *makes your mouth
water*, Sen. [Cf. Gr. σάλιον.]

sālix, Icīs, f. *a willow-tree, willow*:
Virg. [Cf. Arcad. ἑλίκη, willow;
O. H. G. salaha.]

salmācidus, a, um, adj. [contr.
from salgāma, (pickles preserved in
brine) and acidus] *of water, having a
salt and sour taste, brackish*: aquae,
Plin. As subst.: salmācidus, arum
(sc. aquae) *brackish springs or
streams*: Flor. (dub.)

salsamentārius, a, um, adj. [salsa-
mentum] *of or belonging to salted
fish*: vasa, Col. II. Subst.: salsam-
entarius, ii, m. *a dealer in salt-fish*:
Suet.

salsamentum, i, n. [salsus] *fish-
pickle, brine*: Cic. II. *salted or
pickled fish*: usu. plur.: Ter.

salsē, adv. *wittily, acutely, facet-
iously*: Cic. Sup.: id.

salsī-pōtens, entis, adj. *that rules
the salt sea*: frater Jovis, Neptune, Pl.
(dub.: Fl. reads salipotentis.)

salsūra, ae, f. [salsus] *a salting,
pickling*: Col. Transf.: ita meae
animae salsura evenit, i.e. *a smell of
some salted food, sourness*, Pl.

salsus, a, um, adj. [sal] *salted, salt*:
hoc salsum est, *is too salt*, Ter.: fruges
(as a sacrifice), Virg. Poet. epithet
of the sea, of blood, of tears, etc.: salt,
briny: aequor, Lucr.: sudor, Virg.
Subst.: salsa, orum, n. plu. *salted
things, salted food*: Pl. 2. Fig.
sharp, acute, witty, facetious: Hor.:
Cic. Subst. n. plu.: inveni ridicula
et salsa multa Graecorum, id. (Hence
Fr. sauce.)

saltatio, ōnis, f. [salto] *a dancing,
a dance*: Cic. Plur.: Pl.

saltator, ōris, m. [id.] *a dancer*:
Cic.: Suet.

saltatōrius, a, um, adj. [saltator]
*of or belonging to dancing, dancing,
saltatory*: orbis, *a dancing in a ring*,
Cic.

saltātrix, Icīs, f. [salto] *a female
dancer, dancing-girl*: Cic.

saltātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a (religious)
dance* (rare): Liv. Plur.: Ov.

saltem (sometimes in MSS. saltim),
adv. [an accus. form; prob. cogn. with
salus, salvus]: *at least, at the least,
at all events*. Affirmatively,
with the preferable alternative stated:
si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit,
Ter.: eum defendere aut sequi saltem,
failing that, at least, Caes. (H) In-

terrogatively: quis ego sum sal-
tem, si non sum Sosia? *tell me, at
least, who I am; then who am I, pray?*

Pl. 2. Without statement of another
alternative: saltem tenet hoc nos, and
he pleases us at any rate by that, Hor.

II. Negatively, with non,
neque = ne... quidem, *not even, nor
even* (elliptical usage): non deorum
saltem, si non hominum, memores, in-
struunt aciem, *not even heeding the
gods (which they might at least have
done)*, Liv.

saltem, v. saltem, ad init.

salto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq.
[salio] *to dance* (including pantomime
and gesticulation). Neutr.: tu inter
eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter. 2.
Fig. of an orator, *to speak in a hop-
ping, disconnected manner, i.e. in
disjointed clauses*: Cic. II. Act.: *to
represent by dancing and gesticula-
tion, to perform in a pantomime or
play*: tragoediam, Suet.: Cyclops, *to
play the part of*, Hor. (Hence Fr.
sauter.)

saltuōsus, a, um, adj. [saltus]
full of woods or forests: loca, Sall.:
Liv.

saltus, ūs, m. [salio] *a leaping, leap,
spring, bound*: saltu uti, Cic.: prae-
ceptis saltu sese in fluvium dedit, Virg.

II. *a pass or passage through
mountains or forests*: Pyrenaeos saltus,
the passes, Caes.: saltu angusto supe-
ratis montibus, Liv. Hence, 2. *a
forest-glade, woody valley, forest-
pasture*: saltibus in vacuis pascant,
Virg.: latebris aut saltibus se eripere,
Caes. III. Transf. in coarse sense:
Pl. IV. Fig.: saltus damni, *a
critical or ticklish situation*, id. [Sal-
tus, of places, seems to mean rising
ground, hence rocky, uneven ground,
such as is often overgrown with bushes
and briars; cf. salebra.]

sālūber, v. salubris.

sālūbris, e (masc. saluber, Ov.: but
salubris, m., Cic.), adj. [salus] *pro-
moting health, healthful, wholesome,
salubrious; salutary, serviceable, bene-
ficial*: partes agrorum, Cic.: saluberri-
mae regiones, Caes.: somnus (cf. "na-
ture's soft nurse"), Virg. With
Dat.: gravi malvae salubres corpori,
good for, Hor. 2. Fig.: princeps,
i.e. *mindful of the good of others*,
Suet.: quicquid est salubre in ora-
tione, *sound, solid*, Cic.: iustitia le-
gesque, Hor.: consilia, Tac. II.
Transf.: of that which is in a state
of health; *healthy, sound, vigorous*:
corpus, Liv.: Sall.

sālūbritas, ātis, f. [salubris]
*healthfulness, wholesomeness, salu-
brity*: aquarum, Liv.: vinorum, Plin.

2. Fig.: *a means of safety*: Cic.

II. *a state of health*: corporum,
Tac. Fig.: Atticae dictionis, *healthy
vigour*, Cic.

sālūbriter, adv. *healthfully, whole-
somely, salubriously*: refrigerari salu-
briter, Cic. 2. In gen. sense, *advan-*

tageously, beneficially = salutariter:
trahi bellum salubriter, Liv.: ferre
leges, *salutarily*, Vell.

sālum, i, n. *the high sea, the main*
(only in sing.): in salum nave evectus,
Liv. II. Transf. in gen., *the sea*
(poet.): rapidum salum tullis tru-
culentaque pelagi, *stormy surge*, Cat.:
spumante salo, *as the wave foams*,
Virg. 2. *a sea-voyage*: tirones salo
nauseaque confecti, i.e. *by hendlady's,
sea-sickness*, Caes.: Virg. 3. *the
current of a river*: Stat. III. Fig.
of mental disquietude, etc.: aerumnoso
navigare salo, "a sea of troubles,"
Cic. poet. [Cf. Gr. σάλος (restless mo-
tion), σαλεύω; Eng. swell.]

sālūs, ūtis, f. [the stem salut- =
salvo-; v. salvus] *a sound or whole
condition, health, welfare, prosperity,
preservation, safety, etc.*: In bodily
sense: quod cum salute ejus fiat, so
long as he does not injure his health
(by over exertion), Ter.: aegrorum salu-
tem ab Aesculapio datam, Cic. (H)
In gen. sense; *life, safety*: orat ut
suae ac militum saluti consulat, Caes.:
una salus victis nullam sperare salu-
tem, i.e. *the vanquished must find
safety in the courage of despair*, Virg.
(H) Freq. in Plaut. as a term of endear-
ment: *my life, my love*: quid agis, mea
salus? Pl. 2. Transf.: *a wish for
one's welfare, a greeting, salutation*:
Terentia impertit tibi multam salu-
tem, like our "sends her kind re-
gards or best wishes to you," Cic.: so
at the beginning of a letter, salutem
dicere alicui; usually abbreviated, S. D.
(salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit
multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit pluri-
mam): v. Cicero's letters passim: and
elliptically, without dicit: Anacharsis
Hannoni salutem, id. 3. Salus was
personified as a Roman goddess: v.
Dict. Biogr. 364. (Hence Fr. salut.)

sālūtāris, e, adj. [salus] *belonging
to well-being; healthful, wholesome,
salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advan-
tageous* (a word of more extensive
meaning than salubris): constr. ab-
sol., with Dat., or prep. and Acc.:
res utiles et salutares, Cic.: oratio,
Liv.: littera, i.e. *A. written on voting
tablets* = absolvo, *the saving letter*,
Cic.: digitus, *the fore-finger* (perh. as
used in saluting), Suet.: res corporibus,
Cic.: stella Jovis ad ortus puerorum, id.
Rarely of persons: civis, id. Sup.
does not occur.

sālūtārīter, adv. *profitably, bene-
ficially, salutarily*: uti armis, Cic.
Comp. and Sup. do not occur.

sālūtatio, ōnis, f. [saluto] *a greet-
ing, saluting, salutation*: communis,
i.e. *such a civility as is paid to any-
body*, Cic.: facere, Liv. Rarely of a
written greeting: Cic. 2. Esp. a
ceremonial visit, morning call: Sen.
(H) In collect. sense; *the callers them-
selves*: ubi salutatio effluxit, *when the
stream of morning callers has sub-
sided*, Cic. 3. Under the emperors;

of paying respects by attending at court: Suet.

salūtator, ōris, m. [Id.] one who greets; a greeter, saluter: Stat. II. Esp. one who makes complimentary visits, a visitor; and under the emperors, one who appears at court, a courtier: Suet.

salūtātrix, icis, f. adj. [Id.] saluting: pica, Mart. II. Esp. that makes complimentary visits, that pays court: turba, the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning, Juv.

salūtifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [salus fero] (poet. for salubris) health-bringing, salubrious: Ov.

salūtīgērūlus, a, um, adj. [salus gero] that carries salutations or messages: pueri, errand boys, pages, Pl.

salūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [salus] to keep safe, to preserve (v. rare): Plin.

II. to greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute: quos postquam salutavi, had given "good day" to them, Cic.: quem sui Caesarem salutabant, saluted as Caesar, id. Of paying reverence to a divinity: deos, Pl.: augurium clamore, welcome, Virg. (II) to bid farewell, to take leave (rare): saluto te, priusquam eo, Pl.: puppim de rupe salutant, wave farewell to, Stat. 2. to visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to: Curtius venit salutandi causa, Cic. 3. to receive one's visitors (rare): mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, id. 4. Under the emperors, of the levée: Suet.

salvō, adv. [salvus] well, in good health, in good condition or circumstances: Pl. Ellipt. "Satin' salve?" (sc. agitur, res se habent, etc.): is all well, Liv.: Ter. (dub.: al. satin' salvae).

salvō, imper. v. salveo.

salvō, 2. v. n. [salvus] to be well or in good health: once in finit. v. with play on salve: As. Salve. St. Satis mihi est tuae salutis, nihil moror, non salveo, as if, perh. "hail"; I want none of your "hail"; I'm not hale, Pl. II. Usu. found in the Imperative and Infin. only, as a term of salutation: salve, salveto, salvete, God save you; how are you? I hope you are well; and, salvere jubeo, I bid you good-day, welcome, etc.: Ly. Charmidem Ly-siteles salutat. Ca. Non ego sum salutis dignus? Ly. Immo salve, Callicles, id.: jubeo te salvere voce summa, id. In fut. simp.: salvebis a meo Cicerone, my son begs to be remembered to you, Cic. As a morning greeting: mane salvere, vesperi valere dicere, good morning, good evening, Suet. In addressing a divinity or any revered object: salve, vera Jovis proles (sc. Hercules), hail to thee, Virg. (II) With accessory notion of favour shown to the invoker: mihi salve rite vocanti, be propitious to me, Hor. 2. Sometimes with vale, in taking leave, farewell, good-bye, adieu: vale, salve (cf. our tautological

"good-bye, and God bless you"): Cic.

3. Hence also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, I bid you hail forever, and forever farewell, Virg.

salvus, a, um, adj. safe, unhurt, well, sound (expr. less than incolumis, q. v., often implying simply the preservation of life): saluum atque incolumem exercitum, safe and sound, Caes.: nunquam salvis suis exiit servitus muliebris, while their friends are living, Liv. Poet.: chaste, unsullied: Penelope, Prop. 2. Freq. with a noun in Abl. absol., without violation of, saving: salvo officio, Cic.: salva fide, id. II. Esp. with esse, to be freed from difficulties, to be well circumstanced, or in a good condition: salvus sum, salva spes est, ut verba audio, I am all right! Pl.: ne sim salvus, si... may I die, if... Cic. 2. Salvus sis, for salve, how do you do? good day to you! Heaven bless you! Ge. hunc compellabo. Salvus sis. Di. Et tu salve, Pl. Comp. and Sup. do not occur. [Cf. Gr. ὁλός (Suid.) and Hom. ὁλόφρων, also ὁλός = salve; Goth. sel-s, good, Germ. sel-ig.] (Hence Fr. sauf.)

sambūca, ae, f. = σαμβύκη, a triangular stringed instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone: Pers.

sambūcina, ae, f. [sambuca cano] a woman that plays on the sambuca: Pl.

sambūcistrīa, ae, f. = σαμβυκίστρια, a woman that plays on the sambuca: Liv.

Sāmīus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Samos, Samian. Esp. neut. pl. Samia, orum, Samian ware, which was exceedingly fragile (cf. Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 24).

Samnītes, ium (Gen. Samnitum, Cic.), m. plu. [Samnium] the Samnites. Transf. a class of gladiators armed with Samnite weapons: Liv.: Cic. Rarely in sing. Samnis, itis: Lucil. in Cic.

sānābilis, e, adj. [sano] that can be healed, curable (rare): vulnus, Ov. Of the mind: Cic. Comp.: Cels. Sup. does not occur.

sānatio, ōnis, f. [Id.] a healing, curing: corporum, Cic.

sancaptis, Idis, f. a fictitious spice: Pl.

sancio, xl, ctum, 4. v. a. (Part. perf. sancitum, Lucr.) [from the same root as sacer, q. v.] to make sacred or inviolable, to appoint or decree as sacred or inviolable; to establish, appoint, ordain; also, to make irrevocable or unalterable; to confirm, ratify, sanction (mostly of laws or other public proceedings) leges, Cic.: tabulas, Hor. Pass.: haec igitur lex sancitur, be made binding, Cic.: foedus, to ratify, Liv.: Virg. (II) The thing decreed, also expr. by Acc. and Inf., de, or Subj.: usu. with lege or legibus: omnes liberos esse sanxit,

Suet.: Liv.: eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re lege sancienti, id.: xii tabulis sanctum, ne quis, Tac. Poet. with depend. clause: quid quaeque queant, sancitum extat, it is fixed what... Lucr. (III) With non-personal subject: at hoc Corneliae leges non sanciant, Cic. II. Transf.: to forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against: Solon capite sanxit, si qui non, etc., made it a capital offence, id.

sanctō, adv. solemnly, religiously. Of observances: jurare, to swear solemnly, Pl.: Ter. 2. scrupulously, conscientiously: illae (tabulae) servantur sancte, Cic. 3. In moral sense virtuously, purely: dicere aliquid, in a pure (innocent) sense, Quint.: Cic.

sanctimōnia, ae, f. [sanctus; cf. acrimonia, parsimonia, etc.] sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, chastity, etc.: Cic.: Tac.

sanctio, ōnis, f. [sancio] an establishing or decreeing as inviolable under penalty of a curse (in a law it is that part which sets forth the penalty attached to a breach of it): sanctiones sacrandae sunt poena, quum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur, enactments, Cic.: legis sanctionem poenamque recitare, id.: Liv.

sanctitas, ātis, f. [sanctus] inviolability, sacredness, sanctity: templi insulaeque, Liv. II. moral purity, holiness, virtue, piety, integrity, chastity, etc.: exemplum veteris sanctitatis, Cic.: deos placatos pietas efficit et sanctitas, id.: feminarum, Liv.: ducis, chivalrous delicacy, Flor.

sanctor, ōris, m. [sancio] an enactor, ordainer: legum, Tac.

sanctus, a, um, Part. [sancio]. II. Adj.: rendered sacred, sacred, inviolable (sacer signifies consecrated to a deity, and so includes the idea of sanctus, i. e. inviolate: hence what is sacer is also sanctus, but the reverse is not necessarily true: also sanctus is freq. in moral sense): campus, Cic.: fides indutiarum, Liv.: aerarium sanctus, a reserved fund of the State, to be touched only in case of need, id.: Cic.: v. aerarium. 2. Transf.: venerable, divine, sacred, pure, holy, etc.: fons, id.: dies, Hor.: virgines, id.: sanctissima conjux, hallowed, i. e. as being dead, Virg. After Augustus, a title of the emperors: Ov. 3. In strictly moral sense, irreproachable, free from guilt or vice: homines sanctissimi, Cic.: mores, Juv.: amores, pure, chaste, Cic. (Hence It. Sp. santo; Fr. Eng. saint.)

sandālīārīus, a, um, adj. [sandallium] of or belonging to sandals: Apollo Sandaliarius, who had a statue in the Sandal-street (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet.

sandālīgērūlae, arum, f. plu. [sandallum gerulus] maids who carried their mistresses' slippers: Pl.

sandaliūm, il, n. = σαιδάλιον, a slipper, sandal: Ter.

sandāpila, ae, f. a common kind of bier for people of the lower classes: Suet.: Juv. [Ety. uncertain.]

sandix (sandyx), is, f. (I. Grat.) f. = σάνδιξ (σάνδιξ), a colour like vermilion, perh. scarlet: Virg.

sānē, adv. soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly (rare): amare, Pl.: non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, no less wildly, Hor. 2. Like valde (i. e. valde), well, indeed, truly, forsooth, right, very, etc.: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrant, Cic.: oratio sane longa, id. (ii) In answers: of course, to be sure, etc.: Mi. Te moneri numme vis? Ha. Sane volo, by all means, certainly, Pl. (iii) Ironically: indeed, to be sure: beneficium magnum sane! no doubt, Phaedr. (iv) With other adverbs: esse aedificatas has sane bene, right well, very well, Pl.: sane quam, how very, i. e. very much indeed, exceedingly (cf. admodum quam, valde quam): conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi, Cic. (v) With negatives: haud sane diu est, not very long since, Pl.: nihil sane esset, absolutely nothing, nothing at all, Cic. (vi) In restrictive concessions: then of course, to be sure, indeed, certainly: haec si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane, id. (vii) With imperatives: then, pray then, if you will: ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia, Pl.

sanguen, inis, v. sanguis.

sanguinarius, a, um, adj. [sanguis] belonging to blood, blood-: Plin.

II. Fig.: blood-thirsty, sanguinary, savage: Juventus, Cic.: bella, Just.

sanguineus, a, um, adj. [id.] consisting of blood, bloody, blood-stained: imber, Cic.: guttae, Ov.: Mavors, Virg.

II. Transf. blood-coloured, blood-red: Luna, Ov.: juba (anguis), Virg. (Hence It. sanguigno.)

sanguino, i. v. n. [id.] to be blood-thirsty, sanguinary: sanguinans eloquentia, Tac.

sanguinolentus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of blood, blood-stained, bloody: soror, Tib.: pectora, Ov. 2. Transf. blood-red: color, id. II. Fig. bloody, sanguinary: palma, Auct. Her.: littera, wounding, offensive, Ov.

sanguis, inis, m. (old form neut. sanguen, Cic.: Lucr.) blood (only sing.): Cic.: Liv.: mittere, to bleed, let blood, Cic. 2. Transf.: blood, i. e. consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family: sanguine conjuncti, blood-relations, id.: progeniem Trojano a sanguine ducl, Virg. Hence (ii) Meton. a descendant, offspring (poet.): reges, deorum sanguinem, Hor. II. Fig. vigour, strength, force, spirit, life: sucum ac sanguinem civitatis, Cic.: invidiae, id. Of style: id.: Quint. [Ety. uncertain.]

sānīes, em, e, f. (Gen. and Dat.

not found) corrupted blood, bloody matter: Virg.: Tac. II. Transf.:

venom, slaver: of serpents, Ov.: Virg.: of Cerberus: Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

sānitas, ātis, f. [sanus] soundness of body, health: incorrupta sanitate esse, Cic.: ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, while the cure is being perfected, Phaedr. II. Fig.: soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity, etc.: animi, Cic.: ad sanitatem redire, id. 2. Of style: correctness, propriety, regularity, purity, etc.: Atticae dictionis quasi sanitatem perdere, healthy tone, id.: eloquentiae, Tac. 3. Rarely of other abstract things: victoriae, solidity, permanence, id. (Hence Fr. santé.)

sanna ae, f. [σάννας] a mimicking grimace, a mocking: Pers.

sannio, ōnis, m. [sanna] one who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon: Cic. (Hence It. zanni; Eng. zany.)

sāno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sanus] to make sound or healthy, to heal, cure: aliquem, Cic.: vulnera, id. II. Fig. to heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet, etc.: id.: mentes, Caes.: domestica mala, Liv.

sanguālis (sanguat.), e, adj. [Sancus; cf. arcuatus, from arcus] belonging to Sancus: avis, a bird sacred to Sancus, the young of the osprey, Liv.

sānus, a, um, (sanus, for sanusne, Pl.: sanan, id.: sanin, id.), adj. physically sound, whole, healthy: pars corporis, Cic.: sanum recteque valentem, Hor. Comp.: Pl. 2. Transf. in gen. safe, sound (rare): res publica, Cic.: civitas, Liv.: nare sagaci aera non sanum sentire, "snuff the tainted gale," Lucan. II. Fig.: sound in mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet, etc.: satini sanus es? are you in your senses? Ter.: vix sanae mentis estis, Liv.: pro sano loqueris, like a rational being, Pl.: male sani poetae, i. e. with the frenzy of inspiration, Hor.: male sana Dido, love-sick, Virg. With ab: ego sanus ab illis (vitiis), free from, Hor. Comp.: id. Sup.: Cic.

2. Of style: sound, correct, chaste: oratores, id. [Cogn. with Gr. σάος.] (Hence It. sano; Fr. sain.)

sāpa, ae, f. must or new wine boiled thick: Ov. [v. sapio.] (Hence Fr. sève.)

sāperda, ae, m. = σαρπέδης, an inferior kind of salt fish from the Euzine, a kind of herring: Pers.

sāpiens, entis, Part. [sapio]. II. Adj.: wise, sensible, discreet, judicious: homo, Cic.: Ov.: opp. to insanus, Hor. Of abstract things: opera, Pl.: excusatio, Cic. 2. Subst.: a wise man; a sage, a philosopher = σοφός: statuere quid sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Of the seven wise men of Greece: id.

sāpienter, adv. sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely: facere, Pl.: videre, Cic. Comp.: Pl. Sup.: Cic.

sāpiēntia, ae, f. [saplens] good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence, wisdom: non aetate, verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, Pl. II. Esp. wisdom, a deeper insight into the nature of things, got by learning and meditation; philosophy = σοφία: illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, Cic.

sāpio, ivi or ii, j. v. n. and a. to taste; to taste, smack, or savour of: nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, has no flavour, Juv. With Acc. denoting the taste: quaevisit quidnam saperet simulus, what it tasted like, Phaedr. (ii) to have a taste or a sense of taste: nec sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, el non sapiat palatus, i. e. that the wise man has no sense of taste (a play on words), Cic.

2. Transf.: to smell of or like: Iste servus quid sapit? Ch. Hircum ab alis, does he savour of (a pun), Pl. (ii) fig. patruos, smack of, i. e. resemble, Pers. II. Fig. neutr.: to have sense or discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise, etc.: qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat, Hor.: malo, si sapias, cavebis, if you are wise, Pl.: Cic. 2. Act.: to know, understand: Caes.: quanquam quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest? Cic.: nil parvum, give one's mind to nothing trivial, Hor. [Cogn. with sapa and perh. with Gr. σῶς (v. sucus), also with Germ. saß. In σῶφ-ης and σοφ-ος we have the same root, with aspirate for tenuis.] (Hence It. sapere, Fr. savoir.)

sāpo, ōnis, m. [a Germ. word] soap: Plin. (Hence Fr. savon.)

sāpor, ōris, m. [sapio] a taste, relish, flavour (of the taste produced by anything; whereas gustatus prop. denotes the sense of taste): asper in ore, Virg.: dulcis, Hor. Plur.: in genere saporum, Lucr. II. Transf. for gustatus, a sense of taste, a taste: seorsus sapor oris habet vim, id. 2. Meton.: that which tastes well, a dainty, delicacy (usu. plu.): Tib. Sing.: et tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, flavour, i. e. juice, Virg. III. Fig. of style: vernaculus, taste, elegance, Cic. (Hence Fr. saveur.)

sapphicus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sappho. Sapphic: Musa, i. e. Sappho (as a tenth Muse), Cat.

sarcina, ae, f. [sarco] a package, bundle, burden, load, pack: Pl.: Hor. (ii) More freq. plu., baggage carried by the soldiers, and thus different from impedimenta: hanc (legionem) sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes.: the sarcinae were piled together before a battle: Liv. Poet. of the fruit of the womb: Ov. II. Fig. a weight of cares or griefs, "a pack of sorrows": id.

sarcinarius, a, um, adj. [sarcina] of or belonging to burthens or baggage, pack-: jumenta, Caes.

sarcinator, ōris, m. [sarco] a patcher, botcher, mender of old garments: Pl.

sarvinātus, a, um, adj. [sarcina] laden, burdened: homines, Pl.

sarcinula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little pack or bundle (mostly plur.): Cat.: puellae, her marriage portion, dowry (cf. trousse, dim. trousseau), Juv.

sarcio, sarsi, sartum, 4. v. a. to patch, bolch, mend, repair, restore, etc.: aedes, Pl. Poet.: lapsas ruinas generis (apum), Virg. II. Fig. to make good, make amends for; to correct, repair: detrimentum in bello acceptum, Caes.: male sarta gratia, ill-patched up reconciliation, Hor.: damna, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

sarcophagus, a, um, adj. = σαρκοφάγος (flesh-devouring): lapis, a kind of limestone used for coffins, Plin.

II. Transf. subst.: sarcophagus, l, m. a grave, sepulchre: Juv.

sarcūlum, l, n. [sario = sarrio] a light hoe: Hor.

sardōnyx, ŷchis, comm. = σαρδόνυξ, a precious stone, sardonyx: Juv.

sardōus, a, um, adj. = Σαρδῶος [Σαρδῶ, Sardinia] of or belonging to Sardinia: herba, a poisonous plant, prob. a kind of crow-foot, Virg. (dub.)

sargus, l, m. = σαργός, a kind of sea-fish esteemed by the Romans: Ov.

sario, v. sarrio.

sarissa, ae, f. = σάρισα (σάρισα), a long Macedonian lance: Liv.

sarissophoros, l, m. = σαρισσοφόρος, a Macedonian lancer: Liv.

sarmen, inls, n. [sarpo, 'to trim, prune'] = sarmentum, twigs, brushwood: Pl.

sarmentum, l, n. [id.] twigs, brushwood: a faggot, fascine (usu. plur.): Cic.: Caes.: Liv.

sarracum, l, n. a kind of waggon or cart: Quint. II. Transf. the Wain, a constellation: in plur.: frigida Boötac, Juv.

sarrānus, a, um, adj. [Sarra = Tyre] Tyrian: ostrum, Virg.

sarrio (sario), ŷi and ŷvi, Itum, 4. v. a. to hoe the soil; to weed: Pl.

sarritor (contr. sarror), ŷris, m. [sarrio] a hoer, weeder: Varr. II. Fig.: sator sarrorque scelerum, i. e. cultivator, promoter, Pl.

sarritus, a, um, Part. [sarrio].

sartago, inls, f. a frying-pan: Juv.

II. Fig.: sartago loquendi, a hotch-potch, medley, Pers. [Etym. uncertain.]

sartor, ŷris, m. a patcher, mender [from sarcio]. II. = sarritor, q. v.

sartus, a, um, Part. [sarcio]. II. A d j.: mended, repaired, put in order, only in phrase sartus tectus, adj.; usu. neut. plur. sarta tecta (sc. aedificia), in good repair: aedem Castoris sartam tectam tradere, Cic.: omnia sarta tecta exigere, id. 2. Fig.: sarta tecta tua praecepta usque habui mea modestia, have kept unbroken, Pl.

sāt, adv. v. satis.

sātāgito, v. satis, IV. 1.

sātāgo, v. satis, IV. 2.

sātelles, itis, comm. an attendant,

a life-guard; plur. attendants, escort, retinue: regii satellites, Liv.: ministri et satellites sex Naevii, Cic.: Hannibalis, followers, satellites, Liv.

2. Transf. (mostly poet.): Jovis, the eagle, Cic. poet.: Orcl, Cerberus, Hor.

II. Fig.: sensus (hominis) satellites, the ministers of the soul, Cic. Esp. in bad sense, an accomplice, abettor, etc.: scelerum, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

sātias, ātis, f. [satis] a sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness: sessus sātiate videndi, Lucr.: Pl. II. Esp. subjectively, satiety; a loathing, disgust: studiorum, Ter.: vini, Liv.

sātietas, ātis, f. [id.] a sufficiency, abundance: neque ulla ornandi satis sātietas est, Pl. II. Esp. subjectively, the state of being glutted or sated; satiety, loathing, disgust: cibi sātietas et fastidium, Cic. 2. Fig.: provinciae, i. e. having had more than enough of it, id.: dominationis, Sall.: amoris, Ter.

sātin and **sātine**, for satisne.

sātio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [satis] to fill, satisfy; to sate, satiate: turtures, Col.: famem, Ov.: sitim, Mart.: desideria naturae, to satisfy, appease, Cic.

2. Transf. of things: to fill sufficiently; to saturate, impregnate with: ignes odoribus, Ov. II. Fig.: to fill, satisfy, content; to glut, satiate: libidines, Cic.: sātiatione somno, Liv. Poet. with Gen.: quum sātiatione ferinae dextera caedis erat, had had enough of, Ov. 2. Esp. to overfill, to satiate, disgust; pass. to be cloyed, sick of: primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde sātiatione, Cic.: senem et prosperis adversisque sātiatione, who had had ample measure of, etc., Tac.

sātio, ŷnis, f. [saro] a sowing, a planting: Cic.: Virg. Plur. in concr. sense; sown fields: Cic. (Hence Fr. saison.)

sātira, v. satura.

sātis and contr. **sāt**, indecl. adj. or subst. and adv. As adj. or subst.: enough, sufficient: duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. (ii) As the predicate of a proposition with esse (sometimes understood in obliqua oratio), having for its subject an Inf.: satis erat respondere, Cic.: vos satis habebatis animam retinere, were content to, Sall.: ad eas res biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes. (iii) With Gen.: verborum, Pl.: firmitatis, Cic.: Hor. 2. Form sat: tantum sat habes? Ter.: perdere posse sat est, Ov. With Gen.: signi, Ter. II. As adv.: enough, sufficiently. With verbs: ut satis ostenderit, Cic.: agitur tamen satis, all goes on satisfactorily, id. (ii) With adjectives: pabuli satis magna copia, Caes.: quae jam satis ima dehiscebat terra mihi, what lowest depth of earth can yawn deep enough for me? Virg. Sometimes to be rendered, tolerably, moderately: tumulus satis grandis, Caes. (iii) With adverbs or adver-

bial phrases: satis audacter, Pl.: non satis honeste, Cic.: quid vos? satin recte? do you get on pretty well? Ter.

2. Form sat: sat scio, Pl.: laetantibus omnibus bonis, etiam sat bonis, passably good, Cic.: sat diu, Pl. III.

Comp.: satius, prop. more satisfying; hence, in gen. better, preferable: as adj., only as the predicate of a proposition with esse, having an Inf. or Acc. and Inf. for its subject: bono vinci satius est quam malo more injuriam vincere, Sall.: nonne fuit satius, would it not have been better? Virg. 2. As adv.: rather (v. rare): Varr.

IV. Particular phrases: sat agito (also in one word, satagito), to have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be troubled: sat agitas tu tuarum rerum, Pl. 2. Satis ago or sat ago (also in one word, satago), to satisfy, pay a creditor: nunc satagit, he pays up, id. (ii) to have enough to do, to have one's hands full; to be in trouble: is suarum rerum satagit, Ter.: ego nocte hac proxima in somnis egi satis et fui homo exercitus, Pl. 3. satis accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero, etc., to take, give, ask, offer, sufficient bail or security: satis accipio, Cic.: satis do (also as one word, satisdo), id.: hence satisdato, by giving bail or security: id. [The root is sa = ā (or ā) in ā-δην (or ā-δην, Aristarch.); v. satur and cf. Goth. sath-s, (sated, full).] (From ad satis, It. assai: Fr. assez.)

sātisdatio, or, separately, satis datio, ŷnis, f. [satis do, v. satis, IV. 3] a giving of bail or security: Cic.

sātisdato, v. satis, IV. 3.

sātisdo, v. satis, IV. 3.

sātis-facio, fēcī, factum, 3. v. n. and a. (often separately) to give satisfaction, to satisfy, content: with Dat.: alicui, Cic.: domino, id.: officio, id.: vitae vel aetate vel factis, i. e. to live a sufficiently long and active life, id. With in and Abl.: qui (histriones) in dissimulatis personis satisfaciebant, id. Absol.: quamobrem tandem non satisfacit? id. 2. Esp. to satisfy, pay, or secure a creditor: id. 3. to give satisfaction (by word or deed); to make amends; to make (a satisfactory) excuse or apology: with Dat.: Aeduis de injuriis, make reparation for injuries, Caes.: Cic. Absol.: missis ad Caesarem satisfaciendi causa legatis, Caes. 4. With Dat. and object clause: to satisfy any one by proof, to demonstrate sufficiently: Cic.: Nep. (Hence It. soddisfare; Fr. satisfaire.)

satisfactio, ŷnis, f. [satisfacio] a satisfying of a creditor by security; a giving security or bail: Ulp. II. amends, reparation, excuse, apology: Cic.: (Caesar) Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Caes.

sātius, better; rather: v. satis, III. **sātor**, ŷris, m. [saro] a sower, planter: Cic. 2. Poet. transf.: a begetter, father, creator: hominum at-

que deorum, i. e. Jupiter, Virg. II.

Fig. a promoter, author: litis, Liv.

sātrāpēa or **sātrāpīa**, ae, f. = *σατραπεία*, the office or province of a satrap, a satrapy: Curt.

sātrāpes, is, plur. *satrapae*, m. = *σατραπης* (a Pers. word) a governor of a province of the Persian empire, a viceroy, a satrap: nom. *satrapes*, Ter.: Gen. *satrapis*, Nep.: Acc. *satrapen*, id.: *satrapam*, Curt.: plur. Nom. *satrapae*, Nep.

sātur, ūra, ūrum, adj. [v. *satis*] full of food, sated, that has eaten enough: a mensa surgunt saturi, poet. Pl. With Abl.: quadrupedes succo ambrosiae, Ov. With Gen.: omnium rerum, Ter. 2. Transf. of things: (i) Of colour, full, deep, strong, rich: color, Plin. (ii) In gen. well filled, full, rich, abundant, fertile: praesepia, Virg. (iii) fatted, plump: aves, Mart. II. Fig. of matter for oratory: rich, fruitful, opp. to dry, simple (very rare): nec satura jejune (dicet), Cic.

sātūra, ae, f. (sc. *lanx*) [*satur*] orig. (acc. to the grammarians) a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit; hence also, food composed of various ingredients, a medley, olio, etc.: lex satura, a law containing provisions relating to matters essentially different, Fest. Hence, per saturam, in the gross or lump; without order, confusedly: quasi per saturam exquisitis sententiis, Sall. II. Also written *sātira*, a satire, a species of poetry peculiar to the Romans (entirely different from the Greek Satyri): sunt quibus in satira videar nimis acer, Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 329).

sātūreia, ae, f. (also neut. plur. *satureia*, orum, Ov.: though this is perh. another plant) the vulgar name for the pot-herb *cunila*, savory: Col.

sātūrītas, ātis, f. [*satur*] fullness, repletion, satiety: Pl. II. Transf. fullness, plenty, abundance: Cic.

Sāturnālia, orum and um, ibus, n. plur. [*Saturnus*] a general festival in honour of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days: the Saturnalia: Liv.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 329).

Sāturniūs, a, um, adj. [*Saturnus*] Saturnian: numerus, Saturnian rhythm or metre: Hor.

Sāturnus, i, m. the deity Saturn: Cic. II. the planet Saturn: Hor.

sātūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*satur*] to fill, glut, cloy, satiate: Cic.: apes, Virg.: armenta, id. 2. Transf. of inanimate things: to fill, furnish abundantly, saturate with: constr. with Abl. and less freq. Gen.: fimo pingui sola, id.: pallam murice, to saturate, to dye richly, Ov. II. Fig.: mens saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. 2. to cause to loathe, to disgust with (for *satiare*): hae res vitae me saturant, Pl.

sātus, a, um, Part. [sero]. II. As

subst.: satus, i, m. a son (lit. begotten of): sata, ae, f. a daughter (both with Abl.): satus Anchisa, i. e. Aeneas, Virg.: satae Pelia, the daughters of Pelias, Ov. (ii) sata, orum, n. plu. standing corn, crops: Virg.: Ov.

sātus, ūs, m. [id.] a sowing, planting: Cic. 2. a begetting, producing: origin, descent: id. II. Meton.: seed. Fig.: philosophia praeparat animos ad satus accipiendos, id.

sātūriscus, i, m. dim. = *σατυρίσκος*, a little Satyr: Cic.

sātūrus, i, m. = *σατυρος*, a kind of syloan deity resembling an ape, with two goat's feet, a Satyr: capripedes Satyros, Lucr.: Cic. 2. a Greek satyric play, i. e. in which Satyrs were introduced (not to be confounded with satira, q. v.) satyrorum scriptor, Hor.

II. a kind of ape, perh. the Chimpanzee, Simia Troglodytes: Plin.

sauciatio, ōnis, f. [*saucio*] a wounding: Cic.

saucio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*saucius*] to wound, hurt: Cic.: genus ungue, Ov. Esp. to wound mortally: Cic. Transf. of the breaking up of the ground: sauciet ut duram vomer aduncus humum, Ov. II. Fig.: to damage, impair, lacerate: famam, Pl.: cor odio, id.

saucius, a, um, adj. wounded, hurt: ex acie efferri saucios, Cic.: taurus, Virg. 2. Transf. in gen., smitten, injured, enfeebled, sick, disordered, etc.: gladiator, Cic. Of intoxicated persons (like *ictus*): Galli hesterni mero saucii, Just. 3. Of things: (tellus) saucia vomeribus, Ov.: securi trabs, id.: malus Africo, strained, cracked, Hor.: glacies sole, stricken, melting, Ov. II. Fig.: wounded, hurt, offended, injured: animus, Cic.

2. Esp.: wounded, smitten by love: regina gravi saucia cura, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

sāvior, sāvium, v. suav.

saxatilis, e, adj. [*saxum*] that dwells or is found among rocks: columbae, which inhabit towers, Varr. (ii) Subst.: saxatilis, a rock-fish: Ov.

saxetum, i, n. [id.] a rocky place (rare): Cic.

saxeus, a, um, adj. [id.] of rock, rocky, stony: scopulus, Ov.: umbra, of the rocks, Virg.

saxificus, a, um, adj. [*saxum facio*] that turns into stone, petrifying (poet.): vultus Medusae, Ov.

saxifragus, a, um, adj. [*saxum frango*] stone-breaking, stone-crushing: undae maris, Poet. ap. Cic.

saxosus, a, um, adj. [*saxum*] full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony: montes, Virg. II. Subst.: saxosa, orum, n. plu. rocky or stony places: Quint.

saxulum, i, n. dim. [id.] a little crag or rock: Cic.

saxum, i, n. any large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock; a rock

(in gen.; whereas *rupes* means an undetached rock, cliff): e saxo sculptus, Cic.: magni ponderis saxa, Caes.: accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor, Virg. Proverb.: saxum volvere, i. e. to strive in vain (alluding to the stone of Sisyphus): satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo, I've been at this uphill work long enough, Ter. (ii) Inter saxum saxumque stare; v. *sacrum*, I. II. Esp. the Turpeian rock: horribilis de saxo jactus, Lucr.: Cic. [From the root *sak*, to cut, cleave; v. *seco*.] (Hence It. *sasso*.)

scabellum (*scabillum*), i, n. dim. [v. *scamnum*] a low stool, foot-stool: Varr. 2. Transf. an instrument of the castanet kind, worked with the foot, esp. used in dramatic representations: Cic. (Hence It. *sgabello*; Fr. *escabeau*.)

scāber, bra, brum, adj. [*scabo*] rough, scurfy: manus, Ov.: scaber intonsusque homo, Hor.: tofus, porous, rugged, Virg.: scabros morsu rubiginis enses, fretted, Lucan. 2. scabby, mangy, itchy: oves, Pl.

scābles, em, e, f. [id.] a roughness, scurf: scabies et salsa robigo (ferri), i. e. scurf of salt rust, Virg.: mali, i. e. a mouldy or rotten apple, Juv. 2. Esp. the scab, mange, itch: Virg.: Hor. II. Fig.: an itching, longing, prurient: Cic.: lucri, Hor.

scābillum, i, v. *scabellum*.

scābiōsus, a, um, adj. [*scabies*] rough, scurfy: far, mouldy, Pers. II. scabby, mangy: boves, Col.

scābo, scābi, 3. v. a. to scratch, to scrape: caput, Hor. [Cogn. with *σκαπτειν*; in *scabo*, *scaber*, etc., *p* has been weakened to *b*.]

scaena, scaenicus: v. *scena*.

scaeva, ae, f. [*scaevus*] a sign or omen observed on the left hand side (strictly fem. of foll. adj., with *avis* understood): bona scaeva est mihi, Pl.: canina, taken from the barking of a dog, id.

scaevus, a, um, adj. left, that is on the left (rare): Vitr. II. Fig.: awkward, perverse, stupid, silly: Gell.

2. unfavourable, unlucky: App. [Cogn. with Skr. *savya-s* (from orig. *skav-ya-s*), "laevus, sinister;" Gr. *σκαίος*.]

scāla, ae, f. [for *scand-la*, from *scando*] a ladder, flight of steps, staircase: Cels. Rare in sing., usu. plur.: Sall.: Virg.: *scalas ponere*, to fix, Caes. (Hence Fr. *échelle*, and, through low L. *scalarium*, Fr. *escalier*.)

scalmus, i, m. = *σκαλμός*, a peg to which an oar was strapped: a thowl or thole pin, row-lock: *scalum nulum videt*, not even a thowl-pin, i. e. no trace of a boat, Cic. (Hence Fr. *échome*.)

scalpellum, i, n. dim. [*scalprum*] a small surgical knife, a scalpel, lancet: Cic. (Hence It. *scarpello*.)

scalpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to carve, scrape, scratch, engrave: Cic. Poet.:

sepulcro querelam, to carve, Hor.

II. Fig. to tickle, titillate: tremulo intima versu, Pers. (Perh. rad. the same with γλάφω (cf. sculpo, γλύφω); if so, the φ in the Greek word must have arisen out of an earlier π.)

scalprum, i, n. [scalpo] a sharp cutting instrument; a chisel, knife, etc.: Liv.: a pen-knife: Tac.

scalptor, ōris, m. [id.] a cutter, graver, usu. of gems, while sculptor was a worker in marble: Vell.: Plin.

sculptura, ae, f. [id.], the act of cutting, carving, or graving in stone: Plin. II. Meton. a graven figure, a carving, sculpture: Suet.: Vitruv. (v. Smith's Ant. 330).

scalpūrio, 4. v. n. [id.] to scratch: Pl. (dub.: al. scalpt.)

scambus, a, um, adj. = σκαμβός, bow-legged (pure Latin, varus): Suet.

scammōnea, ae, f. = σκαμμωνία, a plant, scammony: Cic.

scamnum, i, n. a bench, stool, step, etc.: scamnis considere longis, Ov. (For scap-nu-m; the root skap, to support, is seen in Gr. σκῆπτω, σκῆπτρον; Lat. scapus, q. v. and scopus, scoplo (the stalk of grapes); O. H. G. skaf-t, Eng. shaft. In the dim. scabellum, p has been weakened to b.)

scando, di, sum, 3. v. a. and n. A c t.: to climb, mount, clamber, or get up; to ascend: malos, Cic.: Capitolium, Liv. 2. Fig.: gradus aetatis, Lucr.: scandit aeratas vitiosas naves cura, Hor. II. Neutr.: to mount, rise, ascend: in aggerem, Liv.: in domos superas, Ov. 2. Transf. of things: scandentisque Asisi consurgit vertice murus, raising itself up, Prop. (Cf. Skr. skand, "salire, scandere," whence also σκάνδ-αλον, a trap-spring, snare.)

scandula, v. scindula.

scāpha, ae, f. = σκάφη, lit. any thing scooped out; a light boat, a skiff: scaphae longarum navium, perh. gigs, Caes.: biremis, Hor.

scāphium, ii, n. = σκάφιον, dim. of σκάφη, a concave vessel or basin, a drinking-bowl: Lucr.: Cic. 2. a chamber-pot: Juv.: Mart.

scāpulae, arum, f. plu. the shoulder-blades, in men and animals: Cels.: Ov. II. Transf. the shoulders, back, in gen.: qui in nostras scapulas cicatrices indiderunt, have cut me over the shoulders, Pl. (Perh. from root skap, to support: v. scamnum.)

scāpus, i, m. [v. scamnum] a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk, etc.: Col.: Plin.: Sen.: a weaver's yarn-beam: Lucr.

scārus, i, m. = σκάρος, a kind of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans; the Cretan scarus (still called scaros on the Greek coast): Ov.: Hor.

scātēbra, ae, f. [scateo] a bubbling or gushing up of water (rare): Virg.

scātēo, 2. v. n. (scatit, Lucr.: scātēre, id.): to bubble, gush, spring or flow forth, well out (poet.): fons scatit, Lucr. II. Transf. to be plentiful;

to abound: cuniculi scatent in Hispania, Plin. 2. With Abl.: to gush forth or overflow with; to swarm or abound with: arx (Corinthe) scatens fontibus, Liv.: scatentem beluis pontum, teeming with, Hor. With Gen.: terra ferarum scatit, Lucr. 3. Fig.: amas pol, misera: id tuus scatet animus, is full of it, Pl. (Ety. uncertain.)

scāto, v. scateo, ad init.

scātūrigo, inis, f. [scaturio] spring water, a spring: in plur.: Liv.

scātūrio, 4. v. n. [scateo] to flow, or gush out (rare): Pall. II. Transf.: like scateo: to be full of, to abound with: Col. 2. Fig.: (Curio) totus hoc scaturit, he is overflowing with it, Cael. in Cic.

scāurus, a, um, adj. with large or projecting ankles: Hor. (Prob. cogn. (as well as Gr. σκαῦρος) with σκαῖος.)

scāzōn, ontis, m. = σκάζων (limping) an iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot, giving the effect of a limp: Plin.

scēlērātē, adv. impiously, wickedly, nefariously: Cic. Sup.: id.

scēlērātus, a, um, Part. [scelero].

II. Adj.: polluted, profaned by crime (poet.): terra, Virg. (ii) Esp. as adj. propr.: denoting places polluted with crime: e.g. Sceleratus Vicus, the street in Rome where the daughter of Servius Tullius drove over his corpse: Liv.: Campus, where unchaste Vestals were buried alive: id.: Porta, through which the 300 Fabii marched to meet their death, Flor.: Castra, in which Brutus died, Suet.: so scelerata sedes, the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus: Ov.: sceleratum limen, Virg. 2. Transf.: impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, flagitious: and Subst. a bad or impious person: a wretch, miscreant: Cic. Comp.: Ov. Sup.: Sall. Of things: conjuratio, Liv.: vox, Cic. Poet.: subit ira sceleratas sumere poenas, i. e. to take satisfaction for her crimes (acc. to others, to take an accursed or guilty vengeance), Virg. 3. baneful, pernicious, etc.: sinapis, Pl.: Virg. Sup.: frigus, Plin.

scēlērō, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [scelus] to pollute, defile, desecrate (rare and poet.): manus, Virg.: sanguine dextram, Stat.

scēlērōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed: Ter.

scēlestē, adv. wickedly, impiously, abominably, detestably: Liv. Humorously: tu scelestē suspicaris, ego ἀσελώς scripsi, waggishly, roguishly, Cic.

scēlestus, a, um, adj. [scelus] wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed, abominable; knavish: homo, Ter.: facinus, Cic.: Liv. Subst.: a wicked person, a knave, rogue, scoundrel: Pl.: Ter. Comp.: Pl. Sup.: id. As a term of reproach: scelestē, you knave!

you wretch! id.: scelestā, Ter. II. Transf.: calamitous, unlucky: scelestior annus, Pl.

scēlus, ōris, n. a wicked or impious action; a crime, sin, enormity: Cic.: scelere obrui, Liv. With Gen. obj.: scelus legatorum contra jus gentium interfectorum, the crime of murdering the deputies, id. II. Meton.: as a term of reproach, rascal, scoundrel; and of women, drab, baggage, etc.: Pl.: Ter. 2. a misfortune, calamity: quid hoc est sceleris? Ch. Peril, id. (Cf. Goth. skal, 'I owe,' Germ. schul-d. The proper sense of the root seems to be 'to slip,' and thence 'to fail, come short.')

scēna (scaena), ae, f. = σκηνή, the scene of a theatre (strictly, a wall at the back of the stage, with columns, doors, etc.); in gen. the stage: in scena esse Roscium intelligat, Cic. Plur.: scenis agitur Orestes, tormented on the stage, i. e. in Aeschylus's trilogy, the Oresteia, Virg. II. Fig.: the stage of the world, the public: Cic. scenae servire, to live to be seen, live in the public eye, id. 2. outward show, parade, pretext: criminis, Tac. 3. a background like the scene of a theatre: silvis coruscis, a background with (formed by) waving woods, Virg.

scēnālis (scae-), e, adj. [scena] belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical (rare for scenic): species, Lucr.

scēnicus (scae-), a, um, adj. = σκηνικός, belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical: artifices, players, actors, Cic.: ludi, theatrical representations, Liv. 2. Subst.: scenicus, i, m. a player, actor: Cic.: applied to Nero (from his love for the stage), a stage hero, Tac. II. Transf.: fictitious, pretended: rex, a stage-king, Flor.

scep̄trifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [scep̄trum fero] sceptre-bearing (poet.): Ov.

scep̄trum, i, n. = σκῆπτρον, a regal staff, a sceptre: Cic.: Virg. Poet.: in plur. by way of amplification: celsa sedet Aeolus arce sceptrā tenens, sceptre in hand, id. II. Fig. and poet. in plur.: kingdom, rule, dominion, authority: id.

scep̄tūchus, i, m. = σκεπτουχος, a sceptre-bearer, a high officer of state in the East: Tac.

schēda (scēda, Cic.), f. = σχήδη, a strip of papyrus bark: Plin.: a leaf of paper: Cic.

schēma, ae, f. and ātis, n. = σχῆμα, a shape, figure, form, fashion, manner, etc. Fem.: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. Neutr.: geometrica schemata descripta, Vitruv. II. Esp. in rhetor.: a figure of speech, rhetorical figure; pure Latin, figura: Quint.

schoenōbātēs, ae, m. = σχοινοβάτης, a rope-dancer: Juv.

schoenus, i, m. = σχοῖνος, a reed or grass of an aromatic kind: Cato: Pl. II. a measure of distance among the Persians: Plin.

schōla, ae, f. = σχολή (leisure;

hence) *leisure devoted to learning, a learned conversation or debate, a lecture, dissertation, etc.*: *dierum quinque scholas, ut Graeci appellant, in totidem libros contuli, discussions*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: a place for learned conversation or instruction, a school: *e philosophorum scholis*, id.

2. *the disciples of a teacher, a school, sect*: id. (Hence *It. scuola*; *Sp. escuela*; *Fr. école*.)

scholasticus, a, um, adj. = *σχολαστικός*, belonging to a school, scholastic: *controversiae*, Quint. 2. *scholastica*, orum, n. plur. *school exercises*, id. II. *Subst.*: *scholasticus*, i, m. *one who teaches or studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a mere rhetorician*: Tac.

scīda, ae, v. *scheda*.

sciens, entis, Part. [*scio*]. II. *Adj.*: *knowing, having knowledge*; freq. to be rendered by *adv.*: *knowingly, intentionally, etc.*: *prudens, sciens, vivus vidensque pereō, with my wits about me, and my eyes open*, Ter.: *habebit igitur te sciente et vidente curia senatorem*, Cic. 2. *knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilful, skilled or expert in*: *scientior venefica*, Hor.: *quae (navis) scientissimo gubernatore utitur*, Cic. With *Gen.*: *locorum*, Sall. *Poet.* with *Inf.*: *flectere equum*, Hor.

scīenter, *adv.* *knowingly, wisely, skilfully, expertly, etc.*: *Caes. Comp.*: Cic. *Sup.*: id.

sciētia, ae, f. [*sciens*] a *knowing or being skilled in, knowledge, science, skill, expertness*: *scientia atque usus militum*, *Caes.*: *allicijus viri*, Cic.: *etsi ars, cum ea non utare, scientia tamen ipsa teneri potest, in theory, theoretically*, id.: *linguae Gallicae*, *Caes.* With *in* and *Abl.*, or *de* (rare): *in legibus interpretandis*, Cic.: *de omnibus*, id.

scīlicet, *adv.* [= *scire licet*, 'one may know'; cf. *vide licet* and *i licet*; hence] *it is evident, clear, plain, or manifest; of course, evidently, certainly, etc.* With *Acc.* and *Inf.* (anteclass.): *optimum est: ita scilicet facturam, very good; of course she will do so*, Pl. (ii) *As simple adv.*: *a te litteras expectabam: nondum scilicet, not yet to be sure*, Cic.: *unda scilicet omnibus enaviganda, that stream, you know, that we must all cross (i.e. the Styx)*, Hor. Often followed by *sed*, *tamen*, *sed tamen*; *certainly, no doubt, . . . but still, etc.*: Cic. (iii) *Elliptically*: esp. in answers: *Le. Abl ad meam sororem. St. Ibitur. Le. Et gratulator meae sorori. St. Scilicet, of course, certainly*, Pl. 2. *Ironically*: *of course, to be sure, doubtless, forsooth*: Ter.: *scilicet is superis labor est*, Virg.

II. *As an explanatory particle*: *namely, to wit, that is to say*: *Brutus terram osculo contigit: scilicet, quod, etc., namely, because*, Liv.: *sub*

nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, Suet.

scilla (*squilla*), ae, f. *σκίλλα*, a *sea-onion, sea-leek, squill*: Plin. II. *a small fish of the lobster kind, which was supposed to defend the pinna, v. plannophylax*; in this sense more usually written *squilla*: Cic.: *prob. a prawn or shrimp*: Hor.

scin' for **scisne**.

scindo, scidī, scissum, j. v. a. to *rend, split, cleave, tear, or cut asunder*: *cuneis lignum*, Virg.: *capillos*, Ov.: *epistolam*, Cic.: *vestem, to tear open*, Liv.: *vallum, to break down*, *Caes.*: *pontem*, Tac.: *agmen, to cut through*, id.: *scindit se nubes*, Virg.: *ferro aequor, plough the soil*, id.: *et faciat scissas languida ruga genas, furrowed*, Prop. *Reflect.*: *scinditur in geminas partes circumfluis amnis*, Ov. *Proverb.*: *paenulam allicui, to tear off any one's travelling cloak, i.e. to press him to stay*, Cic. II. *Fig.*: *dolorem meum, tear open, i.e. renew my grief*, id.: *genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, divides, branches off*, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *σχίζω*; Goth. *skaid-an*, to sever, Germ. *scheiden*: in the Germanic words the regular change of orig. *d* does not take place.] (Hence *Fr. scinder*.)

scindula (also *scandula*), ae, f. [*scindo*] a *shingle, used for roofing*: Mart.

scintilla, ae, f. dim. [cf. Gr. *σπυθίρ*, Goth. *skeinān* (to shine)] a *spark*: Virg.: Liv. II. *Fig.*: a *spark, glimmer, faint trace*: *Ingenū*, Cic. (Hence *Fr. étincelle*.)

scintillo, avi, i. v. n. [*scintilla*] to *sparkle, gleam, flash*: *templa caeli*, Lucr.: *oleum testa ardente, sputters*, Virg.

scintillula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a *little spark* (rare): Cic.

scīo, ivi or ii, itum (old past imperf. *scibam*, Cat.: fut. *scibo*, Ter. *Pass.*: *scibitur*, Pl. *Perf. sync.* *scisti*, Ov.: so regularly *Inf.* *scisse*, Cic.), 4. v. a. to *know, to understand, perceive; to have a knowledge of or skill in, etc.*: constr. with *Acc.*, *Inf.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, *depend. clause*, or *absol.*: less freq. with *de*: *artem*, Hor.: *quod sciam, for aught I know, as far as I know*, Cic.: *vincere scis, you know how to conquer*, Liv.: *scire se illa esse vera*, *Caes.*: *quo quaeque res inclinet*, Cic.: *haud scio an, v. an, no*, II. *Absol.*: *hi sciunt, qui hic affuerunt*, Pl. With *de*: *de legibus instituendis, de bello, de pace, scire, to know about, have knowledge of*, Cic. *Ironically*: *scio, of course*: Ter. *Ellipt.* as a threat: *scin' quomodo? you know how (I'll serve you)?* Pl. [The rad. notion is that of distinguishing (cf. *de-sci-sco*, to separate) and deciding (cf. *plebi-scitum*). The same root is seen in Gr. *κεῖ-ω* (for *σκεῖ-ω*), to split.]

scīpio, ōnis, m. a *staff* (carried by persons of rank or station): *eburneus, carried by the viri triumphales*, Liv.: 2 N

given as a present from the Roman nation to friendly princes: id. [Gr. *σκιών* and *σκιώπων* (cf. *σκιώπω*) indicate a root *skip*, a weaker form of *skap*, to support, on which latter v. *scamnum*].

scīrpēus (*scīrp.*), a, um, adj. [*scīrpus*] of *rushes, rush*: *simulacra, images of men made of rushes, which were thrown into the Tiber annually*, Ov. II.

Subst.: *scīrpea* (*scīrp.*), ae, f. a *basket-work of rushes to form the body of a waggon (esp. for carrying manure)*: id.: a *hamper*: Just.

scīrpīculus (*scīrp.* and *scīrp.*), a, um, adj. [id.] *belonging to rushes: falces*, Cato. II. *Subst.*: *scīrpīculus*, i, m. and *scīrpīcula*, ae, f. a *basket made of rushes, a rush-basket*: Prop.: Pl.

scīrpūs (*scīrpus*), i, m. [cogn. with γρίπος as *scribo* with γράφω] a *rush, or reed-grass*: Pl. *Proverb.*: *nodum in scīrpo quaerere, to seek a knot in a bulrush, to find a difficulty where there is none*: Pl.: Ter.

scīscīto, i. v. a. = **scīscitor**, to *ask, inquire, etc.*: Pl.

scīscītor, atus, i. v. freq. a. dep. [*scīscō*] to *inform oneself; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate, etc.*: constr. the subject of inquiry in *Acc.*, or *Abl.* with *de*; the person asked in *Abl.* with *ex* or *ab*, or in *Acc.*: also with *depend. clause*, and *absol.*: *Epicuri ex Vellelo scīscitabar sententiam, I was inquiring of V. what the opinion of Epicurus was*, Cic.: *de victoria, to ask about*, id.: *quid sit*, Ter.: *ab utroque scīscitor, cur repente extiterint*, Cic.: *deos, to consult*, Liv.: *singulos*, Suet.

scīscō, scīvi, scītum, j. v. a. insep. [*scīo*] to *seek to know; to search, inquire*: Pl. 2. *to learn, ascertain*: *ut illi id factum scīscerent*, id. II. *Of the people, to approve, assent to a motion or law; hence, to appoint, enact, decree, ordain*: *quae scīsceret plebes aut quae populus juberet, enacted and passed into law*, Cic.: *rogationem magno consensu plebes scīvit jussitque*, Liv. *Pass.*: *multa perniciose scīscuntur in populis, many pernicious enactments are made*, Cic.:

2. *Sometimes of an individual: to approve, assent to, vote for*: *primus scīvit legem de publicanis*, id.

scīssūra, ae, f. [*scīndo*] a *tearing, rending, dividing; a rent, cleft*: Sen.

scīssus, a, um, Part. [*scīndo*]. II. *Adj.*: *split, cleft, divided: folia*, Plin.

2. *Fig.*: *genus vocum, cracked, discordant*, Cic.

scītāmenta, orum, n. plu. [*scītus*] *delicate food, dainties*: Pl.

scītē, *adv.* *shrewdly, cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, elegantly*: *perscribere*, Cic.: *loqui*, Liv. *Sup.*: Pl.

scītōr, atus, i. v. freq. a. dep. [*scīo*] to *seek to know; to ask, inquire* (poet. = *scīscitor*): *scītari et quaerere causas, to explore*, Virg.: *ex aliquo, to ask, inquire*, Hor.: *oracula Phoebi, to enquire of, consult*, Virg.

scitulus, a, um, adj. dim. [scitus] pretty, neat, trim, elegant: facies, Pl.

scitum, i, n. [scisco] an ordinance, statute, decree, esp. with plebis (plebei) or, in one word, plebiscitum, an ordinance or decree of the people, a plebiscite; opp. to senatusconsultum, a decree of the Senate: qua (lex) post a plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic.: de altero aedile scitum plebis est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv. Populi is used instead of plebis when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: Cic.: but also later, populi scita, decrees of the Roman people, Tac. (ii) Without plebis: scita ac jussa nostra, Cic. Rarely of other public or official ordinances: Pontificis, Liv.

scitus, a, um, Part. [scio and scisco].
 II. Adj.: knowing, shrewd, acute, experienced, skilful, etc.: convivor, accomplished, clever, Liv. Comp.: non sum scitior, quae hos rogem, i. e. I know no more than I did, Pl. With Gen.: vadorum, acquainted with, Ov. (i) Of things: fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty, etc.: sermo, Cic. Absol.: in phrase, scitum est, it is a shrewd saying or plan: Cic.: hoc scitum est, periculum ex illis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet, Ter. 2. Transf.: smart, beautiful, fine, handsome, etc.: puer, id.: satis, inquit, scita est, she is good-looking enough, id.: nox, fine, i. e. convenient, Pl.

scitus, ūs, m. [scisco] an enacting (rare and only in Abl.): neque populi jussu neque plebi scitu, Decr. ap. Cic. 2. a decree or enactment of the plebs: Liv.

scīrus, i, m. = σκίουρος (the shadow-tail), a squirrel: Mart.: Plin.

scōbis, is, f. [scabo] powder or dust produced by sawing, rasping, etc.; saw-dust, scrapings, filings, etc.: Hor.

scomber, bri, m. = σκμβρος, a kind of tunny, a mackerel: Pl.: Cat.

scōpae, arum, f. plu. [appy. cogn. with scapus (q. v.)] thin branches, twigs, shoots: Cato. II. Meton. a broom, besom: munditias volo fieri: efferte huc scopas, Pl. Proverb.: scopas dissolvere, to undo a besom, i. e. to throw anything into confusion, Cic. (Hence dim. Fr. couvillon.)

scōpos (-us), i, m. = σκοπός, a mark, aim: Suet.

scōpulosus, a, um, adj. [scopulus] full of rocks, rocky, craggy: mare, Cic.

II. Fig.: int illico quam scopuloso difficillique in loco vers r, id. III. Transf.: of the back of a sea monster, rugged as rocks: Val. Fl.

scōpulus, i, m. = κόπελος, a projecting point of rock; a rock, cliff, crag, esp. a rock or ledge in the sea: Caes.: of a promontory: Hor.: scopulus Mavortis, of the Arcopagus, Ov.

II. Fig.: a difficulty, danger, harm, evil, etc.: qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo inferat, Ter.: (Piso et Ga-

binus) geminae voragine scopulique rei publicae, i. e. pests, Cic. (Hence lt. scoglio. Fr. icueil.)

scorpio, ōis (scorpiōs and us, ii; Ov., and Cic. poet.), m. = σκορπίων, a scorpion: Pl. II. Transf. a military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles, a scorpion: Caes.: Liv. 2. the scorpion, one of the signs of the Zodiac: Ov.: Cic. poet.

scorpios (-us), v. scorpio.

scortator, ōris, m. [scortor] a fornicator: Hor.

scortēus, a, nm, adj. [scortum] made of hides or leather, leathern: Ov.

scortor, i, v. n. dep. [id.] to practise fornication: Pl.: Ter.

scortum, i, n. [cf. corium for scorum] a skin, hide: Varr. II. Transf.: a harlot, prostitute; a lewd person of either sex: Hor.: Cic.

scorētor, ōris, m. [scro] one who hawks or hems: Pl.

scorētus, ūs, m. [id.] a hawking, hemming: Ter.

scro, i, v. n. to hawk, hem: Pl.

scriba, ae, m. [scribo] a public clerk or writer, employed in keeping the public accounts and copying; a secretary, scribe, notary: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 330.)

scriblita (scribilita), ae, f. a kind of tart: Pl.

scribo, psi, ptum (perf. sync. scripti, Pl.), i, v. a. prop. to scratch with a sharp point; hence, to write, draw, make lines, letters, etc.: carmen, to carve, inscribe, Prop.: lineam, Cic.: fugitivo stigmata, to brand, Quint. II. Esp. with the idea of intellectual action, to compose, describe, to draw up, communicate in writing: de re publica multa, Cic.: bellum, to write the history of, Liv.: formam et situm agri, to describe, Hor.: carmina, id. Of letters, etc.: epistolam, Cic. With personal object, quis Martem digne scripserit? who could depict, Hor. Absol.: sumite materiem vestris, qui scribitis, aequam viribus, ye who write (verse), id. Of letters; usually with ad and Acc. of pers., and de with Abl. of thing: me scis scripsisse ad te de . . . Cic. (ii) With Acc. and Inf.: in litteris scribit se celeriter affore, Caes. (iii) With depend. clause: nec scribis, quam ad diem te expectemus, Cic. (iv) A request or command is expressed by Subj., with or without conj. expressed: Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv.: scribit Labieno, veniat, Caes. 3. to draw up a law, decree, treaty, etc.: leges, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo adesse, to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it: id. 4. Milit. i. t.: to enroll, enlist, levy: milites, Sall.: legiones, id. Hence poet. transf.: scribe tui gregis hunc, enroll him among your retinue, Hor. 5. In law dicam scribere (alicui), like δικην

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γράφειν τινί, to bring an action against (v. dica): testamentum, Cic.: hence with personal object: aliquem heredem, to appoint or designate any one as heir, id.: aliquem tutorem liberis, to appoint him guardian, id. Of contracts, notes, drafts, etc.: pulchre scripti: scitum syngraphum! Pl. (From a root skrabh, to dig, scratch into, whence scrobis, scrofa, and Gr. γράφω, in which γρ is for skr, as in γούρη (v. scruta) and γρίπος (v. scripus).) (Hence lt. scrivere; Sp. escribir; Fr. écrire.)

scrinium, ii, n. [perh. from scribo] a case or box for keeping books, papers, letters, etc.; an escritoire: scrinium cum litteris afferre, Sall. In plur.: calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor. II. Transf.: a case or casket, in gen.: Plin. (Hence lt. scrigno; Fr. écrin.)

scriptio, ōnis, f. [id.] the act of writing: Cic. II. Esp. a composing in writing, composition: id. III. the written wording, text of a law, etc.: id.

scriptito, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to write regularly or often: in palmarum foliis, Plin.: et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, write from time to time, Cic. II. to compose in writing: id.

scriptor, ōris, m. [id.] a writer, scribe, secretary: Cic.: scriptor librarius, transcriber, Hor. II. Esp. one that composes in writing: a writer, composer, author, etc. With Gen.: rerum scriptor, an historian, Liv. Absol.: ille scriptor politissimus, Lysias, Cic. 2. Legal t. t.: a drawer up, compiler: legum (Numa), id.

scriptula, orum, n. plu. dim. [scriptum] the lines on the board in the game of duodecim scripta (v. foll. art.): Ov.

scriptum, i, n. [scribo] something written or drawn: a line: duodecim scripta, a game played on a board divided into squares by twelve lines: duodecim scriptis ludere, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 221). II. a written composition, a treatise, book, work, etc.: Lucili scripta, Hor. 2. scriptum legis, and simply, scriptum, a written ordinance, law: Cic. (Hence Fr. verit.)

scriptura, ae, f. [id.] a writing, written characters: mendum scripturae, an error in writing, Caecin. in Cic. 2. Esp. a writing, composing, composition: assidua ac diligens, Cic.

3. Meton. something written, a writing (rare): ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, Ter.: diurna actorum, register, Tac.: ne scriptura indicium daret, Just. II. In jurisprudence and law, a tax paid on public pastures: Cic. 2. a written law: Suet. 3. a testamentary provision: Cic.

scriptus, a, um, Part. [scribo].

scrōbis, is, m. less freq. f. [v. scribo] a ditch, dike, trench: Plin. 2. a grave: Tac.

scrōfa, ae, f. a breeding-sow: Juv.

[V. scribo; the creature was so called from its rooting habits. The word is perh. provincial Italian, as is inferred from the *f* instead of *b* from orig. *bh*.]

scrofipascus, *i. m.* (scrofa pasco) one who keeps swine: Pl.

scrupēus, *a. um, adj.* (scrupus) pebbly, rough, rugged, stony (poet. and rare): spelunca, shingly, Virg.

scrupōsus, *a. um, adj.* (id.) full of sharp or rough stones, jagged, rugged: via, Pl. II. Fig.: hard, arduous: Lucr.

scrupulōsus, *a. um, adj.* (scrupulus) full of small sharp or pointed stones; rough, rugged, jagged (rare): fig.: tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, i. e. has got into safe waters, Cic. II. Fig.: very nice, exact, precise, careful, scrupulous: disputatio, Quint.

scrupulū, *i. v.* scrupulus.

scrupulus, *i. m. dim.* (scrupus) a sharp or pointed pebble: Sol. II. Transf.: the smallest division of weight (the 24th part of an ounce), a scruple (in techn. sign., mostly neut. scrupulum): Cic. III. Fig.: uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple: alicui evellere, to rid anyone of a cause of uneasiness, id.: Suet.: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, the difficulty, Ter.

scrupus, *i. m.* a rough or sharp stone (rare): Petr. II. Fig.: anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness = scrupulus: Cic. [Cf. O. H. G. scarf (sharp).]

scruta, *orum, n. plu.* (cogn. with γράφω; v. scribo) old or broken stuff, trash, frippery: Hor.

scrutator, *ōris, m.* (scrutor) a searcher, scrutinizer, examiner, investigator: Suet.: Just. Poet.: profundus, a fisherman, Stat. Fig.: a searcher, enquirer into: fati, Lucan.

scrutatus, *a. um, Part.* (scrutor).

scrutor, *atus, i. v. a. dep.* (scruta) to search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore; to search, examine a person: domos, naves, Cic.: loca abdita, Sall. Of personal objects: Eu. Ostende huc manum dexteram. Nunc laevam ostende. Jam scrutari mitto, to search you, Pl.: Cic. Phr.: ignem gladio: v. gladius. II. Fig.: to examine thoroughly; to investigate: omnes sordes, Cic.: nomina ac vultus, alacritatem tristitiamque coeuntium, scrutini, Tac. 2. Transf. to search into; to search out, find out: fibras inspicunt, mentes deum scrutantur in illis, Ov.: sua Caesarisque fata, to pry or peer into, Tac. (Hence Fr. scruter.)

sculpo, *psi, ptum, 3. v. a.* (v. scalpo) to carve, grave, chisel in stone, bronze, wood, etc.; to form by carving, graving, etc.: Cic.: Hor.

sculpōneae, *arum, f. plu.* an inferior kind of wooden shoe, "sabots": Pl.

sculptilis, *e, adj.* (sculpo) formed or produced by carving, graving, etc.

(poet.): opus dentis Numidae, i. e. carved ivory, Ov.

sculptor, *ōris, m.* (id.) one who works in marble, wood, etc.; a sculptor (v. scalptor): Plin.

sculptura, *ae, f.* (id.) a carving in stone, wood, etc.; sculpture: Quint.: gemmae, Suet.

sculptus, *a. um, Part.* (sculpo).

scurra, *ae, m.* a buffoon, jester, a person who made it his profession to play the part of jester at the tables of the rich: urbanus assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Zeno sarcastically called Socrates, scurra Atticus: Cic.

II. a town-lounger, a fop, fine gentleman, dandy: tu urbanus vero scurra, deliciae populi, rus mihi tu objectas? Pl. [Etym. unknown.]

scurrilis, *e, adj.* (scurra) buffoon-like, jeering, scurrilous: Jocus, Cic.

scurrilitas, *ātis, f.* (scurrilis) buffoonery, scurrility: Quint.: Tac.

scurriliter, *adv.* (id.) jeeringly, like a buffoon: Plin. Ep.

scurror, *i. v. n. dep.* (scurra) to play the buffoon: Hor.

scūtāle, *is, n.* (-cutum, cf. σκῦτος) the thong of a sling: Liv.

scūtārius, *a. um, adj.* (id.) of or belonging to a shield: fabricae, shield-factories, Veg. II. Subst.: scutarius, *ii, m.* a shield-maker: Pl.

scūtātus, *a. um, adj.* (id.) armed with a scutum or oblong shield: cohortes, Caes. II. Subst.: scutati, *orum, m. plu.*, troops armed with shields, opp. to the equites: Liv.

scūtella, *ae, f. dim.* (scutra; cf. scutula) a saucer or flat bowl; a cup: dulciculae potionis, Cic. (Hence Fr. écuelle.)

scūtica, *ae, f.* a lash, whip (less severe than flagellum). Hor. [Cf. Gr. σκῦτος, Lat. cutis, which are for σκῦτος, scu-ti-s.]

scūtīgērūlus, *i. m.* (scutum gero) a shield-bearer: Pl.

scūtra, *ae, f.* a flat dish or pan (to heat things in): Pl.

(1) **scūtūla**, *ae, f. dim.* (scutra; cf. scutella) a little dish or platter of a nearly square form: Mart. II. Transf. a diamond- or lozenge-shaped figure: formam Britanniae auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assemblavere, Tac.

(2) **scūtūla** (scytala or scytale), *ae, f.* = σκυτάλη (a staff, stick), a wooden roller or cylinder: Caes. II. a roller for sending secret dispatches, in use among the Spartans. The dispatch was written on a ribbon of leather or papyrus wound round the roller (v. Smith's Ant. 311): Nep. (dub.): Aus. III. a kind of snake: Lucan.

scūtūlātus, *a. um, adj.* (scutula) diamond- or lozenge-shaped, checkered: Juv.

scūtūlum, *i. n. dim.* (scutum) a small shield: Cic.

scūtum, *i. n.* an oblong shield, 2 N 2

made of wood covered with leather; a buckler (whereas clipeus denotes a round shield, a target): scutum pro clipeo, Liv.: equestris, of the cavalry, id. Fig.: scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, i. e. defence rather than attack, id. [Cf. Gr. σκῦτος, σῦτος, Lat. cutis. The root is sku, to cover.] (Hence It. scudo; Sp. escudo; Fr. écu.)

scymnus, *i. m.* = σκύμνος, a cub, whelp: leonum, Lucr.

scýphus, *i. m.* = σκύφος, a cup, goblet: Pl.: Cic.: Hor.

scýtāla and **scýtāle**, *es, v.* scutula (2).

sē, *pron. reflect. v. sul.*

sē or **sēd**, *insep. prep.* denoting, (1) separation or division; e. g. se-curus = sine cura, free from care; sepono, to lay aside; separo, to separate, sēd-itlo, a going apart, separating, etc. (2) a reversal of the sign. of the root: e. g. se-jungo, to disjoin.

2. = semi, half; as, se-libra, semodius. 3. = sex; as, se-mestris.

sēbum (also sēvum), *i. n.* tallow, suet, grease: Pl. (Hence It. sevo, sego; Fr. suif.)

sē-cēdo, *cessi, cessum, 3. v. n.* to go apart or aside, to withdraw: Constr. absol., with ab, de, or Abl. alone (the last two mostly poet.): secedant improbi, secedant se a bonis, Cic.: de coetu, Ov.: nostro corpore, id.: ad deliberandum, Liv. Of inanimate subjects, to remove, withdraw, and esp. in perf., to be distant: (luna) quantum solis secedit ab orbe, recederet, Lucr.: villa xvii millibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. Ep. 2. In polit. sense; to separate, revolt, secede: plebes a patribus secessit, Sall. II. Fig.: to dissent from an opinion: Sen.

sē-cerno, *crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. lit.* to sift apart; hence, to put or set apart, to sunder, sever, separate: constr. the thing separated in Acc. or Nom. with pass.; that from which it is separated in Abl., alone (poet.) or depend. on ab, or (less freq.) ex: flores calathis, to separate in baskets, Ov.: plae littora genti, to set apart for, Hor.: inermes ab armatis, Liv.: e grege imperatorum, id.: me Nympharum chori secernunt populo, distinguish, Hor.

II. Fig.: to separate, disjoin, dissociate; discern: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, distinguish, Cic.: sua a publicis consiliis, to separate one's own interests from those of the State, Liv.: justo secernere iniquum, Hor. 2. to reject, set aside: Cic.: minus idoneos Senatores, Suet.

sēcēspīta, *ae, f.* (seco) a long iron sacrificial knife: Suet.

sēcēssio, *ōnis, f.* (secedo) a going aside: subscriptorum, Cic.: secessionem facta, after they had withdrawn, Liv. II. an insurrectionary withdrawal or separation; a secession: milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, hold a mutinous meeting, Caes. Esp.

of the *secessions* of the plebs: *secessio* ab decemviris facta est, Liv.

secessus, ūs, m. [id.] a going away, departure, separation: *avium*, Plin.

2. *Esp. retirement, solitude; a retreat*: *carmina secessum scribingis et ota quaerunt*, Ov. II. *Meton. a retreat, recess*: est in secessu longo locus, Virg. 2. *Fig. of the by-paths of study* (as opp. to its main object): Quint.

seclusus, adv. v. secus.

seclūdo, sl, sum, 3. v. a. [claudo] to shut off, shut in a separate place, to shut up, seclude: *aliquid antro*, Virg.

2. In gen., to separate, sunder, shut out or off: *cur luna queat terram secludere solis lumine*, Lucr.: *dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum*, Caes. II. *Fig. to shut off, seclude*: a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic. 2. to separate, remove: *secludite curas, shut out, dismiss*, Virg.

seculum, v. seculum.

seclūsus, a, um, Part. [secludo].

II. Adj.: separated, remote, secluded: *nemus*, Virg. Comp. and Sup. do not occur.

seco, cūl, ctum, 1. v. a. to cut, cut off, cut up: *pabulum*, Caes.: *marmora, saw into slabs*, Hor.: *sectus elephanta, carved ivory*, Virg. 2. *Esp. in surgery, to operate on; to cut off or out, amputate, excise, etc.*: *varices allicul*, Cic. II. Transf.: to scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure: *acuto ne secer unguis*, Hor.: *teneras plantas tibi* (glacies), Virg.: *si quem podagra secat, torments*, Cat. 2. to divide, separate: *sectus orbis, half the world*, Hor.: *in longas orbem qui secure vias*, Ov. (ii) With the idea of motion, to run, sail, flow, or fly through, etc.: *ales avis geminis secat aëra peninis, cleaves*, Cic. poet.: *ventos* (Cyllenia proles), Virg. So, *secare viam* (vias), to take one's way, to travel a road: *ille viam secat ad naves*, Id. Hence perh., *quam quisque secat spem, marks out for himself, pursues*, Id. III. Fig.: to cut up, to satirize: *secut Lucilius urbem*, Pers. 2. to divide: *causas in plura genera*, Cic. Hence, like *dirimere*, of disputes, to decide: *lites*, Hor. [From root *sak*, on which v. *saxum*; cf. O. H. G. *sah-s*, a knife.] (Hence It. *segare*; Fr. *scier*.)

seccordia, ae, v. socordia, ad init.

seccrēto, ōis f. [seccerno] a dividing, sundering, separation: Cic.

seccrēto, adv. apart by oneself, separately: *eo nunc ego secreto te huc foras seduxi*, Pl.: *consilia secreto ab aliis coquere*, Liv.: *secreto in occulto cum aliquo agere*, Caes. 2. in secret, secretly: *aliquid audire*, Cic.

seccrētus, a, um, Part. [seccerno].

II. Adj.: separate, apart: *imperlum*, Liv.: *fuit per se secretum, existed apart by itself*, Lucr. 2. *Esp. retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret*: *loca*, i. e. without witnesses,

Hor.: *montes*, Ov.: *vastum ubique silentium, secreti colles, deserted by the enemy*, Tac. 3. private, secret: *invadit secretissimos tumultus*, Sen. Hence subst.: *secretum*, i, n. retirement, solitude, secrecy, and Meton.: a solitude, retreat: Quint. Plur.: *se a vulgo et scena in secreta remove*, Hor. Comp.: *in secretiora Germaniae, into the more remote parts*, Tac. 4. hidden, concealed, secret: *artes*, Ov. Comp.: *libertus ex secretioribus ministeriis*, i. e. a confidential servant, Tac. Subst.: *secretum*, i, n. something secret; a mystery, secret: (Minervae) *secreta*, i. e. the mysteries, Ov.

5. uncommon, rare, recondite: *figurae*, Quint. 6. deprived of, wanting: with Abl. or Gen.: *cibo*, Lucr.: *frigoris*, Id. (Hence It. *segreto*; Fr. *secret*.)

secta, ae, f. [acc. to some, a pass. part. of sequor; others make it perf. part. of seco; sc. via] a path: hence, Fig. a way, mode, manner, method: *vita*, Cic. II. *Esp. a school or sect of philosophy*: *Stolorum*, Tac.

sectarius, a, um, adj. [seco] gelded, castrated: *vervex*, Pl.

sectator, ōis, m. [sector] a follower, attendant; in plur. a train, retinue, suite: Cic. II. *Esp. a follower, adherent of a sect, etc.*: Suet.

sectilis, e, adj. [seco] cut, cleft, divided, etc.: *ebur*, Ov.: *pavimenta, mosaic*, Suet. II. that may be cut: *porrum, cut-leek, chives*, Juv.

sectio, ōis, f. [id.] a cutting, cutting off, cutting up: *corporis* (humani), Gell. II. Legal t. t.: a buying in lots at auction of property belonging to the state, whether taken in war or confiscated (the usual meaning); also the things so sold, booty: Cic.: *sectionem oppidi vendidit*, Caes. 2. confiscation of property: *publicanorum*, Just.

sector, ōis, m. [id.] one who cuts, a cutter: *collorum, a cut-throat*, Cic.

II. a purchaser at the public sale of goods captured or confiscated by the state: Id.: Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 331).

sector, atus, 1. v. a. freq. dep. [sequor] to follow continually or eagerly, in either a good or a bad sense; to run after, attend upon; to chase, pursue: *equidem te jam sector quintum hunc annum*, Pl.: *Chrysogonum* (servi), Cic.: *equitum manus quae regem ex more sectatur*, Tac.: *aratrum, to follow*, Tib. Absol.: *sectabantur multi* (of the train of a candidate), Cic. 2. *Esp. to chase, hunt animals*: Virg.: Hor. II. Fig.: to follow after, to pursue eagerly: *miseram ac tenuem praedam*, Caes.: *eminentes virtutes, to seek out*, Tac.: *habitu vultumque ejus, to copy*, Id. With depend. Subj. clause: *mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum sera moretur, to hunt out where the rose lingers late*, Hor.

sectura, ae, f. [seco] a cutting, cut (rare): Varr. II. Meton. plur., dig-

gings, mines: *aerariae secturae, copper mines*, Caes. (dub.: al. *structurae*).

sectus, a, um, Part. [seco].

secūbitus, ūs, m. [secubo] a lying or sleeping alone: Cat.: Ov.

se-ōūbo, ūl, 1. v. n. to lie alone, sleep by oneself: Liv.: Suet. II. Transf. to live alone or in solitude: *miles depositis annosus secubat armis*, Prop.

seculāris (saec.), e, adj. [saeculum] belonging to a saeculum or age: *ludi, secular games, celebrated at the expiration of a long period* (under Augustus, after 110 years), Suet.: Tac.: *carmen, a hymn sung at the secular games; a secular hymn*, Suet.

seculum (more prop. saeculum: contr. seculum, saeculum), i, n. a generation, age, period of a man's life (33½ years, i. e. one-third of a century): *secula hominum*, Cic. (ii) In more gen. sense: *aureum, the golden age*, Id.: *Pyrrhae, i. e. the times of the Pelage*, Hor. 2. Meton.: the people living at any one period, a generation, an age: *serit arbores quae altero seculo prosient*, Caecil. in Cic.: *hujus seculi insolentia*, Cic. (iii) Hence, the spirit of the age, the times: *nec corrumpere et corrumpi seculum vocatur, "the fashion"*, Tac. 3. a period of a hundred years, a century: *seculo festas referente luces*, Hor. 4. In gen. an indefinitely long period (usu. plur.): Cic.: *seclis effeta senectus, by a long term of years*, Virg. Sing.: *longo putidam* (anum) *seculo*, Hor. II. a race, generation, offspring (freq. in Lucr.): usu. plur.: *secla propagare*, Lucr. [Ety. uncertain.]

secum, v. cum, no. VI.

secundae, arum, f. plu. [secundus] sc. partes, second or inferior parts, i. e. in dramas: Plin. Fig.: *qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, i. e. who ranked next to*, Cic.: *secundas ferre, to play second fiddle*, Hor.

secundāni, orum, m. plu. [secunda, sc. legio] soldiers of the second legion (like *primani*, *tertiani*, *decimani*, etc.): Liv.: Tac.

seccundarius, a, um, adj. [secundus] belonging to the second class, sort, or quality; second-rate, middling, inferior: *panis, seconds*, Suet. II. Of abstract things: *status*, Cic.

secundo, adv. secondly: Cic.

secundo, 1. v. a. [secundus] to direct favourably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate: *tempus rei*, Pl. (dub.)

II. to favour, further, second: *di incepta secudent*, Virg.: *rite secundarent visus, make the vision favourable*, Id.

secundum, adv. and prep. Adv. after, behind: *Am. Age, i tu secundum*. So. *Sequor, subsequor te*, Pl.

II. Prep. with Acc.: of space, after, behind: *ite hac secundum vos me*, Id. (ii) denoting direction or position, by, along: *facere iter secundum mare*, Cic.: *legiones secundum flumen duxit, along the banks of*, Caes.

(III) denoting addition, following upon, besides: secundum ea multae res eum hortabantur, id. 2. Of time, immediately after, after, next to: hunc diem, id.: proelium, Liv. (II) denoting extension, during: quietem, during sleep, Cic. 3. Of rank or quality; next to: secundum te et liberos nostros, id. 4. Fig.: following the nature or dictates of, in accordance with, according to: tigna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumbent, the way of the stream, Caes.: secundum naturam, agreeably to, Cic. (II) according to the will of, in favour of, to the advantage of: secundum eam (partem) litem iudices dare, Liv.

secundus, a, um, adj. [sequor] following in time or order, next, second: aliquem obligare secundo sacramento, priore amisso, Cic.: heres, the next or second heir, id.: mensa, the second course, dessert, Virg.: partes, second parts, inferior parts (v. secundae), Cic.: hic erit a mensis fine secunda dies, i.e. the last day but one of the month, Ov. II. Fig.: following, next, second in rank, value, etc.: Ajax heros ab Achille secundus, Hor. 2. secondary, subordinate, inferior: panis, id. With Dat., and Abl. of respect: haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, second to none in, Virg. III. Of currents of wind or water, following; favourable, fair: secundo flumine iter facere, down the stream, Caes.: tota rate in secundam aquam labente, i.e. swinging into and floating down with the current, Liv.: navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. Poet.: (Nep- tunus) curru dat lora secundo, to his smoothly gliding chariot, Virg. 2. In gen. favourable, propitious, fortunate (opp. to adversus): secundo populo aliquid facere, with the consent of the people, Cic.: rumor, Hor.: clamore secundo exit, amid cheers, Virg.: Juno, id.: res, opp. to adversae, prosperity, Cic.: consilium, Caes. Plur. absol. for secundae res: age, me in tuis secundis respice, good fortune, Ter. Comp.: secundiore equitum proelio nostris, having proved more favourable for our troops, Caes. Sup.: leges plebei, Liv.

secūre, adv. fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly: Suet. II. safely, securely: Plin.

secūricūla, ae, f. dim. [securis] a little axe, a hatchet: Pl.

secūrifera, ēra, ērum, adj. [securis fero] axe-bearing: Ov.

secūriger, ēra, ērum, adj. [securis gero] axe-bearing (poet.): Ov.

secūris, is (Acc. securim, Pl.: Cic.; Abl. securi, Pl.: Cic.) f. [seco] an axe or hatchet: rustica, Cat.: Virg.: for sacrificing: Hor.: a pickaxe: Stat. (II) a battle-axe: Virg.: anceps, a two-edged axe, Ov. (III) an executioner's axe (borne by the lictors in the fasces): Liv.: Cic. II. Fig.:

graviolem rei publicae infligere securim, to give a heavier blow to, id. 2. power of life and death; supreme authority, dominion, sovereignty (from the axe in the fasces), usu. plur.: Caes.: Hor.: Tac. (Hence It. scure.)

secūritas, ātis, f. [securus] freedom from care, unconcern, composure: Cic.

2. security, i.e. false confidence of safety; carelessness, heedlessness, negligence: frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell. II. Transf.: objectively, freedom from danger, safety, security: securitati ante quam vindictae consulere, Tac.

secūrus, a, um, adj. [cura] free from care, careless, unconcerned, easy, untroubled, fearless, quiet, composed: Constr. with ab, de, Gen., or Subj.: ut, meis ab tergo tutis, securus bellum Nabidi inferam, without anxiety, Liv.: securus Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic.: Ceres natā secura receptā, tranquil since she had found, Ov.: securior ab Samnitibus, less apprehensive of danger from, Liv.: de bello Romano, id. With Gen.: ne sis secura futuri, Ov. With Subj.: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, carelessness whether, Hor.: unice securus supremely unconcerned, id. 2. Of things, tranquil, serene, cheerful, bright: otia, Virg.: dies, Tib.: securior materia, Tac. (II) Meton. (effect for cause) that frees from care or anxiety: latice, care-dispelling, Virg. 3. careless, reckless, heedless, negligent (rare): castrensium jurisdictio, careless (of legal subtleties), i.e. simple, summary, off-hand, Tac. II. Transf. objectively, free from danger, safe, secure (= tutus): hostis nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. With Gen.: loca secura ejusmodi casuum, thought to be safe from such disasters (floods), Tac. (Hence Fr. sûr.)

secus, a, ēz: v. sexus.

secus (Comp. acc. to some, sēcius, sequius, sectius; v. infr. fin.) adv. and prep. A. Adv.: otherwise, differently: id secus est, Cic.: recte secusne, whether rightly or otherwise, id.: pro bene aut secus consulto, for good or ill, Liv. With quam or atque: ne quid fiat secus quam volumus, otherwise than as we would, Cic. 2. With negat.: not otherwise, i.e. even so, just so: fit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, or thereabouts, id. With Gen.: neque multo secus in illis virum, of but little inferior strength, Tac. With ac or quam: cujus salutem non secus ac meam tueri debeo, just as I would my own, Cic.: nunquam secus habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, Ter.: non secus quam, Ov. Esp. in the poets, non (haud) secus ac, to introduce a comparison: non secus ac patris acer Romanus in armis, Virg. II. Elliptically, otherwise than might be wished, i.e. ill, badly: magna consolatio est, etiam si secus acciderit, even

if things go ill, Cic.: (bellum) secus cesserat, had turned out badly, ended in defeat, Sall. III. Comp.: with negatives: instat non secus ac rotatensem, none the less, Virg.: nihilo secus, nevertheless, Ter.: Caes. In negative questions: quid diximus tibi sequus quam velles? Pl. B. Prep. with Acc.: by, beside, along, on: Cato: Plin. 2. Affixed to a pron. it signifies side: e.g. altrinsecus, on the other side; utrinsecus, on both sides; circumsecus, on all sides, round about. [Secus is by some regarded as cogn. with Gr. ἑκός. Sēcius (or sētius) is perh. not connected with secus, but for seg-tius, cogn. with seg-nis; others make it = Gr. ἡσσον (ἡκ-yon).]

secutor (sequutor), ōris, m. [sequor] one that follows another, a follower, attendant: App. II. Esp. a pursuer, a gladiator who fought with a retiarius: Juv.: v. Smith's Ant. 195.

sēd (set), conj. denoting limitation or correction, but, yet (standing first in its sentence; and more emphatic than autem, q.v.): Cic. II. In transitions and resumptions: sed ad instituta redeamus, id. Hence after parentheses, but, now, I say, etc.: qui ut peroravit (nam . . . etc.)—sed ut peroravit, but, as I say, id. 2. In breaking off: sed quid ego haec autem nequicquam ingrata revolve? but why do I recall, Virg. III. After negative clauses, to denote opposition or addition: but, on the contrary: non ego herus tibi sed servus sum, Pl. Several times repeated: non heros nec dominos appellat eos, sed patriae custodes, sed patres et deos, Cic. 2. In a climax, non modo (solum) . . . sed et sed etiam (et, quoque), not only, but also: id.: Caes. (II) Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, sed etiam; sed ne . . . quidem, not only not . . . but, but even, but indeed, but not even, etc. (to denote diametrical opposition): iudicetur non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, Cic. Also (when the sense is sufficiently obvious), without the second non in the first clause, and with ne quidem in the second, doubly negative: quod mihi non modo irasci, . . . sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, not only not to be angry, but not even, id. 3. In affirmative clauses by way of climax or addition, but in fact, but also—and moreover (cf. que, no. II.): ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe, Pl. Usually with etiam (or et): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic. [Abl., with shortened vowel, of the reflexive pronoun, meaning orig. 'by itself,' hence apart from, setting aside, except, only, etc.]

sēd, v. partic. sēd.

sēdātē, adv. calmly, tranquilly, sedately: Pl.: Cic.

sēdātio, ōnis, f. [sedo] an allaying, assuaging, calming: Cic.

sēdatus, a, um, Part. [sedo]. II

Adj.: composed, moderate, calm, quiet, sedate: oderunt sedatum celeres, Hor.: of things: annis, tranquil, Cic.: sedatius tempus, Id.

sēdecim (sexdecim), card. num. adj. [sex decem] sixteen: Pl.: Caes.: Liv. (Hence Fr. seize.)

sēdēcula, ae, f. dim. [sedes] a little seat, a low stool: Cic.

sēdētārius, a, um, adj. [sedeo] belonging to sitting, sedentary (rare): sutores, Pl.

sēdēo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. to be seated, to sit (denotes a position or state; whereas sīdo denotes an action = to alight, sink down, settle): hī stant ambo, non sedent, Pl.: cum tot summi oratores sedent, remain sitting, Cic. With in and Abl. denoting the seat or place: sedilibus in primis, Hor. With simple Abl. (poet.): vestibulo, Virg.: sedibus altis, Ov. With other prepositions and adverbs: inter ancillas, Pl.: ante fores, Ov.: sub arbore, Id.: apud quem, Cic. 2. Esp. of magistrates, etc.: to sit in council, in court, on the bench: ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, Id. Also, of the assessors of the judges: Id. 3. to continue sitting; to remain in a place; hence, to be inactive; to linger, loiter, etc.: sedemus desides domi, Liv.: sedit qui timuit, sat still, staid at home, Hor. Prov.: compressis, quod alunt, manibus sedere, to sit with folded hands, Liv. (II) Esp. in war, to remain encamped, keep the field; and of blockading armies, to sit down before a town: dum apud hostes sedimus, Pl.: sedendo expugnare urbem, by blockade, i. e. starving out the defenders, Liv. II. Transf.: to rest or settle down: sedet nebula densior campo, Id.: clava sedit in ore viri, struck home, Ov.: Tac.: esca quae simplex olim tibi sederit, sat well on your stomach, suited you, Hor. Hence, poet. of wounds: plagam sedere cedendo arcebat, from penetrating, Ov. 2. Esp. to sit close, to hold or hang fast; to be firm, immovable: librata quum sederit (glans), stuck tight (in the sling-pouch) while being swung, Liv.: sedit in ingenio Cressa relicta tuo, Ov. 3. Of fixed resolution, to be resolved on, settled: animo fixum immotumque sedere, Virg.: Id. sedet Aeneas, is so settled by him, Id. [Cf. Skr. sad, "sit;" Gr. ēdos, εἶδος, εἶπα; Goth. sit-an, Eng. sit.] (Hence It. sedere; Fr. seoir.)

sēdēs, is (Gen. plur. sedium, Liv.; usu. sedum), f. [sedeo] a seat, chair, throne, etc.: in his sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Cic.: sedes honoris sui, Liv. Poet.: si priores tenet sedes Homerus, the foremost seat, the first rank, Hor. II. Transf. in gen., a seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode, temple, etc.: Sing.: in omni sede ac loco ferrum flammamque metuemus, dwelling, Cic.: (ulmus) nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, abode,

haunt, Hor. Poet.: sedes scelerata, = sceleratorum, i. e. the infernal regions, Ov. (II) Plur. (usu. of the dwellings of several): qui incolunt eas urbes non haerent in suis sedibus, Cic.: ut allud domicilium, alias sedes petant, settlements, Caes. Also of the dwelling of a single person: in ea civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Cic. (III) Of the abode of the dead, a resting-place: Tac.: Virg. 2. Of things, a seat, place, ground, situation, foundation, etc. Sing.: num montes moliri sede sua paramus? to push from their place, Liv.: nec mens mihi nec color certa sede manet, resting-place, Hor. Plur.: in sedibus luxuriae collocari, Cic.: turrim convellimus altis sedibus, from its base, Virg. (Hence It. seggia; Fr. siège; Eng. see of a bishop.)

sēdile, is, n. [id.] a seat, bench, stool, chair, etc. Sing.: membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili, Ov. Plur.: seats in the theatre: Hor.: rowers' benches: Virg.

sēditio, ōnis, f. [sēd itio] a going apart, hence an insurrectionary separation, civil discord, mutiny, sedition: Caes.: Cic. 2. Fig.: seditionem facit lien, occupat praecordia, mutinies, and takes possession of my stomach, Pl.: maris, tumult, commotion, Stat. II. Transf. in gen., dissension, discord, strife, quarrel (rare): domestica (opp. to fraterna concordia), Liv.: pantomimorum, Suet.

sēditiosē, adv. seditiously: Cic. Comp.: Tac. Sup.: Cic.

sēditiosus, a, um, adj. [seditio] factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious: tribunus plebis, Cic.: oratio, Caes.: voces, Liv. II. Transf. in qualified sense (facete): ea est enim seditiosa, mutinous, rebellious, Cic. (II) troublous, unquiet: vita, Id.

sēdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [same root as sedeo] A ct.: to settle, still, calm, allay, assuage, appease, check, stop, etc.: incendia, Ov.: sitim, to slake, quench, Lucr.: vela, to bring to rest (i. e. into port), Prop.: pestilentiam, Liv.: populi impetus, Cic.: tumultum, Caes.: contentionem, Liv. Rarely with a personal object: ut vix a magistratibus juvenis sedaretur, was brought to order, Id.: tumultuantes milites, Just. Reflect.: sedatis fluctibus, having subsided, Cic.

II. Neutr.: to become quiet, to lull, subside (late): postquam tempestas sedavit, Gell.

sēduco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead aside or apart; to lead away, carry off, etc.: me solum foras, Ter.: singulos separatim, Liv.: quod a te seductus est tuoque beneficio adhuc vivit, was withdrawn, taken out of the way, Cic. Poet.: vacuos ocellos, to avert, withdraw, Prop.: mons audaci seductus in aethera dorso, high upraised, Stat. 2. Fig.: consilia seducta a plurius conscientia, withdrawn, secluded, Liv.

II. to put asunder, separate, divide

(poet. and rare): seducit terras undas, Ov.: of persons: id. With Abl.: quum mors animā seduxerit artus, Virg.

sēductio, ōnis, f. [seduco] a leading aside: testium, Cic.

sēductus, a, um, Part. [seduco].

II. Adj.: distant: ex alto seductas aethere longe despectat terras, Ov.

sēdūlitas, ātis, f. [sedulus] assiduity, application, zeal, sedulousness: Suet.: Cic. II. officiousness, obtrusiveness: sedulitas stulte quem diligit urget, Hor.

sēdūlo, adv. diligently, sedulously: rem mandatam exsequi, gerere, Pl.: comparare quae opus sunt, Liv.: argumentari, Cic.: negare, emphatically, Ter. Esp. with facere, to do one's best; absol. or foll. by ut, ne: id. 2. on purpose, designedly, intentionally: tardius sedulo incedere, to walk more slowly on purpose, Liv.

sēdūlus, a, um, adj. [Perh., with lengthened vowel (as in sēdes), from root of sed-eo; cf. as-sid-uus] diligent, industrious, assiduous, sedulous: Cic.: puer (minister), Hor.: brachia, laborious, Ov.: apus, busy, Id. II. officious, obtrusive: Tib.: Hor.

sēges, ētis, f. a corn-field: Cic.: Caes.: Virg.: Hor. 2. Meton. standing-corn, a crop: seges alta, Ov.: matura, Caes. Plur.: segetes collibus et campis habere, Lucr. With Gen.: seges farris, Liv. Poet. of the armed men springing from the dragon's teeth: seges clipeata virorum, Ov. Also of things planted thickly together, like standing corn: ferrea telorum seges, Virg. II. Fig.: a field, ground, soil: segetem ac materiem gloriae, Cic. 2. a crop, fruit, produce (poet. and rare): Ov. [Ety. uncertain.]

sēgestra, is, n. a covering, wrapper of straw or hides: Suet. [Perh. cogn. with sagum, q. v.]

segmentatus, a, um, adj. [segmentum] ornamented with strips of tinsel, etc.; trimmed, flounced, purfled (rare): cunae, Juv.

segmentum, i, n. [seco] a cutting; a piece cut off, a slice: Plin. 2. Plur. segmenta, strips of tinsel, brocade, etc.: trimmings, flounces: Ov.: Juv. II. Esp. a zone or segment of the earth: Plin.

segnē, adv. slowly, lazily: Liv. **segnī-pēs**, ēdis, m. [segnis] slow-foot, poet. of a jaded horse: Juv.

segnis, e, adj. slow, lingering, sluggish, inactive, unenergetic: quia tardius irent propter onus segnes, moving heavily, Hor.: (equus) segnior annis, that has lost his fire, Virg.: flumnum aquae, sluggish streams, Curt.: indoles, dull, Tac.: segiores castigat atque incitat, Caes.: obsidio, Liv.: pes, laggard, Hor.: campus, idle (because left fallow), i. e. unproductive, Virg.: carduus, barren, Id. With ad, or in and Abl.: ad imperandum, Cic.: in exsequendis conatibus, Suet. With

Gen. (as trans. Adj.): occasionum haud segnis, prompt to seize, Tac. With *Inf.* (poet.): nodum solvere, reluctant, refusing to untie, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

segniter, adv. slowly, sluggishly, unenergetically: Liv. Comp.: id. Esp. freq. with negatives: not the less actively, with undiminished zeal: neque segnius, Tac.: nihilo segnius bellum parare, Sall.

segnitia, ae, f. [segnis] slowness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity: Tac.: Liv.: Cic.

segnities, em, e, f. [id.] slowness, sluggishness, inactivity: Virg.: Liv.: Suet.

se-grēgo, avi, atum (in *imesi*, seque gregari, Lucr.), i. v. a. [greg] to separate from the flock: oves, Phaedr.

II. In gen., to set apart, to separate, remove: aliquem a republica, Cic.: captivos, Liv. 2. Fig.: virtutem a summo bono, Cic.: pugnam, divide, separate, i. e. engage the antagonists singly, Liv.

se-jūgātus, a, um, adj. disjoined, separated (rare): Cic.

se-jūgis, is, m. (sc. currus) [sex jugum] a team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses: Liv.

se-junctim, adv. separately: Tib.

se-junctio, ōnis, f. [sejungo] a disjunction, separation, division (rare): Cic.: Quint. 2. alienation, disagreement (in fable of the limbs and the belly): Flor.

se-junctus, a, um, Part. [sejungo].

se-ungō, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to disunite, disjoin, separate: Alpes Italianam a Gallia se-jungunt, Nep.: aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero, Cic. II. Fig.: defensione sejuncta a voluntate ac sententia legis, utterly removed from or foreign to, id.: se a labore forensi, Tac. With Abl.: corpore sejunctus dolor, Lucr.

se-lectio, ōnis, f. [selego] a choosing out, choice, selection: Cic.

se-lectus, a, um, Part. [selego].

se-libra (sēl., Mart.), ae, f. [semi] a half-pound: Liv.

se-ligō, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to gather apart, to select, choose: exempla, Cic.: aliquem socium, Ov. II. Esp.: judices & lecti, the judges in criminal suits selected by the praetor: Cic.

sella, ae, f. dim. [for sed-la, from root of sedo] a seat, chair, stool: Cic.: a mechanic's work-stool: id.: a teacher's chair: id.: a portable chair or sedan: aut sella, aut lectica transire, Suet.: called also sella gestatoria, id. Esp. a magistrate's seat or chair: Cic.: sella curulis: v. curulis.

sellaria, ae, f. [sella] a room furnished with seats or settles; a drawing-room: Plin.: Suet.

sellariolus, a, um, adj. of or for sitting: popinae, for lounging, tippling: Mart.

sellisternia, orum, n. plu. [sella sternu; cf. lectisternium] religious ban-

quets offered to female deities (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, chairs or benches, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium): Tac.

sellula, ae, f. dim. [sella] a little seat or stool; also, a sedan: Tac.

sellularius, a, um, adj. [sellula] belonging to a chair: quaestus, sedentary occupations or trades, Gell. II. Subst.: sellularius, li, m. a mechanic, Liv.

semānimis, v. semlanimis.

semel, adv. num. once, a single time: semel in vita, Cic.: semel atque iterum, once and again, i. e. twice, Suet.: in a more gen. sense: pecuniam semel atque iterum dare, repeatedly, Cic.: Caes. II. Transf.: but once, once for all: aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finire, Liv. (ii) Of speech, at once, in a word, briefly: Cic. 2. Of succession, the first time, first = primum: bis in potestatem pervenisse Caesaris, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania, Caes. Without iterum, etc.: cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierat, i. e. originally, Cic. 3. In gen., to denote simple antecedence: once, ever, at some time, at any time: freq. with ut, ubi, quando, cum, si, etc.: quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, what I have once said, Pl.: proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur, Cic.: Hor. With participles: ut incitato semel militi adderent impetum, when once set in motion, Liv. [The root means "one"; cf. simplex, singulus; the words given on similis are also prob. cogn.]

semen, luis, n. that which is sown, seed of plants and animals: Cic.: Ov. Of the germs or elements of other bodies (of fire, water, stones, etc.): Lucr.: Virg. II. Transf.: a shoot, used for propagating; a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting: id. 2. a stock, race: genus ac semen, Cic. 3. posterity, progeny, offspring, child (poet.): Ov.

III. Fig. origin, occasion, cause, as we say, 'the root': of persons, an author, prompter, instigator, etc.: malorum omnium, promotor, sower, Cic. Plur.: semina discordiae, germs, seeds, elements, Tac.: seditiosos, semina discordiarum, promoters, sowers, Liv. [The root is sa, to sow; cf. sa-lu-s, and O.H.G. sa-mo, seed. For the e in semen, cf. se-ro (=se-so), perf. sē-vi; Goth. sēth-s, Eng. seed.]

sementifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [sementis fero] seed-bearing, fruitful: Virg.

sementis, is, f. [semen] a sowing: Cic. Plur.: sementes quam maximas fac re, to sow us large breadths of grain as possible, Caes. Proverb.: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, as you sow, so will you reap, Cic. 2. Fig.: malorum sementem esse factam, id.

II. Transf. seed-time: per sementem, Cato. 2. Meton. sementes,

the growing crops, young corn: tenerae, Ov. (Hence Fr. semente.)

sementivus, a, um, adj. [sementis] belonging to sowing: ferre, that occur at seed-time, Varr.: called, also, sementina dies, Ov.

semermis, v. semlermis.

sementis, e, adj. [sex mensis] of six months, half-yearly: regnum, Cic.: imperium, Caes.: dux, Liv.: aurum, the ring of the military tribunes (who seem to have held office for six months), Juv.

semesus, a, um, adj. [semi edo] half-eaten, half-consumed: Hor.

semet, v. sui.

semi- (before vowels sometimes sem-, and before libra, mensis (from mensis), and modiu-, sē-) an inseparable particle employed as a prefix, denoting, half-, uemi-, semi-: e.g. semestris, semi-monthly; semesus, half-eaten; semideus, demigod, etc. [Cf. Gr. ἡμι; O. H. G. sāmī.]

semi-ādāptus (quinesyl.), a, um, adj. half-opened: Janua, Ov.

semi-ambustus, a, um, adj. half-burned, half-consumed: cadaver, Suet.

semi-ānimis (in verse, quadrisyl.), e, adj. [animus] half-alive, half-dead: Virg.: Liv.

semi-ānimus, a, um, adj. half-alive, half-dead: Lucr.: Juv.: Liv.

semi-āptus, a, um, adj. half-opened, half-open: fores portarum, Liv.

semi-barbarus, a, um, adj. semi-barbarous: Galli, Suet.

semi-bōs, bōvis, m. adj. half an ox (and half a man): vir, i. e. the Minotaur, Ov.

semi-cāner, pri, m. half a goat, epithet of Pan, etc.: Ov.

semi-circulus, i, m. a half-circle, semicircle: Cels.

semi-crēmātus, a, um, adj. half-consumed in the flames: membra, Ov.

semi-crēmus, a, um, adj. [cremo] half-consumed in the flames: stipes, Ov.

semi-crūdus, a, um, adj. half-raw: exta, Suet.

semi-cūbitālis, e, adj. a half-cubit long: hastile, Liv.

semi-dēus, a, um, adj. half-divine: Dryades, Ov.: heroes, i. e. the Argonauts, Stat.: canes, i. e. Anubis (the dog-headed deity of Egypt), Lucan. Subst.: a demigod; demigoddess: semideique dei, Ov.

semi-doctus, a, um, adj. half-taught, half-learned: Pl.: Cic.

semi-ermis (semerm.), e, and **semermus**, a, um, adj. [arma] half-armed, badly or indifferently armed: Liv.: Tac.

semiēsus, a, um, v. semesus.

semi-factus, a, um, adj. half-made, half-finished: opera, Tac.

semi-fer, ēra, ērum, adj. [ferus] half-bestial, half man and half beast: caput Panis, Lucr.: pectus Tritonis, Virg. Subst. sing. and plur., of the

Centaurs: Ov. II. Fig.: *half-wild*, *half-savage*: Cacus, Virg.

semi-fultus, a, um, adj. [fulcio] *half-propped*: Mart.

semi-germanus, a, um, adj. *half-German*, *semi-German*: gentes, Liv.

semi-graecus, a, um, adj. *half-Greek*, *semi-Grecian*: Suet.

semi-gravis, e, adj. *half-intoxicated*: Liv.

semi-migro, avi, i. v. n. *to go away*, *remove from*: a patre, Cic.

semi-hians, antis, adj. *half-opened*, *half-open*: labellum, Cat.

semi-homo, inis, m. *a half-man*, i. e. *half man and half beast*: Centauri, Ov. II. Fig.: *half-human*, *savage*: Cacus, Virg.

semi-hora, ae, f. *half an hour*: Cic.

semi-lacer, era, erum, adj. *half-lacerated*, *half-mangled*: Ov.

semi-lautus, a, um, adj. *half-washed*: crura, Cat.

semi-liber, era, erum, adj. *half-free*: Cic.

semi-lixa, ae, m. *half a suttler*, *one little better than a suttler*: Liv.

semi-marinus, a, um, adj. *half in the sea*: corpora, Lucr.

semi-mas, aris, m. *a half-male*, *hermaphrodite*: Ov.: Liv. II. Adj.: *gelded*, *castrated*: ovis, Ov.

semi-mortuus, a, um, adj. *half-dead*: Cat.

seminarium, ii, n. [semen] *a nursery-garden or bed*, *a seed-plot*: Cato. Fig.: *seminarium rei publicae*, the *nursery-garden of the State* (viz. the family), Cic.

seminator, oris, m. [semino] *an originator*, *producer*, *author*: Cic.

II. Fig.: *omnium malorum*, id.

semi-necis (Nom. does not occur), adj. [nex] *half-dead*: allicui semineci rapere arma, Virg.

seminium, ii, n. [semen] *a race*, *stock*, *breed*: Pl.: leonum, Lucr.

semino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to sow* (rare): Col. 2. Transf. *to beget*, *engender*, *procreate*: Pl. (ii)

Of plants, *to bring forth*, *produce*: viscum quod non sua seminat arbor, which *an alien* (lit. *not its own*) *tree propagates*, Virg. (Hence Fr. *semer*.)

semi-nudus, a, um, adj. *half-stripped*: consules, Liv. 2. *half-unarmed*, i. e. *unprotected*: pedes prope seminudus genere armorum, id.

semi-paganus, i, m. *a half-rustic*, *half-a-clown*: Pers.

semi-perfectus, a, um, adj. *half-finished*: opera, Suet.

semi-pes, pedis, m. *half a foot*: Vltr.

semi-placentinus, i, m. *a half-Placentine*: Cic.

semi-plenus, a, um, adj. *half-full*: scrobes, Col.: favi, id.: naves, *half-manned*, Cic.: stationes, Liv.: legiones, with but *half their full strength*, Vell.

semi-putatus, a, um, adj. *half-pruned*: vitia, Virg.

semi-rasus, a, um, adj. *half-shaven*: ustor, Cat.

semi-reductus, a, um, adj. *half bent back*: Ov.

semi-refectus, a, um, adj. *half-repaired*: classis, Ov.

semi-rutus, a, um, adj. *half-pulled down*, *half-demolished*, *half-ruined*: murus, Liv.: vallum, Tac.

semis, issis, m. [semi as] *half a unit*, *a half* (for *dimidium*): Africae, Plin.: Suet. II. Esp. *half an as*, *a semi-as* (as a coin); in the time of Cic. and foll., of small value (v. as): Cic.

In plur.: *semissibus et trilentibus remissis*, i. e. *the payments of a half or one-third as*, id. Hence: *non semissis homo*, *not worth a groat*, i. e. *worthless*, Vatin. in Cic. 2. As a rate of interest, *one half per cent.* a month, or *six per cent. per ann.* (cf. *bes*, *triens*, etc.): *semissibus magna copia* (pecuniae) *est*, *to be had at six per cent.*, Cic.

3. As a measure of dimension: *half a juger of land*: *bina jugera et semisses agri assignati*, Liv.

semi-senex, nis, m. *an elderly man*: Pl.

semi-sepultus, a, um, adj. *half-buried*: ossa, Ov.

semi-somnus, a, um, and *semi-somnis*, e, adj. *half-asleep*, *drowsy*: Pl.: Cic.: Liv.

semi-supinus, a, um, adj. *half bent backwards*, *half-supine* (poet.): Ov.

semita, ae, f. *a narrow way*, *a path*, *foot-path*, *lane*, etc.: *omnibus viis notis semitisque*, Caes.: *angusta et ardua*, Liv. 2. Transf.: *opere* (formicarum) *omnis semita fervet*, Virg. II. Fig.: *of any kind of by-path*: *fallentis vitae*, the *pathway of a hidden life*, Hor.: *tranquillae vitae*, Juv.: Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

semitalis, e, adj. [semita] *belonging to foot-paths or by-ways*: *dei*, whose statues were placed in *by-ways*, Virg. (Cat.).

semitarius, a, um, adj. [id.] *belonging to or frequenting foot-paths or by-ways*: *moechi*, Cat. (Hence It. *sentiero*; Fr. *sentier*.)

semi-ustulo (*semustulo* and *semustillo*), atum, only in Part. perf. and gerundive, i. v. a. *to half burn*: *semustulatus effugit*, Cic. (Ger. part. only in Suet., once.)

semi-ustus (*semustus*), a, um, adj. *half-burned*, *charred*: *Enceladi fulmine corpus*, Virg. II. Fig.: *se populare incendium priore consulatu semustum effugisse*, had all but *perished in the flames* (fig.), Liv.

semi-vir, i, m. adj. *half-man*: (i) *half-man and half beast*, as the Centaur Chiron: Ov. (ii) *an hermaphrodite*: id. II. Transf., as adj.: *unmanned*: of a priest of Cybele: Juv.

2. Fig. *unmanly*, *effeminate*: et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Virg.

semi-vivus, a, um, adj. *half-alive*,

half or almost dead: ibi hominem fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic.

II. Fig.: *semivivis vocibus*, with *half-expiring words*, id.

semi-vocalis, is, f. (sc. littera) *a semivowel* (acc. to the old grammarians, seven: f, l, m, n, r, s, x): Quint.

semi-zonarius, ii, m. *a maker of small girdles*: Pl. [But the word cannot metrically stand in Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 42, where alone it is found, and the reading is prob. wrong.]

semi-modius, ii, m. *a half-modius*: Juv.

semotus, a, um, Part. [semoveo].

II. Adj.: *remote*, *distant*: colloquium petunt semoto a militibus loco, Caes.

2. Fig.: *omnis divum natura semota a nostris rebus*, cut off from, Lucr.: *cura semotus metuque*, exempt from, id.

semi-movēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *to move or put aside*; *to separate*: Ter.

II. Fig.: *Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est*, must be kept quite distinct from it, Cic.

semper, adv.: *ever*, *always*, *at all times*, *for ever*: quod bis accidit semper horarum xxiv spatio, twice every 24 hours, Caes. (In Ter. And. 1. 11, 4, taken by some as adj., like Gr. *aei* with art.: *heri semper lenitas*, i. e. *continual good temper*.) With *quotidie*, *perenne*, *assidue*, etc.: *lucrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat*, Pl.: *semper assidue*, Ter.: *semper et ubique*, Quint. [Semper, from the root, meaning "one," which is found in *sem-el*, q. v.: for the termin. cf. *nu-per*, *pa-rum-per*, etc.]

sempiternus, a, um, adj. [semper; cf. *hesternus* from *hesi* (*heri*), *aeternus* from *aevum*, and *taciturnus* from *taceo*] *everlasting*, *perpetual*, *continual*, *imperishable* (the ordinary word for *everlasting*, whether in strict sense or used vaguely: thus disting. from *aeternus*, *eternal*, which is properly applicable only to what is absolutely eternal): Cic.: Ter.

semi-unclia, ae, f. *the twenty-fourth part of an as*: Varr. 2. In gen., *a twenty-fourth part of any whole*: *facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecilianam*, i. e. *to all but one twenty-fourth part*, Cic. Hence, transf. *a trifle*: *semuncia recti*, a *grain of principle*, Pers. II. Esp. of weight, *the twenty-fourth of a pound*: *semuncia auri*, Liv.

semunciaris, a, um, adj. [semuncia] *amounting to one twenty-fourth of an as or of any unit*: *fenus interest at the rate of one twenty-fourth of the capital*, i. e. *about four per cent. per ann.*, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 177).

semustus, a, um, v. *semustus*.

senariolus, i, m. [senarius] *a little*, *insignificant senarius*, or *verse of six feet*: Cic.

senarius, a, um, adj. [seni] *consisting of six each*: *numerus*, the *number*

six, Macr. II. Esp.: versus, a verse consisting of six feet (usu. iambs): Quint.: and Subst. senarius, II, m.: Cic.

senātor, ōris, m. [v. senex] a member of the Senate, a senator of Rome or some other state: Cic.: Caes.: Liv.

senātorius, a, um, adj. [senator] belonging to a senator, senatorial: gradus, degree, Cic.: ordo, Caes.: litterae, speeches made in the Senate, Cic.

senātus, ūs, m. (Gen. senati, Pl.: Cic.) [senex; cf. γερωνία from γέρων] the council of the elders, the Senate or supreme council at Rome (concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 332 seqq.): vocare senatum, Liv.: in senatu sedere, to sit among the senators (in the orchestra of the theatre), Suet. 2. the Senate of other nations: Aeduum, Caes. II. Fig.: a council, i. e. consultation: de re argentaria consiliarius, "a committee of ways and means," Pl.

senātusconsultum, v. consultum, II.

senectā, ae, f. [senectus, adj.: sc. aetas] old age, senility (= senectus; chiefly poet.): Ter.: Virg.: Hor.

senectus, a, um, adj. [senex] aged, old (rare): aetas, Pl.

senectus, ūtis, f. [id.] old age (as a natural state; whereas senium implies decay, decrepitude: only in sing.): Cic. Meton.: obducta solvatur fronte senectus, gloom, heaviness, Hor. Concrete: age, i. e. hoary hairs: Virg. Of old men: Cic.: Juv. 2. Fig. of style; full maturity: Cic. (ii) Of things (for vetustas: poet. and rare): vini, Juv.: vos (tabellae) cariosa senectus rodat, Ov.

senēo, 2, v. n. [v. senex] to be old (rare): Cat.

senesco, nūi, 3, v. n. insep. [seneo] to grow old, become aged; to grow hoary: sensim aetas senescit, Cic.: tacitis senescimus annis, Ov. II. Meton.: to grow weak; to waste away, wane, decline, etc.: Hannibalem iam et fama senescere et viribus, was declining, Liv.: amore senescit habendi, pines away, Hor. 2. Of things: hieus, draw to a close, Cic.: luna, wane, id.: continuā messe senescit ager, becomes exhausted, Ov.: senescere civitatem otio, Liv.: morbus, Cic.

senex, senis (Nom. and Acc. of neutr. plur. in Posit., and of neutr. sing. in Comp., do not occur. Orig. Gen. senicis, Plaut.), adj. (Comp. senior): old, aged, advanced in years: nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. Comp.: grandior seniorque, Lucr.: anni, Ov. II. Subst.: an aged person, an old man or woman (used somewhat widely): ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, Cic.: senem in patriam revertentem (of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv.: hanc tot mala ferre senem, this old woman, Tib. 2. Comp. senior,

an elderly person, sometimes (esp. in the poets) also = senex, an aged person: Virg. (ii) Esp. with reference to the classification of citizens as seniors (over 45) and juniors: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, Cic.: centuriae juniorum seniorumque, Liv. [Cf. Gr. ἐνός, ἐνός, (in ἐν καὶ νεία), Goth. sin-ista, oldest. With the c in senex-cf. κ in γυναικ- (γυνή).] (From senior come It. signore; Sp. señor; Fr. seigneur, sire; Eng. sir.)

senī, ae, a, num. adj. distrib. [for sex-ni; for loss of x, cf. semestris] six each: senis horis, every six hours, Liv.

II. Transf. for sex, six: tradiderat natalibus actis bis puerum senis, past his twelfth birthday, Ov.

senidēni (or separ.), ae, a, num. adj. distrib. sixteen each: Liv.: Tac.

senilis, e, adj. [senex] belonging to old people, aged, senile: prudentia, Cic.: anni, Ov.: artus, id.: guttur, Hor.: status incurva, of an old man, Cic.

senio, ōnis, m. [seni] the number six, a dice on dice: Suet.

senior, ōris, v. senex.

senium, ii, n. [v. senex] the feebleness of age, decline, decay (cf. senectus): senio confectus, Suet.: fessus, Tac. In wider sense, of the universe: omni morbo seniove carere, Cic. 2. debility, exhaustion: lentae velut tabis senio, Liv. II. Meton.: an old man, old fellow: with masc. pron. (v. rare): ut illum di deaque senium perdant, Ter. 2. vexation, grief, trouble: tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic.: senio et maiore consumptus, Liv.: inhumanae Camenae, moroseness, churlishness, Hor.

sensa, orum, n. plu. [sentio] sentiments, thoughts, ideas: Cic.

sensibilis, e, adj. [sensus] perceptible by the senses, sensible (rare): Sen.

sensifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [sensus fero] producing sensation: Lucr.

sensilis, e, adj. [sentio] endowed with sensation, sensitive: Lucr.

sensim, adv. [id.] prop. perceptibly: hence slowly, gently, softly, gradually: sensim tardeve potius, Cic.: tentare animos, Liv.: sensim et sapienter amare, Ov.

sensus, a, um, Part. [sentio].

sensus, ūs, m. [id.] the faculty of feeling, perception, sensation, sense, etc. Of the body: tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr.: oculorum, aurium, Cic.: videndi, audiendi, id. II. Of the mind, sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, capacity, inclination, disposition, etc.: humanitatis, id.: valde mihi placebat sensus ejus de re publica, political views, id.: so, erat eodem, quo Alcibiades, sensu, Nep.: sensus communis (and with hominum), the common sense or judgment of mankind as to the decencies and proprieties of life; social tact: Quint.: Juv.: Hor. 2. Meton.: the thinking faculty, understanding, reason, common sense,

"brains" (rare): Phaedr. 3. Esp. of discourse, sense, meaning, signification: Hor. (ii) a sentence, period: Quint. Hence, communes sensus (corr. with loci), common places, Tac. (Hence Fr. sens.)

sententia, ae, f. [sentio] a way of thinking; opinion, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision, etc.: adhuc in hac sum sententia, Cic.: si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, if one's purpose is, id.: de sententia alicujus aliquid facere, gerere, scribere, etc., according to any one's wish: id.: Liv., etc.: nimis stulte faciunt, mea quidem sententia, in my opinion at least, Pl.: ex mea (tua, etc.) sententia, or simply, ex sententia, to one's mind or liking: Cic.: praeter animi sententiam, beyond, i. e. contrary to one's liking, Pl. Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, every one has his own opinion, Ter. 2. Esp. legal t. t., an official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment, vote: Cic.: M. Cato (Judeus) sententiam dixit, pronounced the decision or sentence, id. Pl. r.: ex animi mei (tui) sententia, in the formula of an oath, to the best of my (your) knowledge and belief: (maiores) jurare ex sui animi sententia quemque voluerunt, id. As corroborative phrase: me quidem, ex animi mei sententia, nulla oratio laedere potest, by my faith, Sall. II. Transf. of discourse, sense, meaning, signification, etc.: legis, Cic. 2. a sentence, period: id. 3. Esp. a philosophical aphorism, an apophthegm, maxim, axiom: id.

sententiola, ae, f. dim. [sententia] a little sentence or aphorism: Cic.

sententiōse, adv. sententiously: Cic.

sententiōsus, a, um, adj. [sententia] full of meaning, pithy, sententious: genus dictionis, Cic.

senticiētum, i, n. [sentis] a thorn-brake: Pl.

sentina, ae, f. the lowest part or sink in the hold of a ship; also the bilge-water: Cic.: Caes. II. Fig.: of a degraded political position: nunc autem vix est in sentina locus, Cic.

2. a resort of bad characters: il Romam, sicuti in sentinam, confluerant, a common sink of iniquity, Sall. 3. the dregs, refuse of the people, rabble: sentina rei publicae, Cic.: of camp followers, refuse, scum: Val. Max. [Etym. unknown.]

sentio, si, sum (perf. sync. senti, Ter.), 4, v. a. to discern by the senses: to feel, hear, see, etc.; to perceive, be sensible of: calorem et frigus, Lucr.: suavitatem cibi, Cic.: colores, Lucr.: odores, id.: sonitum, Pl.: famem, L. v. With Inf. or Acc. and Inf.: sentire sonare, to hear sounds, Lucr.: aperiri fores, Pl. 2. to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure: quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, Caes.: tecum Philippios et celerem fugam sensi, Hor.

Of things as subjects: transitum exercitus (ager), Liv.: pestilentem sentiet Africum fecunda vitis, Hor. II. Of the mind, to feel, perceive, observe, notice: constr. with Acc., Acc. and Inf., depend. clause, de, or absol. With Acc.: nunquam illum ne minima quid in re offendi, quod quidem senserim, that I have perceived, Cic. (ii) with Acc. and Inf.: quod quid cogitent, me scire sentiunt, id. (iii) with depend. subj. clause: victrices catervae sentire, quid mens, quid indoles posset, Hor. With Indic. in rel. clause: sentio, quam rem agitis, Pl. (iv) with Part. in Nom. (Gr. constr.): sensit medios delapsus in hostes (ἤσθητο ἐν μέσσοις), saw that he had fallen, Virg. (v) with de: hostes de profectioe eorum senserunt, became aware of their retreat, Caes. (vi) Absol.: mentes sapientium quum e corpore excessissent, sentire ac vigere, are possessed of intelligence, Cic. 2. to think, deem, judge, suppose: jocansne an ita sentiens, id.: quid gravius de vobis sentire possunt? what worse opinion can they entertain of you? Caes.: qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, were full of the most noble and generous sentiments, Cic.: abs te seorsum sentio, I differ from you, Pl.: tecum sentio, I agree with you, id. 3. Esp. in law and jurisprudence, to vote, declare, decide: sed nā illi assensit, qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt, Cic. (Ety. uncertain.)

sentis, is, m. (fem. Ov.) a thorn, brier, bramble (usu. plur.): Virg.: Caes. II. Transf. of thievish hands: Pl. (Ety. uncertain.)

sentisco, i. v. n. insep. [sentio] to perceive, observe: Lucr.

sensus, a, um, adj. rough, foul (from neglect: as ground left to thorns and thistles), (poet. and rare): loca senta situ, Virg.: rubus, Prud. II. Transf.: vid'o sentum (hominem), squalidum, aegrum, dirty, uncared for in appearance, Ter. (Prudent. implies a connection between sentus and senti-; but this is doubtful. The true meaning of sentus seems to be "foul, squalid.")

seorsum, adv. (seorsus, Pl.: Lucr., etc.: in the poets, also dissyl. per synaer.) [for se-vorsum] asunder, separately, apart. With ab: seorsum ab rege exercitum ducere, Sall. With Abl.: seorsum corpore, apart from, Lucr. Absol.: in custodia habitus, by oneself, Liv.: omnibus gratiam habeo et seorsum tibi praeterea, to you individually, Ter.

sēparābilis, e, adj. [separo] that may be separated, separable: Cic.

sēparatim, adv. asunder, apart, separately. With ab: separatim a reliquis, Caes.: Cic. Absol.: separatim singularum civitatum copias collocare, Caes.: with singuli, Liv.: with quisque, Caes.

sēparātio, ōnis, f. [separo] a sundering, severing, separation: Cic.

sēparatius, comp. adv. less closely: Cic. (Posit. not found.)

sēparātus, a, um, Part. [separo].

II. Adj.: separate, distinct, particular, different. With ab: quaestiones a complexu rerum, Quint. With Abl.: (animalia) alienis, Vell. Absol.: privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, private and distinct (from the public land), Caes.: volumen, Cic.: tu (Bacchus) separatis uvidus in jugis, remote, lone, Hor.

sē-pāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to put apart; to separate, divide. With ab: separat Aonios Octaeis Phocis ab arvis, Ov. With Abl. (poet.): Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum, id. With simple Acc.: nos mare separat, parts us, id. II. Fig.: to treat or consider separately; to distinguish, except: a perpetuis historiis aliquid separare, to treat it in a distinct work, Cic.: suum consilium ab reliquis, to detach themselves from the rest, act for themselves, Caes. (Hence It. scervere; Fr. sever.)

sēpelibilis, e, adj. [sepelio] that may be buried. Fig.: that may be concealed: stultitia, Pl.

sēpēlio, ivi or ii, pultum (perf. sep-ii, Pers.), 4. v. a. to bury, inter: Cic. II. Fig.: to put an end to, to destroy, ruin, suppress, etc.: patriam, id.: dolorem, to put an end to, id.: nullus sum . . . sepultus sum, I'm lost, Ter. 2. Poet.: sepultus, buried in deep sleep, slumbering: invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. (Ety. uncertain.)

sēpes (saep.), is, f. a hedge, fence: Virg. Poet. of any inclosure: portarum, Ov. (If cogn. with Gr. σήκος, this word supplies an example of Lat. p from orig. k: v. lupus.)

sēpia, ae, f. = σπία, the cuttle-fish, which is capable of discharging a black, inky liquid: Cic. This liquid was used for ink: Pers. (Hence It. seppia; Fr. sèche.)

sēpimentum (saep.), i, n. [sepio] a hedge, fence, inclosure: Cic.

sēpio (saep.), psi, ptum, 4. v. a. [sepes] to surround with a hedge, to fence in, inclose: sepsit comitium et curiam, Cic.: castra tectis parietum pro muro, Liv.: feram venantum coronā, hem in, Virg.: (rex) sepsit se tectis, shut himself up, id.: obscuro gradientes aere sepsit, fenced round, enveloped, id. II. Fig.: (invent) memoria sepire, to fix them in one's memory, Cic.: omnia pudore septa, all access closed, Liv.

sēpiōla, ae, f. dim. [sepia] a little cuttle-fish: Pl.

sē-pono, pōni, pōitum, i. v. a. to put or place apart or aside; to separate, pick out, etc.: Cic.: primitias magno Jovi, Ov.: se et pecuniam et frumentum in decem annos seposuisse, he had stored up enough for ten years'

use, Liv. 2. Esp. to banish, exile: aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, Tac. II. Fig.: ut alius aliam sibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic.: materiam senectuti seposui, have set apart, reserved for my old age, Tac.: seposuit Aegyptum, had specially reserved (the administration of) E., id.: Jov-in curas seposuisse, had laid aside, Ov.: inurbanum lepido dicto, to distinguish, Hor.

sēpōsitus, a, um, Part. [sepono].

II. Adj.: (poet. and rare) distant, remote: fons, Prop. 2. select, choice: vestis, a sumptuous garment, Tib. 3. distinct, private: gloria, Ov.

seipse, pron. reflect. [v. ipse] oneself: Cic.

septem, card. num. adj. seven: colles, i. e. Rome, Hor. II. Esp. subst.: the seven sages of Greece: Cic. [Cf. Skr. sapta; Gr. ἑπτά; Goth. sibun, Germ. sieben, Eng. seven.] (Hence It. sette; Sp. siete; Fr. sept.)

september, bris, adj. [septem] of or belonging to the seventh month of the old Roman year (which began with March); of or belonging to September: mense Septembri, Cic.: Idibus Septembribus, Liv.: Septembribus horis, in the (unhealthy) time of September, Hor.

septemdecim, v. septendecim.

septem-flūus, a, um, adj. [fluo] seven-fold-flowing: Nilus, having seven mouths, Ov.

septem-gēminus, a, um, adj. seven-fold (poet.): Nilus (as having seven mouths), Cat.: Virg.: Roma, city of the seven hills, Stat.

septem-pēdālis, e, adj. of seven feet, seven feet high: Pl.

septem-plex, icis, adj. [plicō] seven-fold: (poet.): clipeus (of ox-hides in seven layers), Virg.: Nilus (as having seven mouths), Ov.

septemptrio, v. septentrio.

septemvir, v. septemviri.

septemvirālis, e, adj. [septemviri] belonging to the septemvirs, septemviral: auctoritas, Cic. II. Subst.: septemvires, ium, m. plu. the septemvirs: id.

septemvirātus, ūs, m. [id.] the office of the septemvirs, the septemvirate: id.

septem-vīri, orum, m. plu. [vir] a board or college of seven men, the septemvirs: the epulones (v. epulo, ?): Tac. II. for dividing lands: Cic. Sing.: id.

septēnārius, a, um, adj. [septeni] consisting of seven, septenary: numerus, the number seven, Pl.: cum tam bonos septenarios (sc. versus) fundat ad tibiam, heptameters, Cic.

septendēcim (less correctly, septemdecim), card. num. adj. [septemdecim] seventeen: Cic.

septēni, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. [septem] seven each: duo fasces, cancellis involuti, septenos habuere libros,

Liv. II. Transf. for septem, seven: dispar septenis fistula canis, Ov. Sing.: sevenfold: gurgis, of the Nile, Lucan.

septentrio, ōnis, v. septentriones. **septentrionalis**, e, adj. [septentriones] belonging to the north, northern: oceanus, Plin. II. Subst.: septentrionalia, lum, n. plu. the northern regions: Britanniae, Tac.

septentriones (septemptriones), um, m. plu. [septem trio; prop. (as if "terrones," acc. to Gell. 1. 21. 7.), the seven ploughing-oxen = v. triones: hence as a constellation] seven stars near the north pole, belonging to the constellation called the Wain, or the Great Bear; also, the seven stars of the Little Bear: neque se septentriones quoquam in caelo commovent, Pl.: in tmesi: gurgite caeruleo septem prohibete triones, Ov. 2. Transf. sing.: either of the two constellations above named: major septentrio, Ursa major or the Great Bear, Vitr.: minor septentrio, Ursa minor or the Little Bear, Cic. II. Meton.: the northern regions, the north: Caes. Sing.: latus oriens spectat, septentrio a Macedonia obicitur, Liv. In tmesi: Hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni gens, Virg. 2. the north-wind: ex ea die fuere septentriones venti, Cic. Sing.: acer septentrio ortus, Liv.

septies (-ens), adv. num. [septem] seven times: Cic.

septimānus, a, um, adj. [septimus] belonging to the number seven: Nonae, falling on the seventh day of the month (in March, May, July, and October; opp. to quintanae, which fell upon the fifth day), Varr. II. Subst.: septimani, orum [septima], m. plu. soldiers of the seventh legion: Tac. (Hence It. *settimana*; Fr. *semaine*.)

septimontialis, e, adj. [septem mons] belonging to the feast of the Seven Hills: sacrum, Suet.

septimum, adv.: v. septimus, fin. **septimus** (septimus), a, um, num. adj. ord. [septem] seventh: Cic. II. Phr.: die septimi (locative), on the seventh day: ibi mercatum dixit esse die septimi, Pl. 2. septimum, for the seventh time: Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, Cic.

septimundecimus, a, um, num. adj. ord. seventeenth: Cic.

septingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. ord. [septingenti] seven hundredth: Liv.

septingenti, ae, a, num. adj. card. [septem centum] seven hundred: Cic.

septirēmis, is, adj. [septem remus] having seven banks of oars: Curt.

septizonium, il, n. a building in Rome (origin of name uncertain): Suet.

septuagēsimus, a, um, num. adj. ord. [septuaginta] seventieth: Cic.

septuaginta, num. adj. card. seventy: Cic. (Hence It. *settanta*.)

septuēnnis, e, adj. [septem annus] of seven years, seven years old: Pl.

septum (saep.), i, n. [seplo] an inclosure, a hedge, fence, barrier, wall, etc. (usu. plur.): quibus enim septis tam immanes velas continebimus? Cic.: quamvis multa melis exiret victima septis, folds, Virg. II. Esp. septa, the great inclosure in the Campus Martius, where the Roman people assembled to vote: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 107).

septunx, unclis, m. [septem uncia] seven twelfths: Liv.: auri, seven ounces, id. II. seven pieces or things of one kind: of cups in drinking, Mart.

septus (saep.), a, um, Part. [seplo]. **sepulcrālis**, e, adj. [sepulcrum] of or belonging to a tomb, sepulchral: Ov.

sepulcrētum, i, n. [id.] a burial-place, cemetery: Cat.

sepulcrum, i, n. [sepello] a grave, sepulchre: Cic. Fig.: Troja nefas, commune sepulcrum Europae Asiaeque, Cat. 2. an ornamental tomb, monument: Cic.: cui (Africano) super Carthaginem virtus sepulcrum condidit, Hor.

sepultura, ae, f. [id.] burial, interment, sepulture: mos sepulturae, Lucr.: antiquissimum sepulturae genus, Cic. Plur.: ab Euhemero et mortis et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum, id.

sepultus, a, um, Part. [sepello].

sequax, ācis, adj. [sequor] following or seeking after, pursuing (poet.): (Arcadas) latio dare terga sequaci, pursuing, Virg.: curae sequaces, dogging cares, Lucr.: flammae, darting, Virg.: capreae, persecuting, id.: fumus, penetrating, searching, id. 2. Of materials, yielding, pliable, sticky: Plin.: traves, Val. Fl.: viscum, id.

II. Fig.: naturas hominum varias moresque sequaces, following upon them, Lucr.

sequens, entis, Part. [sequor]. II. A dj.: next in order of time, following: sequenti die, Liv.: sequens aetas, succeeding, Tac. III. Subst.: an epithet: Quint.

sequester, tris (orig. form, sequester, tri), m. In law, a depositary or trustee, in whose hands the thing the right to which was disputed was placed, till the dispute was decided: tu istunc hodie non feres, nisi das sequestrum aut arbitrum, quolus haec res arbitrato fiat, Pl. II. a go-between or agent (in cases of bribery): aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi iudicii, Cic. 2. a mediator: Menenius Agrippa, qui inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit, peace-maker, Sen. (Perh. cogn. with *secus*: a mediator, umpire, or other indifferent party, who stands apart from both the litigants.)

sequestra, ae, f. [sequester] a female go-between, mediatrix: pace se-

questra, i. e. under the protection of the truce, Virg.

sequus, v. secus.

se-uor, secutus (sequutus), 3. v. a. dep. to follow, to come or go after, to attend: with Acc.: ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarem, Caes. Absol. servosque sequentes, Hor. Of things: neque ulla (arbor) brevem dominum sequetur, i. e. follow him to the grave, id. 2.

Esp. to chase, pursue: hostes, Caes.: feras, Ov.: fugacem, Hor. Absol.: finem sequendi facere, Caes. 3. to follow in time or order; and, of consequences, to succeed, result, ensue: sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romana Caudina pax, Liv.: ut male posuimus initia, sic cetera sequentur, Cic.: sequitur clamor, Virg. 4. Of a possession or inheritance, to follow, i. e. to fall to: ut urbes captae Aetolos sequerentur, Liv. 5. to go towards or to: Formias, Cic. 6. to come off, away or out: to come of itself: of an arrow-head or bullet imbedded in the flesh: cum scrutantes, quā vellant, telum non sequitur, Liv.: nec vox aut verba sequuntur, come at our call, Virg. 7. Fig.: opp. to the notion of being constrained: to come naturally to: non quaesitum esse numerum sed secutum, cf. "lisped in numbers, and the numbers came," Cic. II. Fig.: to follow, succeed, result, ensue: patrem sequuntur liberi, succeed to the rank or condition of their father, Liv.: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, to befall him, Caes. 2. to follow in the track of; to comply with, conform to: naturam optimam bene vivendi ducem, Cic.: vos vestrumque factum omnia delnceps municipia sunt secuta, have followed, imitated, Caes.

3. to pursue an end or object; to strive for, aim at: utilitatem, Cic.: gratiam Caesaris, Caes. 4. Of discourse, to come next in order, to succeed: Cic. 5. In logical conclusions, to follow; with Inf. clause: sequitur esse immutabiles causas, id. More freq. with Subj.: sequitur, ut falsa (enuntiatio) sit, id. [The root is *sak*, whence Skr. *sak*, and Gr. *ἐπ-ομαι* (with *π* from *κ*, as in *λε(π)-ω*, v. *linqu-o*, *ἵππος*, v. *equus*.)] (Hence It. *seguire*; Fr. *suivre*.)

sequūtio, sequutor, etc. v. sec.

sēra, ae, f. [sero, i] a moveable bolt or bar for fastening doors: Ov.

sērēnitas, ātis, f. [serenus] fair or serene weather: caeli, Cic. II. Fig.: fairness, serenity of fortune, disposition, etc.: praesentis fortunae, Liv.

sērēno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make clear, fair, or serene, to clear up (poet.): caelum (Jupiter), Virg. Absol.: luce serenanti, in unclouded, clear daylight, Cic. poet. II. Fig.: spem fronte serenat, wears on her brow the calmness of hope, Virg.

sērēnus, a, um, adj. clear, fair, bright, serene, cloudless: caelo sereno, Lucr.: caeli regio, a clear quarter of

the heavens, Virg.: postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit, Liv. Poet.: unde serenas ventus agat nubes, perh. that indicate fine weather (opp. to humidus Auster), Virg. 2. Subst.: serenum, i, n. a clear, bright, or cloudless sky, fair weather: Priveri sereno per diem totum rubrum solem fuisse, in perfectly fair weather, Liv. Plur.: soles et aperta serena, Virg. II. Fig.: cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene: aevum, Lucr.: vultus, Cat.: frons, Cic. [Prob. from the same root as Gr. *σεῖρος*, and *σελά-ας*, *σελά-ηνη*, which have l for orig. r.] (Hence Fr. *seren*.)

seresco, 3. v. n. insep. [appy. cogn. with *serenus*] to grow dry: vestes serescunt, Lucr.

seria, ae, f. a cylindrical earthen vessel for preserving liquids, fruit, salted provisions, etc., a large jar: Ter.: Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

seriatus, a, um, adj. [sericus] dressed in silk: Suet.

sericus, a, um, adj. [Seres, the Chinese] Seric, i. e. silken: pulvilli, Hor.: vestis, Tac.: carpenta, lined or curtained with silk, Prop. II. Subst.: sericum, i, n. silk: Amm. Plu. serica, orum, n. Seric garments, silks: Prop.

series, em, e (Gen. and Dat. dub.), f. [sero, 1] a row, succession, series, chain: vinculorum, Curt.: juvenum (in dancing), Tib. 2. Fig.: rerum, succession of events, Cic.: annorum, Hor. Absol.: cetera series deinde sequitur, Cic. II. Esp. an unbroken line of descent, lineage: Ov.

serio, adv. in earnest, seriously: Liv.

seriōla, ae, f. dim. [seria] a small jar: Pers.

serius, a, um, adj. [perh. contr. of *severius*, which would be related to *severus* as *φίλιος* to *φίλος*] grave, earnest, serious (properly only of things): graves *seriaeque* res, Cic.: quaestiones, Suet. II. Subst.: serium, i, n. and more freq. *seria*, orum, n. plu. earnestness, seriousness; serious matters or discourse: aliquid in *serium* convertere, Pl.: *joca, seria* (cum aliquo agere), things gay and grave, Cic.: sed tamen amoto quaeramus *seria* ludo, Hor.

sermo, ōnis, m. [sero, = *serta oratio*, i. e. connected speech] a speaking or talking with; talk, conversation, discourse: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg.: sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic.: dum longior consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, Caes. 2. Esp.: literary conversation, disputation, discussion: Laelii de amicitia, Cic. 3. the language of common life: si quis scribat, uti nos, sermoni propiora, i. e. verse which is more akin to every-day speech, Hor. Hence (ii) meton.: a satire (from its conversational style): ille (delectatur) Blonels sermonibus et sale nigro, id. 4. common talk, report, rumour: vulgi sermo, Cic. 5. Meton.: a topic of

conversation: fillus meus per urbem sermo est omnibus, is the town's talk, Pl.: nunc inter eos tu sermo es, i. e. they are talking about you, Prop.: dabimus sermonem iis, give them a handle for calumny, Cic. II. Transf.: language, diction, dialect, etc.: patrii sermonis egestas, poverty of our native speech, Lucr.: Hor. (Hence Fr. *sermon*.)

sermōcinatio, ōnis, f. [sermocinor] a conversation, disputation, discussion: Quint.

sermōcinor, atus, 1. v. n. dep. [sermo] to talk with, to converse, discourse about (rare): Cic. II. Esp.: to discourse upon literary or philosophical subjects, to dispute, discuss: Suet.

sermunculus, i, m. dim. [id.] common talk, tittle-tattle, rumour (rare): Cic.

(1) **sero**, sēri, sertum, 3. v. a. to put in a row, connect, join, plait, interweave, entwine, etc. Lit. only in Part. perf.: accipiunt *sertas* nardo florente coronas, Lucan.: loricae, linked, Nep. II. Fig.: to join, connect; to combine, compose, contrive: *cujus* (fati) lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo *seritur*, is linked in an unbroken chain, Liv.: certamina cum Patribus, to join, engage in, id.: ex bellis bella *serendo*, by making one war lead to another, id.: Virg. [Cf. Gr. *σειρά* and *εἶρω* (for *σειρω*); also *ὄρμος*, a necklace, *ὄρμια*, *ὄρμαθός*.]

(2) **sero**, sēvi, sātum, 3. v. a. to sow, plant: with Acc. either of seed or plant, or of land sown, etc.: oleam et vitem, Cic.: frumenta, Caes.: satae messes, Virg.: jugera, Cic.: sulcos, Tib. 2. Transf.: to beget, bring forth, produce; esp. in p. part. *satus*: de Numitore, Ov.: and with ab, id.: most freq. with simple Abl.: sate sanguine divum, sprung from, Virg. II. Fig.: to originate, propagate, produce; to cause, occasion, excite, etc.: leges, instituta, rem publicam, Cic.: civiles discordias, Liv.: invidiam in alios, Tac.: rumores, Virg.: nisi ex aeternitate causa causam *serens* hoc erit effectura, cause producing cause in endless succession, Cic. [For *se-ro*, a redupl. form from root *sa*; cf. part. *satu-s*; Goth. *sa-ian*, to sow, O. H. G. *sa-mo*, seed; v. *semen*.]

sero, adv. in the evening; late, at a late hour: eo die Lentulus venit sero, Cic. 2. at a late period: doctores artis sero repertos, Quint. Comp.: Ov.: *serius* ocus, sooner or later, Hor. Sup.: quam *serissime*, Caes. II. too late: Ter.: Cic.: (freq.). Comp.: *serius* a terra provectae naves, Caes.

serpens, entis, f. (sc. bestia) less freq. m. (sc. draco) [serpo] a creeping thing, esp. a snake, serpent: quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam, Cic. Masc.: Virg.: Hor. In apposition with draco: Suet. II. Transf.: the Serpent, a constellation, i. q. anguis and draco: Ov.

serpentigēna, ae, m. [serpens and gen in gigno] sprung from a serpent: Ov.

serpentipēs, pēdis, m. [serpens pes] serpent-footed: Ov.

serpēstra (serpir.), orum, n. plu. knee-splints or bandages for straightening the crooked legs of children: Varr. Humorously of officers, who hold the soldiers in check: Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

serpillum, i, v. serpyllum.

serpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. to creep, crawl (cf. *repo*): *serpere* angulculus, Cic.: *serpentina* secla ferarum, the serpent tribes, Lucr. 2. Transf. of things, to move slowly or imperceptibly: Ister in mare, Ov.: *flamma* per continua, making its way from house to house, Liv.: *vitis* *serpens* multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.: *qules*, steals on, Virg. II. Fig.: to extend imperceptibly (used rather of an unperceived than of a slow progress); to spread abroad, increase, prevail: neque *serpit*, sed *volat* in optimum statum res publica, does not creep, but soars, Cic.: ne *latius* *serperet* res, spread, Liv.: *serpit* nescio quo modo per omnium *vitas* *amicitia*, entwines itself with, Cic. Of a grovelling style: *serpit* humi *tutus*, crawls along the ground (never rises to grandeur), Hor. [Cf. Gr. *εἶρω*; v. *repo*.]

serpyllum (serpillum), i, n. [*εἶρω* πύλλον] thyme, wild thyme: Virg. In pl.: *olentia*, id.

serra, ae, f. [perh. = *sec-ra*, from *seco*] a saw: Cic. (Hence Sp. *sierra*, a range of mountains, from their peaks shewing against the sky like the teeth of a saw.)

serratus, a, um, adj. [serra] saw-edged, serrated: *numi*, notched on the edge, Tac.

serrula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small saw: Cic.

sertum, i, n. [sero, 1] a wreath of flowers, festoon: usu. plur.: Cat.: Cic. Also, *serta*, ae, f.: Prop.

sertus, a, um, Part. [sero, 1].

serum, i, n. the watery part of curdled milk, whey: Virg. II. Transf. of other things; the watery part, serum: Plin.: Cat. [Cf. Skr. *sara-s*, curdled milk; Gr. *ὄρος* (in which spir. len. irregularly replaces s, as in *εἶρω*, *ὄρος*, v. *sero*, *sucus*).]

serus, a, um, adj. late: sero a vespere, Ov.: sera nocte, Prop.: anni, ripe years, age, Ov.: gratulatio, Cic. Comp. (rare): (bellum) spe omnium *serius*, later than all expected, Liv. Poet. for posterior: aetas (opp. to praesens), Ov. Sup.: *successores* quam *serissimi*, Vell. (ii) Poet. for adv. sero, of one who does anything late: *serus* in caelum redeas, Hor.: (me) arguit incepto *serum* accessisse labori, Ov. With Gen.: o *seri* studiorum, ye late-learned=*ὀψιμα-θεῖς* (cf. II. ii), Hor. (iii) Neut. sing. and plu. adv.: *sera* comans *Narcissus*, late-flowering, Virg. (iv) Neut.

as *Subst.*: serum esse diei, a late hour of the day, Liv.: in serum noctis, id. *Absol.*: in serum dimicatione protracta, Suet. II. too late: Kalendae, Cic.: condictiones pacis, Suet. (il) Poet. for adv.: tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querellis haud iustis assurgis, Virg. [Perh. from root of sero (1), with the notion of extension in length, protraction, as in *series*; for s from rad. s, cf. sedes, tegula.] (Hence Fr. soir.)

serva, ae, f. [servus] a female slave: Hor.: Liv.

servabilis, e, adj. [servo] that can be saved or rescued: Ov.

servans, antis, Part. [id.]. II. Adj.: keeping, observant of: with Gen.: Rhipheus servantissimus aequi, Virg.

servator, ōris, m. [id.] one who attends to, a watcher, observer: Olympi, Lucan.: cruentus Bebyrell nemoris keeper, haunter, Stat. II. Esp.: a preserver, deliverer, saviour: rei publicae (opp. to peritior), Cic.: servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv.: arctis (anser), saviour of the Capitol, Lucr.

servatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that keeps or preserves, a (female) saviour, deliverer: Ter.: Ov.

servilis, e, adj. [servus] of or belonging to a slave, slavish, servile: nuptiae, Pl.: vestis, Cic.: tumultus, a servile war, Caes.: terror, dread of a servile insurrection, Liv.: manus, a band of slaves, Hor.

serviliter, adv. slavishly, servilely: Cic.: Tac.

servio, ivi or ii, itum (past Imperf. servibas, Pl.: fut. servibo, Ter.), 4. v. n. (servus) to be a servant or slave, to serve, be in service: in liberata terra liberatores ejus servire, Liv.: qui libertate caret, serviet aeternum, Hor.: iuste, Cic. With Dat.: alicui, Pl.: imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique, is either his master or his slave, Hor.: victoribus, Just. With apud: to be a slave in anyone's house: apud nos, Cic.: Liv. With kindred Acc.: servitutem servire, Pl.: Cic.: Liv.

II. In gen., with Dat. of object: to be devoted or subject to; to be of use or service to; to gratify, accommodate; to have respect to, or care for; to consult, accommodate oneself to, etc.: ut jam mihi servirem, consulerem meis, consider my own interests, Cic.: auribus alicujus, i. e. to please his ears (by saying what will gratify), Caes.: incertis rumoribus, to give heed to, allow oneself to be influenced by, id.: tempore, Cic.: commodis reipublicae, id.

2. In law, of buildings, lands, etc., to be subject to certain burdens or services (of real property); to be mortgaged: id. (Hence, from Part. serviens, It. *sergente*; Fr. *sergent*; Eng. *sergeant*.)

servitium, ii, n. [id.] the condition of a slave or servant, slavery, servitude: Sall.: aliquem servitio levare, to free

from slavery, Hor. Transf. in gen., servitude or subjection of any kind: corporis, Sall. 2. Meton.: servants, slaves (collectively): Cic.: ita nunc servitium est, such are servants nowadays, Pl.: calorum servitilique tertia pars, Vell. Esp. in pl.: servitia = servi, slaves (cf. ministerium): servitia sileant, Pl.: concitare, to stir up the slaves to revolt, Cic.: Sall.

servitritus, a, um, adj. [servus tritus] galled by slavery, as a term of abuse: Pl.

servitudo,inis, f. [servus] slavery, servitude (rare for servitus): Liv.

servitus, ōtis, f. [id.] the condition of a servus; slavery, servitude, servitude: Caes.: Cic. With Dat.: opulento homini, being a rich man's servant, Pl.

II. Transf. in gen.: servitude, subjection: Caes.: officii tanti, Cic.

2. In law, liability (of lands, houses, etc.) to certain burdens, payments, or services: id. 3. Meton.: slaves, servants (collectively): adde quod servitus crescit nova, i. e. devoted lovers, Hor.

servo, avi, atum (old fut. perf. servasso, Pl.), i. v. a. to save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect, etc.: qui ceteros servavi, ut nos periremus, Cic.: pol me occidistis, amici, non servastis, Hor.: aliquem ex periculo, Caes.: urbem insulamque Caesari, id.: rem suam, Hor. 2. to uphold, keep, retain, observe, etc.: ordines, Caes.: ordinem laboris quietisque, Liv.: custodias, id.: cursus, Cic.: fidem, id.: promissa, id.: leges juraque, Hor. 3. Esp.: to store, keep, lay up, reserve: Massicum, id.: se temporibus aliis, Cic. With Dat.: quasdam res judicio voluntatiue multitudinis, id. 4. to keep or maintain in a certain condition: urbem et cives integros incolumesque, id.: se castum, id. II. Transf.: to give heed to, pay attention to; to watch, observe: iter alicujus, Caes.: sidera, Virg.: haedos, keep watch over, id.: pomaria dederat servanda draconi, to be guarded, Ov. With Subj.: quum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, had kept to the rule, Liv. *Absol.*: serva! take care! look out! beware! Hor. 2. Esp. in augury, to observe an omen: de caelo servare, to watch for (tokens) from the skies, Cic. 3. to keep to a place; to dwell in, inhabit (poet.): nidum, to stay at home, Hor.: nymphae sorores, centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *servare*.)

servula, ae, f. dim. [servus] a young female slave, servant-girl: Cic. **servulicōla**, ae, f. [servulus colo] she that waits upon slaves: Pl.

servulus (servol.), i, m. dim. [servus] a young slave, servant-lad: Cic.

servus (-os), i, m. a slave, servant (most gen. term for a person in bondage; whereas famulus denotes rather a servant as member of a house-

hold): Cic. Fig.: cupiditatum servi, id. [Cf. Hom. εἰς-ερος=δουλεία, from εἶπω, to which Lat. sero corresponds. For sense, cf. nexus.]

servus, a, um, adj. slavish, servile, subject: libera servaque capita, i. e. servi, Liv.: o imitatores servum pecus! servile herd, Hor. II. In law, of buildings, lands, etc.: liable to certain burdens or services: praedia, Cic.

sestēni, and its derivatives, v. sexcenti, etc.

sestennāris, e, adj. prob. a year and a half old [sesqui, annus]: boe, Liv.

sestuncia, ae, f. [sesqui uncia] one and a half unciae, i. e. a twelfth and a half of a twelfth=one eighth, Cels. Adj.: copulae sestunciae, an inch and a half thick, Pl.

sesēlis, is, f. = σείσελις, a plant, hartwort, seseli: Cic.

sesqui, adv. num. [perh. contr. from semis que, 'and a half'] one half more, more by a half: Cic. (who uses the word once only): usu. employed as a prefix to words denoting number or quantity, with the signif. of once and a half. Joined with the numerals octavus and tertius, like the Greek ἐπι (in ἐπὶ ὀκτώ, ἐπὶ τρις, etc), it denotes a unit and such a fraction over as the numeral designates: see foll. articles.

sesqui-alter, ēra, ērum, adj. one and a half (ἐπιδεύτερος): Cic.

sesqui-libra, ae, f. a pound and a half: Cato: Col.

sesqui-mōdius, ii, m. a peck and a half: Cic.

sesqui-octāvus, a, um, num. adj. = Gr. ἐπὶ ὀκτώ, containing one and an eighth, or nine eighths; bearing the ratio of nine to eight: Cic.

sesqui-ōpus, ēris, n. the work of a day and a half: Pl.

sesqui-pēdalis, e, adj. of a foot and a half; one foot and a half in length, breadth, or diameter: Caes.

II. Fig.: to denote excessive length, half a yard long: verba, Hor.

sesqui-pēs, pēdis, m. a foot and a half (in length, breadth, etc.): Pl.

sesqui-plāga, ae, f. lit. a blow and a half, sesquiplagā interfectum (esse), it had taken a blow and a half to kill him, Tac.

sesqui-plex, icis, adj. [plico] once and a half as much: sesquiplez aut duplex aut par, Cic.

sesqui-tertius, a, um, num. adj. = Gr. ἐπὶ τρις, containing one and a third, or four thirds; bearing the ratio of four to three: intervallum, Cic.

sessibulum, i, n. [sedeo] a seat, chair: Pl.

sessilis, e, adj. [id.] of or belonging to sitting, fit for sitting upon: tergum (equi), Ov. II. Transf. of plants, growing close to the ground, low, dwarf: lactuca, Mart.

sessio, ōnis, f. [id.] a sitting: status, incessus, sessio, accubitus, Cic. Esp.:

(1) *a sitting idly, a loitering, tarrying*: Id. (2) *a sitting or session for discussion*: pomeridiana, Id. 2. Meton.: *a seat, sitting-place*: sessiones gymnasiorum, Id.

sessico, avi, i. v. n. freq. [Id.] *to sit much or long (rare)*: Cic.

sessiuncula, ae, f. dim. [sessio] *a little meeting or company, for conversation, etc.*: Cic.

sestor, ōris, m. [sedeo] *one who sits, a sitter (rare)*: in the theatre: Hor. 2. upon a horse; a rider: Suet.

II. Esp.: *one who dwells in a place, a resident*: sessores veteres urbis, Nep.

sestertium, i, n. [sestertius] originally gen. pl. of sestertius (q. v.), *a sesterce*; used also as neut. subst. = 1000 sesterces: sexcenta sestertia, 600,000 sesterces, Cic. Esp. with adv. num.: v. foll. art. fin.

sestertius, ii, m. (Gen. pl. usu. sestertium) [contr. from semis tertius] (also written HS. i. e. II. et Semis, or for LL.S., i. e. libra, libra et semis, as our £ = librae), prop. adj. (sc. numus, which is sometimes expressed), lit. *the third a half, i. e. two and a half, a sesterce, a small silver coin, equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius (about 24d. English: v. Smith's Ant. 141)*. The sestertius was the ordinary Roman unit in matters of account. (1) Sums below 1000 sesterces are expressed by a cardinal numeral: e. g. centum sestertia. (2) Multiples of 1000 are expressed by a cardinal numeral with sestertia (v. sestertium): septem donat sestertia, 7000 sesterces, Hor. (3) Sums of 1,000,000 and upwards are expressed by the numeral adverb in -les with sestertium (strictly Gen. pl. but declined as a neut. sing.), or with the proper case of sestertius, centena millia being understood: sestertium sexagies, i. e. sexagies centena millia sestertia, 6 millions, Caes.: in sestertio vices parum se splendide gessit, on a fortune of two millions, Nep. 2. In gen.: numo sestertio or sestertio numo, for a small sum, for a trifle: Cic.

set, v. sed, ad init.

seta (saeta), ae, f. *a thick, stiff hair of an animal, a bristle (usu. plur.)*: of a boar: Ov.: of a goat: Virg. Sing.: seta equina, Cic. 2. Transf. of stiff, bristly human hair: Ov. II. Meton.: *anything made of bristles*: a casting-line: Id.: Mart. (Ety. unknown.) (Hence Fr. saie.)

setānia, ae, f. and **setānium** (-on), i, n. = σηταία and σηταιον, a kind of medlar: Pl.: Plin. (in Pl., form in -um, perh. a kind of bread.)

setiger (saet.), ēra, ērum, adj. [seta gero] *having coarse hair or bristles, bristly (poet.)*: sus, Lucr.: pecus, Ov. Subst.: setiger, the bristle-bearer, poet. for a boar: Id.

setius, v. secus.

setosus (saet.), a, um, adj. [seta] *covered with coarse hairs or bristles*,

bristly: aper, Virg.: frons, Hor.: verbera, whip-lashes made of hair, Prop. sen, adv. v. sive.

sevērē, adv. *gravely, seriously, austere, rigidly, severely*: voluptatem secernere a bono, Cic. Comp.: Caes. Sup.: Cic.

sevēritas, ātis, f. [severus] *seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity either in good or in bad sense*: severitatem in senectute probo: acerbiter nullo modo, Cic.: Imperil, Caes.

sevēritudo,inis, f. [Id.] *gravity, austerity, severity (= severitas)*: Pl.

sevērus, a, um, adj. *serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe*; in aspect, demeanour, conduct, etc.: civis, Cic.: omnium gravissimus et severissimus, Id.: agricolae, hardened by toil, Lucr.: adimam cantare severis, from abstainers (from wine), Hor. 2. harsh, rough, crabbed, rigid (rare): Neptunus saevus severusque, Pl. II. Of things: vultus severior et tristior, Cic.: Falerum, rough, harsh-flavoured, Hor.: tragoedia, stately, Id.: fidibus voces crevere severis, harsh simplicity of the lyre (which had, originally, no semitones), Id. 2. gloomy, dreadful, inexorable: amnem severum Cocytii, Virg.: uncus, Hor.: pelage severa, ruthless, Lucr. [Severus, prob. from the same root as Skr. sev, "venerari," (which appy. = sē-sev-) and Gr. σέβωμαι.]

se-vōco, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to call apart or aside, to call away to*: plebem in Aventinum, Cic.: singulos, Caes. Of inanimate objects (rare): de comuni ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, put aside, substracted, Cic. II. Fig.: *to call off, separate, withdraw, remove*: cura rae sevocat a doctis virginibus (i. e. Musis), Cat.

se-vum, i, v. sebum.

sex, card. num. adj. *six*: sex minae, Pl.: suffragia, Cic. (Cf. Sans. shash; Gr. ἑξ; Goth. sahts, Eng. siz.) (Hence It. sei; Sp. seis; Fr. six.)

sexagēnarius, a, um, adj. [sexageni] *of or containing sixty*. Esp. *sixty years old*; and Subst.: a man of sixty, a sexagenarian. Quint.

sexagēni, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. [sexaginta] *sixty each*: Liv.: Cic.

sexagēsīmus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [Id.] *sixtieth*: Cic.

sexāgēs (-ens), adv. num. *sixty times*: Caes.: Cic.

sexāgintā, card. num. adj. [sex] *sixty*: Cic. (Hence It. sessanta; Fr. soixante.)

sex-angulus, a, um, adj. *hexagonal*: cera, Ov.

sexcēnarius, a, um, adj. [sexcenti] *consisting of six hundred*: Caes.

sexcēni (more correctly sescenti), ae, a, distrib. num. adj. [sexcenti] *six hundred each*: Cic.

sexcentēni (sescent-), ae, a, distrib. num. adj. = sexcenti, *six hundred each*: Suet.

sexcentēsīmus (sescent-), a, um, ord. num. adj. [sexcenti] *six hundredth*: Cic.

sexcenti (sescenti), ae, a, card. num. adj. [sex centum] *six hundred*: Cic. II. Transf.: *an indefinitely large number, any amount, etc.*: sexcentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi (as we say, "a thousand things"), Pl.: Cic.

sexcentiēs (sescent-), adv. num. [sexcenti] *six hundred times*: Cic. II. Transf.: *an indefinitely large number of times*: Pl.

sexcento-plāgus, i, m. [plāga] *a man of six hundred stripes*: Pl.

sexdecim, v. sedecim.

sexennis, e, adj. [sex annus] *six years old*: herus, Pl.: sexenni die, in a term of six years, Caes.

sexennium, ii, n. [sexennis] *a period of six years*: Cic.

sexiēs (-ens), adv. num. *six times*: Liv.

sexprimi (also separately, sex primi), orum, m. plu. [sex primus] *a board or college of six magistrates in provincial towns*: Cic.

sexā-decīmāni, orum, m. plu. [sexta decima, sc. legio] *the soldiers of the sixteenth legion*: Tac.

sexans, antis, m. [sex] *a sixth part of an as, or of any unit*: heredes in sextante, i. e. entitled to one-sixth of an inheritance, Cic. 2. Esp. as a coin; *the sixth part of an as*: extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, Liv. 3. Of weight: Plin. 4. As a land-measure, *the sixth part of a juger*: Varr. 5. As a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a sextarius, or two cyathi*: Suet.

sexārius, ii, m. [sextus] *the sixth part of a measure, weight, etc.*: Plin. II. Esp. as a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a congius, about a pint*: Cic. (Hence It. sestiere; Fr. setier.)

sextilis, e, adj. [Id.] *of or belonging to the sixth month of the old Roman year (which began with March)*: Sextili mense, Hor.: Kalendae, Liv.

2. Subst.: sextilis, is, m. *the month of August (afterwards called Augustus, in honour of the emperor Augustus)*: Cic.

sexūla, ae, f. dim. [Id.] (sc. pars) *(only) the sixth part of an uncia, and accordingly the seventy-second part of an as*: facit heredem ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, to a paltry thirty-sixth of his property, Cic.

sextus, a, um, ord. num. adj. [sex] *the sixth*: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. II. Neutr. adv.: sextum, for the sixth time: sextum consul, Cic.

sextus-decīmus, a, um, ord. num. adj. *sixteenth*: Cic.

sex-ungula, ae, f. *six-claws*; of a rapacious woman: Pl.

sexus, ūs, m. (sēcus, indecl. n.) *sex, male or female*: Cic.: liberi utriusque sexus, Suet. (2) Form secus (esp. with virile or muliebre): libero-

rum caput virile secus ad decem millia capta, Liv.: Cic. [Prob. from *seco*; hence *secus* or *sezus*, a separation or distinction.]

si (orig. but obsolete form, *sei*) [I. E. form *seai*; cf. Goth. *sua*, 'so', *sve*, 'as'. Gr. *si* and *ei* are also cogn.]. conj. if: used in conditional clauses. Constr.: in *recta oratio*, with *Indic.* when the condition may be assumed to be real; with *Subj.* when the condition puts a possible or imaginary case. It is always foll. by *subj.* in *oratio obliqua*. With various tenses of *Indic.*: *si vis, dabo tibi testes*, if you wish (as doubtless you do), Cic.: *si quis antea mirabatur, id est si animum contulisti in istam rationem, id est: alte spectare si voles, id est: de his te, si qui me forte locus admonuerit, commonebo, id.* (ii) Esp. in syllogistic reasonings: *si oportet velle sapere, assumendo ita est nostra duty, id.* (iii) With *quod*: and if, but if: *quod si in philosophia tantum interest, quid tandem in causis existimandum est: id.* (iv) With *subj.*: *abire hinc nullo pacto possim si velim, even supposing I should wish to do so, Pl.*: *si aliter accidisset, Cic.* (v) With *ac* in comparisons: *just as if: ac si venissem, id.* (vi) To express a wish: *si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus ostendat! oh if that! Virg.* (vii) With the verb understood: *aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, he if any one, Cic.* (viii) Transf.: in depend. clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt, it nearly coincides in meaning with *num*: *if, whether, if perchance, to see if: fati incerta feror, si Jupiter unam esse velit urbem, whether he wills, Virg.* (Hence *It. se*; *Fr. si*.)

sibilo, i. v. n. and a. [sibilus] Neutr.: to hiss, to whistle: (serpens) sibilat ore, Virg. II. Act.: to hiss at, hiss down: *populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipse domi, Hor.* (Hence *Fr. siffler*.)

sibilus, i. m. (Plur. in the poets, *sibilla*, orum) a hissing, whistling: *venientis sibilus austri, Virg.*: *sibilo dare signum, by a whistle, Liv.* Plur.: *zephyri sibilla, Lucr.*: Ov. II. Esp. a contemptuous hissing, a hissing at or off: *sibilum metuis? Cic.* Usu, plur.: *e scena sibilis explodi, to be hissed off the stage, id.* [Prob. cogn. with *σιφών*, a hollow tube, pipe; *sibilus* is a sound such as is made by a whistle of hollow reeds.]

sibillus, a, um, adj. [sibilus] hissing, whistling (poet.): *colla colubrae, Virg.*

sibilla (sibulla), ae, f. = *σιβυλλα*, a female soothsayer, prophetess, Sibyl: Cic.: Virg.

sibyllinus, a, um, adj. [sibylla] of or belonging to a sibyl, sibylline: *libri, Cic.*: versus, id.

sic, adv. in this manner, in such a manner, so, thus (thus disting. from *ita*, in the aforesaid manner; and

from *tam*, adeo, which denote *degree* or *intensity*): referring to what has been said: *sive sic est, sive illo modo, videri possunt, Cic.* 2. Calling attention to what is going to be said, thus, as follows: *sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt, thus it is; this is the explanation, Hor.* 3. Of present circumstances: *sub alta vel platano vel hac pluvijacentes sic temere, carelessly, as we are doing, id.* (ii) Hence, colloq., tolerably: *so, so: Da. Quid rei gerit? Ge. Sic tenuiter, how's he getting on? so so, but poorly, Ter.* II. Esp. in comparisons, usu. with *ut* or other conj. (cf. *sicut*): *quid dulcius, quam habere, quicquam omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum: just as, precisely as, Cic.*: *apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, tanquam domi meae, id.*: *ipse mea legens sic afflictor interdum, ut Catonem, non me loqui existimem, I feel as if, id.*

2. Less freq. = *adeo*, in such a degree: *cujus responso iudices sic exarserunt, ut... were so enraged, that... id.* 3. To denote quality, so, of such a sort, such: *sic est vulgus: ex veritate pauca aestimat, this is the way with the multitude, id.* 4. To denote assent, just so, precisely, yes: *S. Sub regno igitur tibi esse placet omnes animi partes? L. Mihi vero sic placet, id.* 5. In protestations or wishes, like the Greek *οὐτως*, so, so truly, so surely, etc. (poet.): *sic te diva potens Cypri... regat, Hor.* 6. Stating terms or conditions (cf. *ita*, 13): *sic... si, on the one condition that, but only if: sic demum lucos... aspicias, thus only shall you at last look on, etc., Virg.*: Liv. [Sic is the locative, with demonstr. suffix *ce*, of the stem *so-*, *ta-*, identical with Gr. *ὁ*, *ἡ* (q).]

sica, ae, f. [cogn. with *seco*] a curved dagger, a poniard: Cic. 2. Meton. assassination, murder: id.

sicarius, i. m. [sica] an assassin, murderer: *inter sicarios accusare, to accuse of assassination, Cic.*: *defendere, to defend from such a charge, id.*

siccē, adv. [sic with demonstr. suffix *ce*] thus, so: Pl. (dub.)

siccē, adv. dryly; without damp: *ut bos sicce stabulatur, Col.* II. Fig.: firmly, solidly: *dicere, Cic.*

siccine, adv. [sicce, with the interrog. suffix *ne*] a demonstr. interrog. particle, *thus? so? siccline hoc fit? foras sedibus me ejici? is it thus I am served? Pl.*

siccitas, ātis, f. [sicceus] dryness. Of places: in Sipontina siccitate, Cic.: paludum, Caes. 2. Of the weather, dryness, drought: *siccitate insignis annus, Liv.* Plur.: of prolonged drought: Caes. 3. Of the human body, freedom from gross humours; opp. to rheum, catarrh, etc.: *toughness, firmness, solidity: Cic.* II. Fig.: orationis, want of ornament, id.

sicco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make dry, dry up: *herbas, Ov.*: pa-

ludes, to drain, Cic.: *dea sidereo siccata sitim collegit ab aestu, parched, Ov.* Poet.: *ovis ubera, to suck dry, to exhaust, Virg.*: *calices, to drain, drink off, Hor.* 2. Esp. to dry or heal up a humour: *ad fluminis undam vulnera siccabat lymphis, was staunching, Virg.* (Hence *Fr. secher*.)

siccoculus, a, um, adj. [sicceus oculus] dry-eyed: Pl.

siccus, a, um, adj. dry: *glacbae, Hor.*: *oculi, tearless, Quint.*: *panis, dry bread, Sen.*: *vox, dried with heat, husky, Ov.*: of constellations that do not dip into the sea, i.e. do not sink below the horizon, id.: *carinae, high and dry, Hor.*: *aquae, powdery, i.e. snow, Mart.* (ii) Subst.: *siccum*, i. n. and plur. *sicca*, orum, dry land, a dry place: *in sicco, on the shore, Liv.* 2. Esp. of the weather, dry, without rain: *Canis, Tib.*: *dies, Hor.* 3. Of the body, dry; opp. to rheumy, catarrhal, etc.: *tough, solid, vigorous: Cat.* 4. dry, thirsty: *nimis diu sicci sumus, Pl.* Hence, Transf.: *abstemious, temperate, sober: opp. to vinolentus, Cic.*: *siccis dura proposuit deus, i.e. to those who refuse the cup, Hor.* II. Fig.: *firm, solid in argument (of orators): Cic.* 2. dry, insipid, jejune: Tac. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence *It. secco*; *Fr. sec*.)

sicilicissito, i. v. n. [Siculi] to imitate Sicilian manners: Pl.

sicilicula, ae, f. dim. [sicilis, a sickle; cf. *sica*] a small sickle: Pl.

sicubi, adv. [si and *cubi* = ubi, q. v.] if in any place, if any where, where-soever: *sicubi nactus eris, Cic.*: *sicubi est certamen, scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res, Liv.*

sicula, ae, f. dim. [sica] a little dagger: Cat.

sicundē, adv. [si and *cunde* = unde] if from any place (rare): Cic.: Liv.

sic-ūt and **sic-ūtī**, adv. so as, just as, as: *sicut dixi, faciam, Pl.*: *sicuti ego accepi, Sall.* (ii) Corresp. to *ita*, *itidem*, *sic*: *sicut tuum vis gnatum tuae superesse vitae, ita te obtestor, as truly as you wish, Pl.* II. Esp. to assign a reason, inasmuch as, since (rare): id. 2. To confirm a statement, with *esse*, as indeed it is (was), as it really is (was): *sit ista res magna, sicut est, Cic.* Less freq. with other verbs: *quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat, Caes.* 3. To introduce a comparison: *as it were: ut sese splendore animi et vitae suae sicut speculum praebeat civibus, Cic.* 4. To introduce an example; *as, as for instance, etc.*: quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa M'. Curii, fuit summa de jure dissensio, id.

5. just as, exactly as, usu. with *esse*: *sicut eram, fugio, Ov.* 6. as if, just as if = quasi (rare): *sicuti iurgio la-*

cessitus foret, in Senatum venit, Sall.

sicuti, v. sicut.

sidereus, a, um, adj. [sidus] of or belonging to the stars, starry (poet.): *caelum, Ov.*: *sedes, Virg.*: *dea = Nox,*

Prop.: ignes, the stars, Ov. II. Transf.: heavenly, divine: arcus, Col.: sanguis, Val. Fl.: (Aeneas) sidereo flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis, Virg.

sido, sidi and sēdi (v. Neue, li. 501), j. v. n. [same root as sedeo; cf. Gr. ἵω], to seat oneself, to sit down; to settle, alight (whereas sedeo denotes an actual resting position): quiescitisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur, Ov.

2. Of things, to sink down, settle: sidebant campi, Lucr.: sederunt medio terra fretumque solo, Ov.: sedisse imensos montes, subsided, Tac.: tum queror, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, will not settle or remain lying, Prop.

3. Naut. t. t.: to stick fast, be stranded: ubi eae (cymbae) siderent, Liv. 4. to sink down, to sink out of sight: non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi, Prop. Fig.: sidente paulatim metu, as the alarm subsided, Tac.

sidus, ēris, n. a group of stars, a constellation: illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic.: siderum motus, id.: occidente jam sidere Vergiliarum, the constellation of the Pleiads, Liv.: Ariadnaeum, i. e. Ariadne's crown, Ov. Plur. of a single constellation (poet.): Arcturi sidera, Virg. 2. a heavenly body, a planet: sidera, quae vocantur errantia, Cic. 3. Meton.: season; also climate, weather, etc.: quo sidere terram vertere conveniat, under what sign, at what time, Virg.: triste Minervae, the grievous tempest sent by Minerva, id.: grave sidus et imbrem vitare, Ov. 4. Fig.: in allusion to the influence which the constellations were believed to have upon the health or the destiny of men, star, destiny: Cic.: Liv.: Prop. II. Transf. in pl. only: the sky, the heavens: (Hercules) flammis ad sidera missus, Juv. Poet. If a great height: evertunt actas ad sidera pinos, uplifted to the sky, tall, Virg.: Prop. (ii) Fig.: the height of fame, fortune, success, etc.: tuum nomen cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cuncti, id. III. As term of comparison, to denote any glorious or beautiful object: sidere pulchrior ille, Hor. (ii) ornament, pride, glory: o sidus Fabulae, Maxime, gentis ades, Ov. As term of endearment: lode-star, etc.: Suet. [Etym. uncertain.]

siem, sies, etc., v. sum, ad init.

sigilla, orum, n. plu. dim. [signum] little figures or images: Cic. Of the impression made by a seal-ring, a seal: in cerā sigilla anulo imprimere, id.: for securing doors: odisse claves et sigilla, Hor. In sing.: ignoti anuli sigillum, Curt. [From sigillum comes Fr. sceau (O. Fr. scel from scel).]

sigillatus, a, um, adj. [sigilla] furnished or adorned with little images or figures: scyphi, Cic.

signator, ōris, m. [signo] a sealer, signer: a witness to a will: falsus, a

forger, Sall.: Suet. 2. a witness to a marriage contract: Juv.

signatus, a, um, Part. [signo]. II. Adj.: shut up, guarded, preserved: Prop.

signatorius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to sealing: anulus, a signet-ring, Val. Max.

signifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [signum fero] bearing signs, figures, or images (poet.): puppis, painted with images, Lucan. II. Esp.: bearing the heavenly signs or constellations, starry: aether, Lucr.: orbis, the zodiac, Cic. III. Subst. milit. t. t.: signifer, eri, m. a standard-bearer, ensign: signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. 2. Transf.: a leader, head, chief, etc.: nostrae causae, Cic.: conjurationis, Suet.: seditionibus pantomimorum... signifer simul ac spectator aderat, perh., fugleman, id.

significans, antis, Part. [significo]. II. Adj.: of style, expressive, significant: graphic, distinct, clear: Quint. Of orators: id. Comp.: id. Sup.: Gell.

significanter, adv. clearly, distinctly, significantly, graphically: Quint. Comp.: Cic.

significatio, ōnis, f. [significo] lit. the making of a mark or sign; hence, an indicating, denoting, signifying: an expression, indication, sign, token, etc.: Cic.: ignibus significatione facta, a signal being given, Caes. With subj. Gen.: ex significatione Gallorum, demeanour, id. With obj. Gen.: victoriae, news, tidings, id. With Acc. and Inf.: Cic. With Subj.: significationes jecit, ne, etc., Suet. II. Esp.: a sign or token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause: Cic.

2. In rhet.: significance, emphasis: id. In gramm.: meaning, sense, signification: id.

significo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [signum facio] lit. to make a mark or sign; hence, to show by signs; to show, point out, make known, indicate; to intimate, notify, signify, etc. Constr. with Acc. (or Nom. with pass.), Acc. and Inf., depend. clause with Subj., or de; the person to whom the thing is signified in Dat.: aliquid alicui, Cic.: significare coeperunt, sese in ejus fidem venire, Caes.: nutu significat, quid velit, intimates by a nod, Ov.: significare coeperunt, ut dimitterentur, to express by signs their wish for dismissal, Caes.: significare de fuga Romanis coeperunt, to give them warning of, id. 2. Esp. to betoken, foreshow, prognosticate, portend: futura, Cic.

3. Of words, to mean, import, signify: id.

signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [signum] to mark, mark out, designate: caeli regionem in cortice, Virg.: signata sanguine pluma est, Ov.: moenia aratro, id.: saxa nomine, to inscribe, id.: cruor signaverat herbam, had dyed, id.: ora puer primā signans intonsa juventū,

showing, Virg.: humum pede certo, to press, Hor.: vocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, to express, indicate, Cic.

2. Esp. to mark with a seal; to seal, seal up: libellum, id.: volumina, Hor. 3. to mark with a stamp; hence, to stamp, to coin: aes argentum aurumve, Cic. Hence, fig., patril signatur imagine vultus nata, is stamped with her father's likeness, is the image of her father, Mart.: signatum memori pectore nomen habet, imprinted, impressed, Ov. 4. to distinguish, adorn, decorate (poet.): pater ipse suo superum jam signat honore, Virg. II. Fig.: to point out, signify, indicate, express (rare for significare): nomen (Caieta) signat ossa, id.: fama signata loco est, Ov. 2. to mark, remark, observe (poet.): ora sono discordia, Virg.

3. to seal, attest, ratify: jura, Prop. **signum**, i, n. a mark, token, sign: ut fures earum rerum, quas ceperunt, signa commutant, Cic.: servitil, Ov. With Acc. and Inf.: Ter. II. Esp.: a military standard, ensign (including the aquila): signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. Hence, milit. t. t.: signa subsequi, to keep in order of battle, id.: ab signis discedere, to leave the ranks, Liv.: signa relinquere, to desert, Sall.: signa movere, to advance, Liv.: signa ferre, to break up the camp, Caes.: ferte signa in hostem, advance to the attack, Liv.: signa convertere, to wheel or face about, Caes.: signa inferre (in aliquem), to advance to the attack, to charge, id.: conferre cum aliquo, to engage with, Cic.: Liv.: but conferre signa also means simply, to bring the standards together (to one place), to concentrate troops, id.: Caes. (ii) Esp.: the standard or ensign of single cohorts and maniples; opp. to aquila, the standard of an entire legion: Cic. Hence, meton.: a cohort, manipule: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliqua signa in subsidio artius collocat, Sall. 2. a military sign, or signal, given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, etc.; a watchword, password: signum tuba dare, Caes.: receptui dare, Liv. 3. In gen.: a sign or token, a prognostic, symptom: Cic.

4. an image, figure, statue, picture, etc.: pictum in pariete, Pl.: aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic.: esp. in pl.: id. 5. an image or device on a seal-ring; a seal, signet: imprimat his signa tabellis, Hor.: litterae integris signis praetoribus traduntur, Cic.

6. a heavenly body, a constellation: Lucr.: nox caelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. segno; Fr. signe.)

silanus, i, m. a fountain or jet of water (usually spouting from a head of Silenus): Lucr.

silens, entis, Part. [sileo]. II. Adj.: still, calm, quiet, silent: nox, Ov.: lucus, Virg.: umbrae, i. e. the dead, id. Subst.: silentes, um, pl.: the dead: Ov.: Val. Fl.

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silentium, *il*, *n*. [*id.*] a being still or silent, stillness, silence: Ter.: Cic.: ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, in silence, without applause, *id.*: but usu. praeterire silentio means, to say nothing about, *id.* Poet.: fer opem furtoque silentia deme, *i.e.* tell of, disclose, Ov. Of the stillness of night: Caes. Poet. plur.: silentia noctis, Lucr.: Virg. Of the stillness, quietness of the fields: ruris, Ov. 2. Esp. in augury, freedom from disturbance, hence faultlessness, perfectness in taking the auspices, Cic. 3. the condition of not being spoken of; obscurity and inaction: Sall. 4. repose, inaction, tranquillity, etc.: silentium otiumque inter armatos, Liv.

sileo, *ui*, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* to be still or silent: to keep silence; not to speak of, to be silent respecting (implying a cessation of all noise; whereas taceo refers prop. to silence from speech only): silete et tacete, be still and refrain from talking, Pl.: when used with ref. to speech, it has a stronger meaning than taceo. Neutr.: quasi muti silent, have no more to say than the dumb, *id.*: quum ceteri de nobis silent, Cic. Act.: tu hoc silebis, *id.* Pass.: ne nunc quidem post tot secula sileantur, Liv. Pass. impers.: de iurgio siletur, Ter. With relative clause: sed, quae narrare pudori est, silet, Ov. 2. Of things (mostly poet.): to be hushed and still: intempesta silet nox, Virg.: aequora, *id.* Act.: si chartae sileant quod bene feceris, Hor. II. Transf.: to remain inactive, to rest, cease: silent leges inter arma, Cic. [Cf. Goth. *ana-sil-an*, to become still.]

siler, *eris*, *n.* a kind of brook-willow, an osier: Virg.

silesco, 3. *v. n. incept.* [*sileo*] to become hushed and still (rare): Virg.: Ov.: Ter.

silex, *icis*, *m.* (*f.*: Virg.: Ov. etc.) a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone: silicem caedere, Cic.: silice vias sternere, Liv. With lapis: illa muller lapidem silicem subigere, ut se amet, potest, a flint stone, Pl. With saxum: porcum saxo silice percussit, Liv. 2. Fig.: of a hard-hearted person: non silice nati sumus, Cic. II. In gen., a rock, crag (poet.): Virg.: Lucr. [Ety. uncertain.]

silicernium, *il*, *n.* a funeral feast: Caecil. in Fest. Hence, a term of abuse applied to an old man; old dry-bones: Ter. [Ety. uncertain; the second element is perh. *cerna* for *cesna*=*cena*.]

siligo, *inis*, *f.* a kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat: Col. II. Transf.: fine wheaten flour: Juv. [Ety. uncertain.]

siliona, *ae*, *f.* a pod or husk of leguminous plants: Virg. 2. Transf.: plur.: pulse: Hor. [Ety. unknown.]

sillus, *i*, *m.* = *σίλλος*, a kind of satirical writing among the Greeks: Cic. (dub.)

sillybus, *i*, *m.* = *σίλλυβος*, a strip of parchment attached to a volume, on which was written the title of the work and the author's name: Cic. (dub.: al. *sittybus*).

silo, *onis*, *m.* for *silus*, one who has a snub-nose: Pl.

silurus, *i*, *m.* = *σίλουρος*, a river-fish, prob. the sheat-fish: Juv.

silus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* having a broad, turned-up nose, snub-nosed: Cic. [Ety. unknown.]

silva (less correctly *sylva*), *ae* (old Gen. *silvai*: *silua* as a trisyl., Hor.), *f.* a wood, forest, woodland: Cic.: Caes. 2. Transf.: a plantation of trees, a grove; a growth or crop of other plants: inter silvas Academ., Hor. 3. In plur. only; trees (poet.): silvarum aliae pressos propaginis arcus expectant, other trees, Virg. II. Fig.: any crowded mass, an abundance, quantity: ubertas et quasi silva dicendi, Cic. Poet. of darts: Virg.: horrida siccae silva comae, a bristling forest, Juv. [Cf. *ὑλη*=*σὺλ-ῥα*; for *i* from *u*, cf. *lubet*, *libet*.] (Hence *It. selva*.)

silvani (*sylv.*), *orum*, *m. plu.* [*silva*] the gods of woods and fields, sylvan deities: Ov.

silvesco (*sylv.*), 3. *v. n. incept.* [*id.*] Of the vine, to grow or run wild, to run to wood: Cic.

silvestris (*sylv.*), *e*, *adj.* [*id.*] of or belonging to a wood or forest, overgrown with woods, woody: collis, Caes.: locus, Cic.: homines, living in woods, foresters, Hor.: silvestria secla ferarum, forest-haunting, Lucr.: virgulta, forest saplings, brushwood, Virg.: bellua, *i.e.* a she-wolf, Cic. II. Transf.: Of plants and animals, growing wild, wild: oliva, Ov.: corna, Hor. 2. In gen. for *agrestis*, sylvan, rural, pastoral (poet.): Virg.

silvicola (*sylv.*), *ae*, *com.* [*silva* colo] inhabiting woods, sylvan (poet.): Faunus, Virg.: Pales, Ov.

silvi-cultrix (*sylv.*), *icis*, *f. adj.* [*id.*] living in the woods: cerva, Cat.

silvifragus (*sylv.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*silva* frango] breaking or crushing the forest or trees: flabra venti, Lucr.

silvōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*silva*] full of woods or trees, woody: saltus, Liv.

simia, *ae*, *f.* (prob. from *simus*) an ape: Cic. 2. As a term of abuse: vide, ut fastidit simia! Pl. (Hence *It. scimia*; Fr. *singe*.)

similis, *e*, *adj.* like, resembling, similar: constr. with Gen. or Dat. (the latter more freq. of external resemblance), likewise with *inter*, *atque*, and *absol.* (i) With Gen.: similes avorum, Lucr.: in magistratu privatorum similes, Cic. Comp.: Atticorum similes, *id.* Sup.: hic nosier quaestus aucupii simillimus, Pl. (ii) With Dat.: filius patri similis, Cic. Comp.: omnia castris quam urbi similia, Liv. Sup.: puro simillimus amni, Hor. (iii) With Gen. and Dat. together:

neque lac lacti magis est simile quam ille ego similis est mei, Pl. (iv) With *inter*, denoting mutual resemblance: homines inter se cum forma tum moribus similes, resembling each other, Cic. (v) Before an adverbial sent., with *atque* (*ac*), *ut* *si*, *tanquam* *si*: ut simili ratione atque ipse fecerit suas injurias persequantur, in like manner as, Caes.: similes sunt, ut si qui dicant, Cic. (vi) *Absol.*: quod in simili culpa versabantur, Caes. Comp.: nihil hoc simili est simillius, Pl. Sup.: simillimos dicito esse, *id.* [Cf. Skr. *samā*, together, *sama-s*, like, equal; Gr. *ὁμο-ς*, *ὁμαλό-ς*; Lat. *sim-ul*, *sim-itu*; Goth. *sama*, Eng. *same*. V. *se-mel*.]

similiter, *adv.* in like manner, similarly: Cic. Comp.: simillius imitari, nearer the truth, Phaedr. Sup.: Cic. With *atque* (*ac*), *ut* *si*: similiter ut si dicat, *id.* Sup.: simillime atque, in exactly the same way as, *id.*

similitudo, *inis*, *f.* [*similis*] likeness, resemblance, similitude: with Gen.: id ex similitudine floris lilium appellabant, Caes. With Dat.: Cic. With cum: *id.* With *inter*: *id.* *Absol.*: amicitiam similitudo (allicit), likeness leads to friendship, *id.* Plur.: sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore, *id.* II. Esp. in rhetor. a comparison, simile: *id.*

similo, *v.* simulo.

simiolus, *i*, *m. dim.* [*similis*] a little ape, as a term of abuse: Cic.

simitu, *adv.* old form=*simul*, together, at once, at the same time: non ego cum vino simitu ebibi Imperium tuum, Pl. [V. *similis*; the formation of *sim-itu* is obscure.]

simius, *il*, *m.* (cf. *simia*), an ape: Hor.

simplex, *icis* (*Abl.* usu. *simplici*; *simplice*, Lucr.), *adj.* [*one-fold*, for *sem-plex* (*v. semel*), from *plico*] single, simple, uncompounded, unmixed: plus vice simplici, more than once, Hor.: natura, opp. to concreta ex pluribus naturis, Cic.: decem lembi simplici ordine intrarunt urbem, one by one, Liv.: esca, plain food, Hor.: simplex munditiis, 'plain in thy neatness,' *id.* II. Esp.: in a moral sense, without dissimulation, open, frank, artless, honest, ingenuous, etc.: vir apertus et simplex, single-minded, Cic. Of things: cogitationes, straightforward, Tac. (omp.: simpliciior quis est, too guileless, unsophisticated, too blunt, Hor. Sup.: dux, Vell. (Hence Fr. Eng. *simple*.)

similitas, *atis*, *f.* [*simplex*] simpleness, simplicity: Lucr. II. Esp. in a moral sense, plainness, frankness, honesty, candour, etc.: Liv.

simpliciter, *adv.* one by one, simply, plainly, naturally, directly: frondes positae, Ov.: quidam ludere eum simpliciter alebant, merely, only, Liv. II. plainly, openly, honestly, candidly: simpliciter et palam lusi,

without any disguise, above-board, Suet. Comp.: simplicitates simplicitus nutrire, opp. to callide, frankly, Tac. Sup.: simplicitas loqui, Id.

simplus, a, um, adj. [v. simplex and duplus] simple: mors, Prud. II. Subst.: simplum, l. n. that which is single or simple, the simple sum or number: duplum simplum, Cic.

simpulum, l. n. a small ladle: Proverb.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, i. e. to make "a storm in a teacup," i. e. much ado about nothing, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

simpulum, il. n. a vessel for making libations in sacrifices, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

simul, adv. [v. similis] at once, together, at the same time: constr. absol., with various particles, poet. also with simple Abl.: simul esse, to be together, in company, Cic.: and ellipt.: Quintus frater, legatus, mecum simul, Id. Strengthened with una: i mecum una simul, Pl. With cum: quas (res) tecum simul didici, Cic. With et, et... et, que, atque, etc.: ut cresceret simul et negligentia cum audacia hosti, Liv.: militibus simul et de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, at one and the same time, Caes. With simple Abl. (v. rare): simul his, Hor. II. Particular combinations: simul... simul, analogous to the Gr. ἀμα μέν... ἀμα δέ, as well... as, both... and, partly... and partly: ad eum in castra venerunt, simul sul purgandi causa, simul ut de Indutis impetrarent, Caes. 2. simul atque (simul ac), and in one word, simulatque (simulac), less freq. simul ut, as soon as: constr. with perf. Ind.: quam simulac tali persensit p-te teneri, Virg.: omne animal simul ut ortum est, seipsum diligit, from the first moment of its birth, Cic. 3. Less freq., simul alone = simul atque, as soon as: nostri, simul in arido constituerunt, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes. (From in-simul comes Fr. ensemble: from low Lat. ad-simul-are, Fr. assembler.)

simulacrum, v. simul, no. II. 2. **simulacrum**, l. n. [simulo] a likeness, an image, form, representation, portrait, etc.: alicujus, Cic.: Liv.: simulacra oppidorum, Cic. (ii) Adverbially: ad or per simulacrum, in the form of, after the pattern of (lat.): aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi Ven-eris collocata, Suet. 2. a form, shade, phantom, apparition, etc. = εἰδωλον: Lucr.: Virg.: Ov. (ii) an ideal representation, conception: Lucr. (iii) a sign, type, emblem: simulacris pro litteris uteremur, Cic. (iv) a portraiture of character: non inseram simulacrum viri copiosi (Catonis), Liv. (v) a likeness or similitude: Pl. II. Fig.: a shadow, semblance, appearance, etc.: simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis, Cic.: simulacra

virtutis, Id.: belli simulacra, the mimicry of war, Lucr.

simulamen, inis, n. [Id.] a copy, imitation (poet. and rare): Ov.

simulans, antis, Part. [simulo]. II. Adj.: imitating, imitative: with Gen.: Ov.

simulātē, adv. feignedly, pretend- edly, not sincerely: Cic.

simulatio, ōnis, f. [simulo] a false show, a feigning, pretence, feint, deceit, hypocrisy, etc. With Gen.: insan-iae, Cic.: rei frumentariae, a pretended anxiety about, Caes. Absol.: ex omni vita simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, Cic.

simulātor, ōris, m. [Id.] a copier, imitator (poet. and rare): figurae, Ov.

II. a pretender, counterfeiter, etc. Absol.: in omni oratione simulatorem Socratem accepimus, fond of irony, Cic. (ii) Adj., with Gen.: animus cujus rei libet simulator ac dissimul-ator, capable of assuming or hiding any character, Sall.

simulataque, v. simul, no. II. 2.

simulo (also similo), avi, atum, i. v. a. [similis] to make like; to imitate, copy, represent: Catonem, Hor.: Homeri illa Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic.: simulata Troja, a counterfeit Troy, city built like Troy, Ov.: simulata magnis Pergama, made to resemble its great original, Virg. II. Esp.: to assume the appearance of; to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate, to pretend the thing is, that is not (whereas dissimulo = to pretend the thing is not, that is): nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, Cic.: anum, to take the form of, Ov.: Hannibal arg- rum simulabat, pretended to be sick, Liv. Esp. in Part. perf.: simulata sedulitas, Cic.: simulata mente, with assumed feeling, Virg. With Acc. and Inf.: illi reverti se in suas sedes simul-averunt, Caes. With quasi: quasi af- fuerim simulabo atque audita eloquar, Pl. Absol.: cur simulat? Ter. (Hence It. sembrare; Fr.sembler.)

simultas, ātis, f. (Gen. plur. simul- tatum, Liv. passim) [simul, and there- fore orig. a coming together, an en- counter, hence] a hostile encounter, dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, animosity: mostly Plur.: simulates cum aliquo habere, exercere, to be at feud with, Caes.: Cic.: huic simultas cum Curione intercedebat, Caes.

simulus, a, um, adj. dim. [simus] rather flat-nosed or pug-nosed: Lucr.

simus, a, um, adj. flat-nosed, snub- nosed: capellae, Virg. [Cf. Gr. σι- μός and perh. Lat. si-lu-s.]

sin, conj. [apocop. from si ne] if however, if on the contrary, but if: af- ter si, nisi, quando, dum: constr. same as that of si (q. v.): si domi sum, foris est animus: sin foris sum, ani- mus domi est, Pl.: si ita est, faciat, sin aliter, respondeat mi, but if it is not

so, Ter.: accusator illum defendet, si poterit: sin minus poterit, negabit, if however he cannot, Cic. Strengthened with autem, or vero: Id. After nisi, quando, and dum: Pl. II. Without a preceding si: orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant. Sin timore de- fugiant, etc., Caes. Strengthened with autem: Cic.

sināpi, is, n. (sinapis, fem. Pl.) = σινάπι, mustard: Plin. (Hence Fr. sénéce.)

sincere, adv. uprightly, honestly, frankly, sincerely: dicere, Ter.: loqui, Cic.

sincēritas, ātis, f. [sincerus] clean- ness, soundness: corporis, Val. Max.

II. Fig.: vitae, Val. Max.: Sen.: Phaedr.

sincerus, a, um, adj. clean, sound, uninjured, whole, real, genuine: om- nia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (Internoscere), Cic.: corpus, Ov.: vas, Hor.: gens, unmixed, pure (of de- scent), Tac. II. Fig.: judicium, sound, uncorrupted, Cic.: Minerva, pure, chaste, Ov.: gaudium, unmixed, undisturbed, Liv.: concordia, Tac. [Ety. uncertain.]

sinciput, pitis, n. [semi caput] half a head; of the smoked cheek or chap of a hog: Juv.: Pers. II. Meton.: the brain: non tibi sanum est, adolescens, sinciput, Pl.

sinclon, ōnis, f. a fine fabric of cotton or linen, muslin: Mart.

sine, prep. with Abl. without: ut (urbs) sine regibus sit, Cic. Without a case, referring to a preceding noun: age jam, cum fratre an sine? Id. After its case (poet.): flammā sine thura lique- scere, without fire, Hor. (Hence It. senza; Fr. sans.)

singillatim (not singulatim; in some MSS. sigillatim), adv. [obsol. singillus from singulus] one by one, singly: singillatim potius quam gene- ratim atque universe loqui, particu- larly, Cic.

singulāriter, adv. v. singulariter.

singulāris, e, adj. [singulus] alone, one at a time, single, solitary, singu- lar: non singulare nec solivagum genus (sc. homines), i. e. solitary, Cic.: ubi aliquos singulares ex navi egre- dientes conspexerant, Caes.: locus, re- tired, separate, Suet. 2. Esp. in gramm., of the singular number: ca- sus, Varr. 3. Subst.: singulares, ium, m. plu. a peculiar kind of troops, perh. a select body-guard: Tac. II. Fig.: singular, unique, unparalleled, extraordinary: Cic.: virtutis opinio singularis, very high reputation for, Caes. In a bad sense: nequitia actur- pitudo, Cic. (Hence Fr. sanglier.)

singulāriter, adv. (contr. singlari- ter, Lucr.), singly, separately: Lucr. 2. Gram. t. t.: in the singular number: Quint. II. Fig.: particu- larly, exceedingly: aliquem diligere, Cic.

singulāriss, a, um, adj. [singu-

laris] single, separate, peculiar: catenae, perh. single (i. e. one to each man, allowing independent movement, opp. to gang-chains), Pl.

singulātīm, adv. v. singillatim.

singūli, v. singulus.

singultim [singultus], adv. with sobs or sobbing. Transf.: loqui, to speak in broken sentences, Hor.

singultio, 4. v. n. [id.] to sob, hiccup: Cels. 2. Transf. of a hen, to cluck: Col. 3. to throb with pleasure: vena, Pers.

singulto, no perf., atum, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] Neutr.: to sob, hiccup: Quint. 2. Transf. poet. to gurgle or spout convulsively: truncus sanguine singultans, Virg.: singultantia gestans ora manu, Val. Fl. II. Act.: of the death-agony: animam, to gasp one's life out, Ov.

singultus, ūs, m. a sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs: fletus cum singultu, Cic. II. Transf. of dying persons, choking gasp: Virg. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. *singhiozzo*; Fr. *sanglot*.)

singūlus, a, um, distrib. num. adj. [for *sen-cul-s*: v. *semel*] one to each, one apiece, separate, single (rarely in sing. for unus): numo singulo multabatur, Gell. Plur. (usu. to be translated by Eng. *sing.*): duodena in singulos homines jugera, twelve jugers to each man, Cic.: filiae singulos filios parvos habentes, each one a boy, Liv. Indies singulos, adverbially, every day, daily: crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, Cic. II. In gen., single, separate, individual: honestius eum (agrum) vos universi quam singuli consideretis, id. Sing.: vestigium, a single trace, Pl.

sinister, tra, trum (Comp. sinisterior), adj. left, on the left, on the left hand or side: cornu, Ter.: ripa, Hor. In plur.: sinistri, those on the left, the left wing, Liv. Comp.: rota, Ov. II. Fig.: awkward, wrong, perverse, improper: mores, Virg. 2. unlucky, adverse, unfavourable, bad, etc.: arboribus satque Notus pecorique sinister, id.: interpretatio, Tac. 3. In augury, lucky, favourable, auspicious (because the Romans in taking the auspices turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left): sinistra cornix, Virg.: tonitrus, Ov. (II) Yet sometimes it means, acc. to Greek customs, unlucky, unfavourable, inauspicious (cf. *supr.* 2): dl. precor, a nobis omen remove sinistrum, id. [Ety. uncertain.]

sinisteritas, ātis, f. [sinister] awkwardness, perversity (v. rare): Plin. Ep.

sinistra, ae, f. [sinister] (sc. manus) the left hand: sinistra impedita satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. Used in stealing: nata ad furta sinistrae, Ov.: hence, of a thief's accomplices: Porci et Socraton, duas

sinistrae Pisonis, Cat. 2. Transf.: the left side: cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat raturum? on the left, Cic.

sinistrē, adv. badly, unfairly, wrongly, perversely: Hor.

sinistrorsus and **sinistrorsum**, adv. [contr. from sinistroversus, from sinister vorto] towards the left side, to the left: hinc (Hercynia silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes.

sino, sivi, situm, 3. v. a. (old Subj. pres. sinit, Pl. dub.: perf. sili, Ter. Syncop. perf. sistis, Att. in Cic.: Subj. perf. siris, sirit, etc., Pl.: Liv.: past perf. sisset, id.) orig.: to set down, leave, let, as in Part. perf. situs (q. v.). Hence, usu. transf.: to let, suffer, allow, permit: constr. usu. with Acc. and Inf., Subj., or absol.: rarely with Acc.: Cic.: Medos equitare inultos, Hor.: vinum ad se importari, Caes.: sine pascat durus (captive) aretque, Hor. Absol.: suspende, vincl, verbera: auctor sum, sino, Pl. With Acc.: sive arma viris et cedite ferro, leave arms to men, Virg. Sometimes the Acc. is used elliptically, as in Eng., and an Infin. (to be, remain, do, go, etc.) is to be supplied: quisquis es, sine me, let me (go), Ter. II. Esp. in colloquial language: sine, let: with Subj.: feriant sine litora fluctus, Virg. So alone: pulchre ludiflor! Sine! be it so! very good! Pl. 2. sine modo, only let, i. e. if only: cur me verberas? Patiar. Sine modo adveniat senex! id. 3. ne di sirit (sinant), ne Jupiter sirit, etc., God forbid, Heaven forefend! ne istuc Jupiter O. M. sirit, Liv. [Si- (from which si-no is formed like li-no, ster-no, etc.) is prob. a weakened form of sa, to sow, plant, set, lay down, whence sero (2).]

sinum, i, n. (masc. sinus, Pl.) a large, round drinking-vessel, with swelling sides: Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

sinūo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [sinus] to wind, curve; to bow: (angues) sinuant immensa volumine terga, they fold in coils their enormous length of back, Virg.: imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, bent, Ov.: Chaucorum gens donec in Chattos usque sinuatur, extends in a curve, Tac.

sinuōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of windings or curves, winding, sinuous: flexus angulis, Virg.: sinuoso in pectore, in my inmost heart: Pers. II. Fig.: of style, full of digressions, diffuse: historia, Quint.

sinus, ūs, m. a curved surface, a curve: Meton. the folds, bosom of a garment, etc.: sinu ex toga facto, Liv. Of the bend or belly of a sail: Prop. Of hair: a curl, ringlet: Ov. 2. Esp. the hanging fold of the upper part of the toga, the bosom of a garment (v. Smith's Ant. 378 seqq.): cedo mihi ex ipsius sinu litteras Syracusanorum, Cic.: paternos in sinu ferens eos, Hor. Proverb.: sinu laxo ferre all-

quid, i. e. to be careless about a thing, id. Hence (II) the bosom of a person: manum in sinum alicui inserere, Ter.: scortum in sinu consulis recubans, in his lap, Liv. (III) Transf.: a purse, money, which was carried in the bosom of the toga: semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. (IV) Meton. a garment, in gen. (poet.): Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 3. a bay, bight, gulf: ex alto sinus ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cic. (II) Transf.: the land forming a gulf; a bend or curve of coast: segetibus in sinu Aenianum vastatis, Liv.: Tac. II. Fig.: the bosom, i. e. love, protection, asylum, etc. (usually in the phrases, in sinu esse, habere, etc.): iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo, Cic.: negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, committed to his guardianship, care, id.: falsa in sinu avi perdiderat, had become a master of duplicity under his care, Tac. 2. the inmost part: intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, in the heart of the city, Sall. 3. a place of concealment: ut in sinu gaudeant, in their bosoms, as we say, in their sleeve, i. e. in secret, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. *seno*; Fr. *sein*.)

siparium, ii, n. [cogn. with siparum, σίπαρος, orig. a little sail; hence, transf.] the smaller curtain in a theatre, the "act-drop" (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; different from aulaeum, the main curtain: v. Smith's Ant. 344): Cic.: Juv. Fig.: post siparium, "behind the scenes," Cic. 2. Meton.: comedy, opp. to cothurnus, tragedy, Sen. II. a curtain or screen over judges' seats: Quint.

sipho (sifo), ōnis, m. = σίφων (a small pipe), a siphon, called also diabetes: Sen.

sipolindrum, i, n. a fictitious name of a spice: Pl. (dub. al. cepolindrum).

siquando, and separ. **si quando**, adv. if ever: Cic.: Liv.: Virg.

siquidem (siquidem, in the poets: and separ. si quidem), conj. if indeed, if as a matter of fact, if at least, if only: quae mihi ventura est, siquidem ventura, senectus? Ov. II. although: tuusne est? La. rogitas? siquidem hercle Jovis fuit, meus est tamen, Pl.

III. inasmuch as, since: quae res et illi, et multis... exitio fuit; siquidem sub specie insidiarum omnes interfecti, Just.: Cic.

siqui, **siquis**, v. qui, quis.

siremps (sirempse, Pl.), adj. [contr. from si (=sic) rem ipsam] like, the same: Sen.

sirēn, is, f. = Σειρήν, a Siren. Poet. transf.: improba Siren desidia, the mischievous Siren sloth, Hor.

siris, **sirit**, etc., v. sino, ad init.

sirius, ii, m. = σείριος, the dog-star, Sirius: Virg.: Tib. Adj.: ardor, the blaze of Sirius, i. e. the fiery Sirius, Virg.

sirpe, *is*, *n.* [σίφιον] a plant, also called silphium and laser: Pl.

sirus, *i*, *m.* = σίρος, a pit to keep corn in, an underground granary: Curt.

sīs: Subj. of sum. II. Contr. from *sīs*: v. volo, ad init.

sisto, *sistī*, *stātum*, *3. v. a. and n.* [from root *sta*, with redupl.; cf. ἵστημι (for σι-στα-μι)]. Act.: to cause to stand, to set, put, place; constr. with Abl., in and Abl., ad, super and Acc., and adv.: monstrum sacrata sistimus arce, we place it standing, Virg.: tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris, will bring the fleet to anchor, id.: jaculum (ei) sistit in ore, plants, id.: huc siste sororem, fetch, id.

2. Esp. in law: to cause to appear before a court; and reflect.: to present oneself, to appear: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, surety for his appearance, Cic. (ii) Transf. refl. in gen.: to show oneself, to appear, be present: des operam, ut te ante Kal. Jan., ubicumque erimus, sistas, id.

3. to stop, stay, keep back, arrest: sistere aquam fluvis, Virg.: invehentem se jam Samnitem, Liv.: sanguinem, to staunch, Tac. (ii) Fig.: sistere tuas querelas, Ov. 4. to set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, support: mobiles (dentes) sistere, Plin. (ii) Fig.: rem Romanam, Virg. (iii) to place in a certain condition: vos salvas, Pl.: servitio vacuum me, set me free, Prop. 5. to establish, fix definitely, decide upon: status dies, the day of trial appointed, agreed upon with a peregrinus, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. 6. to set up, build, erect (rare): alicujus effigiem, Tac. II. Neutr.: to set oneself, to stand: capite sistere, Pl. 2. Esp.: to present oneself, to appear before a court on the appointed day: Cic. 3. to stand still, to stop, stay, remain (mostly poet.): amnes sistunt, Virg.

4. to stand fast; to last, endure: rem publicam sistere negat posse, Cic. Esp. impers. pass.: sisti non (nec, vix) potest, (the State) cannot hold out or stand: plebem aere alieno demersam esse, nec sisti posse, nisi, etc., it would be all over with the State, Liv.

sistrum, *i*, *n.* = σείστρον, a metallic rattle used by the Egyptians in the rites of Isis, and other festivals; perh. a tambourine or timbrel: Ov. Hence sarcastically, as the war-trumpet of the wanton Cleopatra: Virg.

sitella, *ae*, *f.* dim. [situla] a kind of urn used in drawing lots when partly filled with water: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 345).

sitiolōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sitis] thirsty: quidam, Sid. 2. Transf. of things: very dry, parched, arid: Apulia, Hor.

sitiens, *entis*, *Part.* [sitio]. II. Adj.: thirsting, thirsty, athirst: Tantalus, Hor. Poet.: modice sitiens lagena, i.e. of moderate capacity, Pers. 2. Transf.: of places,

plants, etc.: dry, parched, arid: hortus, Ov.: Virg. 3. Fig.: thirsting for, desiring eagerly: with Gen.: virtutis, id.

sitienter, *adv.* thirstily, eagerly, greedily: sitienter quid expetens, Cic.

sitio, *ivi* or *ii*, *4. v. n. and a.* [sitis]. Neutr.: to thirst, be thirsty: in medio sitit flumine potans, Lucr. 2. Transf. of things: to be dried up or parched, to want moisture: tosta sitit tellus, is athirst, Ov. II. Act.: to thirst after: quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, are thirsted for, id.

2. Fig.: to long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet: sanguinem, Cic.: libertatem, id.

sitis, *is*, *f.* thirst (only in sing.): fauces urit sitis, Hor.: sedare, Lucr.: levare, Ov. 2. Transf. of things: dryness, drought, aridity: Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. II. Fig.: strong or ardent desire: cupiditatis, Cic. With Gen. obj.: libertatis, id. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence, Ital. sete; Sp. sed; Fr. soif.)

sittibus, *v.* sillybus.

situla, *ae*, *f.* a bucket: Pl. Used for drawing lots = sitella (q. v.), id. [Ety. unknown.]

situs, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [sino]. II. Adj.: lying, situate: in ore sita lingua est, Cic. Rarely of persons: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti, Tac. (ii) Esp. of geogr. position: locus in media insula situs, Cic. (iii) Of the dead: buried, interred: Liv. Hence, in epitaphs: hic situs est, hic siti sunt, etc.: Tib. (iv) built, founded (rare): Philippopolim a Philippo sitam, Tac. 2. Fig.: (voluptates) in medio sitas esse dicunt, Cic. (ii) Esp.: situm esse in aliquo or in aliqua re, to rest with, depend upon some one or something: hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, id.: cui spes omnis in fuga sita erat, had lain, Sall. (From situs comes Fr. sis.)

situs, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] situation, local position, site: terrae, Cic.: castrorum, Caes. Poet.: monumentum situ pyramidum altius, the structure (abstr. for concr.), Hor. Plur.: opportunissimi situs uribus, Cic. II. rust, mould, mustiness (as of objects long lying neglected), etc.: inquinat arma situs, Ov.: Pl.: per loca senta situ, squalor, Virg.: situ durescere, by inaction, id. (ii) filthiness of the body: Ov.

2. Fig.: of the mind, a rusting, a wasting away, dullness: senectus victa situ, Virg.: marcescere otio situque civitatem, indolence, inactivity, Liv.

sivē (old orthogr. sive, and hence, by apocope), *seu*, *conj.* [si ve] or *et* = vel si. After si and with conditional signif.: si omnes atomi declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic.: si ego volo seu nolo, Pl. (ii) Without si (rare): bis denas Italo texamus robore naves, seu plures complere valent,

Virg. II. Repeated, in stating two or more alternatives: sive (seu) ... sive (seu) be it that ... or that, whether ... or: sive timore perterriti, sive spe salutis inducti, Caes.: sive deae seu sint dirae volucres, Virg. Repeated several times: quibus (Cimmeriis) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis, sive natura ademerat, sive loci situs, Cic. With a corresp. si: sive immolaris, sive avem aspexeris; si Chaldaeam, si haruspem videris, si fulserit, id. 2. With another particle (aut, vel, ne or an): (saxum) seu turbidus imber proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Virg. 3. Alone, in suggesting an equiv. or preferable alternative = vel: ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videtur, or whoever else said it, Cic.: esp. sive potius, or rather; sive etiam, or even: id.

smaragdus (also smar.), *i*, *c.* = σμάραγδος, a transparent precious stone of a bright green colour; including not only our emerald, but also the beryl, jasper, malachite, etc.: Plin.: Lucr.: Tib.: Ov. (Hence It. smeraldo; Fr. émeraude.)

smāris, *idis*, *f.* = σμαρίς, a small sea-fish of inferior quality: Ov.

smilax, *acis*, *f.* = σμίλαξ, bindweed, a kind of convolvulus: Plin. Personified, a maiden changed into the convolvulus: Ov.

sōbōles, **sōbōlesco**, *v.* subol.

sōbriē, *adv.* moderately, temperately, frugally: vivere, Cic. 2. prudently, sensibly, circumspectly: agere, Pl.

sōbriētas, *ātis*, *f.* [sobrius] temperance in drinking: Sen.: Val. Max.

sōbrīnus, *i*, *m.* and **sōbrīna**, *ae*, *f.* [contr. for sororinus from soror] a cousin-german, cousin by the mother's side: Cic.: Tac.

sōbrīus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* not drunk, sober: Cic.: Hor. (ii) Transf.: of things: pocula, temperate drinking, Tib.: nox, in which there was no drinking, Prop.: convictus, Tac.: rura, that produce no wine, Stat. II. In gen.: sober, moderate, temperate, continent: parcus ac sobrius, Ter.: homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. 2. Fig. of the mind: sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious: satini sanus es aut sobrius? Ter.: vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic. [Ety. uncertain; v. ebrius.]

soccūlus, *i*, *m.* dim. [soccus] a small soccus (v. foll. art.): Sen.: Suet.

soccus, *i*, *m.* a kind of low-heeled, light shoe, worn by the Greeks; a slipper, sock: Cic.: worn by effeminate Romans: Suet. II. Esp.: the soccus or low shoe worn by comic actors; hence, meton. comedy: Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

sōcer (Nom. socerus, Pl.), *ēri*, *m.* a father-in-law: Cic. Plur.: soceri, parents-in-law: Virg. II. Transf.: a son's father-in-law: Ter. [Cf. Gr.

ἰκνυρός (for *σφεκνυρός*); Goth. *swaihra*, Germ. *schwieger-vater*.]

sōcērus, i, v. *socer*, ad init.

sōcīa, ae, v. *socius*.

sōciābilis, e, adj. [*socio*] that may be easily united or joined together, sociable (rare): consortio inter reges, Liv.

sōciālis, e, adj. [*socius*] of or belonging to companionship; sociable, social: animal, Sen. II. Esp.: of or belonging to allies or confederates, allied, confederate: lex, affecting the allies (as opp. to citizens), Cic.: foedus, Liv.: exercitus, of the allies, id.: bellum, waged against allies, the "Social war," Flor.: Juv. 2. of or belonging to marriage, conjugal: amor, Ov.

sōciāliter, adv. socially: Hor.

sōciennus, i, m. [*socius*] a fellow, comrade: Pl.

sōciētas, ātis, f. [*id.*] fellowship, association, union, community, society: generis humani, Cic.: consiliorum omnium, id.: belli, Sall. II. Esp.: a co-partnership in trade: rerum, quae in Gallia comparabantur, Cic. 2. Meton.: a company or society of the farmers of the revenue: provinciarum, Caes. 3. a political league, an alliance, confederacy: id.

sōciō, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*id.*] to join or unite together, to associate; to do or hold in common, to share with: rerum cognitionem cum exercitatione, Cic.: se alicui vinco jugali, Virg.: verba socianda chordis, to be accompanied, Hor. Reflect.: sociari facinoribus, to take part in deeds of villainy, Liv.

sōciōfraudus, i, m. [*socius fraudo*] one that deceives his comrades: Pl.

sōciūs, i, m., and **sōciā**, ae, f. a sharer, partner, companion, associate (esp. of those associated together in any important enterprise or business: disting. from comes, companion in a journey; and *sodalis*, boon-companion): belli, Cic.: in negotiis, Ter. Poet.: generis socii, relatives, Ov.: tori, a spouse, consort, id. Fem.: (eloquentia) pacis est comes otioque socia, Cic.: socias sorores impletatis habet, Ov. Poet.: socia generisque torique, sister and wife (Juno), id. II. Esp.: a copartner, partner in business: Cic.: socii, of the company of farmers of the public revenue, id. Hence, in law: pro socio (agere, damnari, etc.), for defrauding a partner: id. 2. an ally, confederate: Caes.: socii et Latini, or, more freq. socii et nomen Latinum, the Italian allies and the Latins (v. Smith's Ant. 345): Cic.: Liv. The socii Latini nominis, on the other hand, are the Latin allies, the Latins: id. [From root of sequor, q. v.]

sōciūs, a, um, adj. [*id.*] sharing, partaking, associated, allied: socium cum Jove nomen, Ov. II. leagued, allied, confederate: urbs, Liv.

sōcordia (sēcordia), ae, f. [*socors*] weak-mindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity (rare): si quem socordiae argueret, stultitorem alebat filio suo Clau-

dio, Suet. II. *carelessness, negligence, sloth, indolence, inactivity*: nil loci est segnitiae neque socordiae, apathy, Ter.: fortuna per socordiam non uti, to fail to profit by success through want of vigour of action, Liv.: nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, had led to negligence, Tac.

sōcordiūs, comp. adv. more carelessly or slothfully: res acta, Liv.

sōcors, ordis, adj. [for *se-cord-s*, from cor, q. v.] without intellect, dull of capacity (rare): socors natura negligensque, Cic. II. *careless, inactive, sluggish, etc.*: neque victoria socors aut insolens factus, Sall. With Gen.: nolim ceterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter.

sōcrus, ūs, f. [*v. socer*] a mother-in-law: Ter.: Ov.

sōdālīciūm (-tium), ii, n. [*sodalis*] fellowship, intimacy, companionship, etc.: Cat. II. Meton.: an unlawful secret society: Cic.

sōdālīciūs (-tius), a, um, adj. [*id.*] of or belonging to a sodalis; of or belonging to fellowship or companionship: Just.: jure sodalicio mihi functus, Ov.

sōdālis, is, comm. a mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, boon-companion, etc.: aequales sodalesque, Liv. 2. adjectively (poet.): turba, the band of friends, Ov. Of things: Hebrus, Hor. II. Esp.: a fellow or member of a corporation, college, etc.: sodales Augustales, Tac.: Titil, id.

2. a participator, accomplice in unlawful secret associations: quos tu si sodales vocas, officiosam amicitiam nomine inquinans criminoso, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *ἰθος*, which is for *σφεθος*.]

sōdālitas, ātis, f. [*sodalis*] fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, intimacy: sodalitas familiaritasque, Cic. Meton.: a company, fellowship: nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus, Pl. II. Transf.: a society, association, esp. for religious purposes: fera quaedam sodalitas et plane pastoricia germanorum Lupercorum, Cic.

2. company assembled for feasting, a club: id. 3. an unlawful secret society: id.

sōdālītium and **sōdālītius**, v. sodalic.

sōdes [contr. from *si audes* = *avides*], if you will, if you please, with your leave, prithee, pray: usu. with imperat.: dic sodes mihi, bellan' videtur specie mulier? Pl.: jube sodes numos curare, Cic.: vescere sodes, pray eat! Hor. (ii) In other connections: at scin' quid, sodes? Ter.

sōl, sōlis, m. the sun: Cic.: Virg.: solis cursus lunaeque meatus, Lucr.: surgente a sole, Hor.: oriente sole, at sunrise, Caes. 2. Esp.: in geogr. descriptions: oriens sol, the east; occidens sol, the west: id. 3. Fig. of an extraordinary person: quo anno

P. Africanus, sol alter, extinctus est, Cic. II. Meton.: sunlight, sunshine, the warmth of the sun, a sunny place, etc.: in sole ambulare, id.: patiens pulveris atque solis, exposure to the sun, Hor. Plur.: pars terrarum perusta solibus assiduis, the (scorching) rays of the sun, Lucr. 2. a day (poet.): hunccline solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Hor. Plur.: longos condere soles, i. e. to spend long days, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *σῆλ-ας*, *σῆλ-ῆνῃ*; Goth. *saui*, O. N. *sól*. Gr. *ἥλιος* is prob. not cognate.] (Hence It. *sole*, Sp. *sol*, and through dim. *soliculus*, Fr. *soleil*.)

sōlāciōlūm (sōlāt-), i, n. dim. [*solatio*] a little comfort or solace: Cic. **sōlāciūm** (sōlāt-), ii, n. [*solor*] a soothing, assuaging; a comfort, relief, consolation, solace: haec sunt solacia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic.: hoc sibi solacii proponebant, Caes.: in plur.: aves, solacia ruris, i. e. song-birds, Ov.

sōlāmen, inis, n. [*solor*] a comfort, solace, consolation (poet. for *solacium*): Virg.

sōlāris, e, adj. [*sol*] of or belonging to the sun, solar: lumen, Ov.

sōlāriūm, ii, n. [*id.*] (sc. horologiū) a sun-dial: Varr. II. Transf.: ad solarium, a place in the forum where the sun-dial stood: Cic. 2. a clock in gen.: quum solarium aut descriptum aut ex aqua contemplare, id.

III. a part of the house exposed to the sun, a flat house-top, terrace, balcony, etc.: Pl.

sōlātiōlūm, v. *solaculum*.

sōlātium, v. *solacium*.

sōlātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a comforter, consoler (poet. and rare): Tib.: Stat.

sōldūrii, orum, m. plu. [a Celtic word] retainers of a chieftain: Caes.

sōldus, a, um, v. *solidus* ad init.

sōlēa, ae, f. [*solum*] a covering for the soles of the feet, a sole or sandal: worn by men in the house only; considered as a mark of effeminacy if worn out of doors: Hor. Taken off at and resumed after a meal: cedo soleas mihi: auferte mensam, (waiter), bring my slippers! Pl. II. Transf.: a kind of fetter: ligneae, cf. "clogs," Cic. (ii) a kind of shoe for animals (capable of being put on and off): Suet.: Cat. (iii) a kind of fish, a sole: Ov.

sōlēāriūs, ii, m. [*solea*] a sandal-maker: Pl. (From low Lat. *solearium* comes Fr. *soulier*.)

sōlēātus, i, m. [*id.*] wearing sandals: Cic.

sōlemnīs (sōlemnīs), **sōlemnitas**, **sōlemniter**, v. *solemn*.

sōlēo, itus sum, 2. v. n. to be accustomed: constr. with *Inf.* or *Absol.*: mentiri solet, Cic.: quod spernerentur ab his a quibus essent coli soliti, id.: ut solet fieri, as usually happens, Curt. *Absol.*: cave tu idem faxis, alii quod servi solent, Pl. *Imperf. part.*: solens sum = soleo, I'm

used to, it's my way, id. II. In partic.: to have carnal intercourse with (rare): cum viris, id.: Cat. (Ety. uncertain.)

sōlers, sōlerter, and sōlertia, v. sōlers, etc.

sōlō, sōlōtus, etc., v. soll.
sōlō, adv. densely, closely, solidly: Col. II. surely, wholly, fully, truly: aliquid scire, Ter.: Pl.

sōlōitas, ātis, f. [solidus] solidness, solidity: Cic.

sōlōdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make firm, dense, or solid: to make whole or sound; to strengthen, fasten together: (area) cretā solidanda tenaci, be formed into a compact mass, Virg.: aedificia, Tac. (Hence Fr. *souder*.)

sōlōdus, a, um (contr. *soldus*, a, um, Hor.), **adj.** firm, dense, compact, solid: corpus, Ter.: paries, opp. to fornicatus (arched), Cic.: crateres auro solidi, Virg. Sup.: solidissima tellus, Ov. Neut. absol.: inane abscondere soldo, Hor.: finditur in solidum cuneis via, into the hard wood (the 'heart'), Virg.

2. Transf.: whole, complete, entire: stipendium, Liv.: solida taurorum viscera, entire carcasses, Virg.: annus, Liv. Neut. absol., solidum, the whole sum: Ita bona veneant, ut solidum suum culque solvatur, Cic. II. Fig.: sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real: iudicia, id.: beneficium, Ter.: libertas, Liv.: mens, steadfast, immovable, Hor. Neut. absol.: quibus ex rebus nihil est, quod solidum tenere possis, nothing that you can hold fast, as a real possession, Cic.: in solido, in safety, Virg. [A lengthened form (cf. *gravi-dus*) from *sollus*, q. v. Cf. Gr. *ἀλο-ς*.]

sōlōtārius, a, um, adj. [solus] alone, lonely, solitary: natura solitarium nihil amat, Cic.: solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, living by himself, id.

sōlōtūdo, inis, f. [id.] a being alone, loneliness, solitariness: opp. to frequentia hominum or celebritas (crowd), Cic.: Ter. 2. a lonely place; a solitude, desert, wilderness: Cic.: Sigambri se in solitudinem ac silvas abdiderant, Caes. Esp. in plur.: Cic.: Caes.

II. a being left alone or deserted, a state of want, destitution, deprivation: per huius (orbis) solitudinem te obtestor, Ter.: liberorum solitudo, Cic.

sōlōtus, a, um, Part. [soleo]. II. Adj.: wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary: opus, Ov.: virtus, Virg. Neut. absol.: solitum quicquam liberae civitatis, anything usual in a free state, Liv.: esp. in Abl. with comparatives: et casu solito formosior Aesone natus illa luce fuit, more than usually handsome, Ov.: plus solito, id.

sōlōm, il, n. [from root of *sedeo*; v. *solum*] a seat: esp. a seat or chair of state, throne: regale, Cic.: Ov.: solio rex insit ab alto, Virg. 2. Meton. as we use throne: rule, sway, domi-

nion (poet.): pristina majestas sollorum et sceptris superba, Lucr. II. a tub, esp. for bathing: id.: Liv.: ligneum, Suet. III. a stone coffin, a sarcophagus: porphyretici marmoris, id. (Hence It. *soglio*.)

sōlōvāgus, a, um, adj. [solus vagor] wandering or roving alone: bestiae, Cic. II. Transf.: alone, single, solitary (rare): caelum, moving by itself, id.: cognitio, one-sided, id.

sōlōmnis (less correctly *sōlemn*, *sōlemn*, *sōlemn*), e, adj. [O. Lat. *sollus*, q. v., annus] prop. that takes place every year; hence, in gen. stated, established, appointed: sacrificium, periodical, Cic.: statum jam ac prope sollempne in singulos annos bellum, Liv. II. Transf. (from the regular recurrence of religious festivals): religious, festive, solemn: religiones, Cic.: dies, Hor. (ii) Subst.: sollempne, is, n. a religious or solemn rite, feast, sacrifice; in pl., solemn games, a festival, solemnity, etc.: inter publicum sollempne sponsalibus rite factis, Liv.: funeris, Tac. Plur.: tumulo sollempnia mittent, Virg. 2. From the idea of recurrence only, wonted, common, usual, ordinary: Romanis sollempne viris opus (venatio), Hor.: gloria, Phaedr. (ii) Subst.: sollempne, is, n.: practice, usage: nostrum illud sollempne servemus, usual custom, Cic. Plur.: mos traditus ab antiquis inter cetera sollempnia manet, Liv. Adverbially: insauire putas sollempnia me, in the common way, Hor.

sōlōmnitas (sollemn.), ātis, f. [sollemn] (post-Aug.), celebration of a day, festival, solemnity: Gell.: Aus.

sōlōmniter (sollemn.), adv. in a religious or solemn manner, solemnly: Liv.: Just.

sōllers (sōlers), tis, adj. [O. Lat. *sollus*, q. v., and root of *ars*, cf. *iners*; hence] skilled, skilful, clever, dexterous, expert: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: Sall. Poet. with *Inf.*: sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum, well able to, Hor. With *Gen.*: Musae lyrae sollers, skilled in, id. 2. Of things, ingenious, intelligent, inventive: natura, Cic.: animus, Liv.

sōllerter (solert.), adv. skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously: Cic. Comp.: id.: Ov. Sup.: Cic.

sōlertia (solert.), ae, f. [sollers] skill, shrewdness, ingenuity, dexterity, expertness, etc.: Cic.: est genus (Galorum) summae solertiae, possessed of very great ingenuity, Caes.: Ingenii, shrewdness, Sall.: placuit solertia, the subtle device, Tac. With *Gen.* obj.: agendi cogitandique, adroitness, quickness, Cic.

sōllicātio (solicat.), ōnis, f. [sollito] an inciting, instigating, instigation: Allobrogum, Cic.

sōllicite (solic.), adv. with concern or solicitude: laetus, Sil. II. care-

fully, earnestly, urgently, diligently: se custodire, Sen. Sup.: Suet.

sōllicito (solic.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [sollitus] to move violently; to stir, shake, agitate; to move, remove, displace, disturb, etc.: (mundum) suis ex sedibus, Lucr.: tellurem, i. e. to hoe, plough, Virg.: nequicquam spicula dextrā sollicitat, moves to and fro, coaxes (in trying to withdraw it from the wound), id.: feras arcu, chase, harass, Ov. II. Fig.: to rouse, excite, disturb, disquiet, molest: multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, Cic.: ea curam quietos sollicitat, Virg.: ira Jovis, sollicitat prava religione, irritated, Liv. Of the body (rare): mala copia quando aegrum sollicitat stomachum, distresses, Hor. 2. Esp.: to stir up to war or rebellion; to incite, tempt, provoke, instigate: civitates, Caes.: servitia urbana, Sall. Poet. with *inanim.* or *abstr.* object: pudicam fidem donis, to tempt, Ov. The purpose expressed by *ad* or *in* and *Acc.*, by *Subj.*, and poet. by *Inf.*: opifices et servitia ad Lentulum eripiendum, Sall.: Peloponnesenses in societatem armorum, Just.: sollicitatus, ut regnare vellet, Cic.: sollicitor nullos esse putare deos, Ov. (Hence Fr. *soucier*.)

sōllicitūdo (solic.), inis, f. [id.] uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude: Cic.: Hor. Plur.: Cic.: Ter.: Hor. With *Gen.* obj.: nuptiarum, anxiety about, Ter.

sōllicitus (solicit.), a, um, adj. [sollus, q. v., and *cicio*] wholly, i. e. violently or continually moved, stirred up, tossed, agitated, disturbed (lit. only poet. and rare): mare, troubled, Virg.: rates, storm-tossed, Ov.: aëris motus, restless, Lucr. II. Fig.: uneasy, troubled, or agitated in mind, anxious, full of cares, sollicitus: sollicita civitas suspicione, Cic.: sollicitus de tuis fortunis, id.: nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit, Virg. Comp.: Tac. (ii) Of animals, uneasy, unquiet, watchful: canes, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 2. Transf.: Of things: vita, Hor.: justitia, timid, vacillating, Cic.: carcer, that is an anxious charge, Ov.: opes, causing disquietude, Hor.

sōliferreum (solif.), i, n. [sc. telum] [sollus, q. v., and *ferrum*] a javelin wholly of iron: Liv.

sōlistimum tripudium, in augury, a favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground, Cic. ('Most complete'; a superl. form from *sollus*.)

sollus, a, um, adj., an Oscan and old Lat. word = totus, whole: Fest.

sōlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. (rare), [solus] to make lonely or desolate; to lay waste: urbes populis, Stat.

sōloecismus, i, m. = *σολοικισμός*, a grammatical fault, a solecism: Quint.

sōlor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [perb., through the notion of healing, akin to

salvus] to comfort, console, solace: lenire dolentem solando, Virg.: inopem et aegrum, Hor. II. Of things as objects: to relieve, mitigate: famem, Virg.: cladem, Tac.

solstitiālis, e, adj. [solstitium] of or belonging to the summer-solstice, solstitial (opp. to brumalis): dies, the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day, Cic.: nox, the shortest, Ov. II. Transf.: of or belonging to midsummer or summer-heat: herba, a summer-plant or one that quickly withers, Pl. 2. of or belonging to the sun, solar (= solaris): annus, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, in a solar revolution, Liv.

solstitium, il, n. [sol sisto] the time when the sun seems to stand still, either in Cancer or in Capricorn, the (summer or winter-) solstice: solstitium aestivum, hibernum, Col. II. Esp.: the summer-solstice, the longest day of the year, opp. to bruma, the shortest day, the winter-solstice: Cic.

2. Transf. in gen., summer-time, the heat of summer: paenula solstitio, campestre nivallibus auris, Hor.: solstitium pecori defendite, midsummer heat, Virg.

solum, l, n. the ground, earth, surface of the earth, soil; the base or foundation of anything; the bottom: hence, the floor or pavement of a room; the bottom of a ditch or trench; the foundation of a building or the ground on which it stands; the sole of the foot or of a shoe, etc.: tumulis acclive solum, Virg.: putre, id.: marmoreum villae, pavement, Cic.: templi, Ov.: fossae, bottom of, Caes.: solo aequata omnia, levelled with the ground, Liv.: mihi calceamentum solorum (est) calum, Cic.: tremit ictibus aerea puppis, subtrahiturque solum, the surface of the sea flies from under them (of a boat-race), Virg.: astra tenent caeleste solum, the 'floor of heaven,' Ov. Fig.: solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, to be levelled with the ground, i. e. to be utterly abolished, Liv. 2. Transf.: in gen., soil, land, country, region, place: solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus, Cic.: natale, Ov. Hence, solum vertere, to leave one's country (generally of an exile): Cic. 3. In law: res soli, land, and all that stands upon it, real estate, opp. to res mobiles (personal or moveable property): duas patrimonii partes in solo collocare, to invest in land, Suet. [Cf. Gr. ὁδός (ὁδός), ὁδός and ὁδός-φός. The root appears to be sad, in sedeo (though Curt. derives it from sad to go), replacing d as in solium; v. oleo.]

solum, adv. alone, only, merely, barely: affirmatively: nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, Cic. II. Negatively: non solum, nec (neque) solum... sed (verum) etiam (et), etc., not only... but also: id.: non solum... sed paene, Caes.: non solum...

sed ne quidem, Cic. (concerning the omission of neg. in former clause, v. non, No. vi).

solus, a, um (Gen. regular. solus; Dat. soli; Dat. f. solae, Pl.: Ter.), adj. alone, only, single, sole: cum omnibus potius quam soli perire vulerunt, Cic.: ego meorum solus sum meus, I am the only thing I can call my own, Ter. 2. Esp.: lonely, solitary, forsaken (rare): sola sum: habeo hic neminem, id. II. Transf.: Of places, etc.: lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert: loca, Cic. (Hence Fr. seul.)

solutē, adv. [solutus], loosely: corpora diffusa solute, Lucr. 2. freely, without hindrance, carelessly, negligently, etc.: solute moveri ac libere, Cic.: solutius lascivire, Tac.: solute dicere, fluently, Cic.

solutiis, e, adj. [solvo] that is easily loosed or taken apart: navis, Suet.

solutio, ōnis, f. [id.] a loosening, unloosing, dissolution: linguae, Cic.

2. Esp. payment: iusti crediti, Liv. Plur.: Caes. II. Fig.: a solution, explanation: Sen.

solutus, a, um, Part. [solvo]. II. Adj.: unbound, loose: terra, loose, light soil, Col. 2. Fig.: free, unrestrained, independent, unoccupied; in a bad sense, loose, wild, extravagant, licentious, dissolute: animo soluto liberoque esse, Cic.: soluta P. Clodii praetura, lawless, unprincipled, id.: libido solutior, Liv.: ad dicendum solutus atque expeditus, fluent and ready, Cic.: in paupertate solutus, cheerful, merry, Hor. 3. Of speech, without metre, in prose: Cic. (ii) In gen., loose, free, flowing, not carefully constructed: oratio, Quint.

solvo, solvi, solutum, 3. v. a. (perf. soluit, trisyl.: Cat.) to loosen, untie, unbind; to separate, disengage, break up, dissolve: non recte vinctus est, iube solvi, Ter.: ergastula solvit, opened the prisons, Brut. in Cic.: equum senescentem, release from harness, i. e. from further service, Hor.: capillos, Ov.: zonas, Hor.: epistolam, to undo, break open, Cic.: pontem, to break down, Tac.: navim, to dash in pieces, Ov.: tunsā solvuntur viscera, the entrails are mashed by beating, Virg.: solvuntur frigore membra, are rendered powerless, id.: solvere partus, to ease travail (of Lucina), Ov.: sic morte, quasi somno, soluta est, was released (from her troubles), i. e. died, Flor. Absol.: solvi, Ov. 2. Naut. t. t.: solvere navem, ancoram, or simply solvere (lit. to unfasten the ship's moorings), to weigh anchor, set sail, sail away, put to sea: e portu navis solvitur, Pl.: naves, Caes.: ancoram, Cic. Absol.: of the ships themselves: naves e portu solverunt, Caes. And, with constr. reversed, solvere oram, to cast off one's moorings, Quint. 3. Mercant. t. t.: to pay: pecuniam debitam allicui, Cic.: solvendo non erat,

was not able to pay, was insolvent, id. (ii) Transf. in gen.: to discharge an obligation of any kind; to pay, perform, fulfil: vota, id.: exsequias rita, Virg.: fidem, to fulfil, keep, Ter.: capite poenas solvit, was executed, Sall. II. Fig.: to explain, solve; to break up, banish, dispel: qua via captiosa solvantur, ambigua distinguantur, Cic.: versum, to break up, change into prose, Hor. 2. Esp.: to free, release, deliver, acquit: aliquem cura et negotio, Cic.: se longo luctu, Virg.: solvite corde metum, unburden your hearts of fear, id.: ego somno solutus sum, was released from sleep, i. e. I awoke, Cic. Of Pindar's verse: numeri lego soluti, that are freed from rule, Hor. Poet., with Gen. (Gk. constr.: Gen. of separation): famuli opum soluti, released from toil, id. (Solvo is for se-lu-o (cf. Gr. λύω), as socors for se-cor(d)s.) (Hence Fr. soudie.)

somniculose, adv. sleepily, sluggishly: persequi heri imperia, Pl.

somniculosus, a, um, adj. [dim. somniculus, from somnus] inclined to sleep, drowsy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful: senectus, Cic.

somnifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [somnus fero] sleep-bringing, soporific: Ov.: aspis, benumbing, deadly, Lucan.

somnio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [somnium] to dream; to dream of or see in a dream: somnium, Pl.: ovum, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: videbar somnare, memet esse mortuum, Enn. in Cic. With de: Cic. II. Transf.: to think idly or vainly, to talk foolishly: eho, quae tu somnias! what are you dreaming about? Pl.: Cic.

somnium, il, n. [somnus] a dream: Cic.: per somnia loquentes, talking in their dreams, Lucr. II. Transf.: a dream, an idle whim or fancy, nonsense: fabulae! logi! somnia! Ter.: non philosophorum iudicia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic. (Hence It. sogno; Sp. sueño; Fr. songe.)

somnus, i, m. (also sompnus in MSS.) [for sopnus; v. sopor] sleep: hos oppressos somno adorti, Caes.: ne me e somno excitetis, Cic.: in somnis aliquid videre, in sleep, in dreams, Virg.: less freq.: per somnum, Cic. Esp.: sloth, indolence: somno et luxu pudendus, Tac. II. Transf.: night (poet.): Libra di somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Virg. With longus, niger, frigidus, etc., of the sleep of death: Hor. Of the calmness of the sea: Stat. (Hence It. sonno; Fr. somme; and through a dim. somniculus, Fr. sommeil.)

sonābilis, e, adj. [sono] sounding, noisy: sistrum, Ov.

sonax, ācis, adj. [id.] sounding, noisy: concha, Ov.

sonī-pēs, ēdis, adj. [-sonus] with sounding-feet, noisy-footed (poet.): as subst. (poet.): a horse, steed, courser: fremit insultans sonipes, Virg.

sonitus, ūs, m. [sono] a noise, sound, din, etc.: Cic.: Caes.: Virg.: Ov.: Olympi, i. e. thunder, Virg.

sonivius, a, um, adj. [sonus] noisy; only in the phrase, sonivium tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground, as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens: Cic.

sono, ūi, itum, i. v. n. and a. (Infin. sonere, Lucr. Part. fut. sonaturus, Hor.) [sonus]. Neutr.: to make a noise, to sound, resound: tympana sonuerunt, rolled, Caes.: sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes, Ov.: dicta non sonant, words don't chink, i. e. are not money, Pl. II. Act.: to give forth a sound, to utter, bespeak: quiddam confusum sonantes, Cic.: nec vox hominem sonat, has no mortal tone, Virg.: furem sonare Juvenci, betrayed by their howling, Prop.: sonante mixtum tibi carmen lyra, Hor.

sonor, ōris, m. [sono] a noise, sound, din (= sonitus and sonus): Virg.: Tac.: Lucr.

sonorus, a, um, adj. [sonor] noisy, loud, resounding, sonorous: cithara, Tib.: tempestates, howling, roaring, Virg.

sons, sontis, adj. guilty, criminal: reos, Pl.: anima, Virg. In pl. absol.: sontes, the guilty: Cic.: Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

sonticus, a, um, adj. [sons] dangerous, serious: morbus, a serious disorder (that excuses one from appearing in court, doing military duty, etc.), Plin. Whence, transf.: causa, arising from a morbus sonticus; hence, in gen., serious, weighty, important: Tib.

sonus, i, m. a noise, sound: Ov.: Caes. II. Fig.: of oratory, etc.: style, tone: Cic.: Quint. [Cf. Skr. svan, to sound.] (Hence It. suono: Sp. Fr. son.)

sophisma, ātis, n. = σοφισμα, a false conclusion, fallacy, sophism (pure Lat. captio): Sen.

sophistēs, ae, m. = σοφιστής, a sophist: Cic.

sophōs or **sophus**, i, m. = σοφός, a wise man, sage: Mart. Adjectively, wise, shrewd: factus periculo gubernator sophus, Phaedr.

sopāos, adv. = σοφώς, an exclamation of applause; well done! Mart.

sopio, i, v. or ii, itum, 4. v. a. [v. sopor] to put or lull to sleep, hence, to deprive of feeling, to stun: vino oneratos sopire, Liv.: impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, was stunned, id. Most freq. in Part. perf.: ut sopito corpore ipse (animus) vigillet, Cic.: sopitae quietis tempus, of deep or sound sleep, Liv. 2. Of the sleep of death: Homerus sceptrum potitus, eadem aliis sopitu' quiete est, has now fallen asleep even as others, Lucr. II. Transf. of things: to calm, settle, still, quiet: sopitos suscitavit ignes, slumbering fires, Virg.: sopita virtus, lulled to sleep, Cic.

sopor, ōris, m. a deep or heavy sleep; in the poets also for sleep in gen.: nox erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem corpora, Virg. (ii) the sleep of death, death: Pl.: Hor. 2. Transf.: stupefaction, stupor: Cael. ap. Quint. (ii) laziness, indifference: sopor et ignavia, Tac. II. Meton.: a sleeping-draught, sleeping-potion: Sen.: Nep. Hence in partic., poppy-juice, opium: Plin. [The root is swap; cf. Skr. swap-na-s; Gr. ύπν-ω-ς; Lat. sōpio, somnus (for sopnus); O. N. svef-n (sleep).]

soporifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [sopor fero] inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy: papaver, Virg.: Lethe, Ov.

soporo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [sopor] to put asleep; to deprive of sense or feeling, to stupefy: Cels. Most freq. in Part. perf.: soporatos hostes, Ov. 2. Transf. of inanim. objects: to still, quiet, allay: soporatus dolor, Curt. II. to render soporific: ramus vi Stygia soporatus, drugged, Virg.

soporus, a, um, adj. [id.] sleep-bringing, causing sleep (poet.): Virg. II. heavy with stupor, drowsy: Val. Fl.

sorācum, i, n. = σῶρακος, a pannier, hamper: Pl.

sorbēo, ūi, 2. v. a. [cogn. with Gr. ῥοφῶ] to suck in, drink down, swallow: hominum sanguinem, Pl.: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. 2. Transf., in gen.: to suck in, swallow up, absorb: (Charybdis) vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. II. Fig.: sorbere animo, to swallow in imagination (imagine oneself already possessed of), Cic.

sorbillo, i. v. a. [sorbeo] to sip: Ter.

sorbilo, adv. sippingly; hence transf., drop by drop, bit by bit: Pl.

sorbītio, ōnis, f. [sorbeo] a drink, draught, potion, broth, etc.: Pl.: Pers.

sorbum, i, n. a sorb-apple, service-berry: Virg.

sordēo, 2. v. n. [sordes] to be dirty, filthy, foul: Di. Jam lavisti? Ph. Num tibi sordere videor? Pl. II. Fig.: to be mean, base, low, or sordid: haud sordere visus est festus dies, had nothing mean or shabby in its appearance, id. 2. Transf.: to seem base or paltry: to be despised, slighted, or held of no account: suis sordere, Liv.: sordet tibi munera nostra, are held cheap by you, Virg.: pretium aetas altera sordet, a second life is not worth it, Hor.

sordes, is, f. dirt, filth, uncleanness, squalor: sine sordibus ungues, Ov.: caret obsoleti sordibus tecti, the meanness of a ruinous hovel, Hor. 2. Meton.: a mourning garment, mourning: jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. II. Fig.: extreme meanness of rank, low condition; meanness, baseness: obscuritas et sordes tuae, id.: sordes verborum, low, vulgar expressions, Tac. 2. Meton.: the

dregs of the people, the mob, rabble: apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. 3. In abstr. sense, stinginess, niggardliness, shabbiness: (populus Romanus) non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id.: sordes et avaritia, Tac.: minimas ediscere sordes, paltry meannesses, Juv. [Cf. Goth. svart-s (black), Eng. swart, swarthy, Germ. schwarz.]

sordesco, dūi, 3. v. n. incept. [sordeo] to become dirty, grow filthy (rare): contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi coeperis (liber), Hor.

sordidatus, a, um, adj. [sordidus] in dirty clothes, meanly or shabbily dressed: quanquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, Pl.: servi, Cic. (ii) Esp. in token of mourning: reus, Liv.: Suet.

sordidē, adv. dirtily, foully: Lampr. 2. Transf.: meanly, basely: quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. II. Fig.: vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly: dicere, Cic. 2. stingily, penuriously, meanly: facere aliquid, Suet.

sordidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [sordidus] soiled, smutched: toga (appy. = sordida), Juv. II. Fig.: low, mean, vile: servuli, Pl. (dub.)

sordidus, a, um, adj. [sordeo] dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid: amictus, Virg.: mappa, Hor.: nati, ragged, id. In partic.: locus, a privy, Val. Max. Poet.: autumnus calcatis sordidus uvis, stained, Ov.: terga suis, smoked, id. 2. Transf.: low, base, mean, in rank or condition; poor, humble, small, paltry: causam commississe homini genti, sordido, sine honore, sine censu, Cic.: sordidissimus quisque, Liv.: rura, homely, Virg. II. Fig.: low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic.: virtus repulsae nescia sordidae, i. e. that suffers no humiliation in defeat, Hor.: adulterium, Liv. 2. niggardly, penurious, sordid: ita sordidus, ut se non unquam servo mellius vestiret, Hor.

sorditudo, inis, f. [sordes] dirt, filth: Pl.

sorex, icis, m. [cogn. with Gr. ῥοφῶ] a shrew-mouse: Ter. (Hence It. sorcio; Fr. souris.)

soricinus, a, um, adj. [sorex] of or belonging to the shrew-mouse: Pl.

sorites, ae (Dat. soriti, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11), m. = σωρείτης, a logical conclusion drawn from an accumulation of arguments, a sorites (pure Latin, acervalis, q. v.): Cic.

soror, ōris, f. a sister: Pl.: Cic.: germana, having the same parents or at least the same father, id.: doctae, the Muses, Tib.: genitae Nocte, the Furies, Ov.: tristes, the Fates, Tib.: also, sorores tres, Hor. Absol.: sorores, the Muses: Prop.: the Fates: Cat. II. Transf.: a cousin: Ov. (ii) a female friend, playmate, or com-

panion: Virg. 2. Of things in pairs or similar: dextera sororque laeva, Pl. (Cf. Skr. *svaras*; Goth. *svis-tar*, Eng. *sister*.) (Hence Fr. *sœur*.)

sororius, a, um, adj. [soror] of or belonging to a sister, sisterly: *cena, made because a sister was found*, Pl.: *moenia, i. e. of Dido*, Ov. In partic. *sororium tigrillum, a beam at Rome, under which Horatius had to pass, in consequence of the murder of his sister*, Liv.

sors, tis, f. (Nom. *sortis*, Pl.: Abl. *sorti*, Virg.) [from *sero*, as *fers* from *fero*] a lot; i. e. a small ticket or billet, for casting into the bag or urn: *con-jiciam sortes in sitellam*, Pl.: *con-jicere in hydriam*, Cic.: *ponere in sitellam*, Liv.: of a lottery-ticket: Suet. II. Transf.: a casting or drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot: Cic.: *Caes. : cui Si-cillia provincia sorte evenisset*, Liv. (ii) a post or duty assigned by lot, esp. of the praetors: id. 2. an oracular response, a prophecy: *Italiam Lyciae jussere capessere sortes*, Virg. 3. one's lot in life; fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share: *nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae*, id.: *alteram sortem, a change of fortune*, Hor.: *non tuae sortis juvenem, not of your condition or rank*, id.: *Saturni sors ego prima fui, the first (child that fell to the) lot of S.*, Ov. With Gen.: *puer in nullam sortem bonorum natus, to no share of the property*, Liv. 4. Esp. mercant. t. t.: capital bearing interest, principal: *et sors et fenus*, Pl.: Cic. (Hence It. *sorte*; Sp. *suerte*; Fr. *sort*.)

sorticula, ae, f. dim. [sors] a little lot, a small tablet or ticket: Suet.

sortilegus, a, um, adj. [sors, lego] foretelling, prophetic: Delphi, Hor.

II. Subst.: *sortilegus*, l, m. a fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner: Cic.

sortio, 4. v. n. and a. = *sortior*, to draw lots: *tute sorti*, Pl.: *consilia, quae erant sortita in singulos candi-datos, drawn by lot*, Cic.

sortior, itus, 4. v. n. and a. dep. [sors] to cast or draw lots. Neutr.: *cum praetores designati sortirentur, were drawing the lots (viz. for the ap-pointment of judges)*, Cic.: *consules sortiri jussi, to draw lots for the pro-vinces*, Liv. II. Act.: to draw or cast lots for, to fix, assign, or appoint by lot, to allot; also in the perfect tenses, to obtain or receive by lot: with Acc.: *tribus*, Cic.: *regna vni talis, to decide by the dice who shall be master of the feast*, Hor.: *necessitas sortitur insignes et imos, decides the fate of*, id. With depend. interrog. clause: *inter se sorti-ri uter citeriorem Hispaniam obtine-ret*, Liv. 2. Transf.: to share, divide, distribute (poet.): *pariter la-borem sortiti, having shared the labour*, Virg. 3. to choose, select: *subolem armento*, id. 4. In gen.: to obtain, receive: *mediterranea Asiae*, Liv. (From *sortior*, in the sense of "to di-

vide," comes Fr. *sortir*, as *partir* from *partior*.)

sortis, is, v. sors, ad init.

sortitio, ōnis, f. [sortior] a casting or drawing of lots, a choosing or deter-mining by lot: Cic. Plur.: Suet.

sortito, adv. by lot: Cic.

sortitus, a, um, Part. [sortio and sortior].

sortitus, ūs, m. [id.] a casting or drawing of lots (rare, for *sortitio*): *specula in sortitu' st (al. sorti 'st) mihi, there is still a gleam of hope in my lot*, Pl.: Cic. Plur.: *quae sortitus non pertulit ullos, who had to brook no allotment (to a Greek master)*, Virg.

sospes, itis, adj. safe and sound, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured; happy, lucky, fortunate (expresses more than *salvus*: safe and sound; in auspicious condition): *sospites in patriam resti-tuere*, Liv.: *virginum mater juvenum-que nuper sospitum*, Hor.: *diem sos-pitem rebus meis agendis, favourable, auspicious*, Pl. Neutr. (once): *nec unquam depositum tibi sospes erit*, Juv. [The first element of the word is most prob. cogn. with Gr. *σάος*.]

sospita, ae, f. [sospes] the Saver, Preserver; an epithet of Juno: Cic.: Ov.

sospitalis, e, adj. [id.] giving health or safety, salutary: Pl.

sospito, i. v. a. [id.] to save, pre-serve, prosper: *progeniem*, Liv.

sōtēr, ēris, m. = *σωτήρ*, a saviour, deliverer, a giver of health or safety: Cic.

sōtēria, orum, n. = *σωτήρια*, a con-gratulatory feast or presents given on a person's recovery from sickness: Mart.

spādix, icis, comm. = *σπάδιξ*, a palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit: Gell. II. Transf.: date-brown, nut-brown: *honesti (eql) spadices glaucique, bay*, Virg.

spādo, ōnis, m. = *σπάδων*, a castrated person, a eunuch: Liv.

spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3. v. a. [cogn. with Gr. *σπειρω*] to throw here and there, to strew, scatter; to bestrew; to sprinkle, bespatter, bedew, moisten, etc.: *semen*, Cic.: *venena*, id.: *nuces*, Virg.: *rosas*, Hor.: *humerum capillis*, id.: *corpus fluviali lymphā*, Virg.: *humum foliis, to bestrew*, id. 2. Transf.: to scatter, separate, dis-perse, divide, spread out: (aper) *spar-git canes*, Ov.: *sparsa tempestate clas-sis*, Liv.: *spargas tua prodigus, dis-sipate, squander*, Hor. II. Fig. in gen.: to distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend: *animos in corpora humana*, Cic.: *sparserat nomen fama per urbes Theseos*, Ov. 2. Esp. of speech, to intersperse, interpose, insert a word or words; of a report or rumour, to spread or noise abroad, to circulate, report: *sparge subinde, break in with*, Hor.: *spargere voces in vulgum ambignas, to circulate mysterious hints*, Virg. Impers. pass.,

with Acc. and Inf.: *spargebatur in-super, etc., a report was in circulation*, Tac.

sparsio, ōnis, f. [spargo] a scatter-ing of gifts in the theatre: Stat.

sparsus, a, um, Part. [spargo]. II. Adj.: *freckled*: *sparsa ore*, Ter.

spartēus, a, um, adj. [spartum] made of Spanish broom: *funes*, Cato: Col.

spartum, l, n. = *σπάρον*, a plant indigenous in Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets, etc., were made: it is still largely used under the name of *esparto*; Spanish broom: Liv.

spārulus, l, m. dim. a kind of fish: Ov.

spārus, l, m. a small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear: Sall.: Liv. [Cf. O. H. G. *spe*; Eng. *spear*.]

spātha, ae, f. = *σπάθη*, a broad, flat wooden instrument for stirring liquids, a spatula: Col. II. a broad, two-edged sword, without a point: Tac. (Hence It. *spada*; Fr. *épée*.)

spātor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [spati-um] to take a walk, to walk about, promenade: in *xysto*, Cic.: *aggere in aprico*, Hor. II. In gen.: to walk about or along, to go, proceed; with the accessory idea of dignity or im-portance (cf. *incido*): (Dido) *ante ora deum pingues spatiantur ad aras*, Virg.: Ov. 2. Transf. of things: to spread out, expand: *spatiantia brac-chia*, id.: *alae*, id.

spātiōsē, adv. widely, greatly, ex-tensively: Plin. Comp.: Ov. Fig.: *spatiosius, over a longer time*, Prop.

spātiōsus, a, um, adj. [spatium] roomy, ample, spacious: poet. large, long, broad, etc.: *loca*, Quint.: *taurus*, Ov.: *voces, words of many syllables*, Quint. Comp.: Ov. II. Fig. of time: long, long - continuing, prolonged: *aevum*, id.

spātium, li, n. room, space: *tres pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas*, Virg.: *reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermittit*, Caes. 2. a walk, pro-menade, race-ground, public place, etc.: *urbs delubris distincta spatilisque communibus*, Cic.: *locus planis por-rectus spatilis, in level spaces, i. e. plains*, Hor. (ii) Meton.: a walking, a walk, promenade: *quum in ambulationem ventum esset, duobus spatilis tribusve factis, having taken two or three turns*, Cic. 3. distance, interval: *magno spatio paucis diebus confecto*, Caes.: *viae spatium, the length*, Ov. (ii) a circuit or lap in a chariot race: Suet.: *seu septem spatilis Circo meruere coronam*, Ov.: *addunt in spatia*, Virg.: v. addo, II. 4. size, dimension: *victi hostis (serpentis)*, Ov. II. Fig. of time: a space of time, interval, pe-riod: *praeteriti temporis*, Cic.: *diel*, Caes.: *spatio brevi, the short span of life*, Hor.: *pede inoffenso spatium de-currere vitae (cf. sup. 1. 3. II.)*, to run off the race of life, Ov. 2. Esp.: time,

leisure, opportunity: quam longum spatium amandi amicam tibi dedi? how long a time for loving, Ter.: illi spatium ad sese colligendum dedisse, time for collecting himself, Cic. 3. metrical time, measure, quantity: trochaeus, qui est eodem spatio quo choreus, id. [Cf. Gr. σπᾶ-ω; O. H. G. spa-nn-an, to stretch.] (Hence It. spazio; Fr. espace.)

spēciālis, e, adj. [species] individual, particular, special: Quint.: Sen.

spēciālīter, adv. [specialis] particularly, specially: Quint.

spēciēs, ei, f. (Gen. and Dat. plur. were not yet in use in Cicero's time) [specio]. Act.: a seeing, sight, look, view (very rare): speciem quo vortimus, Lucr. II. Pass.: that which is seen, the outward appearance, exterior; shape, figure, mien, etc.: species formae, outlines, contours, Cic.: navium, build, Caes.: venatoris, guise, Just.: agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatius, Cic.: speciem honesti habere, the look or semblance of what is right, id.: non tulit hanc speciem furiam mente Corobus, sight, spectacle, Virg. (ii) ornament, display, splendour, beauty: in dicendo, Cic.: triumpho praebere speciem, lustre, Liv. (iii) Fig.: an idea, notion: hanc illi ideam appellabant: nos recte speciem possumus dicere, Cic. 2. Esp.: a show, seeming, semblance, pretence, etc.: specie (opp. to reapse), id.: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, as a blind, Caes.: majestatis, Just. 3. a vision, apparition: consuli visa species viri, Liv. 4. a likeness, image, statue: species ex aere vetus, Cic. poet. 5. a peculiar sort, kind, or quality, a species: Cic. (ii) spices, drugs, etc. of the same sort: Macr. (Hence It. specie; Fr. espèce and épice; Eng. spice.)

spēcillum, i, n. [id.] a surgical instrument, a probe: Cic.

spēcimen, inis, n. [id.] any visible evidence; an example, instance, specimen, proof (only in sing.): ingenii, Cic.: solis avi, cognisance, Virg. II. Transf.: a pattern, model, example: humanitatis, suavitatis, Cic.

spēcio (spicio), spexi, 3. v. a. to look, look at, behold (v. rare except in comps.: v. aspicio, etc.): nunc specimen spectitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Pl. (The root is spak, whence Skr. paç (for spaç); Gr. σπᾶν-τ-ουαι (by interchange of consonants); O. H. G. spēh-ō-m.)

spēciosē, adv. showily, handsomely, splendidly: Plin. Comp.: speciosus instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv. Sup.: most gracefully: Quint. Fig.: dictum, id.

spēciosus, a, um, adj. [species] good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant: hunc speciosum pelle decora, Hor.: miracula, attractive (and) marvellous features

(the incidents of the Odyssey), id.

II. Fig.: causa, plausible, specious, Cic.: vocabula rerum, brilliant, striking, Hor.: vitia, specious, Flor.: mors, glorious, id.

spēcābilis, e, adj. [specto] that may be seen, visible: corpus caeli, Cic.: campus, open, Ov. II. worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable: Niobe vestibis intexto Phrygiis specabilis auro, id.: victoria, Tac.

spēcāculum (spectaculum, Prop.), i, n. [id.] a show, sight, spectacle: suprarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic.

II. A seat from which shows were seen: id.: Liv.: Suet. III. Esp. a public show, a stage-play, spectacle: Cic.: gladiatorium, Liv. 2. Meton.: a theatre or amphitheatre: Suet.

spēcāmen, inis, n. [id.] = specimen, a mark, sign, proof: Pl.

spēcātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a looking, beholding; a sight, view, contemplation: Cic. 2. Esp.: an examining, testing of money: id. 3. Fig.: respect, regard, consideration: Flor.

spēcātor, ōris, m. [id.] a looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator: rerum caelestium, Cic.: certaminis, Liv. Esp. a spectator in a theatre, at games, etc.: Pl. 2. an examiner, judge, critic: elegans formarum, connoisseur, Ter.

spēcātrix, icis, f. [id.] she that looks at or observes: Pl.

spēcātus, a, um, Part. [specto]. II. Adj.: tried, tested, proved: virtus, Cic.: Sall.: fides, id.: pietas, viz., of Aeneas, Ov. Sup.: id cuique spectatissimum sit, the most satisfactory test, Liv. 2. In gen.: looked up to, respected, esteemed: vir, Cic. Sup.: femina, id.

spēcō, ōnis, f. [specio]. In augury, an observing of the auspices; also, the right of observing them: Cic.

spēcō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to look at, behold; to gaze at, watch, observe, etc., with Acc.: spectare aliquid et visere, Cic.: ingentes acervos, Hor.: siderum motus, Just. Absol.: alte spectare, Cic. With ad or in and Acc.: huc ad me specta, Pl.: tota domus, quae spectat in nos solos, Cic. 2. Esp. to look at as a spectator, to look on: fabulam, Pl.: ludos, Hor. 3. Of places, to look, face, lie, be situated towards: constr. usu. with ad, in or inter and Acc., or adv. of place; less freq. with Acc. alone: pars quae ad fretum spectaret, Cic.: munitiones in urbem spectantes, Liv.: Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, i.e. it lies towards the north-west, Caes.: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, id. 4. to examine, try, test: in ignibus aurum, Ov. II. Fig.: to look at, consider, regard: ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic.

2. Esp.: to have in view, bear in mind; to aim, strive, or endeavour after; to have regard to: juvenes magna spectare debent, id.: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas?

do you look for, Caes. Of impersonal subjects: rem ad seditionem spectare, was tending, Liv.: quo igitur haec spectat oratio? what is its drift, Cic.

3. to judge of; to try, test: aliquem, to form an opinion of, id.: ubi facillime spectatur mulier, quae ingenio est bono? Pl.

spectrum, i, n. [id.] an appearance, image; an apparition, spectre (v. rare): Cic.

(1) spēcūla, ae, f. [id.] a look-out, watch-tower: praedonum adventum significabat ignis e specula sublatus, Cic. 2. Transf.: a height, eminence (poet.): Virg. Fig.: nunc homines in speculis sunt, observant, are on the look-out, Cic.

(2) spēcūla, ae, f. dim. [spes] a slight hope, a gleam of hope (v. rare): Pl.: Cic.

spēcūlābundus, a, um, adj. [speculor] on the look-out, on the watch: Tac. With Acc.: signa, Suet.

spēcūlāris, e, adj. [speculum] of or belonging to a mirror, like a mirror: Sen. (ii) In partic., lapis specularis, a kind of transparent mineral; perh. mica: Plin. Hence, n. pl. as subst.: specularia, orum (from collat. form in -us), window-panes, a window: Plin. Ep.: Sen.

spēcūlātor, ōris, m. [speculor] milit. t. t.: a spy, scout: Cic.: Caes. The scouts formed a special division in each legion: Tac. Under the emperors they were employed as special adjutants, messengers, and body-guards of a general: Suet. II. Transf. in gen.: a searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner: naturae, Cic.

spēcūlātōrius, a, um, adj. [speculor] of or belonging to spies or scouts: navigia, spy-boats, Caes.: caliga, a kind of boot worn by spies or scouts, Suet. Subst.: speculatoria, ae, f. (sc. navis), a spy boat: Liv.

spēcūlātrix, icis, f. [speculor] a female spy, watcher: Cic. Transf.: speculatrix villa profundis, that looks over, Stat.: maris e tumulo status, that keeps watch over, Val. Max.

spēcūlor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. [specula] to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore: omnia, Cic.: vacuo laetam (avem) caelo speculatus, having marked, Virg.: opportunitatem, to watch for, Vell. Absol.: quid ad so venirent? an speculandi causa? Caes.

spēcūlum, i, n. [specio] a looking-glass, mirror: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter.: quoties te in speculo videris alterum, Hor. (Respecting the material and use of mirrors, v. Smith's Ant. 347.) Fig.: naturae, a mirror of nature (showing plainly her purpose), Cic. (Hence It. specchio.)

spēcūs, ūs (i), m. (f. and n.) [appy. cogn. with Gr. σπῆος] a cave, cavern, den; a pit in mines, etc.: Masc.: quos agor in specus? Hor. (ii) Fem.: concava specus, Enn. (iii) Neutr.: specus

horrendum, Virg. ||. Transf.: a cavity of any kind (poet.): vulneris, id.

spelaeum (spelēum), i, n. = σπηλαίον, a cave, cavern, den: Virg.

spelunca, ae, f. = σπηλυγξ, γγος, a cave, cavern, den: Cic.: Virg.

spērabilis, e, adj. [spero] that may be hoped for: Pl.

spērātus, a, um, Part. [spero]. ||. A d. j.: hoped or longed for: gloria, Cic.

||. Subst.: in m. and f.: a betrothed, intended, a lover, bride: sperata, salve, Pl.

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3. v. a. lit. to sever, separate, remove (v. rare in this sense): opes auxiliaque a me segregant spernuntque se, withdraw themselves, Pl. ||. Transf.: to reject with scorn and contumely; to scorn, spurn: non respondit, nos spreuit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic.: prodigus et stultus donat quae spernit et odit, Hor.: doctrina deos spernens, Liv.: spretae injuria formae, the affront to her slighted beauty, Virg. With Gen.: morum spernendus, contemptible in character, Tac. Poet. with Inf.: nec partem solido demere de die spernit, Hor. [Cf. Germ. (ab)sperren. The root appears in Gr. σπαίρω, ἀσπαίρω.]

spēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [spes] to look for, expect, usu. of something desirable; to hope, to promise or flatter oneself: absol.: quoad Pompeius in Italia fuit, sperare non destitit, Cic. With Acc.: victoriam, Caes.: alteram sortem, Hor.: deos, hope or trust in, Pl. With Acc. and Inf.: sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic.: fore ut, id. Ellipt.: qui semper amabilem sperat (sc. te fore), Hor. With de (rare): neque de otio nostro spero jam, Cic. ||. Of something undesirable, to anticipate, apprehend: tantum dolorem, Virg. With a negative particle: sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deserar, Cic. (Hence Fr. *espérer*.)

spes, spēs, f. (pl. Nom. and Acc. spēs, Enn.), a looking for, expecting: esp. of something desirable; hope: spes est expectatio boni, Cic.: hac spe lapsus, disappointed in this hope, Caes. Plur.: omnes Catillinae spes atque opes concidisse, Cic. With Gen. obj.: mercedis, id.: nuptiarum, Ter. With Acc. and Inf.: ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur, fore melius, Cic. With Subj.: si spem afferunt, ut fructus appareat, id. With de: spes est de argento, Pl. (ii) In partic., the hope of being heir: Hor.: in secundam spem aliquem (=secundum heredem) scribere, Tac. 2. Meton.: that which gives rise to hope, an object of hope: puppes, spes vestri redditus, Ov. (ii) Esp. of children, young animals, or the fruits of the earth: devovit nati spemque caputque parens, id. (iii) As a term of endearment: spes mea, Pl. ||. an anticipation or apprehension of evil (rare): Sall.: id (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

sphaera, ae, f. = σφαῖρα, a ball, globe, sphere (pure Lat. globus, Cic.): habent suam sphaeram stellae inerrantes, Cic. ||. Esp. a globe or sphere made to represent the motions of the heavenly bodies: id.

sphaeristērion, il, n. = σφαῖριστήριον, a place for playing ball, a tennis-court: Suet.

sphinx, ngis, f. = σφίγξ, a fabulous monster which is said to have taken up its abode on a rock near Thebes in Boeotia; usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, afterwards also with the wings of a bird; or with the head of a man and the body of a lion: Pl.: Suet.

spica, ae, f. (Neut. spicum, Cic. poet.), prop. a point: hence, of grain, an ear, spike: Cic. ||. Transf.: a top, tuft, head of other plants: spica Cilissa, pistil of the saffron plant, Ov.: Prop. 2. the brightest star in the constellation Virgo: Cic. poet. [Cf. spi-na, and Germ. spi-tz.] (Hence Fr. *épi*.)

spiceus, a, um, adj. [spica] consisting of ears of corn: corona, Tib.: sarta, Ov.: messis, corn-crop, Virg.

spicūlum, i, n. dim. [spicum; v. spica, ad init.] a little sharp point or sting: of bees: Virg.: of a scorpion: Ov. 2. Esp. the point of a missile weapon: Cic. (ii) Meton.: a dart, arrow: id.: a javelin: Virg.: an arrow: id.: Cupid's arrow: Prop. (Hence Fr. *épieu*.)

spina, ae, f. [from same root as spica, q. v.] a thorn: consertum tegumen spinis, pinned together with thorns, Virg. 2. Transf.: a prickly or spine of certain animals (as the hedge-hog, sea-urchin, etc.): aliae (animantes) spinis hirsutae, Cic. (ii) a fish-bone: Ov. (iii) the backbone, spine: Virg. (cf. *ἀκάρθα*). Hence, poet. the back: Ov. (iv) Spina, a low wall dividing the circus lengthwise, around which was the race-course; the barrier: v. Smith's Ant. 87. ||. Fig.: in plur., subtleties, perplexities: disserendi spinae, Cic.: also cares, anxieties: Hor. (Hence Fr. *épine*.)

spinētum, i, n. [spina] a thorn-hedge, a thicket of thorns: Virg.

spinēus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of thorns, thorny (rare): vincula, Ov.

spinifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [spina fero] thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly: Cic.

spinōsus, a, um, adj. [spina] full of thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly: herbae, Ov. ||. Fig. of style: thorny, crabbed, obscure, perplexed: Stolorum disserendi genus, Cic. Comp.: id. 2. stinging, irritating: curae, Cat.

spinthēr, ēris, n. [prob. from σφινγ-τήρ] a kind of bracelet which kept its place on the arm by its elasticity: Pl.

spinturniciūm, il, n. [dim. of spinturnix; cf. Gr. σπινθάρη] a little bird of ill omen: Pl.

spīnus, i, f. [spina] a black-thorn, sloe-tree: Virg.

spīra, ae, f. = σπειρα, that which is wound, coiled, or twisted; a coil, fold, twist, spire: of a serpent: Virg. ||. Of things having a spiral form: the base of a column: Vitruv. 2. a twisted tie for fastening the hat under the chin: Juv. 3. Of Medusa's hair: Val. Fl.

spīrābilis, e, adj. [spiro] that may be breathed, good to breathe, respirable: Cic. 2. Hence, that serves to sustain life: caeli spirabile lumen, breathable, vital, Virg.

spīrāculum, i, n. [id.] a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent: Lucr.: Virg.

spīramen, inis, n. [id.] a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent (poet. and rare): Lucan. ||. a breathing, blowing, puff: id.: fessi ignis, Stat.

spīramentum, i, n. [id.] a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore: caeca spiramenta relaxat, opens the invisible pores, Virg.: cavernarum (Aetnae). Just.: animae, the lungs, Virg. 2. Fig.: a breathing-space, i. e., a brief pause or interval, an instant: intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, Tac.

spīritus, ūs, m. [id.] a gentle blowing, a breath of air, breeze: Boreae, Virg.: lux, aut caeli spiritus, Cic. (ii) an exhalation, aroma, perfume: unguenti, Lucr.: florum, Gell. 2. Esp. breathed air, a breath: tranquillum spiritum ducere, Cic.: filiorum postremus spiritus, id. 3. a breathing: aer spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, id. (ii) the breath of life, life: spiritum alicui auferre, id. (iii) Poet. a sigh: Hor. ||. Esp. in plur.: haughty spirit, presumption, arrogance; often along with pl. animi: tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes.: noratis animos ejus et spiritus tribunicios, aīrs, Cic. Also in Gen. or Abl. sing. (these cases not being used in plur.): regio spiritu, with all the airs of a king, id.: tantum fiduciae ac spiritus, presumption, Caes. 2. In good sense; spirit, courage: Tac. ||. spirit, soul, mind, in gen.: dum memor ipse mel, dum spiritus hos regit artus, Virg.: spiritu divino tactus, inspiration, Liv. (ii) Esp. poetic inspiration: spiritum (Phoebus) mihi... dedit, Hor. (iii) Transf., a beloved object: Vell. (Hence It. *spirito*; Sp. *espíritu*; Fr. *esprit*.)

spīro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to breathe, blow, etc.: freta circum fervescent graviter spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr.: qua vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda, seethe, Virg.: fretis spirantibus, steaming friths, id. 2. Esp. to breathe, draw breath, respire: quae deserit a me, dum quidem spirare potero, nefas judico, Cic. (ii) Transf.: to live, be alive (usu. in Part. imperf.): Catilina inter hostium cadavera repertus est,

paululum etiam spirans, still just breathing, with life not quite extinct, Sall.: spirantia consilii exta, still quivering with life, Virg. II. Fig.: to breathe auspiciously on; to be favourable, to favour: quod si tam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop.

2. to be animated, live, be alive: videtur Laelli mens spirare etiam in scriptis, Cic. Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, etc.: excedent alii spirantia mollius aera, 'the breathing bronze,' Virg. 3. to be puffed up; to be arrogant: spirantibus altius Poenis, Flor. B. Act.: to breathe out, exhale, emit: flammam spirantes, Liv.: odorem, Virg.

II. Fig.: to breathe forth: mendacia, Juv. 2. Transf.: as we say, to breathe, i.e. to be full of; to show, express; to design, intend: amores, Hor.: inquietum hominem et tribunatum etiam nunc spirantem, breathing the spirit of the tribuneship, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

spissē, adv. thickly, closely: Plin. 2. Transf.: slowly: Cic.

spissescō, i. v. n. incep. [spissus] to become thick, to condense (rare): Lucr. spissigrādus, a, um, adj. [spissus] gradus] slow-paced: Pl.

spisso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [spissus] to thicken, make thick, condense: ignis densum spissatus in aëra, Ov.

spissus, a, um, adj. thick, close, compact, dense (packed quite close: v. densus): qua rara est acies interlucetque corona non tam spissa viris, not packed so close, Virg.: theatra, crowded, Hor.: caligo, Ov.: spissum vimen, close-plaited osier, Virg. 2. Transf. of time: slow, tardy, late (rare): Cic.

II. Fig.: hard, difficult (rare): spissum opus et operosum, id. (Hence It. spesso: Sp. espeso; Fr. épais.)

splēn, ōnis, m. = σπλήν (there is another name for it, llen, q.v.), the milt or spleen: Pers.

splendēo, 2. v. n. to shine, be bright; to gleam, glitter, glisten: splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Virg.: splendet focus, glows, Hor. II. Fig.: to shine, to be bright or illustrious: virtus lucet in tenebris, splendetque per sese semper, has a lustre of its own (cf. Shak. "so shines a good deed in a naughty world"), Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

splendescō, dāi, 3. v. n. incep. [splendeo] to become bright or shining, to derive lustre from: incipiat sulco attritus splendescere vomer, Virg.: vidimus Aetnaea caelum splendescere flamma, aglow with, Ov. II. Fig.: oratione, to be lighted up, rendered attractive, Cic.

splendīdē, adv. brightly, brilliantly: ornare convivium, Cic. II. Fig.: brilliantly, splendidly, nobly: in parentem splendide mendax, gloriously false, Hor.

splendīdus, a, um, adj. [splendeo] bright, shining, glittering, brilliant,

etc.: signa caeli, Lucr. Comp.: Ov. Sup.: candor, Cic. 2. Transf. of sound: vox, clear, id. II. Fig.: of style of living, dress, etc.: brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous: domus, Cat.: secundas res splendiores facit amicitia, renders prosperity brighter still, Cic. 2. illustrious, distinguished, noble: eques Romanus, id.: facta, Hor. 3. showy, fine, specious: nomen, Cic.: verba, Ov.

splendor, ōris, m. [id.] brightness, brilliance, lustre, sheen, splendour: flammam, Ov.: argenti, Hor. Transf. of sound: vocis, clearness, brilliancy, Cic. II. Fig.: of style of living, etc.: splendour, magnificence, sumptuousness: id. 2. splendour, honour, dignity, excellence, etc.: summorum hominum, id.: vitae, Liv.

splēniātus, a, um, adj. [splenium] having a plaster or patch on: mentum, Mart.

splēnium, ii, n. a plaster or patch (for the face): Mart.

spōllārīum, ii, n. [spolium] a place in the amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators: Sen.

spōllatīo, ōnis, f. [spolio] a pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliatio: Cic. II. Fig.: consulatus, id.

spōllator, ōris, m. [id.] a robber, pillager, plunderer (rare): Cic.: Liv.

spōllatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that robs, pillages, or spoils: Cic.

spōliātus, a, um, Part. [spolio]. II. Adj.: plundered, despoiled: nihil illo regno spoliatus, stripped more bare, Cic.

spōlio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [spolium] to strip, to deprive of clothing: consules spoliari hominem et virgas expediti jubent, Liv.: Gallum caesum torque, despoiled of, id. II. In gen.: to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive, despoil: constr. usu. with Acc. of person or thing robbed, and Abl. of thing taken: fana sociorum, Cic.: spoliari fortunis, id.: ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur, might be divest. 1 of, Caes. With Acc. of respect: hiems spoliata capillos, stripped of his locks, Ov.

spōlium, ii, n. [cogn. with Gr. σκύλον; v. spuma] the skin or hide of an animal stripped off (poet.; esp. in pl.): pelles et spolia ferarum, Lucr.: leontis, Ov. II. Transf.: the arms or armour stripped from a defeated enemy: and in gen., booty, prey, spoil (usu. plur.): cruenta spolia detrahare, Cic.: jacentis exercitus, the spoils of the defeated army, Liv. Esp. in phr. spolia opima, i.e. ducis hostium caesi: v. opimus. Sing.: quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Virg. 2. Fig.: allorum spolis nostras facultates augere, i.e. by robbing others, Cic. (Hence It. spoglia.)

sponda, ae, f. the frame of a bedstead, sofa, etc.: Ov. II. Meton.: a bed, couch, sofa: Virg.

spondaeus, v. spondeus.

spondālium or spondaulium, ii, n. a sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute: Cic.

spondēo, spōndi, sponsum, 2. v. a. In law and politics, to promise solemnly, to bind, engage, or pledge oneself: quis spondisse me dicit? Cic.: hic sponsum vocat, to go security for him, Hor. (ii) to promise in marriage: Ly. filiam tuam sponden' mihi uxorem dari? Ch. Spondeo, Pl. II. In gen.: to promise sacredly, to vow: promitto, recipio, spondeo, with Acc. and Inf.: Cic.: non si mihi Jupiter auctor spondeat, iurare to warrant me, Virg. Of things: spondet fortuna salutem, id.: spondentia sidera, Ov.: ingenium, quod magnum spondebat virum, gave promise of, etc., Just. [Etym. uncertain.]

spondēus (not spondaeus), i, m. = σπονδεῖος, a spondee (a metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables): Cic. spondylus, i, m. a kind of shellfish; perh. a mussel: Mart.: Plin.

spongia, ae, f. = σπογγία, a sponge: Lucr.: Cic. II. Transf. an open-worked coat of mail: Liv. (Hence Fr. éponge.)

sponsa, ae, v. sponsus, part.

sponsalis, e, adj. [sponsus] of or belonging to betrothal or espousal: quo die sponsum erat, sponsalis, Varr. II. Subst.: sponsalia, ium (Gen. sponsalium, Suet.), n. plu. a betrothal, espousal: qui Romam venerant factis sponsalibus, Cic. 2. a betrothal feast: a. d. VIII Id. Apr. sponsalia Crassipedi praeberi, id. (Hence It. spozalizia; Fr. épousailles.)

sponsio, ōnis, f. [spondeo] a solemn promise or engagement: a guarantee, security: voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic.: non foedere pax Caudina sed per sponsionem facta est, by giving surety, Liv. II. Esp. in civil suits: an agreement between two parties in a suit, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains it: sponsionem facere, Cic. (ii) Hence, in gen.: a bet, wager: Juv.

sponsor, ōris, m. [id.] a bondsman, surety (differs from vas in being used freely in non-legal sense): sponsor es pro Pompelo, Cic. In gen. sense: promissorum alicujus, id.: conjugii, Ov.

sponsum, i, v. sponsus.

sponsus, a, um, Part. [spondeo]. II. Subst.: sponsus, i, m., and sponsa, ae, f. a betrothed; a bridegroom, a bride: sponsus regius, Hor. Poet. of Penelope's suitors: id. 2. sponsum, i, n. a covenant, agreement, engagement: ex sponso egit, Cic. (Hence It. sposo; Sp. esposo; Fr. époux.)

sponsus, ūs, m. [id.] an engagement, betrothal; bail, suretyship (rare): Cic.

sponste, Abl. and spontis, Gen. of an obol. noun spons, of which no other cases occur. Sponte, usu. with pronom. adj.; of one's own accord, of oneself, without solicitation, voluntarily, spontaneously: transisse Rhenum sese

non sua sponte, sed rogatum a Gallis, Caes.: gaudeo id te mihi suadere, quod ego mea sponte pridie feceram, Cic. Absol.: Italiam non sponte sequor, of my own free will, Virg.: sponte properant, Ov. With Gen.: principis, Tac. 2. Transf.: by oneself, without the aid of others, alone: nec sua sponte, sed eorum auxilio, Cic. (ii) Of things: aliae (arbores) nullis hominum cogentibus ipsae sponte sua veniunt, Virg. 3. on its own account; for its own sake: sapientem sua sponte ac per se bonitas et iustitia delectat, Cic. II. **spontis**, only in the phrase suae spontis (esse): to be one's own master, at one's own disposal (rare): sanus homo, qui suae spontis est, Cels.: Varr. (Etym. uncertain.)

spontis, v. sponte, no. II.

sporta, ae, f. [cogn. with Gr. σπρίς] a plaited basket or hamper: Cato.

sportella, ae, f. dim. [sporta] a little basket, a fruit-basket: Cic.

sportula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little basket: Pl. Used in distributing presents of food or money to clients: Juv. Hence the Emperor Claudius called the brief games which he gave to the people sportulae: Suet.

spretio, ōnis, f. [sperno] disdain, scorn, contempt: Romanorum, Liv. (dub.)

spretor, ōris, m. [id.] a desparer, scorner (poet. and rare): deorum, Ov.

spretus, a, um, Part. [sperno].

spuma, ae, f. foam, froth, scum, spume: cum spumas ageret in ore, foamed at the mouth, Cic.: per armos spuma (apri) fluit, Ov.: spumas salis aere ruebant, Virg. II. caustica spuma, a preparation used by the Teutons for reddening the hair, a lather: Mart. (Commonly connected with spuo, but more prob. cogn. with O. N. skú-mí, Eng. scum, Germ. schaum; v. spoliū.) (Fr. cume is of Germanic origin, not from spuma.)

spumatus, ūs, m. [spumo] foam, slaver of a serpent: Stat.

spumesco, 3. v. n. insep. [spuma] to grow foamy or frothy, to begin to foam or froth: aequora remo, Ov.

spumēus, a, um, adj. [id.] foaming, frothy: Nereus, Virg.: torrens, Ov.

spūmifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [spuma fero] foam-bearing, foaming (poet.): amnis, Ov.

spūmiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [spuma gero] foaming: sus, Lucr.

spūmo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [spuma]. Neutr.: to foam, froth: spumans aper, Virg. II. Act.: to cause to foam, cover with foam (rare): saxa salis niveo spumata liquore, Cic. poet. Fig.: spumans ex ore scelus, foaming out crime, Auct. Her.

spūmōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of foam, foaming: litorea, Cat.: undae, Ov. II. Fig.: of versification, frothy, bombastic: Pers.

spūo, ōi, ūtum, 3. v. n. and a. to spit (rare). Neutr.: Plin. II. Act.: to spit out: sicco terram (i. e. pulverem) spuit ore viator aridus, Virg. [Gr. πρῶ; Eng. spew, spit.]

spurcē, adv. filthily, dirtily: in pabulatione versari (of swine), Col.

II. Fig.: impurely; basely, meanly, villainously: qui in illam miseram tam spurcā, tam imple dixeris, made so foul an imputation, Cic. Sup.: perscribere, id.

spurcīdīus, a, um, adj. [spurcus dico] using filthy language, obscene: versus, Pl.

spurcīficus, a, um, adj. [spurcus facio] making filthy, obscene: Pl.

spurcītia, ae, f. (Nom. spurcīties, Lucr.) [spurcus] filth, dirt, smut (rare): Plin.

spurco, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to make filthy, to befoul, defile (rare): spurcatur nasum odore illutibili, Pl. Fig.: senectus spurcata impuris moribus, Cat.

spurcus, a, um, adj. filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean, impure: res, Lucr.

II. Fig. of character or condition: foul, base, low, mean, common: Dama, Hor. Comp.: nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart. Sup.: Cic. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. περ-ρος (for σπ.), speckled, blackish.]

spūrius, 1. m. adj. of illegitimate birth. Subst.: an illegitimate or spurious child, a bastard: Just. [Perh. from root spar, to separate, put apart, reject; v. sperno, which is from the same root.]

spūtātīlicus, a, um, adj. [sputo] that deserves to be spit at, abominable, detestable: crimina, Sisenn. in Cic.

spūtātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who spits much, a spitter: Pl.

spūto, 1. v. a. freq. [spuo] to spit, spit out: sanguinem, Pl.: morbus, qui sputatur, which is spit against, i. e. as a prophylactic or charm, id.

spūtum, 1. n. [id.] spit, spittle: sing.: Cels.: plur.: Lucr.

squālō, ōi, 2. v. n. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. σκῆλ-λω, σκληρός] to be stiff or rough: squalentes conchas, Virg.: squalentia tela venenis, i. e. clotted, smeared, Ov. 2. Poet.: to be stiff or rough from drought; to be parched: Lucan. II. Esp. to be filthy, neglected, squalid: mihi supellex squalet atque aedes meae, Pl.: squalent abductis arva colonis, lie untilled, Virg.: squalens litus, barren, Tac.

2. Transf.: to mourn in filthy or squalid garments: squalibat civitas publico consilio mutata veste, Cic.

squālīdē, adv. without ornament, rudely: Cic.

squālīdus, a, um, adj. [squalco] stiff, rough: corpora, Lucr. II. dirty, filthy, neglected, squalid: homo, Pl.: humus, Ov.: reus in soiled garments, id.: squalida siccitate regio, barren, Curt. 2. Fig. of speech: rude, unadorned: Cic.

squālor, ōris, m. [id.] stiffness, roughness: Lucr. II. dirtiness, filthiness, squalor: Cic.: obsita erat squalore vestis, Liv. (ii) Esp. filthy garments, as a sign of mourning: aspiciat, Iudices, squalorem sordisque sociorum, Cic.

squālus, 1. m. a kind of sea-fish, belonging to the shark or dog-fish group, prob. used generically: Ov.

squāma, ae, f. a scale (of a fish, serpent, etc.): Cic. II. Meton.: a fish (poet.): Juv. 2. scale-armour: Virg. [Perh. for squad-ma, from root skad, to cover; v. castra.]

squāmēus, a, um, adj. [squama] scaly (poet.): anguis, Virg.

squāmiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [squama gero] scale-bearing, scaly: cervices (anguis), Ov. II. Subst.: squamigeri, orum, m. plu. fishes: Lucr.

squāmōsus, a, um, adj. [squama] full of or covered with scales, scaly: pecus (i. e. pisces), Pl.: draco, Virg.

squilla, ae, v. scilla.

st, interj. hist! whist! hush! Cic.

'st, abbrev. for est, v. sum.

stābīlīmen, īnis, n. [stabilio] a stay, support: regui, poet. ap. Cic.

stābīlimentum, 1. n. [id.] a stay, support: ventris, Pl. Fig.: bellorum, Val. Max.

stābīlio, īvi, itum, 4. v. a. [stabilis] to make firm, or stable; to fix, establish: Caes. Fig.: rem publicam, opp. to evertere, Cic.

stābīlis, e, adj. [sto] that stands firmly; firm, steady, stable: via plana et stabilis (opp. to praecipit et lubrica), Cic.: locus ad insistendum, Liv.: stabilius Romanus erat, was steadier, stood his ground better, id. II. Fig.: firm, enduring, stable; unwavering, steadfast, intrepid: amici, Cic.: animus stabilis amicis, id. Comp.: imperium stabilis, Ter. (ii) stabile est, with Acc. and Inf. = certum est: it is settled: Pl.

stābīlitas, ātis, f. [stabilis] a standing fast or firm, steadfastness, firmness, durability, stability, steadiness: Cic.: Caes. II. Fig.: fortunae, Cic.

stābīlīter, adv. firmly, durably, permanently (rare): Suet.

stābūlo, 1. v. a. and n. [stabulum] Act.: to stable or house cattle: Varr. II. Neutr.: to stable, harbour: centauri in foribus stabulant, stall, Virg.

stābūlor, atus, 1. v. n. dep. [id.] to take up one's abode: to stable, kennel, harbour, roost, etc.: in autris, Ov.

stābūlum, 1. n. [sto] a standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling (rare): stabile, Pl. II. Esp. a stall, stable, inclosure: pastorum stabula, Cic.: apium, a bee-hive, Virg.: ferarum, covert, lair, id. Meton.: stabuli nutritor Iberi, flock, i. e. Spanish sheep, Mart. 2. a public-house, tavern, etc.: Plin. Ep. (ii) a brothel, house of ill-fame: Cic. As a term of abuse: stabulum flagitii, Pl. (Hence Fr. étable.)

stacta, ae, or **stactē**, es, f. = *στακτή*, myrrh-oil: **stacta**, Lucr.: **stacte**, Plin.

stādium, il, n. = *στάδιον*, a *stade*, stadium, a Grecian measure of length containing 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 506 feet 9 inches English: Clc. II. Esp. a race-course for foot-racing (among the Greeks): qui stadium currit, Id. (v. Smith's Ant. 348). 2. Fig. of other contests: in stadium artis rhetoricae prodire, Auct. Her.

(1) **stagno**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [stagnum]. Neutr.: to form a pool of standing water, to stagnate: stagnans Nilus, spreading into a lake, Virg. 2. Transf. to be overflowed or inundated: paludibus, Ov. II. Act.: to make stagnant: quo (bitumine) aqua omnis (Maris Mortui) stagnatur, Just. 2. Transf.: to overflow, inundate (late): Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat, Tac.

(2) **stagno**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [stagnum = stannum] to overlay or plate with stannum: Plin. Val. II. Fig.: to make fast, strengthen, fortify: se adversus insidias, Just.

stagnum, i, n. [sta, root of sto] a piece of standing water, a pool, pond, swamp, fen, etc.: super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. II. Transf.: water in gen. (poet.): hilem sensis Neptunus et imis stagna refusa vadis, Virg. (Hence Fr. *étang*.)

stalagmum, il, n. = *σταλάγιον*, an ear-drop, pendant: Pl.

stāmen, inis, n. [sta, root of sto; cf. Gr. *στήμις*] the warp in the upright loom of the ancients: Ov. II. Transf. in gen.: a thread hanging from the distaff: aut ducunt lanās aut stamina pollice versant, Id.: of the threads of the Parcae: Juv.: fatalia, Tib. 2. threads of other sorts: of the spider: Ov.: the strings of an instrument: Id. 3. Meton.: a cloth which is made of threads; the fillets of priests: Prop. (Hence Fr. *étamine*.)

stāminēus, a, um, adj. [stamen] consisting of threads, full of threads, thready: rota rhombi, the magic circle's thready round, Prop.

stannum (stagnum), i, n. tin, also called plumbum album (in contradistinction to plumbum nigrum, lead): Suet.: Plin. [The word appears to be of Celtic origin.] (Hence through the form stagnum, It. *stagno*; Fr. *étain*.)

stāta, f. adj.: only in phr. *stata mater*, appy. = *Vesta*: Clc.

stātārius, a, um, adj. [sto] of or belonging to standing or standing fast, standing, standing firm, stationary, steady: miles, Liv. II. Esp.: *stataria* comoedia, a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers, opp. to *motoria* (bustling, noisy), Ter. Of a calm, tranquil orator: Clc. 2. Subst.: *stataril*, orum, m. plu. the actors in the *comoedia stataria*, Id.

stātēra, ae, f. [from Gr. *στατήρ*] a steelyard; a balance. Suet.: *auraria*, a goldsmith's scales, called also *statera aurificis*, Clc. II. Transf.: the yoke-bar of a wagon, etc.: Stat.

stātiōulus, i, m. [sto] a kind of gentle dance: Pl.

stātīm (ā acc. to Ritschl), adv. [id.] in standing, steadily: ex his praedilis talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, regularly, Ter. II. on the spot, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly: Publicola, lege illa perlata, statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, Clc.: principio anni statim res turbulenta, Liv. Foll. by various conj., prep., etc.: statim ut, Clc.: statim post, Suet.: etc.

stātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a standing, a standing still: navis, quae manet in statione, at her moorings, Lucr. II. Meton.: a post, abode, residence: Athenis statio mea nunc placet, Clc. Poet. of things: pone recompositas in statione comas, in their place, Ov.

2. Esp. milit. t. t.: a post, station: cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, Caes.: in stationem succedere, to relieve guard, Id. Fig.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, to quit one's post (in the field) of life, Clc. (ii) Meton.: a picket; esp. in pl., sentries, sentinels: ut stationes dispositas haberent, Caes.: statione militum assumpta, body-guard, life-guard, Suet. 3. Nautical t. t.: an anchorage, roadstead, bay, inlet: quieta, Caes.: male fida, a treacherous anchorage, Virg. (Hence It. *stagione*; Sp. *estacion*.)

stātivus, a, um, adj. [id.] standing still, stationary: Varr. II. Esp., milit. t. t.: of or belonging to posts, stations or quarters: praesidium, appointed post or station, Clc.: castra, a stationary camp, Caes. Also absol.: *stativa*, orum, n. pl. = castra *stativa*: Liv.

(1) **stātor**, ōris, m. [id.] a magistrate's attendant, servant, messenger: Clc.

(2) **stātor**, ōris, m. [isto] one who rallies, or prevents flight, or one who establishes; epithet of Jupiter: Liv.: Clc.: Ov. Of Mars: Vell.

stātūa, ae, f. [status, from sto] an image, statue: statuæ et imagines, simulacra corporum, Clc. Fig. of a silent, stolid person: Pl.

stātūārius, a, um, adj. [statua] of or belonging to statues: hence, Subst.: *statuaria*, ae, f. (sc. ars) the art of sculpture: Plin. 2. *statuarius*, il, m. a maker of statues, a statuary: Quint.

stātūmen, inis, n. [statuo] that upon which any thing rests, a support, stay, prop: Vitruv.: a rib of a boat or coracle: Caes.

stātūo, ōi, ātum, 3. v. a. [status, from sto] lit. to cause to stand, to set up; to put, place, set, station, etc.: signifer, statue signum, plant, set up.

Liv.: crateras magnos, Virg.: captivos in medio, Liv.: aliquem ante oculos, Clc. (ii) to plant a tree (rare): Hor. (iii) to make to stand still, stay, stop: fessos boves, Prop. Transf.: of birds: carmen tacitā brumā, stay, hush, Stat. 2. Esp. to set up, raise, erect, rear, build, etc.: tropaeum, Clc.: tabernacula, to pitch, Caes.: urbem, Virg. II. Fig.: to set up or establish in the mind; to lay down as true: constr. with Acc. and Inf., Acc., second complementary Acc., or absol.: ego sic statuo et judico, neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, Clc. cujus ego patrem deum ac parentem statuo fortunae ac nominis mei, Id. 2. to settle, appoint; to decide determine, resolve, etc.: constr. the direct object expr. by Acc., Inf., Acc. and Inf., dependent, interrog. clause, or Subj.; the indirect object usu. in Dat.: conditionem Gaditanis, to impose, Id.: modum cupidinibus, Hor.: statuta die, on the appointed day, Liv.: iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Clc.: si habes jam statutum, quid tibi agendum putes, if you have settled, Id.: statuunt, ut, etc., Caes. With complementary Acc. of definition: aliquem arbitrum, to appoint, Clc. (ii) Without a statement of the thing settled; to come to a decision; to pass judgment: with de and Abl., or in and contra with Acc., denoting the person affected by the decision: de P. Lentulo ceterisque, Sall.: ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, not to come to a severe decision against him, Caes.: ut eos, quos contra statuas, aequos placatosque dimittas, against whom you give judgment, Clc. Phr.: de se statuere, to settle one's own fate, i.e. commit suicide: Tac. (From statutum comes Fr. *statut*.)

stātūra, ae, f. [sto; prop. a standing upright, an upright posture; hence, transf.] height or size of the body, stature: Caes.

stātus, a, um, Part. [isto]. II. A dj.: set, fixed, appointed, stated, certain: sacrificium, Clc.: dies, Liv.

stātus, ūs, m. [sto] a standing, position: status, incessus, sessio, Clc. Plur.: crebro commutat status, postures, attitudes, Pl. Transf.: height, stature: brevis, Stat. 2. Esp. milit. t. t.: a position, posture, attitude of a combatant: statu movere hostem, dislodge him from his position, Liv. (ii) Fig.: adversarios de statu omni dejecimus, have carried all the opponents' positions, Clc. II. Fig.: posture, position, condition, circumstances, situation, state, etc.: with Gen.: optimus status civitatis, Id.: orbis terrae, Id. Plur.: omnes vitae status, Id. Absol.: eo tum statu res erat, ut, etc., Caes. 2. Esp.: a firm or secure position, favourable condition, prosperity, welfare, etc.: nullum habentibus statum quilibet

dux erat idoneus, Vell. 3. civil rank, station: Cic. 4. In rhetor.: the state of the question, state of the case = *στάσις*: Id. 5. In gramm.: the mood of a verb: Quint. (Hence *It. stato*; Sp. *estado*; Fr. *état*.)

stātūtus, a, um, Part. [statuo].

II. Adj.: tall: Pl.

stega, ae, f. the deck of a ship: Pl. [Cf. Gr. *στῆγῶ*; v. *tego*.]

stella, ae, f. a star (whereas *sidus* prop. denotes a constellation): motus earum quinque stellarum, quae falso vocantur errantes, i. e. planets, Cic.: stella comans, a comet, Ov.: crinita, Suet. Poet.: sometimes for *sidus*, a constellation: Coronae, i. e. Ariadne's crown, Ov. Of the sun: stella serena, Id. II. Transf.: a figure of a star: *chlamys distincta aureis stellis*, Suet. [For *ster-ula*; cf. Skr. *tārā* (for *stārā*), a star; Gr. *ἀστὴρ* (v. *astrum*); Goth. *stair-nō*, Germ. *ster-n*, Eng. *star*.] (Hence Fr. *étoile*.)

stellans, antis, Part. [stello] in a neutr. sense, set or covered with stars, starry (poet.): caelum, Virg. 2. Transf.: gemmis caudam (pavonis) stellantibus implet, starry, glittering, Ov.

stellātus, a, um, Part. [stello].

II. Adj.: set with stars, starry: aether, Val. Fl. 2. Transf.: Argus, many-eyed, Ov.: ensis iaspide fulva, studded with, Virg.

stellifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [stella fero] star-bearing, starry (rare): Cic.

stelliger, ēra, ērum, adj. [stella gero] star-bearing, starry: orbes, Cic.

stellio, ōnis, m. [stella] a kind of lizard (having star-like spots on its back): Virg.

stello, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [stella] to set or cover with stars (rare as verb. fin.): Plin.: stellatus Cepheus, i. e. placed in the heavens as a constellation, Cic.

stemma, ātis, n. = *στῆμμα*, a garland, wreath: Prud. II. Esp.: a garland hung upon an ancestral image: Sen. (ii) Meton.: a pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree: Suet.: Juv. Transf.: in gen. sense (in pl.): antiquity, history: Mart.

stercōreus, a, um, adj. [stercus] dungy, dirty, foul: as a term of abuse, Pl.

stercōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to dung, manure: agrum, Cic.

sterquilinium, i, v. sterquilinum.

stercus, ōris, n. dung, excrements, ordure: Cic.: Hor. As a vulgar term of abuse: *stercus curiae dicit, the refuse of*, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *śakṛt* (for *śakart*); Gr. *σκαρ-ός* (i. e. of *σκαρ*) for *σκαρτός*; A.-S. *skear-n*. For metath. of sounds, *skart*, *stark*, cf. *spec-io*, *skes-*.]

sterilis, e (neutr. plur. *sterila*, Lucr.), adj. unfruitful, barren; whether of plants which yield no good fruit, or of soil that is sterile: *avenae*, Virg.: *ulvae*, Ov.: *palus*, Hor.: *arena*, Virg. (ii) Transf. of things that

cause sterility: *rubigo*, blighting, Hor.: *hiems*, Mart. 2. In gen.: barren, bare, empty: *manus*, Pl.: *amicus*, Juv.

II. Fig.: unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain: *pax*, Tac.: *amor*, unrequited, Ov. With Gen.: *tallum studiorum*, Vell.: *virtutum*, barren, devoid of, Tac. [Cf. Gr. *στεῖρος* (= *στερ-γος*), barren cow; Goth. *stairō*=*stēipa*.]

sterilitas, ātis, f. [sterilis] unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility: *agrorum*, Cic. Plur.: Suet.

sternax, ācis, adj. [sterno] that throws to the ground (poet.): *equus*, that throws his rider, Virg.

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. to spread out, strew; to stretch out, extend: *vestes*, Ov.: *ostrum*, Virg.: *natas sub aequore virgas sternit*, scatters, streues, Ov.: *fessi sternunt corpora*, stretch themselves out on the ground, Liv. Reflect.: *sternimur optatae gremio telluris*, Virg.: *humili stratus*, lying on the ground, Cic. 2. Esp.: to spread out flat, to smoothe, level: *aquor*, make a smooth surface, Virg.

3. Fig.: to calm, still, moderate: *odia militum*, Tac. II. Transf.: to spread over, to cover: *lectum vestimentis*, Ter.: *semitam saxo quadrato*, to pave, Liv.: *viam per mare* (of Xerxes), Lucr.: *alga litus inutilli tempestas sternit*, will bestrew, Hor.: *equos*, to saddle, Liv. 2. to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate: *cujus casus prolapsi quum proximos sterneret*, Id.: *viros caede*, lay low, Virg. 3. Fig. (rare): *deorum plaga percussit*, afflicto se et stratos esse fatentur, cast down, prostrated, Cic.: *mortalia corda stravit*, has made men's hearts quail, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *στῆρ-νν-μι*, *στροπ-νν-μι*; Goth. *strau-jan*, Eng. *straw*, *strew*.]

sternūo, ōi, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to sneeze: Plin. 2. Transf., of a light: to sputter, crackle: *lumen sternuit*, et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov.

II. Act.: to sneeze out, express by sneezing: *approbationem*, Cat.: omen, Prop. [Cf. Gr. *στῆρ-νν-μαι*, which is for *σπῆρ-νν-μαι* (so *πνῶω*, *spuo*). In Lat. st replaces orig. sp; cf. *studeo*, *sternūo*.] (From *sternuto* comes Fr. *sternuer*.)

sternūtamentum, i, n. [sternuto, freq. of *sternuo*] a sneezing: Cic.

sterquilinium (stercul. and *stercil.*), il, n. (sterquilinum, i, Phaedr.) [stercus] a dung-pit, laystall: Cato. As term of reproach: Pl.: Ter.

sterto, 3. v. n. to snore: Cic.: *noctem totam*, Pl.: *vigilanti naso*, i. e. to pretend to be asleep, Juv. [Perh. from same root as *sternu-o*.]

stigma, ātis, n. = *στίγμα* (a prick, puncture), a mark burned in, a brand impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace: Suet. 2. Fig.: a mark of disgrace, a stigma: Id. 3. a cut on the face, from a clumsy barber: Mart.

stigmātias, ae, m. = *στυγμῆτις*, one who is branded, of a slave: Cic.

stilla, ae, f. [perh. dim. from *stira* = *stiria*] a drop: *muriae*, Cic. II. Transf.: a mere drop, i. e. a small quantity: *olei*, Mart.

stillicidium, il, n. [stilla cado] a liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture: Sen.: Lucr. II. Esp.: rain-water falling from the eaves of houses: *stillicidi casus*, Id. In plur., *stillicidiorum jus*, i. e. right of drainage from roofs, Cic.

stillo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [stilla]. Neutr.: to drop, drip, trickle, distil: *unguenta e capillo*, Tib.: *mella de viridi ilice*, Ov. (ii) Transf. of things which drip with a liquid: *paenula multo nimbo*, Juv.: *sidera sanguine*, Ov. Without Abl.: *stillantem prae se pugionem tulit*, Cic.

II. Act.: to cause to drop, let fall in drops, to drop, distil: *ex oculis rorem*, Hor.: *stillata de ramis electra*, dropped, distilled, Ov. 2. Fig.: to instil, whisper the poison of calumny, etc.: *in aurem alicujus*, Juv.

stilus (not *stylus*), i, m. a stake, pale: *extra vallum stili caeli*, concealed stakes, Auct. B. Afr. (ii) In agriculture, a pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms, or shoots which grow too rankly, etc.: a spud: Col. II. Esp.: a style for writing on waxen tablets: Pl.: Cic. Writing on wax was erased with the broad end of the style; hence the phrase, *stilum vertere*, to erase what one has written: Id.: Hor. (ii) Hence meton., practice in writing: *stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister*, Cic. 2. a manner of speaking, mode of expression, style in speaking: *affectione obscurabat stilum*, Suet. [For *stig-lu-s*, from the root of Gr. *στίγω*, *στίγμα*; v. *distingo* and *instigo*.]

stimulatio, ōnis, f. [stimulo] an incitement, stimulation: Plin.: Tac.

stimulatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that instigates, or stimulates: Pl.

stimulēus, a, um, adj. [stimulus] consisting of prickles or goads: Pl.

stimulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to prick with a goad, to prick or urge on: *equos calcaribus*, Val. Max. II.

Fig.: to goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb: *scrupulus*, qui aliquem dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, Cic.: *consulem cura de minore filio stimulat*, Liv. 2. In gen.: to rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate: constr. with Acc., with ad, in and Acc., and Subj.: *ira stimulantem animos*, Id.: *ad alicujus salutem defendendam stimulari*, to be aroused, Cic.: *injuriae dolor in Terquinius eos stimulabat*, goaded them on, Liv.: *vetus nostra similitas antea stimulabat me*, ut caverem, roused me, reminded me, Cic. With Inf. (poet.): Virg.: Lucan.

stimulus, i, m. (neut. *stimulum*, i, Pl.) [for *stig-mulus*, v. *stilus* and *instigo*] a goad for driving cattle, slaves,

etc.: Jam lora teneo, Jam stimulum in manu est! agite, equi! Pl.: stimulo tardos increpasse boves, Tib. II. Fig.: a sting, torment, pang: doloris, Cic. Proverb.: adversum stimulum calcare=πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν, to kick against the goad, Ter. 2. a spur, incentive, incitement, stimulus: esp. in pl.: gloriae, Cic.: Liv.: Hor.

III. Milit. t. t.: a pointed stake concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to annoy hostile troops: Caes. **stinguo**, 3. v. a. to quench, extinguish (poet. and rare, for *extinguo*): Lucr. [For etym. v. *extinguo*.] **stipatio**, ōnis, m. [stipo] a crowd pressing about one; a numerous suite, retinue, train: concursatio, stipatio, greges hominum perditorum, Cic. **stipator**, ōris, m. [id.; prop. one that presses upon another; hence] an attendant: in plur. attendants, train, suite, retinue; esp. the body-guard of a king or despot: Cic.

stipendiarius, a, um, adj. [stipendium] of or belonging to tribute, liable to impost or contribution, tributary (with ref. to fixed imposts payable in money; whereas vectigalis may refer to those payable in kind): civitas, Caes.: vectigal, i. e. a fixed yearly contribution in money, Cic. 2. Subst.: stipendiarii, orum, m. plu. tributaries: socii stipendiarii populi Romani, Id. II. Milit. t. t.: serving for pay, receiving pay: Liv.

stipendium, n. [contr. of stipendium, from *stips pendo*] a tax, impost, tribute, contribution (payable in money): stipendium capere, Caes. 2. Transf. in gen.: tribute, dues: quod me manet stipendium? penalty, Hor. (ii) Of the Vestal Virgins: salary, maintenance: Liv. II. Milit. t. t.: pay, soldiers' wages: quum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur, Caes. (ii) Hence the phrase, merere or mereri stipendia, lit. to earn a soldier's pay; hence, to perform military service, to serve: Cic.: stipendia emereri, to serve out one's time, Id. Hence elliptically, 2. Meton.: milit. service (usu. plur.): stipendia facere, Sall.: Liv. Sing.: homo nullius stipendii, who has seen no service, Sall. (ii) Esp.: a year's service, a campaign: qui eorum minime multa stipendia haberet, had served the fewest campaigns, i. e. the shortest time, Liv.

3. Fig.: vitae stipendiis fungi, duties, Sen. Of the labours of Hercules: Just. **stipes**, itis, m. [same root as stipo] a log, stock, post, trunk of a tree, etc.: Caes. As a term of contempt, block, post: Ter. II. Meton.: a tree (poet.): Ov.

stipo, avi, atum, r. v. a. to crowd or press together, compress, fill with: carinis ingens argentum, stow on board, Virg.: apes mella stipant, pack close, Id.: Graeci stipati quini in lectulis, saepe plures, crowded, Cic.: velut

stipata phalanx, compact, solid, Liv. 2. Esp.: to crowd or throng around, to environ, attend, accompany: Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, Cic. Absol.: magna stipante caterva, Virg.: Liv. [The radical idea is that of compression; whence solidity, as in stipes, obstipus, stipula, stupa, stupeo; also Eng. stiff, and Germ. stift, a peg, stump.]

stips, stipsis, f. (Nom. does not occur, but is assumed by Varr.) a gift, donation, contribution in small coin: stipem Apollini conferre, Liv.: so of religious donations: Cic.: of the customary gift of coin on New Year's Day: Ov.: of fees for pleadings: advocatum, Quint. [The notion of hardness (cf. 'hard cash') seems the radical one; v. stipo.]

stipula, ae, f. dim. [v. stipo and cf. stipes] a stalk, stem, blade, halm of corn: frumenta in viridi stipula lacentia turgent, Virg.: of bean stalks: Ov.: stipulam urere, stubble, Virg. (ii) a reed, i. e. a rude flageolet (cf. "the oaten flute," Milt.): Id. **stipulatio**, ōnis, f. [stipulor]. In law, a demand for a formal promise (v. stipulator), and in gen. an agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation: pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic. **stipulatio**, ōnis, f. dim. [stipulatio] a little, insignificant promise or stipulation: Cic.

stipulor, ōris, m. [stipulor]. In law, one who demands a formal promise or covenant (opp. to promissor, he who gives the promise and who is said spondere); a bargainer, stipulator: Suet. **stipulor**, atus, r. v. dep. In law, to demand a formal promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate (cf. preced. art.): stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente? quis spondidisse me dicit? Cic. In pass. sense, haec pecunia... stipulata sit, been stipulated for, Id. [Etym. uncertain: an old account of the word is that it comes from stipula, a straw, with reference to ancient forms used in the making of covenants.]

stiria, ae, f. a frozen drop; an icicle: Virg. [Gr. σταλ-άω, σταλ-η, are prob. cognate.] **stirpes**, v. stirps. **stirpitus**, adv. by the roots, root and branch (rare): Ulp. II. Fig.: utterly: errorem extrahere, Cic. **stirps** (Nom. stirpes or stirpis, Liv.), pis, f. (m.: Virg.) the lower part of the trunk of plants, including the roots; a stock, stem, stalk; a root: quae (terra) stirpes amplexa alat et augeat, Cic.: lento in stirpe moratus, over the stubborn stock, Virg. Fig.: Carthago ab stirpe interiit, utterly, Sall.: velut ab stirpibus renata urbs, as if from roots (left in the ground), Liv.: unum relictum, stirpem genti Fabiae, scion, stock, Id. 2. Transf.: a plant, shrub (esp. in plur.): stirpium naturae, Cic. (ii) grafts, scions stirpis committere ramis, Lucr. 3.

Of men: a stem, stock, race, family lineage: ignoratio stirpis et generis, Cic.: hominum sceleratorum, Caes.: divina, Virg. (ii) offspring, descendant, progeny: liberum, Liv.: nepotum, Virg. II. Fig.: source, origin, foundation, cause, etc.: stirpes stultitiae, Cic.: superstitionis, Id. [Etym. uncertain.]

stiva, ae, f. a plough-handle: Virg. **stilatarius**, a, um, adj. [stila, a kind of ship so named from its breadth, stila being the orig. form of latus, q. v.] of or belonging to a ship (rare): Transf.: stalaria purpura, brought by sea, imported, i. e. costly, Juv. **stloppus**, i, m. a slap (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek): Pers. (Hence It. schioppo, "a gun," scoppio, "noise.")

sto, stēti, stātum, r. v. n. (stētērunt, Virg.) to stand; to stand still, remain standing: quum virgo staret et Caecilia in sella sederet, Cic.: qui proximi steterant, Caes.: stans pede in uno, Hor. 2. Esp. to stand firm or immoveable; to last, remain, continue: nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic.: praeter spem stare muros viderunt, Liv.: stat glacies iners, is frozen fast, Hor. 3. to remain, tarry, linger: in illo ganeorum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. 4. Milit. t. t.: to stand in the ranks or under arms: quisque uti steterat, jacet obtinetque ordinem, Pl. (ii) Esp. to stand one's ground: in acie stare ac pugnare, Liv. (iii) Meton.: of a battle: to last, continue undecided: diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, Id. 5. Nautical t. t.: to lie or ride at anchor: pars (classis) ad ostium portus in ancoris stetit, Id.: stant litore puppes, are anchored along the shore, Virg. 6. to stand upright or out; to bristle up, etc.: steterunt comae, Id.: stantes oculi (of the owl), fixed, glaring, Ov.: stant lumina flammā, stand staring aflame, Virg. 7. With Abl.: to stand out with, be thick with, full of (mostly poet.): pulvere caelum, is all a cloud of dust, Id. 8. Of the features: to be unmoved: stat nunquam facies, is never still, Lucan.

II. Fig. in gen.: to stand: Enn. ap. Cic. 2. to stand firm or unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist: stetit ad hanc diem Romana res, Liv.: Cic. (ii) to maintain a contest: cum in senatu pulcherrime staremus, Id. (iii) With Abl. (either with or without in): to stand firm, persist, persevere; to adhere to: in fide, Id.: in sententiā, Liv.: decreto, to abide by, Caes.: magis famā quam vi stare res suas, rested more on prestige than power, Tac.: omnis in Ascanio stat cura parentis, is centred, Virg. (iv) Esp. in 3rd pers. sing. with sententia or clause as subj.; or absol.: the determination holds good, I (thou, he, etc.) am determined: postquam ipse sententiā stetit, after he had decided, Liv.:

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modo nobis stet illud, *is kept to*, Cic.: Virg.

3. Of plays and actors: *to please, take, succeed*: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. 4. *to stand by, be on the side of*; with *ab*, less freq. *cum* or *pro*: ut nemo a senatu steterit constantius, Cic.: cum Hannibale, Liv.: pro jure gentium, id.

5. *to be owing to anyone* (esp. with *ref.* to something prevented): with *per* and *Acc.* of person: per Afranium stare, quominus, etc., *it was owing to A. that... not*, Caes.

6. Of price: *to stand one in, cost*: centum talentis eam rem Achaes stetit, Liv.: haud illi stabunt Aenela parvo hospitla, *shall cost him dear*, Virg. (Root *sta*; Skr. *sthā*; Gr. *στην*, *στάσις*; O. H. G. *stām*, Goth. *stand-a* (I stand).) (Hence It. *stare*; Sp. *estar*.)

stōicē, *adv.* like a Stoic, stoically: agere austere et Stoice, Cic.

stōious, *a, um, adj.* = *στωικός*, of or belonging to the Stoic philosophy or to the Stoics, Stoic; schola, Cic.: libelli, Hor. 2. Subst.: stoicus, *i, m.* a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic; Cic. (ii) *Stolca, orum, n. pl.* the Stoic philosophy; id.

stōla, *ae, f.* = *στολή*, a long upper garment: mullebris, Varr. II. Esp. a gown, robe, or stole, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles (v. Smith's Ant. 354): ad talos demissa, Hor. Hence, of the dress of a voluptuary: id. 2. Transf.: a noble dame or matron: Stat. (Hence Fr. *étolē*.)

stōlātus, *a, um, adj.* [stola] wearing a stola: mulieres, Vitr. II. Transf.: pudor, proper to or befitting a matron, Mart.: Ulixes stolatus, *Ulysses in petticoats*, a nickname of Livia, Calig. in Suet.

stōlīdē, *adv.* stupidly: Liv.

stōlīdītās, *ātis, f.* [stolidus] dullness, stupidity: Flor.

stōlīdus, *a, um, adj.* dull, doltish, obtuse, stupid: vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter.: indocti stolidique, Hor. 2. Transf. of things: aures (Midae), Ov.: stolidi impudensque postulatio, senseless, Liv.: vires (of a gladiator), mere brute force, id.: causae, inert, not energetic, Cic. [Stol-idus is prob. from the root *stal*, to place, seen in *στάλ-ω* (*ἐ-στάλ-ην*); cf. *στάλ-εχ-ος*, *στάλ-η*.]

stōmāchor, *atus, i. v. n. and a. dep.* [stomachus] to be irritated, peevish, vexed; to fume, fret. Neutr.: constr. absol., with *Prep.*, or depend. clause: si stomachabere et moleste feret, Cic.: cum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor.: with *quod* or *si*: Cic.: cum allquo, *to quarrel with*, id. II. Act.: to be angry or vexed at (only with neutr. obj.): stomachor omnia, id.

stōmāchōsē, *adv.* angrily, peevishly. Comp.: rescripsi ei stomachosius, Cic.

stōmāchōsus, *a, um, adj.* [stomachus] angry, irritable, choleric (rare): Hor. Comp.: Cic.

stōmāchus, *i, m.* = *στόμαχος*, the gullet, oesophagus: linguam ad radices ejus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. 2. Meton.: the stomach; id.

II. Fig.: taste, liking, appetite (rare): ludi non tui stomachi, id.: bonus, easily satisfied, i. e. uncritical, Quint. 2. distaste, dislike, displeasure, irritation, chagrin: epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *estomac*.)

stōrēa (storia; Caes.), *ae, f.* [from the root of sterno] a mat or covering made of plaited straw, rope, etc.: a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat; Liv.: a mantle; Caes. (Hence It. *stoja*; Fr. *store*.)

strābo, *ōnis, m.* = *στραβών*, one who squints: Cic.: Hor.

strāges, *is, f.* [sterno] a throwing down, a throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow: with *Gen.*: strage armorum septa via est, i. e. with heaps of arms thrown away, Liv.: aedificiorum et hominum, destruction of buildings and loss of life, Tac. Absol.: strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, Liv.: (nimbus) dabit stragem satis, devastation, Virg. 2. Esp.: slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage: id.: Just. Plur.: strages facere, edere, Cic.

II. Fig.: quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi! what havoc did I make of them, id.

strāgūlus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] that serves for spreading over or covering: vestis, a coverlet, blanket, rug, etc., Cic. II. Subst.: stragulum, *i, n.* a covering, rug, carpet, mattress, etc.: Sen.: a bed-covering: Cic.: a covering for a corpse: Suet.: a horse-cloth: Mart.

strāmen, *inis, n.* [id.] straw, litter: tecta stramine casa, Ov.

strāmentum, *i, n.* [id.] straw, litter: desectam cum stramento segetem, Liv.: a straw-bed: Pl.: Hor.: casae stramentis tectae, thatched, Caes.

II. a covering, rug, coverlet (rare): mulorum, id.

strāminēus, *a, um, adj.* [stramen] made of straw, straw-: Quirites, i. e. figures of straw, Ov.: casae, thatched with straw, id.

strangūlo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to throttle, choke; in gen. to stifle, suffocate, strangle: laqueo, Tac.: piro strangulatus, choked by a pear, Suet.

II. Fig.: to torment, torture: strangulat inclusus dolor, chokes one, Ov.: plures congesta pecunia strangulat, i. e. is the destruction of, Juv. [For etym., v. stringo.]

strangūria, *ae, f.* = *σπαραγγούρια*, difficult and painful discharge of urine, strangury: Cic.: Plin.

strātēgēma, *ātis, n.* = *στρατήγημα*, a piece of generalship, a stratagem: Cic. II. Transf.: any stratagem or trick: id.

strātēgus, *i, m.* = *στρατηγός*, a military leader, general, commander: Pl. II. Transf.: the president at a banquet: id.

strātīlōticus, *a, um, adj.* = *στρατιωτικός*, of or belonging to a soldier, soldier-like, military: homo, Pl.

strātum, *i, n.* [sterno] a bed-covering, coverlet, quilt, blanket: lecti mollia strata, Lucr. 2. Meton.: a bed, couch: quies molli strato arcescit, bed of down, Liv.: strato surgit Pallurus, Virg. II. Transf.: a horse-cloth, housing; a pack-saddle: Ov.: Liv. 2. a pavement: saxea strata viarum, Lucr.

strātūra, *ae, f.* [id.] a paving, pavement: viarum, Suet.

strātus, *a, um, Part.* [sterno].

strēna, *ae, f.* a sign, prognostic, omen: Pl. II. Transf.: a new-year's present given for the sake of the omen: Suet. [Said to be a Sabine word signifying "health": hence perh. cogn. with strenuus.] (Hence Fr. *étrennes*.)

strēnūē, *adv.* briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, vigorously: aliquid facere, Pl.: arma capere, Cic.

strēnūitās, *ātis, f.* [strenuus] briskness, vivacity, activity (rare): Ov.

strēnūo, *i. v. n.* [id.] to be brisk, lively, busy: Pl.

strēnūus, *a, um, adj.* brisk, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous: strenuus et fortis, Hor.: manu fortis et bello strenuus, energetic, Nep.: gens lingua magis strenua quam factis, Liv.: adeo strenuus, ut, etc., dashing, gallant, Just. With *Gen.*: strenuus militiae, enterprising in, Tac. In bad sense: multi mali et strenui, turbulent, restless, id.: in perfidia, id. 2. Transf. of things: adolescens strenua facie, lively, Pl.: navis, Ov.: strenua nos exerceat inertia, busy idleness, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *σπρηγής*, hard, rough, strong, appy. cogn. with *σπρηγέ-ος*.]

strēpito, *i. v. n.* freq. [strepo] to make a continued noise, rustling, rattling, etc. (poet. and rare): Virg.

strēpītus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a noise, din; a clashing, crashing, rustling, clattering, clanking, rumbling, etc.: strepitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Pl.: fluminum, roar, Cic.: rotarum, rattling, Caes.: prae strepitu et clamore, din, uproar, Liv. II. Transf. of musical sounds: testudinis aureae dulcem strepitum, sweet din, Hor.: and without adj., citharae, id.: tibicinae, id.

strēpo, *ūi, itum, 3. v. n. and a.* Neutr.: to make a noise: to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar, etc. (most gen. term for all continuous harsh noise; cf. strideo): rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu, rang out, Virg.: litui, bray, Hor.: strepit assiduo cava tempora circum tinnitu galea, resounds, Virg.: omnia terrore ac tumultu, Liv.

II. Act. (rare): haec cum sub ipso vallo portisque streperent, bawled out, vociferated, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

strīa, ae, f. a furrow, groove, channel: Varr.: Plin. [Prob. for *strig-ia*; v. *strix*, 2.]

striātus, a, um, Part. [strig].

II. Adj.: *grooved, fluted, striped*: Pl.: Plin.

strictim, adv. [stringo] *straitly, closely*: attendere, i. e. close to the skin, Pl. II. Fig.: *slightly, superficially*: aspicere, Cic. 2. Esp. of style, briefly, cursorily: dicere, id.

striatūra, ae, f. [id.] a contraction, stricture: Plin. Val. II. Meton.: a mass of molten iron: Virg.

strictus, a, um, Part. [stringo].

II. Adj.: *drawn together, close, strait, tight, etc.*: artus, close-knit, Tac.: Janua, narrow, Ov. 2. Fig. of style, brief, concise: Quint. (Hence It. *stretto*; Fr. *étroit*; Eng. *strait*.)

strideo, di, 2. and **strido**, di, 3. v. n. to make a grating or hissing noise; to creak, hiss, whizz, whistle, buzz, rattle, etc. (mostly poet.): candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, Lucr.: rudentes aquilone, Ov.: stridentia pennae, whirling with wings, Virg.: of an arrow, to whizz: id.: of a hinge, to creak, grate: id.: of a saw, to rasp: Lucr.: presso stridere molari, to gnash, Juv. [Ety. uncertain.]

strido, v. strideo.

stridor, ōris, m. [strideo] any harsh or grating sound; a creaking, hissing, buzzing, rattling, whistling, etc.: Hor.: serpentis, Ov.: procellae, Prop.: rudentum, Virg.: Januae, Ov.

stridulus, a, um, adj. [id.] creaking, hissing, rattling, buzzing, etc.: stridula cornus (i. e. hasta), whizzing, Virg.: plaustra, creaking, Ov. (Hence It. *strillo*.)

strigilis, is, f. [stringo] a scraper (of horn or metal) used by bathers for scraping the skin, a *strigil*: Cic.: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 56. (Hence It. *streggia*, *streglia*; Fr. *étrille*.)

strigo, i, v. n. [strig, 2] to hold up, stop in ploughing: Plin.: Phaedr. (iii. 6, 9), dub. II. Transf.: appy. to give way, lose strength, sink (poet.): Virg. (Cat.)

strigōsus, a, um, adj. [cogn. with stringo] lean, lank, thin, meagre: canis, opp. to obesus, Col. Comp.: equi, Liv. II. Fig. of an orator, meagre, dry, tasteless: Cic.

stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to draw or tie tight; to draw, bind, or press together, to grasp: to stringam ad carnarium, Pl.: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, pinched, Liv.: strictus nodus, drawn too tight, id.: arcus, bended, Val. Fl.: habenam, to tighten, Stat. 2. Transf.: to touch lightly or slightly, to graze: litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cantes, Virg.: stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas, was skimming, Ov. 3. to pull or strip off, to pluck off, clip off, prune, etc.: folia ex arboribus, Cels.: frondes, Virg.: celeriter gladios strinxerunt, drew, Cels. Hemes, bel-

lum, to engage in, Flor. Poet. transf.: manum, to bare, i. e. prepare for combat, Ov.: stringere remos, to trim branches for making oars, Virg.: rem, devour, waste one's substance, Hor.

II. Fig.: of style, to compress, abridge: narrationis loco rem, Quint.

2. to touch, affect; esp. to affect painfully, to wound, pain: animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Virg. (Stringo, in its two senses, "to draw tight, press," and "to strip off," is cogn. on the one hand with Gr. *σπράγυνω*, *σπράγγαλη*, *strangulo*, *striz* (2), and, on the other, with *σπλέγγις*, *strigilis*, and *tergo* (for *stergo*.) (Hence Fr. *étréindre*.)

stringor, ōris, m. [stringo] a touching, touch, shock: gelidai aquai, twinge (of the teeth) from ice-cold water, Lucr.

strīo, no perf., **striatum**, i, v. a. [strig] to furrow, channel: Vitruv.: Plin.

(1) **strix**, strigis, f. = *σπρίγξ*, an owl, prob. the screech-owl, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children: Ov.: Tib.

(2) **strix**, igit, f. [stringo] a furrow, channel, groove: Vitruv.

strōpha, ae, f. = *στροφή*, a strophe in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas: Macr. II. a trick, artifice: Mart.: in plur. i. verbosae, Phaedr.

strōphīarius, ii, m. [strophium] a stay-maker: Pl.

strōphium, ii, n. = *στροφίον* (a band), a band, stay, stomacher, worn by women under the breasts: Cat.

II. a head-band, chaplet: Virg. (Copa).

structor, ōris, m. [struo] a builder, mason, carpenter: Cic. II. one who serves at table, a carver: Juv.

structūra, ae, f. [id.] a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment: membrarum, Plin.: togae, Macr. 2. Esp.: a mode of building, construction: structurae antiquae genus, Liv. (ii) Meton.: a building, erection, structure: Vitruv.: ita ut capita tignorum extrema parietum structura tegerentur, i. e. by the outside course of masonry, Caes.: aerariae structurae, mining works, copper mines, id. (dub. al. secturae).

II. Fig. of style: an arrangement, order, structure: Cic.

structus, a, um, Part. [struo]. II. Subst.: structa, orum, n. pl. buildings: saxorum structa, Lucr.

strūes, is, f. [id.] a heap, pile: laterum, Cic.: corporum, Liv.: rogi, a funeral pile, pyre, Tac.: confusa strue implicantur, are huddled in a confused mass (of soldiers with their formation broken), Liv. II. Esp.: a heap of little offering-cakes: Ov.

struix, icis, f. [id.] a heap, pile: tantas struices conclinnat patinarias, Pl.

strūma, ae, f. [perh. from struo] a scrofulous tumour, wen: Cels. Fig.: qui exsecant pestem aliquam,

tanquam strumam civitatis, morbid ex-crescence, Cic.

strūmōsus, a, um, adj. [struma] having a wen, scrofulous: Juv.

strūo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to place one thing upon or along with another in a heap; to pile up, arrange: ordinatim trabes, Caes.: ad sidera montes, Ov.: frugem ordine, Cic.: penum ordine longo, Virg.: acervum, Hor.: rem, heap up, amass, Pers. Poet. transf.: altaria donis, to load, Virg. 2. Esp.: to build, erect, fabricate, construct: domos, Hor.: pyras, Virg.: convivia, to get ready, prepare, Tac.

3. to set in order, arrange: copias, Caes.: aciem, Liv. II. Fig.: to join together, compound, compose: Quint.

2. Esp.: to prepare something detrimental; to cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate, etc.: aliquid calamitatis, Cic.: odium in alios, id.: insidias allicul, Liv. 3. to order, arrange, dispose, regulate: rem domi, Pl. verba, Cic. (Cogn. with *sterno*, q. v.; the u may be regarded as corresponding to ω in the form *σπρώ-νν-μι*.)

strūthēus, a, um (struthius), adj. = *στρούθιος*, of or belonging to sparrows: mala, sparrow-apples, Plin. Absol.: struthes, orum, n. pl.: Pl.

strūthiōcāmēlus, i, m. an ostrich: Plin. (By later writers also called simply *struthio*, ōnis, m.) (From *struthio* comes It. *struzzo*; and from *avis struthio*, Fr. *au-truche*.)

stūdeō, ūi, 2. v. a. and n. to be eager or zealous, to take pains about, busy oneself with, strive after; to apply oneself to or pursue some course of action, etc. Absol.: ut aequum fuerat atque ut studui, intended, Ter. With Acc. of neut. pron. or adj. (rarely of a noun): illud ipsum, quod studet, Cic.: Hor.: has res, Pl. With Inf., or Acc. and Inf.: de quo studeo ex te audire quid sentias, Cic.: homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, desire, Sall. (ii) Most freq. with Dat.: to devote oneself, to be bent upon: novis rebus, Cic.: agriculturae, Caes.: litteris, Cic. With Gen.: parens, qui te nec amet, nec studeat tui, takes no heed of you, poet. sp. Cic. Esp. to be zealous for a person or cause, to favour: homini nequam atque improbo, Cic.: rebus Atheniensium, Nep. Absol.: neque studere neque odisse, to feel neither partiality nor hatred, Sall.

2. Absol.: to apply oneself to learning; to study: Tac. [Cogn. with Gr. *σπείδω*, with st for orig. sp.]

stūdiōsē, adv. eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously: Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: id.

stūdiōsus, a, um, adj. [studium] eager, zealous, anxious after, studious of. With Gen.: venandi aut pillae, very fond of, Cic.: studiosi juris, lawyers, Suet. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, most particular about, Suet. Absol.: homo valde studiosus ac dili-

gens, earnest, Cic. II. Esp.: *zealous for a person or cause*: mei studiosos habeo Dyrrhachinos, *warmly devoted to me*, id.: nobilitatis, a *partizan of*, id. Comp.: studiosior alterius partis, Suet. Sup.: Cic. 2. Absol.: *devoted to study or learning, learned, studious*: cohors, Hor.

stūdiū, li, n. [studeo] a *busy*ing oneself about or application to: assiduū, *zeal, eagerness, fondness, endeavour, study*: aliquid studio curaque discere, Cic.: alacritate ac studio uti, Caes.: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, *inclinations*, Hor. With Gen.: pugnandi, Caes.: visendi, *curiosity to see*, Virg. II. *zeal for a person or cause*; good-will, attachment, devotion, etc.: Divitiaci in populum R., Caes.: aliquid studio partium facere, *from party spirit*, Cic.: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, *into opposite parties*, Tac.: contraria studia, Virg.: Tac.

2. application to learning; study: esp. in plur.: *learned studies*: Cic.: Hor. 3. Transf.: *the results of study*: omnia studia sua publicare, *to make one's accomplishments public property*, Tac. (Hence It. studio; Fr. étude.)

stultē, adv. *foolishly, sillily*: Pl.: Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Cic.

stultiloquentia, ae, f. [stultus loquor] *silly talk, babbling*: Pl.

stultiloquium, li, n. [stultiloquus] *silly talk, babbling*: Pl.

stultiloquus, a, um, adj. [stultus loquor] *talking foolishly, babbling*: Pl.

stultitia, ae, f. [stultus] *folly, foolishness, silliness, etc.*: Cic. Plur.: id.

stultivīdus, a, um, adj. [stultus video] *that sees things in a foolish light*: Pl.

stultus, a, um, adj. [cogn. with stolidus, q. v.] *foolish, silly, stupid, etc.*: Cic.: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. 2. Transf. of things: arrogantia, Caes.: consilium stultissimum, Liv.: quid autem stultius? Cic.

stūpa, ae (stuppa and stipa), f. *the coarse part of flax, tow*: Caes.: Liv.: Virg.: Lucr. [Cf. Gr. στῆλη, tow; v. stips.] (Hence It. stoppa, Fr. étoupe.)

stūpē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a.: pass. stūpēfio [stupeo] *to make senseless, to benumb, stun, stupefy*: privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, *deadened the sense of*, Liv. Pass.: ut nostro stupefiat Cynthia versu, *may be spell-bound*, Prop. 2. Esp. in Part. perf.: quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? Cic.

stūpēfio, factus, v. stupefacio.

stūpēo, ul, 2. v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed; to be astonished, astounded, confounded, stupefied, etc.*: quum semisomnus stuperet, *seemed to have but half his wits about him*, Cic.: ipsae stupere domus Leti, *Death's own dwellings were all amaze*, Virg. With Gen.: capti et stupentes animi, *bewildered*, Liv. With Abl., alone or

with in: carminibus stupens, *spell-bound*, Hor.: in Turno, Virg. With ad: mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov.: ad tam saevam dominationem, *to be appalled at*, Just. 2. Transf. of things: *to be benumbed or stiffened, to be brought to a stand-still, to stop*: stupuitque Ixionis orbis, Ov.: stupente ita seditione, Liv. II. Act.: *to be astonished or amazed at, to wonder at* (poet.): pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae, *stand amazed at*, Virg. [Stupēo, to be stock-still, is cogn. with the words given under stipo; cf. especially stipes.]

stūpescō, 3. v. n. incept. [stupeo] *to grow astonished, become amazed*: Cic.

stūpēus (stuppeus), a, um, adj. [stupa] *made or consisting of tow*: Virg.

stūpīditas, ātis, f. [stupidus] *senselessness, dullness, stupidity* (rare): Cic.

stūpīdus, a, um, adj. [stupeo] *struck senseless, confounded, amazed*: stupida sine animo asto, Pl.: Echionis tabula to stupidum detinet, *lost in admiration*, Cic. 2. *dull, stupid, senseless*: id.: Juv.: maritus, *doltish*, Mart.

stūpor, ōris, m. [id.] *numbness, insensibility, stupor, stupefaction; astonishment, amazement*: in corpore, Cic.: sensus, id.: animos tenet, *bewilderment*, Liv.: cordis, Cic. 2. Transf. for stupidus (poet.): talis iste inens stupor nil videt, nihil audit, Cat.

stūppa, v. stipa.

stūppeus, v. stupeus.

stūprātor, ōris, m. [stupro] *a defiler, debaucher, ravisher*: Suet.: Quint.

stūpro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [stuprum] *to debauch, deflower, ravish*: feminam, Pl.: Cic. In gen. sense; to pollute: pulvinar, Auct. Har. Resp.

stūprum, i, n. *dishonour, disgrace*: Fest. II. Esp.: *debauchery, violation*: very freq. in pl.: supra et corruptelae et adulteria, Cic.: nullis polluitur casta domus stupris, Hor. 2. Meton. (poet.): una (sedes) Clytemnestrae stuprum vehit, *i.e. the adulteress*, Prop. [Ety. uncertain.]

sturnus, i, m. *a starling*: Mart.: Stat. [Cf. A.-S. stear-n, Eng. stare, star-ling.]

stylus, v. stilus.

suādēla, ae, f. [susdeo] *exhortation, persuasion*: Pl. Personified; *the goddess of persuasion*: Hor.

suāda, v. suadus.

suādēo, si, sum (suādēt, Lucr.), 2. v. n. and a. *to advise, recommend, exhort, urge*. Constr. with Dat. (rarely Acc.) of person advised: what is advised expressed by Acc., or Subj. with with ut, ne; rarely by Inf. With Acc of the thing: modo quod suasit, dissuadet, Pl.: pacem, *to counsel peace*, Cic. (II) With Subj.: quod suades ut petam, id.: suadere Prisco ne supra principem scanderet, *not to rise above*,

Tac. The ut is sometimes omitted: Pl.: Nep. (III) With Inf. (rare in prose): Juturnam succurrere fratri suasi, *advised her to help*, Virg.: quum mori suadeas, *when you counsel death*, Cic. 2. With Dat. of pron. refl., *to satisfy oneself*: arrive at a definite conviction: constr. with Acc. and Inf.: nisi mihi suasissem, nihil esse in vita, id. 3. Transf. of things, *to urge, impel, dispose towards, occasion*: suadentque cadentia sidera somnos, *counsel, invite*, Virg.: me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi, *leads me to pursue*, Ter. II. Esp. leg. t. t.: suadere legem, rogationem, etc., *to recommend, advocate a proposed law or bill*: Cic. [For etym. v. suavis.]

suādus, a, um, adj. [suadeo] *persuasive*: Stat. Hence, subst. **Suāda**, ae, f. *persuasion* (personified): suadae medulla, *the very marrow of persuasion*, Cic.

suāsio, ōnis, f. [suadeo] *a counselling, advice, exhortation*: Sen. II. Esp. leg. t. t.: *a recommending, advocacy of a proposed law*: legis Servilliae, Cic. 2. In rhetoric: *eloquence of the persuasive kind*: id.

suāsor, ōris, m. [id.] *an adviser, counsellor*: protectionis, Cic.: pacis, Ov. II. Esp. leg. t. t.: *one who recommends or advocates a proposed law*: suasore legis Pompeio, Vell.

suāsum, i, n. *the name of a dye* (colour uncertain): Pl.

suāsus, a, um, Part. [suadeo].

suāsus, ūs, m. [id.] *an advising*: suasu atque impulsu meo, Pl.: ob meum suāsum, Ter.

suāvīdus, a, um, adj. [suavis dico] *sweet-spoken, pleasant*: Lucr.

suāvīlōquens, entis, adj. [suavis loquor] *sweet-spoken, pleasant-speaking* (poet.): carmen, Lucr.

suāvīlōquentia, ae, f. [suaviloquens] *sweetness of speech*: Cic.

suāvīdolum (sav.), i, n. dim. [suavi-um] *a little kiss*: Cat.

suāvior, atus, 1. v. a. dep. [id.] *to kiss*: Cic.: Cat.

suāvis, e, adj. *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful* (as disting. from dulcis, q. v., it refers to smell): quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amarum, Lucr.: odor, Cic.: cantus, Pl. Neut. as adv. (poet.): suave rubens hyacinthus, Virg.: locus resonat, Hor. II. Of character, feelings, etc.: faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, *sweet-tempered, amiable*, Cic.: amor suavissimus, Pl.: with Inf. as Subj.: suave, it is sweet to . . ., Lucr. [Cf. Skr. svādus; Gr. ἡδύς (for σφαδ-ύς); Goth. sūt-s, Eng. sweet, Germ. süß. Cf. suadeo, to make pleasant, to recommend.] (Hence It. soave; Fr. suave.)

suāvitas, ātis, f. [suavis] *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness*. As

affecting the senses: odorum, Cic.: coloris, Id.: oris et vocis, Nep. II. As affecting the mind or feelings: sermonum atque morum, Cic.

suāviter, adv. sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully: Cic. II. Fig.: epistola suaviter scripta, charmingly, Id.

suāvitudo, Inis, f. [suavis] sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, delight (rare, for suavitudo): Pl.

suāvium (savium), li, n. [id.] a mouth puckered up to be kissed (rare): Pl. II. Transf.: a kiss: Atticae mels verbis suavium des, i.e. give her my love and a kiss, Cic. As a term of endearment: darling: Ter.

sub, prep. with Abl., denoting position; and Acc., denoting motion towards. With Abl.: of space: under, below, beneath, underneath: sub terra habitare, Cic.: sub pellibus hiemare, in tents, Caes.: sub divo, under the sky, i.e. in the open air, Hor. Fig.: sub hoc verbo furtum latet, Cic.: falsa sub prodione, under a false charge of treason, Virg. 2. beneath, at the foot of, near, before: sub monte consedit, Caes.: est ager sub urbe, just outside, in the suburbs, Pl.: sub oculis esse, to be visible, Liv.: sub lectu esse, to be within range, Id.: quo deinde sub ipso volat Dioreas, close behind, Virg.

III. Of time: in, within, during, at, by: sub ipsa protectione, during the actual embarkation, Caes.: sub luce, Ov.: uno sub tempore, at the same time, Lucr. III. Of other relations, as subjection, domination, stipulation, etc.: under, beneath, with: sub armis, Caes.: sub regno esse, Cic.: sub condicione, Suet.: sub lege, Id.: sub verbo, at command, Lucr. B. With Acc.: of space; in connection with words denoting motion, under, below, beneath: exercitum sub Jugum mittere, Caes.: sub furcam ire, Hor. Fig.: sub iudicium sapientis et delectum cadunt, Cic. 2. Analogously with I. 2, but with motion: beneath, to, near to, close to, up to, etc.: sub montem succedunt milites, Caes.: sub lectum venire, to come within range, Liv.: aedes suas detulit sub Vellam, removed it to the foot of the Velia, Cic.: via sub moenia tendit, Virg. (ii) from beneath, up to (denoting change to a higher level, as well as mere approximation): hostes sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, came up to, Caes. Poet.: oculos sub astra tenebat, directed upwards to the stars, Virg. II. Of time, denoting approximation: towards, about: sub vespere, Caes.: sub lumina prima, Hor.: sub lacrimosa Trojae funera, on the eve of, Id. 2. just after, immediately upon: sub eas (litteras) statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic.: bellum, quod sub recentem Romanam pacem fuit, followed close upon, Liv. III. Of other relations: lepidus hoc succedit sub manus negotium, comes to hand, i.e. is

going to succeed nicely, Pl. C. In composition, the b remains unchanged before vowels and before d, d, j, l, n, s, t, v. Before c, f, g, p, r, it is usually assimilated. Before m it is sometimes unchanged, sometimes assimilated. Before some words commencing with c, p, or t, it assumes the form sus, by the rejection of the b from a collateral form subs (analog. to abs); e.g. suscipio, suspendo, sustineo. Lastly in the words suspicio, suspicio, suspiro, the b is elided. In composition, sub denotes 1. under; e.g. sub-mergo, to dip under. Hence it signifies (i) inferiority; e.g. sub-centurio, a sub-centurion. (ii) before adjectives and verbs it implies diminution=slightly; e.g. sub-agrestis, somewhat boorish; sub-rideo, to laugh slightly, to smile. (iii) secrecy; e.g. sub-orno, to incite secretly. (iv) substitution=instead of; e.g. sur-rogo, to cause to be chosen instead of another; suc-cedo, to come into another's place. (v) succession=after; e.g. sub-eo, to come after, or next. 2. from below, up; e.g. succedo, to come up; suscipio, to take up; suspicio, to look up. Hence with the implied notion of assistance; e.g. succorro, to run up (to help). 3. near, closely; e.g. subsequor, to follow closely; sub-inde, immediately after. [Cf. Skr. upa; Gr. ὑπὸ; Goth. uf (under). The initial s in Lat., compared with Skr. and Goth., presents a difficulty. Orig. p is weakened to b, as in ab and ob, q. v.]

subabsurdē, adv. somewhat absurdly: Cic.

sub-absurdus, a, um, adj. somewhat or rather absurd: Cic.

sub-accuso, 1. v. a. to blame or accuse somewhat: Cic.

subactio, ōnis, f. [subigo] a working up, preparing: Vittr. II. Fig. preparation, discipline: subactio est usus, auditio, lectio, litterae, Cic.

subactus, a, um, Part. [subigo].

sub-aeratus, a, um, adj. that has copper underneath or inside: aurum, Pers.

subāgītātio, subāgītātrix, subāgītō, v. subagitatō, etc.

sub-agrestis, e, adj. somewhat rustic, rather boorish: Cic.

sub-ālāris, e, adj. placed or carried under the arms: telum, Nep.

sub-āmarus, a, um, adj. somewhat bitter: Cic.

sub-āquillus, a, um, adj. somewhat dusky, brownish, tawny: corpus, Pl.

sub-arrōganter, adv. somewhat proudly or arrogantly: Cic.

sub-ausulto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to listen secretly: Cic.

sub-bāsilicānus, i, m. [basilica] one who lounges around the basilicas, a lounge: Pl.

sub-bībo, bibi, 3. v. a. to drink a little, to tinkle (rare): Pl. (dub.): Suet.

sub-blandior (fut. subblandibitur, Pl.), 4. v. n. dep. to caress or fondle a little: Pl.

subo, v. succ.

sub-dēbilis, e, adj. somewhat crippled: femur, Suet.

sub-dēbilitatus, a, um, adj. somewhat enfeebled; fig. somewhat discouraged: Cic.

sub-dēfio, 3. v. n. to fail somewhat (in strength): Curt.

sub-difficilis, e, adj. somewhat difficult: quaestio, Cic.

sub-diffido, 3. v. n. to be somewhat distrustful: Cic.

subditiōis, a, um, adj. [subdo] supposititious, spurious, counterfeit: servus, Pl.

subditivus, a, um, adj. [id.] substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit: Cic.

subditus, a, um, Part. [subdo].

sub-diū, adv. by day: Pl.

sub-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. [v. do] to put, place, set, or lay under: constr. usu. with Acc. and Dat.: faces, Lucr.: pugionem pulvino, Suet.: calcaria equo, Liv. 2. Esp. to bring under, subject, subdue (rare): Plutonis subdita regno magna deum proles, Tib. 3. Fig.: to put near, apply; to furnish: irritatis militum animis ignem, Liv.: ingenio stimulos, Ov.: stimulum timoris, Lucr. II. to put in the place of, to substitute: quos in eorum locum subditos domi suae reservavit? Cic. 2. Esp. to substitute falsely; to forge, counterfeit: subditum se suspicatur, that he is a spurious child, a changeling, Ter.: me subditum et pellice genitum appellat, Liv.: aliquem reum, shift a charge on to, fasten guilt (wrongly) upon, Tac.

sub-dōcēo, 2. v. a. to teach as an assistant (rare): Cic.

subdōlē, adv. somewhat craftily, cunningly, or deceitfully: Cic.

sub-dōlus, a, um, adj. crafty, cunning, sly, deceitful: homo et sycophanta et subdolos, Pl.: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate legati, subdolos ejus augere amentiam, Sall. 2. Transf. of things: oratio, Caes.: lingua, Ov.

sub-dōmo, 1. v. a. to subject by taming, to tame, subdue: Pl.

sub-dūbīto, 1. v. n. to be rather doubtful or undecided: Cic.

sub-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (Perf. sync. subduxi, Ter.) to draw from under or from below: hence, to draw or pull up; to lift up, raise: cataractam funibus, Liv.: capiti ensem, Virg.: se pedibus (terra), withdraw from under, Lucr.: subductis (tunicis), pulled up, tucked up, Hor.: quae subducere colles incipiunt, to rise from the plain, Virg. 2. Esp. naut. t. t.: to draw or haul up: naves in aridum, Caes. 3. Milit. t. t.: to draw off forces from one position to another; to lead up: cohortes ex dextro cornu, Liv.: copias in proximum collem, Caes. II. to withdraw, remove, etc.:

rerum fundamenta, Cic. 2. Esp.: to take away secretly or by stealth, to steal; and with pron. reflect., to take oneself away by stealth, to steal away: allicui anulum, Pl.: obsides furto, Liv.: de circulo se, Cic.: clam se custodibus, Nep. III. Fig. to cast up, reckon, compute, calculate: summam, Cic. (ii) In gen. to calculate, deliberate (usu. in connection with ratio): rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, id.

subductio, ōnis, f. [subduco] Naut. t. t.: a hauling up (of a ship) on the beach: Caes. II. a reckoning, calculation: Cic.

subductus, a, um, Part. [subduco]. **sub-ēdo**, ēdi, 3. v. a. to eat, waste, or wear away below: Ov.

sub-ēo, ēi, itum, 4. v. n. and a. to come or go under; to sink; to come up to; to come or go on; to succeed; to come up, spring up. Neutr.: subire sub falas, Pl.: testudine facta subeunt, advance, Caes.: subire ad portam castrorum, to advance to, Liv. With Dat.: dexterarum alae sinistra subit, came up in support of, id.: subiere feretro, took it on their shoulders, Virg.: saxa ingerit in subeuntes, as they come up the hill, Liv. (ii) Of things: subeunt herbae, come up, spring up, Virg.

2. to come on secretly, steal upon, steal into (poet.): Prop.: Ov. II. Fig.: subeunt morbi tristisque senectus, Virg. 2. Esp.: to come into the mind, to occur, suggest itself: Cic.: subit cari genitoris imago, there rose up before me, Virg. (ii) With depend. interrog. clause: quid sim, quid fuerimque, subit, Ov. B. Act.: to come or go under, to enter; to submit to; to approach: tectum, to go under the shelter of a roof, Caes.: novies subiere paludem, had plunged under, Ov.: dorso onus, to receive a burden on the back (lit. go under it with the back), Hor.: juncti currum dominae subiere leones, submitted to the yoke, Virg.: acies jam subeuntium muros, approaching, Liv. (ii) Of things: umbra subit terras, Ov.: furcas subiere columnae, succeeded, took the place of, id. 2. to approach secretly, to steal upon or into: subit furtim lumina fessa sopor, id. II. Fig.: sera deinde paenitentia subit regem, came upon, overtook, Curt. 2. Esp.: to come into, enter, occur to one's mind: deinde cogitatio animi subit, Liv. 3. to undergo, submit to, sustain, suffer: pericula, Caes.: tela intenta in patriam, Cic. With Inf.: adversa tela pellere, undertook, Stat.

suber, ēris, n. the cork-oak, cork-tree: Virg. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. sughero.)

subf., v. suff.

subg., v. sugg.

sub-horridus, a, um, adj. somewhat rough or uncouth: Cic.

subiolum, i, n. [subjicio; cf. obex], an underlayer, support: flagri, Pl.

subigitiō (subagit.), ōnis, f. [subigito], lewd enticement: Pl.

subigitiatrix (subagit.), icis, f. [id.] she that entices lewdly: Pl.

sub-igito (subagito), i, v. a. [agito] to entice lewdly, take liberties with: scortum, Pl.

sub-igo, ōgi, actum, 3. v. a. (subigit, poet. Cic.) [ago] to bring or get under, up or up to: naves ad castellum, Liv.: qui adverso flumine lembum remigiis subigit, forces his skiff up stream, Virg. 2. In gen. to turn up from beneath, to dig up, plough, cultivate; to knead; to rub down, sharpen: glaebas, Cic.: arva, Virg.: pontum remo, to plough, Val. Fl.: opus digitis, Ov.: in cote secures, to sharpen, Virg.: scrobes subactae, in which the soil has been well worked, id. II. Fig.: to put down, subjugate, subdue, etc.: tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic.: urbes atque nationes, Sall. 2. to bring to, incite, impel; to compel, constrain: with Subj., ad or in and Acc., or Inf.: ut ederet socios, subigi non potuit, could not be made to, Tac.: ad deditiōnem Volscos, Liv.: urbes metu in ditionem, id.: vis subigit verum fateri, Pl. 3. to train, discipline (rare): ingenium, Cic.

sub-impūdens, entis, adj. somewhat impudent: Cic.

sub-inānis, e, adj. somewhat empty or vain: Cic.

sub-indē, adv. of time, immediately after, just after, presently, thereupon: Hor.: Liv. II. Of repeated actions, from time to time, repeatedly: id.: Suet. (Hence It. sovente; Fr. souvent.)

sub-insulsus, a, um, adj. somewhat tasteless or insipid: Cic.

sub-invidēo, no perf., invisum, 2. v. n. to envy a little, to be somewhat envious of: with Dat. of person: Cic.

sub-invisus, a, um, somewhat odious: Cic.

sub-invito, avi, i, v. a. to invite slightly (very rare): me subinvitaras ut ad te scriberem, you had given me a gentle hint to write, Cic.

sub-irascor, atus, i, v. n. dep. to be somewhat angry: with Dat.: brevitati litterarum, Cic.

subitarius, a, um, adj. [subitus], done suddenly or in haste, sudden, hasty: subitarii milites (ita tum repentina auxilia appellabant), an extemporized force, Liv.

subito, adv. suddenly, unexpectedly: bella subito atque improvisa nasci, Cic.: timor exercitum occupavit, Caes.: dicere, without preparation, extempore, Cic.

subitus, a, um, adj. [subeo] that has come on secretly: hence, sudden, unexpected: in rebus tam subitis, Cic.: Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, formed on the spur of the moment, Caes.: subita belli ministeria, Liv.: miles, hastily collected (cf. subitarius), Tac.: clivi, steep, abrupt, Stat. III. Subst.: subitum, i, n. a sudden or

unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence, etc.: subitum est ei remigrare, he has formed a hasty resolution, Cic. Plur.: etiam fortes viros subitis terrori, Tac. With Gen.: ad subita rerum, emergentia, Liv. (Hence It. Sp. subito: from low Lat. subitanus, Fr. soudain, whence Eng. sudden.)

sub-jacēo, cūi, 2. v. n. to lie under or near: with Dat.: fenestris subjacet vestibulum villae, Plin. Ep. II. Fig.: to be under, to be subject to; to belong to, be connected with, etc.: causa, cui plurimae subjacent lites, Quint.

subjectē, adv. humbly, submissively: demississime atque subjectissime, Caes.

subjectio, ōnis, f. [subjicio] a laying, putting, or placing under: fig.: rerum sub aspectum paene subjectio, i. e. almost bringing facts under people's very eyes, Cic. 2. a substituting, forging: testamentorum, Liv.

3. In Rhetor.: the suggestion of an answer to a question: Auct. Her.

subjecto, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to lay, place, or put under; to throw out from below: manus, Ov.: lasso stimulos, to apply, Hor.: arenam, to toss up, upheave, Virg.

subjector, ōris, m. [id.] one who substitutes, a forger: testamentorum, Cic.

subjectus, a, um, Part. [subjicio]. II. Adj.: lying under or near, bordering upon: with Dat.: aquiloni, Cic.: septem subjecta trioni gens, Virg.: Caes.: subjectos Orientis orae, that border on the land of the rising sun, Hor. 2. subjected, subject: subjectior in diem et horam invidiae, more exposed to, id. (Hence Fr. sujet.)

sub-jicio (subicio, subicis, subicit, etc.; hence, in the poets, sometimes scanned subicis, subicit), jeci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw, lay, place, or bring under or near: constr. with Acc. and Dat. (or prep.), or Absol.: ignem circum subicere, Cic.: brachia pallae, Ov.: castris legiones, Caes. 2. to throw from under, throw up: inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas, id.: terram ferro, to plough up, Cic.: vere novo viridis se subicit alnus, shoots up, Virg.: flamma subjecta, darting from below, id. 3. to put in the place of, to substitute for; esp. to substitute false for true; to forge, counterfeit: testamenta, Cic. (ii) to set on, suborn: subicitur L. Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrahat, Caes. II. Fig.: to bring under, submit, subject: ea quae sub sensu subjecta sunt, Cic.: sub (aliqua) voce sententiam, to attribute a meaning to it, id. 2. Esp. to place under, to make subject, to subject: gentes servitio, Liv.: Galliam securibus, Caes.: virtutem sub varios incertosque casus, Cic.: hiemi navigationem, to subject, expose (to the risks of), Caes.: parcere subjectis, the humbled, Virg. 3. to range under a general head, to subor-

dinate, treat of under; and pass. to be ranged under or comprised in: formarum certus est numerus, quae cuique generi subiciantur, Cic.: fas, justum, subiei possunt honestati, Quint.: nomini rem, id. 4. to place after, append, subjoin, etc.: cur sic opinetur, rationem subiecit, adds, Cic.: vix pauca furenti, reply, Virg. 5. to bring to mind, prompt, suggest, etc.: si meministi id, quod olim dictum est, subiecit, Ter.: quae dolor querentibus subiecit, Liv.

subjugo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sub jugum] (not class.) *to send under the yoke: exercitum, Eutr.*

subiunctus, a, um, Part. [subjuncto].

sub-jungo, xi, ctum, j. v. a. *to yoke or harness to: curru (Dat.) tigres, Virg. II. Transf. in gen.: to join or add to, to annex, subjoin: Aeneia puppis rostro Phrygios subiuncta leones, having affixed, id. (II) Fig.: omnes artes oratori, Cic.: Calliope haec percussis subiungit carmina nervis, Ov. 2. to bring under, subdue, subjugate: urbes sub imperium pop. R., Cic. 3. to lay under (rare): fundamenta rebus, Lucr.*

sub-labor, lapsus, j. v. n. dep. *to fall or sink under or down, to sink: aedificia vetustate sublapsa, fallen to ruin, Plin. Ep. II. Fig.: to steal or glide on: sublapsa vetustas solvit saxum, that has stolen on, Virg.: retro sublapsa referri spes, slipping away, id. 2. Esp. to slip or steal in: lues udo sublapsa veneno pertentat sensus, id.*

sublapsus, a, um, Part. [sublabor].

sublātē, adv. *highly, loftily: Amm. II. Fig.: dicere, with elevation, Cic. Comp.: de se dicere, haughtily, proudly, id.*

sublātio, ōnis, f. [v. tollo] *a lifting up, raising, elevation: Quint. II. Fig.: elevation, exaltation: animi, Cic.*

sublātus, a, um, Part. [v. tollo].

sublātē, adv. *elated: fidens magis et sublātior ardet, Ov.*

sublecto, i. v. a. freq. [lacto, lacio] *to coax, wheedle, cajole: os, Pl.*

sublectus, a, um, Part. [sublego].

sub-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, j. v. a. *to gather or search for underneath, to gather up: (puer) sublegit quodcumqueaceret inutile, Hor. 2. to catch up secretly or by stealth: liberos, to kidnap, Pl. Fig.: carmina, Virg.: sermonem, overhear, Pl. II. to choose in the place of, to substitute: in demortuorum locum, Liv.*

sublestus, a, um, adj. *slight, trifling, weak: fides, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]*

sublēvātio, ōnis, f. [sublevo] *a lightening, alleviation: Cic.*

sub-lēvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to lift up from beneath, to raise up, support: Aliquem ad pedes stratum, Cic.: iulis equorum sublevati, supporting them-*

selves by, Caes.: inter manus sublevantium extinctus est, those who were holding him up, Suet. II. Fig.: to sustain, support, assist, encourage: aratores, Cic.: aliquem necessario tempore, Caes. 2. to mitigate, alleviate: militum laborem, id.: hominum pericula, Cic.

sublīca, ae, f. *a stake or pile: Liv.: esp. of piles for a bridge: Caes. [Etym. uncertain.]*

sublīcius, a, um, adj. [sublīca] *consisting of or resting upon piles: pons, the pile-bridge; a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv.*

sublīgāōlūm, i, n. [sublīgo] *a short garment covering the loins, an apron, kilt, etc.: Cic.*

sublīgar, āris, n. [id.] i. q. *sublīgāculum, an apron, etc.: Juv.*

sub-līgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to bind or tie below, to bind on: ensem lateri atque humeris, Virg.*

sublīmē, adv. *aloft, loftily, on high: opp. to humi, Cic.: pennis elati, Liv. Comp.: Ov. II. Fig. of style, in a lofty manner, loftily (rare): Quint.*

sublīmen, adv. = *sublime: Pl.: Ter. (dub.)*

sublīmīs, e (fem. sing. and neutr. plur. *sublīma*, Lucr.), adj. [etym. uncertain; acc. to some, a contr. of sublevimis from sublevo] *uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated: sublīmīs curru, Liv.: sublīmīs in aēre Nisus, Virg.: ipsa Paphum sublīmīs ablit, on high, through the air, id.: sublīmīs versus ructatur = μετέωρος, i. e. with his chin in the air, Hor.: os, directed upwards, Ov.: flagellum, swung high for the blow, Hor. Neut. as subst., esp. in phr. in sublime, aloft, Suet.: per sublīme, Plin. II. Fig.: lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished: mens, Ov.: sublīmīs, cupidusque et amata relinquare pernix, roaring, Hor. 2. Esp. of style: lofty, elevated, sublime: carmina, Juv. (II) Transf. of persons: naturā sublīmīs et acer, Hor.*

sublīmītās, ātis, f. [sublīmīs] *height, loftiness: corporis, Quint. II. Fig. of style: loftiness, elevation, sublimity: id.*

sublīgō, ōnis, m. [līngo] *a lick-dish, under-sculion: Pl.*

sub-līno, lēvi, lītum (Part. perf. *sublīnitum*, Pl. from the form *līno*), j. v. a. *to besmear or anoint beneath, to lay on as a ground colour, to prime with: Plin. II. Fig.: sublīnere os allicul, to befool, cheat, bamboozle: pulchre os sublevit patri, Pl.*

sublītus, a, um, Part. [sublīno].

sub-lūcēo, v. n. *to shine a little, to glimmer: crepuscula sublūcent, Ov.: violae sublūcet purpura nigræ, there is a gleam of purple under a dark violet hue, Virg.*

sub-lūo, no perf., lātum, j. v. a. *to wash or bathe underneath, foment: Cels. II. Transf. of rivers, to flow along the base of, to wash the foot of: montem flumen sublūebat, Caes.*

sublūstris, e, adj. [v. *illūstris*] *having a faint light, glimmering: nox, Hor.: umbra (noctis), Virg.*

sublūtus, a, um, Part. [sublūo].

sub-māno, v. *summano.*

sub-mergo (summ.), si, sum, j. v. a. *to dip or plunge under, to sink, submerge: submersus equus voraginibus, Cic.: navis submersa, Caes.: aliquem ponto, Virg.*

submersus (summ.), a, um, Part. [submergo].

sub-mērus (summ.), a, um, adj. *pretty pure: vinum, Pl.*

submīnia (summ.), ae, f. *a kind of garment for women: Pl.*

sub-mīnistro (summ.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to aid by giving; to give, furnish, supply: pecuniam allicul, Cic.: frumentum, Caes. II. Fig.: arti adjumenta, to contribute, furnish, Cic.*

submissē, adv. *of speech, softly, calmly, not loudly or harshly: dicere, Cic. 2. Of character, modestly, humbly, submissively: allicul supplicare, id. Comp.: submissius se gerere, id.*

submissim (summ.), adv. [submitto] *in a low voice, gently, softly (rare): Suet.*

submissio (summ.), ōnis, f. [id.] *a letting down, lowering, sinking: vocis, Cic.*

submissus (summ.), a, um, Part. [submitto]. *II. Adj.: let down, lowered, low: scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, stooping lower, Liv. (II) Fig. of character or disposition, low, mean, grovelling, abject: vivere neque submissum et abjectum, neque se efferentem, Cic. 2. Transf. of the voice or of speech in gen.: low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement: id. Of an orator: id.*

sub-mitto (summ.), mīsi, mīssum, j. v. a. *to let go or put under; to raise up from below, to cause to spring up; to produce: singuli agni binis nutribus submittuntur, are put to the tests of, Col.: submittit tellus flores, puts forth, Lucr.: oculos, to raise, Ov.: non monstrum submisere Colchi majus, produced, Hor. 2. Esp. of animals or plants, to bring up, rear; to let grow, not kill or cut off: Virg.: Col. 3. to let down, lower, sink, drop: se ad pedes, Liv.: latus in herba, Ov.: crimem barbarumque, to let grow, Tac. Reflect.: submissi petimus terram, prostrating ourselves, Virg. (II) Esp.: to remove (from a higher to a lower place): eminentes aedes suas in plana submisit, Flor. (III) Fig.: submittere se in amicitia, to lower oneself, condescend, Cic.: ad calamitates animos, to submit, bow, Liv.: animos submittere amori, bid resentment yield to love, Virg.: furorē, abate, id. II. to send or despatch secretly: submittebat Timarchidem, qui moneret eos, secretly despatched, Cic. Absol.: to suborn: Suet. 2. to send in place of; to*

transfer; and *gen.* to *send, send off, supply*: hunc vos non submittetis? *send a successor*, Cic.: alicui imperium, to *delegate*, Liv.: cohortes equitibus sub-
sidio, Caes.: vinea submittit capreas non semper edules, *furnishes*, Hor.

submolestus (summ.), *adv.* with some vexation: aliquid ferre, Cic.

sub-molestus (summ.), *a, um, adj.* somewhat troublesome or vexatious: illud est mihi submolestum, Cic.

sub-mōnēo (summ.), *ūl, 2. v. n.* to remind privily, give a hint (rare): Suet.: Ter. (Hence Fr. *semondre*.)

sub-mōrōsus (summ.), *a, um, adj.* somewhat peevish or morose: Cic.

submōtor (summ.), *ōris, m.* (sub-moveo) one who puts aside or clears a space: Liv. (dub.)

submōtus (summ.), *a, um, Part.* (submoveo).

sub-mōvēo (summ.), *mōvi, mōtum* (pluperf. Subj. *summosces*, Hor.), *2. v. a.* to move or drive off; to remove: hostes a porta, Caes.: hostes ex muro ac turribus, dislodge, id.: hostium lembos statione, Liv.: maris litora, to push out, force out (into the sea, by moles), Hor.: silva Phoebeos submovet ictus, wards off, Ov. (II) to banish: aliquem urbe atque Italia, Suet.: patria, Ov. 2. Esp. of a lictor, to clear away, to make room: I lictor, submove turbam, Liv. Pass. *impers.*: lictor apparuit, submoto incesserunt, when room had been made, id. (II) Fig.: non gazae neque consularis submovet lictor miseros tumultus mentis et curas, dispel, Hor. II. Fig.: to put or keep away, to withdraw, withhold, remove: reges a bello, Liv.: magnitudine poenae maleficio submo-
verit, to be deterred, Cic.

submūto (summ.), *1. v. a.* to change, interchange, substitute: Cic.

sub-nascor, *nātus, 3. v. n. dep.* to grow up under or after; to grow in succession: Ov.

subnātus, *a, um, Part.* (subnascor).

sub-necto, *no perf., xum, 3. v. a.* to bind or tie under, bind on beneath: antennis velum, Ov.: cingula mam-
mae, Virg. II. Fig.: to add, sub-join: subnectit et hanc fabulam, Just.

sub-nēgo, *avi, 1. v. a.* to half deny or refuse: aliquid alicui, Cic.

subnexus, *a, um, Part.* (subnecto).

sub-niger, *gra, grum, adj.* somewhat black, blackish: Pl.

sub-nisus, *a, um, v. subnixus.*

sub-nixus (subnisus), *a, um, Part.* supported from beneath, propped up, supported by, resting or leaning upon: Cic.: sollo subnixus resedit, Virg.: in pass. sense: subnixus Petella muro, supported, i. e. defended by, id.: subnixis alis, with arms a-kimbo, Pl.

II. Fig.: relying or depending upon: with Abl.: victoris divitisque subnixus, Cic. With Dat.: subnixus et fidens innocentiae animus, Liv.

sub-nōto, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to mark or write underneath: nomina palam, to write down, Suet.

subnūba, *ae, f.* [nubo] a rival: lecti nostri, Ov.

sub-nūbillus, *a, um, adj.* somewhat cloudy, overcast: nox, Caes.

sūbo, *1. v. n.* to be in heat (coltum appetere): Lucr.: Hor.

sūb-obscēnus, *a, um, adj.* somewhat obscene: ridiculum, Cic.

sūb-obscūrus, *a, um, adj.* somewhat obscure: fig. of style: Cic.

sūb-ōdiōsus, *a, um, adj.* somewhat vexatious or odious: Cic.

sūb-offendo, *3. v. n.* to give some offence: apud faecem populi, Cic.

sūb-ōlet (pres. Subj. *subolat*, Ter.), *2. v. n. impers. prop.* it emits a smell; hence, Fig. with Dat. of pers. or absol.: it causes any one to smell, perceive: I (thou, etc.), smell, perceive, etc.: id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, I've got an inkling of it, Pl.

sūbōles (sōbōles), *is, f.* [v. alo; and cf. proles=pro-ole-s] lit. that which grows from below; a sprout, offshoot, twig, spray: ulmum serere ex suboli-
bus, Col. II. Transf. of men and other animals: offspring, issue, stock, race: Cic.: deūm, Virg.: diva (Lucina) producas subolem, Hor.: Romae subo-
les, the race of Rome, id.: subolem sortire quotannis, select fresh supplies of breeding-stock, Virg.

sūb-ōlesco, *3. v. n. incep.* to grow up (rare): Juventus subolescens, Liv.

sūb-ōrior, *4. v. n. dep.* to spring up, arise, proceed (rare): Lucr.

sūb-orno, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to fit out, furnish, equip, adorn: aliquem pecunia, Anton. in Cic. 2. Fig.: quemadmodum a natura subornatus in vitam venerit, Cic. II. to instigate secretly, suborn: fictus testis subornari solet, id.: (homines) ad caedem regis, Liv.

sūbortus, *ūs, m.* [suborior] a rising or springing up: Lucr.

subp., *v. supp.*

sub-rancidus (surr.), *a, um, adj.* somewhat rank, slightly tainted: Cic.

subrāsus, *a, um, Part.* (subrado).

sub-rauos (surr.), *a, um, adj.* somewhat hoarse: vox, Cic.

subrectus (surr.), *a, um, Part.* [surgo].

sub-rēfectus (surr.), *a, um, Part.* somewhat restored: Vell.

sub-rēmigo (surr.), *1. v. n.* to row underneath, to row along (rare): laevā tacitis subremigat undia, paddles, Virg.

sub-rēpo (surr.), *psl, ptum* (syncop. perf. surrepti, Cat.), *3. v. n. and a.* to creep under, to creep or steal along, to come on unawares or by degrees, etc.: sub tabulas, Cic.: moenia urbis, Hor.

II. Fig.: alicui, Cat.: quies furtim subreptit ocellis, steals over, Ov.: sub-repet iners aetas, Tib.

subrepticus (surr.), *a, um, adj.* (surreptio) stolen, surreptitious: puer, Pl. II. Fig.: concealed, clandestine: amor, id.

subreptus (surr.), *a, um, Part.* [surreptio].

sub-ridēo (surr.), *si, 2. v. n.* to smile (rare): Cic.: Ov.: Virg. (Hence Fr. *sourire*.)

sub-ridicūlē (surr.), *adv.* somewhat laughably, rather humorously: Cic.

sub-rigo, *v. surgo.*

sub-ringor (surr.), *3. v. n. dep.* to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little vexed: Cic.

sub-ripio, *v. surripio.*

sub-rōgo (surr.), *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to cause to be chosen in place of another, to substitute: collegam in locum Brutū, Liv.

sub-rostrāni (surr.), *orum, m. plu.* [rostrum] loungers near the Rostra, idlers: Caes. in Cic.

sub-rūbēo (surr.), *2. v. n.* to be red-dish: uva purpureo mero, Ov.

sub-rūbicundus (surr.), *a, um, adj.* somewhat ruddy, reddish: vultus, Sen.

sub-rūfus (surr.) *a, um, adj.* somewhat red: Pl.

sub-rūo (surr.), *rūi, rūtum, 3. v. a.* to tear down below, to undermine, to dig under, dig out; to demolish by mining, etc.: arbores, Caes.: iuros, Liv.: tur-rim, Caes. II. Fig.: to undermine, subvert, corrupt: libertatem, Liv.: animum laudis avarum, Hor.

sub-rusticus (surr.), *a, um, adj.* somewhat clownish or rustic: Cic.

sub-rūtilus, *a, um, adj.* reddish: Suet.

subrūtus (surr.), *a, um, Part.* (sub-ruo).

sub-scribo, *psl, ptum, 3. v. a.* to write underneath: constr. with Acc. and Inf. or Acc. absol., also Dat. of ind. obj.: statuis subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic.: litterarum exemplum subscripsi, have given a copy of the letter below, id. 2. Esp. to attach something in writing to an indictment: viz. either the ground of the indictment or the name of the accuser or his sup-
porter: quia parricidii causa subscripta esset, id.: accusanti patrono subscrip-sit, he subscribed his patron's ac-cusation, Suet. 3. Of the censor, to set down the reason of his censure: Cic. 4. In gen.: to sign, subscribe: de supplicio ex more subscribere, to sign the death-warrant, Suet. (II) Transf.: to assent to, agree to: Caesaris irae, Ov.: odiis accusationibusque Hannibalis, Liv. II. to write or note down (rare): numerum aratorum, Cic.: cum suspiria nostra subscriberentur, were being recorded against us, Tac.

subscriptio, *ōnis, f.* [subscribo] any thing written underneath: Cic. 2. Esp. in law: a subscription or joint-subscription to an accusation: id. 3. Of the censor: a noting down of the offence censured: censoria, id. 4. In gen.: a signing, signature: litteras publicas sine subscriptione dare, Suet. II. a list, register: iugerum, Cic.

subscriptor, ōris, m. [id.] a signer or joint-signer of an accusation: Cic.

II. one who subscribes or assents to, an approver: Gell.

subscriptus, a, um, Part. [subscribo].

subsecivus (subsecivus), a, um, adj. [seco] in surveying, that is cut off and left remaining; subst. neut.: a remainder or small patch of land, etc.: subseciva, quae divisae per veteranos agris carptim superfuerunt, Suet. **II.** Transf. In gen.: over-, odd, extra: tempora, spare time, Cic.: operae, extra-work, id.

sub-seco, cōl, ctum, 1. v. a. to cut under, cut away below; to clip, pare: ungues ferro, Ov.

subsectus, a, um, Part. [subseco].

subsellium, il, n. [sella] a low bench: Varr. **2.** In gen. a bench, seat: volo, hoc oratori contingat, ut locus in subselliis occupetur, Cic.: vir imi subselli, i. e. a man of no account, Pl. **3.** Transf.: the occupants of a bench: Mart. **II.** Esp.: a judge's seat, the bench: accusabat tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem ad subsella, Cic. **2.** Meton.: a court, tribunal: forum, subsella, rostra, curiamque meditari, id.: versatus in utrisque subsellis, i. e. as advocate and judge, id.

sub-sentio, si, 4. v. a. to perceive secretly, to smell out, have an inkling of: Ter.

subsequens, ntis, Part. [subsequor]. **II.** Adj.: following, later (of time): subsequenti tempore, Vell.

sub-sequor, cūsus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. to follow close after; to follow, succeed, ensue: has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae subsequebantur, Caes.: vestigia, to follow close on one's heels, Suet. Absol.: subsequitur pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. **(II)** Transf. of inanimate or abstract subjects: (Hesperus) tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic.: si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, had backed up, Liv. **II.** Fig.: to follow, comply with, conform to, imitate: Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic.

sub-servio, 4. v. n. to be subject to, to serve: Pl. **II.** Fig.: to comply with, humour: Ter.

subsecivus, a, um, v. subsecivus.

subsidiarius, a, um, adj. [subsidiū]. Milit. t. t.: of or belonging to a reserve, subsidiary: cohortes, Caes.

2. Subst.: subsidiarii, orum, m. plu. the reserve, body of reserve: Liv.

subsidiū, il, n. [subseco] milit. t. t.: orig. the reserve-ranks, triarii: subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv. **2.** In gen. a body of reserve: (nullum) esse subsidium quod submitti posset, Caes.: subsidia magna, powerful reserves, Lucr. **(II)** In abstract sense, military support, relief, aid: funditores subsidio oppidanis mittit,

sends to their relief, Caes.: missi in subsidium equites, Tac. **II.** Transf. In gen.: support, assistance, help, protection, etc.: fidissimum annonae subsidium, Liv. Plur.: industriae subsidia, Cic.: ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat, resources, Caes.

sub-sido, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to sit or crouch down; to squat; to settle down: subsidunt Hispani adversus emissam tela ab hoste, inde ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt, Liv.

(II) Of things, to sink, settle, subside: valles, Ov.: undae, Virg.: pariter cum civibus urbes (i. e. from earthquakes), Lucr. Transf.: venti, Prop.: galea imā subseclit Acestes, remained lying at the bottom, Virg. **2.** to stop, remain, abide, stay: subseclit in ipsa via, dum . . . perscriberem, I stopped on my road, Cic.: multitudo quae in castris subseclerat, Caes. **3.** to lie in wait, lie in ambush: cur eo in loco subseclit, quo ille noctu venturus esset? Cic. **4.** Of female animals; to admit the male (poet. and rare): juvet ut tigres subseclere cervis, Hor.

II. Fig.: to subside, decrease, abate: in controversiis subseclit impetus dicendi, Quint. **B.** Act.: to lie in wait for: regnum, i. e. to seek to obtain, Lucan.: devictam Asiam subseclit adulter, 'lay in wait for the spoils of Asia' (P.), or, 'behind a conquered Asia lurked a paramour,' (K.), Virg.

subsignānus, a, um, adj. [signum] that is under the standard: milites, a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve (v. Smith's Ant. 165), Tac.

sub-signo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to write under, to sign, subscribe: Plin.

II. Transf.: to set down, enter on a list, register: Cic.

sub-silio, lūi or lūi, 4. v. n. [salio] to spring upwards, leap up: Pl.: subsiliunt ignes ad tecta, leap up to, Lucr.

sub-sisto, stūi, 3. v. n. and a.

A. Neutr.: to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt: in itinere, Caes.: substitit Aeneas et se collegit in armis, Virg. **(II)** Of things: Thybris substitit, id. **2.** Esp.: to stay, tarry, abide: ut ea die domi subsisteret, orabat, Vell. **3.** to stand firm; to withstand, oppose, resist; with Dat. (cf. infr. B.): Hannibal, Liv. Absol.: Helvetii audacius subsistere . . . to make a stand, Caes. **(II)** Of things: quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, held out, id. **II.** Fig.: to stop, halt, pause; to continue, remain, subsist: subsistere (in dicendo), Quint.: intra priorem paupertatem subsistere, to remain within the limits of, Tac. **2.** Esp. to come to a stop, to cease: substitit ut clamor, Ov. **3.** to be adequate to, sustain: non si Varonis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, Brut. in Cic. **B.** Act.: to make a stand against, withstand, encounter (rare): praepotentem armis Romanum, Liv.

sub-sortior, itus, 4. v. a. dep. In law, to substitute a judge in place of one rejected: judicem, Cic.

subsortitio, ōnis, f. [subsortior] a substituting by lot of other judges for those rejected: Cic.: of other citizens to receive corn in place of those who had died: Suet.

substantia, ae, f. [substo] that of which a thing consists, the being, material, substance: hominis, Quint.: sine substantia facultatem, without fortune, Tac.

sub-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. to strew, scatter, spread, or lay under: casias et nardi levis aristas, Ov.: substratus Numida mortuo Romano, lying under (dub.: al. subtractus), Liv. **2.** Transf.: to bestrew, spread over, cover: gallinae nidos mollissime substernunt, line, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to spread out, submit for acceptance; to give up, prostitute: delicias, to minister, Lucr.: rem publicam libidini suae, Cic.

sub-stitūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [statuo] to put or lay under, to set or place next to (rare): the Ind. obj. expr. by Dat. or prep. with Acc.: lapides plantae, Pall.: post elephantos armaturas leves, Auct. B. Afr. **2.** Fig.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, had pictured to himself, Liv. **II.** to put instead or in the place of, to substitute: in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic.: equites Siculis, Liv.

2. Esp. legal t. t.: substituere heredem (alicui), to make next or second heir: heredes invicem, Suet.

substitūtus, a, um, Part. [substituo].

sub-sto, 1. v. n. to stand firm, hold out: ut substet hospes, won't stand it (as we say), Ter.

substrātus, a, um, Part. [substerno].

substrictus, a, um, Part. [substringo]. **II.** Adj.: drawn together, contracted; hence, small, narrow, tight: illa, Ov.: crura, id.

sub-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. to bind beneath; to bind, tie, or draw up: crinem nodo, Tac.: caput equi loro, Nep. **II.** Transf.: to bind or draw together; to contract, check: aurem loquaci, to prick up the ear to, i. e. affect to be keenly attentive, Hor. **2.** Fig.: bilem, to restrain, Juv.

substructio, ōnis, f. [substruo] a substructure, foundation: Caes.: Cic.

substructus, a, um, Part. [substruo].

sub-strūo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to build beneath, to lay a foundation: fundamentum, Pl.: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv.

subsultim, adv. [subsilio] by leaps or jumps: decurrere, Suet.

subsulto, 1. v. n. freq. [id.] to spring up, to jump, hop (rare): Pl.

II. Fig.: ne sermo subsultet imparibus spatiiis, Quint.

sub-sum, no perf., irreg. v. n. to be under, among, or behind; with *Dat.* or *absol.*: subucula subest tunicae, Hor.: nigra lingua palato, Virg.: cum Sol oceano subest, Hor. 2. to be near at hand; of place or time: mons suberat, Caes.: hieus, id. II. Fig.: to exist under, underlie: causas subesse easdem, Cic. Poet.: amica suberit notitiae tuae, will be subject to your cognizance, Ov.

sub-sūsus, a, um, Part. [subsuo].

II. A. d. j.: vestis, trimmed at the bottom, Hor.

subtēmen, inis, n. (contr. from subtexmen, from texo) what is wrought or woven in, the woof of a web: inseritur medium radiis subtēmen acutis, Ov. II. Meton. anything spun; thread, yarn (rare): nere, Ter. Of the threads of the Fates: unde tibi reditum certo subtēmine Parcae rupere, Hor.

subter, adv. and prep. [sub]. A. d. v.: below, beneath, underneath: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic. II. Prep.: with *Acc.* or *Abl.*: below, beneath, underneath, under. With *Acc.*: cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, id. (ii) Of proximity: subter murum advehitur, close to, Liv. 2. With *Abl.* (less freq.): subter densa testudine, Virg. III. In composition, subter, like sub, denotes (i) underneath, beneath: e. g. subterlabor, subtertenno. (ii) secretly, privately: e. g. subterduco, subterfugio.

subter-dūco, xi, 3. v. a. to carry off secretly; with *pron.* reflect. to steal away, abscond: ne tibi clam se subterducat istine, Pl.

subter-fūgio, fūgi, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to flee secretly or by stealth, to get off: subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, has given me the slip, Pl.

II. Act.: to escape, evade, avoid, shun: vim criminum, Cic.: tempestatem belli, Liv.

subter-lābor, 3. v. n. dep. to glide or flow under: fluctus, Virg.: muros, to flow at the foot of, id. 2. to slip away, escape: subterlabens celeritate, Liv. (dub.: al. superlab.)

subtēro, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to rub or wear away underneath: ungulas, Pl.

sub-terrāneus, a, um, adj. [terra] underground, subterranean: specus, Cic.

subter-tēno, i, v. a. to make thin below or on the under side: anulum, Lucr.

sub-texo, xōi, xtum, 3. v. a. to weave under or below; hence, to join on, affix: constr. usu. with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: lunam alutae, Juv. Poet.: patrio capiti nubes, i. e. soll, to draw before, veil, Ov.: diem Olympo, of the sun bringing day, to diffuse, Val. Fl. With *Acc.* of thing concealed and *Abl.* of instrument: caelum fumo, Virg.

II. Fig.: to add, annex, append, subjoin: subtextit fabulae huius, lega-

tos interrogatos esse, Liv. 2. In gen. to put together, compose, prepare: carmina, Tib.

subtextus, a, um, Part. [subtexo].

subtilis, e, adj. [for subtilis; v. tela: woven fine: hence transf.] fine, not thick or coarse, slender, minute: quae vulgo volitant subtili praedita filo, Lucr.: acies gladii, Sen.: farina, Plin. 2. Transf., of the senses: fine, nice, delicate: palatum, Hor.

II. Fig.: fine, nice, precise, subtle: iudicium, Cic.: iudex, Hor. Comp.: reliquae (epistolae) subtiliores erunt, more particular, Cic. Sup.: inventum, Plin. 2. Of style: plain, simple, unadorned: genus dicendi, Cic. Of persons: quis illo (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? id. (Hence It. sottile; Fr. subtil and, from it, Eng. subtle.)

subtilitas, ātis, f. [subtilis] fineness, slenderness, minuteness: linearum, Plin.: perlucidae vestis, Just.

II. Fig.: keenness, acuteness, refinement, subtlety, etc.: sententiarum, Cic.: credunt plerique militaribus ingenuis subtilitatem deesse, Tac. 2. Esp. of style: plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament: Cic.

subtiliter, adv. finely, minutely: connexae res, closely, intimately, Lucr.

II. Fig.: finely, acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly: iudicare, Cic.: exsequi numerum, Liv. 2. Esp. in rhetor.: plainly, simply, without ornament: privatas causas agere subtilius (opp. to ornatus), Cic.

sub-timēo, 2. v. n. to be somewhat afraid: numquid subtimēs? Cic.

subtractus, a, um, Part. [subtraho].

sub-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw away from underneath or by stealth; and in gen. to draw or carry off, take away, remove, etc.: pedibus raptim tellus subtracta, Lucr.: colla iugo, to withdraw them from, Ov.: aggerem cuniculis, to remove from beneath, Caes.: hastatos primae legionis ex acie, Liv.: oculos, to turn away, Tac. Reflect.: vastis tremit ictibus puppis subtrahiturque solum, withdraws itself, flies from under them, Virg. With *pron.* reflect.: se a curia et ab omni parte rei publicae, to withdraw oneself, Cic. Without *pron.*: repente interdum vel noctu subtrahabat, he used to withdraw, Suet. II. Fig.: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, if you abstract the matter, Cic.: cui iudicio eum mors subtraxit, snatched him away from it, Liv.

sub-tristis, e, adj. somewhat sad: Ter.

subtritus, a, um, Part. [subtero].

sub-turpiciōlus, a, um, adj. rather disgraceful: Cic.

sub-turpis, e, adj. somewhat shameful or disgraceful: Cic.

subtus, adv. [sub; like intus, from in] below, beneath, underneath: subtus Macedones cuniculis oppugnabant, Liv. (Hence It. sotto; Fr. sous.)

sub-tūsus, a, um, Part. [tundo] somewhat bruised: Tib.

subūcula, ae, f. a man's undergarment, a shirt: Hor. [V. exuo and induo.]

subūla, ae, f. [suo] an awl: Mart.

subulcus, i, m. [sus; on false analogy of bubulcus] a swineherd: Mart.

subūra (suburra), ae, f. a district in Rome, in the second region, the chief market for provisions, where many bad characters dwelt: Pers.: Juv.

subūranus (suburr.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the Subura, tribus, Cic.

suburbānitas, ātis, f. [suburbanus] nearness to Rome: provinciae, Cic.

sub-urbānus, a, um, adj. situated near Rome, suburban: rus, Cic.: caulis, Hor. II. Subst.: suburbanum, i, n. (sc. praedium), an estate near Rome, a suburban villa: Cic. 2. suburbanī, orum, m. plu. the inhabitants of the towns near Rome: Ov.

suburbium, ii, n. [urbs] a suburb: Cic.

sub-urgēo, 2. v. a. to drive or urge close to: proram ad saxa, Virg.

sub-ūro, no perf., ustum, 3. v. a. to burn slightly, to singe, scorch: Suet.

subustus, a, um, Part. [suburo].

subvectio, ōnis, f. [subveho] a carrying up, supplying, conveyance: frumenti, Liv. Plur.: durae subvectiones, difficulty of carriage, Caes.

subvecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to carry, bring, or convey up frequently or regularly; to transport: saxa humeris, Virg.: frumentum Tiberi, Tac.

subvectus, a, um, Part. [subveho].

subvectus, ūs, m. [id.] a carrying up, supplying, conveyance: commeatuum, Tac.

sub-veho, vxi, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry, bring, convey, or conduct up: frumentum navibus, Caes.: Philippus, lembis flumine adverso subvectus, Liv.

sub-vēnio, vxi, ventum (old fut. subvenibo, Pl.), 4. v. n. to come up, come to one's assistance, aid, relieve; to obviate, remedy, etc.: with *Dat.*: filio, Caes.: patriae, Cic.: his tam periculosus rebus, id.: gravedini, id. Pass. impers.: huius rei subventum est a nobis, id. Absol.: et defendam et subvenibo sedulo, Pl. Pass. impers.: priusquam subveniretur, before help could be rendered, or reinforcements could come up, Sall. (Hence Fr. souvenir.)

subvento, 1. v. n. freq. [id.] to come to the aid of: Pl.

sub-vērēor, 2. v. n. dep. to be somewhat fearful: Cic.

subverso (subvorso), 1. v. a. freq. [subverto] to overthrow, ruin: Pl.

subversor, ōris, m. [id.] an overthrower, repealer (rare): legum, Tac.

subversus, a, um, Part. [subverto].

sub-vertō (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn upside down; to upset, over-

throw: mensam, Suet.: tantas operum moles, Ov.: Hor. II. Fig.: to overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert: subversa Crassorum domus, the downfall of the family of, Tac.: leges, id.: Imperium, Just.: aliquem, to ruin, undo, Ter.: Hor.

subvexus, a, um, adj. [subveho] sloping upwards, opp. to devexus: Liv.

sub-volo, i. v. n. to fly upwards (rare): Cic.: avis, Ov.

sub-volvo, j. v. a. to roll up or along: manibus saxa, Virg.

sub-vultūrius, a, um, adj. somewhat vulture-like: corpus, Pl.

suc-cāvus (subc.), a, um, adj. hollow underneath: loca terrae, Lucr.

succedāneus or **succidāneus**, a, um, adj. [succedo] that succeeds to or supplies the place of, substituted: ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succedaneum, i. e. to smart for your folly, Pl.: Pharnacem regi Eumeni, Just.

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, j. v. n. to go below or under: constr. with Dat. or prep. and Acc.: tectis, Ov.: umbrae, Virg.: castris, to enter, join, id. 2. to go up from under: to mount, ascend: alto caelo, to ascend, id.: in arduum, Liv. Poet.: in montem succedere silvas cogeant, to retreat up the mountain-side, Lucr. 3. Fig.: to come under, submit to: Cic.: dominationi, Just. (ii) to go up, mount, ascend: ad superos famā, Virg.: in summum honorem, Lucr. II. Milit. t. t.: to march up to; approach: sub primam aciem, Caes.: ad castra hostium infestis signis, Liv. III. to follow after, come into the place of, succeed: ut integri defatigatis succederent, Caes.: in alicujus locum heres, Cic.: ad alteram partem succedunt Ubi, come next, i. e. in geog. position, Caes. (ii) to come or enter into a relation or obligation: in affinitatis jura, Just. 2. Fig.: to follow, succeed, in time or value: successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), Cic. (ii) to go on, turn out (only in 3rd pers. and sometimes without expressed subject): quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Es p. to go on well, to prosper, succeed: quod res nulla successerat, Caes.: si successisset coeptis, Liv.

suc-cēdo, di, sum, j. v. a. [v. accendo] to kindle from below; in gen. to set on fire: aggerem cuniculo, Caes.: Cic.: rogam, Liv. II. Fig.: to kindle, inflame (poet.): succensus cupidine, Ov.: dulcedine famae, Juv.

succensio (better succenseo), sūl, sum, 2. v. n. to be angry, to cherish a grudge against any one: with Dat.: hominibus irasci et succensere, Cic.: neque illi sum iratus neque quicquam succenseo, nor do I bear him any ill-will, Pl. With obj. clause: quis tandem succenseat, milites nos esse? Liv. [From succensus, part. of succendo.]

succensus, a, um, Part. [succendo].

suc-centūrio (subc.), no Perf., atum, i. v. a. to receive as a recruit into a centuria; hence, transf. to put in the place of another, receive as a substitute (rare): ego in insidiis hic ero succenturiatus, si quid deficias, as a reserve, Ter.

suc-centūrio (subc.), ōnis, m. an under-centurion: Liv.

suc-cerno (subc.), crēvi, crētum, j. v. a. to sift through, to sift: Plin.: Pl.

successio, ōnis, f. [succedo] a coming into the place of, a succeeding, succession in office, possession, etc.: Neronis principis, Plin.: spes successionis, Suet. Plur.: jura successionum, Tac. Fig.: doloris amotio successionem efficit voluptatis, Cic.

successor, ōris, m. [id.] a follower, successor in office, possession, time, etc.: Cic.: studii, Ov.: successor fuit hic tibi, Galle, i. e. wrote after you, id.

successus, ūs, m. [id.] an advance up a hill, approach: successus et incursus hostium, Caes. 2. succession of time: Just. II. Fig.: a happy issue, success: Virg.: multo successu Fabii audaciam crescere, Liv. Plur.: pleni successibus anni, Ov. (Hence Sp. *suceso*. Fr. *succès*.)

succidāneus, v. succedaneus.

succidia, ae, f. [succido] a leg or side of meat, esp. of pork; a flitch of bacon: Varr. Fig.: jam hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, their second flitch (an addition to their income), Cic.

suc-cido, cidi, j. v. n. [cado] to fall under: Varr. II. to sink down, sink: in mediis conatibus aegri succidimus, Virg.

suc-cido, cidi, cisum, j. v. a. [caedo] to cut from below, to cut off, cut down, fell: vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv.: arbores, Caes.: florem aratro, Virg.

succidus, v. succidus.

succidūus, a, um, adj. [succido] sinking down, sinking, failing (poet.): genu, Ov.: poples, id.

succinctus, a, um, Part. [succingo]. II. Adj.: of trees, with the foliage at the top; having the trunk bare: succinctiores arbores, Plin. (cf. *succingo*). 2. short, concise, succinct: libellus, Mart.

suc-cingo (subc.), nxi, nctum, j. v. a. to gird below, to tuck up, gird: tunicas, Juv.: mensam succincta tremensque ponit anus, Ov. Poet. of an inanimate object: cultro succinctus, gird with, Liv.: succincta comas pinus, with bare trunk, with all its boughs and foliage at the top, Ov. II. Transf.: to surround, furnish, equip with: se canibus (of Scylla), Cic.: succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

succingulum (subc.), i, n. [succingo] a girdle: Pl.

suc-cino (subc.), j. v. n. [cano] to sing in subordination or second to, to accompany (rare): Petr. II. Transf.: to accord, agree: clamat:

Victum date: succinit alter: Et mihi, another chimes in, Hor.

succinus, **succinum**, v. succi-

succipio, v. suscipio.

succisivus, a, um [succido], i. q. subsecivus, q. v.

succisus, a, um, Part. [succido].

succlāmatio, ōnis, f. [succlamo] a calling out at or after, a shouting at, acclamation (rare); appy. only plur.: Liv.: Suet.

suc-clāmo (subcl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to call or cry out at, to shout in reply: quidam ausi sunt media ex contione succlāmāre: abite hinc, Liv.: with Acc. and Inf.: cum centuria frequens succlāmasset, nihil se mutare sententiae, id.

succo, ōnis, v. suco.

suc-collo (subc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [collum] to take upon the neck, to shoulder (rare): vicissim succollantibus (lecticam), Suet.

suc-contūmēliōsē (subc.), adv. somewhat insolently or contumeliously: tractari, Cic.

suc-cresco (subcr.), j. v. n. incep. to grow under or from under; to grow up (rare): sub ordine naturalium pilorum (in palpebris) alius ordo succrescit, Cels.

Fig.: mores mali, quasi herba irrigua, succreverunt uberrime, have sprung up luxuriantly, Pl. II. Transf. to increase, replenish itself: perse vident succrescere vina, Ov. III. Fig.: to grow up to the standard of, succeed to: non ille mediocris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic.: gloriae seniorum, Liv.

suc-crētus, a, um, Part. [succerno].

suc-crispus (subcr.), a, um, adj. somewhat curled or crisped: Cic.

suc-cumbo (subc.), cūbū, cūbūtum, j. v. n. to lay or put oneself under; to fall or sink down (rare in lit. sense): ancipiti succumbens victima ferro, Cat. (ii) Absol. (morbo being implied): (Augustus) Nolae succubuit, took to his bed, Suet. 2. Of a woman, to have intercourse with: Cat.: Ov. II. Fig.: to yield, surrender, succumb: with Dat.: philosopho succubuit orator, Cic.: ruinae, Liv.: labori, Caes. Absol.: non esse viri succumbere, to give way, be overcome (by pain, &c.), Cic.

suc-curto (subc.), curri, cursum, j. v. n. to run under: with Dat. or absol.: allud nequeat succurrere lunae corpus, Lucr. 2. Esp.: to hasten to the aid of; to help, succour: laborantibus, Cic.: succurrit illi Varenus et laboranti subvenit, Caes. 3. Of things: to be useful for, good against: id. II. Fig.: to undergo, meet, support, sustain (dangers, alarms etc.): Cic. 2. to come into the mind, occur to: alicui, Liv.: succurrit versus ille Homericus, Aug. in Suet.: Virg. (Hence Fr. *secourir*.)

succus, i, v. sucus.

succussus, a, um, Part. [succutio].

succussus (subc.), ūs, m. [id.] a shaking, jolting: Pac. in Cic.

suo-custos (subc.), *ōdis*, m. an under-keeper: Pl.

suo-ōtūo (subc.), *cussi*, *cussum*, 3. v. a. [quatio] to fling up from below, fling aloft, toss up: *rotarum orbes*, to jerk or jolt up, *Lucr.*: *curram*, *Ov.*: *mare*, *Sen.* II. Fig.: *vultus succussus*, agitated, *Val. Max.*

sūoidus (succ.), a, um, adj. [sucus] juicy, sappy; fresh: *solum*, *App.*: *lana*, i. e. new-shorn, *Juv.*: *puella*, fresh, plump, Pl.

sūcinum (succ.), i, n. [sucus] amber: *Mart.*: *Juv.*

sūcinus (succ.), a, um, adj. [sucinum] of amber: *Mart.*

sūco (succ.), *ōnis*, m. [v. sugo] a sucker; of a usurer: *Att.* in *Cic.*

suctus, a, um, Part. [sugo].

sūcula, ae, f. dim. [sus] prop. a little sow or pig. In pl. only, *suculae* = *Hyades* (by an etymol. mistake, 'the little pigs'): *Cic.*: *Plin.* 2. Transf.: a winch, windlass, Pl. [There are perh. two different words, the latter cogn. with *σν*, root of *σνύω*.]

sūcus (succus), i, m. juice, sap: *stirpes ex terra sucum trahunt*, *Cic.*: *ambrosiae suco saturi* (equi solis), *Ov.*

2. Transf.: flavour: *Lucr.*: *ova suci mellioris*, *Hor.* 3. Esp.: a medicine, draught, potion (poet.): *purgantes pectora suci*, *Ov.* II. Fig.: strength, energy, spirit: *sucus pecori subducitur*, *Virg.*: *sucus ac sanguis* (civitatis), life-blood, *Cic.* Of style, vigour, id. [The root is *suk*: Gr. *σπός* is cogn., having π for orig. k, and spir. len. for orig. s (cf. *σπός*, serum).]

sūdarium, ii, n. [sūdo] a handkerchief, towel: *Cat.*: *Suet.*

sūdatio, *ōnis*, f. [id.] a sweating, perspiration: *Cels.* II. Meton.: a sweating-room: *concamerata*, *Vitr.*

sūdatorius, a, um, adj. [id.] belonging to or serving for sweating, sudatory: *unctiones*, Pl.

sūdatrix, *icis*, f. adj. [id.] that causes sweating: *toga*, *Mart.*

sūdes or **sūdis** (Nom. sing. does not occur), is, f. a stake, pile: *sudes stipitesque deligit*, *Caes.* Sing.: *Ov.* As a weapon: *vulnera sudibus facta*, *Liv.*: of the dorsal fin of a fish: *erectas in terga sudes*, *spines*, *Juv.* [Etym. unknown.]

sūdiculum, i, n. [sūdo; producing sweat] that which causes sweat: *flagri, sweater of the scourge*, i. e. one who is always getting flogged: Pl. (dub.: al. subiculum).

sūdis, is v. *sudes*.

sūdo, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to sweat, perspire: *sine causa sudare*, *Cic.*: *sudavit et alsit*, *Hor.* 2. With Abl.: to perspire with, to be wet with, drenched in: *scuta duo sanguine sudasse*, *Liv.*: *litus sanguine*, *Virg.* (ii) Transf. of the moisture itself: to drip, distil from (poet.): *sudantia ligno bal-*

sama, id. II. Fig.: to sweat from exertion; hence, to toil, labour, exert oneself vigorously: *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *Ter.*

B. A c t.: to sweat out, exude: *du-rae quercus sudabant rosceda mella*, *Virg.* 2. to saturate with sweat: *vestis sudata*, *Quint.* II. Fig.: to sweat over; hence, to work laboriously at: *deunices, to produce, sweat out*, *Pers.*: *laborem*, *Stat.* [Cf. *Skr.* *svid*, "sudare"; Gr. *ιδίω* (= *σφιδω*), *ιδος*, *ιδωις*; Eng. *sweat*, O. H. G. *sweiz*.] (Hence Fr. *suer*.)

sūdor, *ōris*, m. [sūdo] sweat, perspiration: *Cic.*: *Virg.* 2. Transf. moisture in gen.: *maris*, *Lucr.*: *veneni*, *Ov.* II. Fig.: toil, severe labour, fatigue: *exercitus, qui suo sudore ac sanguine inde Samnites depulisset*, *Liv.*: *multo sudore ac labore*, *Cic.* (Hence Fr. *sueur*.)

sūdum, i, n. [sūdos] bright, clear, dry weather: *Cic.*: *arma per sudum rutilare, through the clear expanse* (of sky), *Virg.*

sūdos, a, um, adj. [se udus] without moisture, dry: of the weather, cloudless, clear, dry: *ver*, *Virg.*

sūdo (suemus, dissyl.: *Lucr.*), 1. v. n. to be wont or accustomed (rare): *appellare suemus*, *Lucr.* [From *suus*: the notion is that of following one's own ways.]

suesco, *suēvi*, *suētum* (usu, dissyl.: syncop. forms, *suesti*, *suerunt*, *suesse*, etc.), i. v. n. and a. incep. [sueo]. Neutr.: to become accustomed; in perf. tenses, to be wont or accustomed; with Dat. or Abl.; also Acc. of neut. pron.: *militiae, to become habituated to*, *Tac.*: *a te id, quod suesti*, *peto*, *Cic.* II. A c t. (very rare in finite v.): to accustom, familiarize, habituate: *viros disciplinā et imperiis*, *Tac.* Part. perf.: *suetus abstinere*, *Liv.*: *vexare suetae*, *Hor.*

suētus, a, um, Part. [suesco]. II. A d j.: of things; customary, familiar, usual: *Cheruscis sueta apud paludes proelia*, *Tac.*: *sueto militum contubernio gaudere*, id.

sūfes (also written *suffes*), *etis*, m. [a Phoen. word, signifying a judge] the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians: *Liv.*

suf-farcino (subf.), *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to stuff full, cram: *suffarcinati cum libris*, Pl.: *vidi Cantharam suffarcinatam, stuffed out*, i. e. with a bundle under her dress, *Ter.*

suffectus, a, um, Part. [sufficio].

suf-fero (subf.), *sufferre*, irreg. v. a. to carry under, to put or lay under: *corium*, to lend one's hide (to the whip), (or perh. to endure the lash: v. *infr.* II.), Pl. 2. to hold up, support: *semet, to hold oneself upright*, *Suet.*

II. Fig.: to bear, endure, suffer: *plagas*, Pl.: *poenam sui sceleris*, *Cic.*: *sumptus, to support*, *Ter.*: *nec claustra nec ipsi custodes sufferre valent, to withstand* (the attack), *resist*, *Virg.* (Hence Fr. *souffrir*.)

suffertus, a, um, adj. [farcio] crammed full, full (rare): *aliquid se sufferti tinnitum, something full-sounding*, *sonorous*, *Suet.*

suffes, v. *sufes*.

suf-ficio (subf.), *fecī*, *fectum*, 3. v. a. and n. [facio]. A c t.: to put under or among; to imbue with: *lanam medicamentis*, *Cic.*: (angues) *ardentes oculos suffecti sanguine et igni*, suffused, coloured, *Virg.* 2. to afford, furnish, supply: *tellus sufficit humorem*, id.: *urbi R. cunctarum rerum abundantiam*, *Just.*: (milites) *excursionibus* (Dat.) *sufficiendo*, by putting them to, employing them on, *Liv.* 3. Fig.: *Danais animos*, *Virg.* II. to put in the place of, to substitute; esp. polit. t. t., to elect in the place of: *aliquem in locum alicujus*, *Liv.*: *consul in sufficiendo collega occupatus*, *Cic.* B. Neutr.: to be sufficient, to suffice; constr. absol., with Dat., with ad, adversus, in and Acc., or with Inf.: *Romani quoad sufficere remiges potuerunt, satis pertinaciter secuti sunt, could hold out*, *Liv.* With Dat.: *nec jam vires sufficere cuiquam* (al. *cujusquam*), *Caes.*: *sibi Asiam sufficere praefatus*, *Just.* With prep.: *terra ingenito humore egens vix ad perennes sufficit amnes*, *sufficed to supply*, *Liv.*: *milites, quibus vix aetas ad reditum sufficeret*, *Just.*: *nec locus in tumulos nec sufficit arbor in ignes*, *Ov.* With Inf.: *nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, are able*, *Virg.*

suf-figo (subf.), *xi*, *xum*, 3. v. a. to fasten beneath or below, to fasten or fix on, to affix: *janua suffixa tigillo*, *Cat.*: *cruci suffluxus*, *Cic.*: *aliquem in cruce*, *Hor.*: *in crucem*, *Just.*: *caput hastā suffluxum, stuck on a spear*, *Suet.*

suffimen, *inis*, n. [sufflo] incense (poet. for *suffimentum*): *Ov.*

suffimentum, i, n. [id.] fumigation, incense: *Cic.*

suf-flo (subf.), *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, 4. v. a. to fumigate, perfume: *locum*, *Prop.*: *thymo*, *Virg.* Poet.: *ignibus aetheris terras, to warm*, *Lucr.* [Fio is for fu = Gr. *θυ*; cf. *fu-mu-s*, and Gr. *θυ-ος*, *θύμα*.]

suffitus, a, um, Part. [sufflo].

suffixus, a, um, Part. [suffigo].

sufflāmen, *inis*, n. a break, drag-chain, skid: *rotam astringit multo sufflamine*, *Juv.* II. Fig.: a hindrance, impediment: *nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis*, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

sufflātus, a, um, Part. [sufflo].

II. A d j.: puffed up, bloated: *Varr.* 2. Fig.: puffed up, inflated with anger or pride; of language, *tumid, pompous, bombastic*: *sufflatus ille huc veniet*, Pl.: *sufflati atque tumidi* (in dicendo), *Gell.*

suf-flāvus (subf.), a, um, adj. yellowish, flazen: *capillus*, *Suet.*

suf-flo (subf.), *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. and n. A c t.: to blow from below: to

blow up, inflate: refer ad labias tibi, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Pl. 2. Fig.: with pron. refl., to become angry: nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suae, got into a passion with his wife about something, id.

II. Neutr.: to blow, puff: sufflavit buccis suis, Mart. 2. Fig.: suffla; sum candidus, boast, puff yourself up, Pers. (Hence It. *solfiare*; Fr. *souffler*.)

suffoco (subf.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [faux] to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate: patrem, Cic. II. Transf.: urbem et Italiam fame, to starve, id.

suffodio (subf.), fodi, foddum, 3. v. a. to dig or pierce underneath or through: equos, to stab them in the belly, Caes.: eo, illa equis, to stab them in the flanks, Liv.: muros, to sap, undermine, Tac.

suffossus (subf.), a, um, Part. [suffodio].

suffragatio (subf.), ōnis, f. [suffragor] a voting in anyone's favour, support, suffrage: Cic.: Liv. With Gen.: suffragatio consulatus, the recommendation to the consulship, Cic.

suffragator (subf.), ōris, m. [id.] one who votes for another, a supporter, partisan: Cic.: Suet.

suffragatōrius, a, um, adj. [suffragator] belonging to the support of a candidate, recommendatory: Q. Cic.

suffragium, ii, n. [suffragor] a voting-tablet, a ballot; and in gen. a vote, suffrage: sine suffragio populi aedilitatem gerere, Pl.: suffragium inire, to proceed to vote, Liv.: equitum centuriae cum sex suffragiis, with six votes, Cic. II. Transf.: the right of voting: populi esse, non senatus, suffragium, quibus velit, impartiri, Liv. 2. In gen.: a decision, judgment, opinion; also, a favourable decision, assent, approbation: rhetor suffragio tuo et compotum tuorum, Cic.: ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor.

suffrago, ōnis, f. the upper part of a quadruped's hind leg, the ham (opp. to armus): Plin. [Etym. uncertain.]

suffragor, atus, i. v. n. dep. to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest: convenerant undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv. II. Transf. in gen.: to favour, recommend, support: with Dat.: hunc consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, Caes. Absol.: fortuna suffragante, by the favour of fortune, Cic. [Cf. *re-fragor*: the affinities of these words are obscure.]

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suffugium hiemi, Tac. II. Fig.: a refuge, remedy: urgentium malorum, id.

suf-fulcio (subf.), fulsi, fultum, 4. v. a. to prop underneath, prop up, support: porticus paribus suffulta columnis, Lucr. 2. Fig.: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus, to support, strengthen, id. II. to put under by way of support: columnam mento suffulsit suo, Pl. (dub.: al. suffigit).

suffultus, a, um, Part. [suffulcio].

suf-fundo (subf.), fudi, fustum, 3. v. a. to pour underneath or among; to overspread, suffuse: animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic.: calore suffusus aether, suffused, intermingled, id. Of blushes, tears, etc.: (Luna) si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem, overspread, Virg.: tepido lumina rore, i. e. to bathe in tears, Ov.: lacrimis oculis suffusa nitentes, i. e. with the tears standing in her eyes, Virg.: minio suffusus, dyed, stained, Tib. II. Fig.: animum malevolentia, Cic.

suf-furor (subf.), i. v. n. dep. to steal away, filch: Pl.

suf-fuscus, a, um, adj. somewhat brown, dusky: margarita, Tac.

suffusus (subf.), a, um, Part. [suf-fundo].

sug-gero (subg.), gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to carry up; to put or heap up; to present, bring, etc.: flammam costis nenti, Virg.: cibum animalibus, put before, supply, Tac.: divitias alimentaque (tellus), Ov. II. Fig.: to afford, furnish, supply: invidiae flammam, to furnish fuel for envy, to feed the flame, Liv.: miluinam, bring on, produce, Pl. 2. to assign, add, annex, subjoin: sententiae ratiunculas, Cic.: damna aleatoria, to add, id.: Bruto statim Horatium, to place immediately after, Liv.

suggestio (subg.), ōnis, f. [suggero]. In rhetor.: a figure in which the orator puts a question and answers it himself, a suggestion: Quint.

suggestum, i, v. suggestus, subst.

suggestus, a, um, Part. [suggero].

suggestus (subg.), ūs, m. and **sug-gestum**, i, n. [id.] a raised place,

a height, elevation: in orchestra, a raised seat, Suet. Poet.: comae, luxuriant pile of locks, Stat. 2. Esp.: a platform, stage, tribune: communia suggesta, Cic.: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, Caes.

sug-grandis (subgr.), e, adj. rather large: cubiculum, Cic.

sug-grēdior (subgr.), gressus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [gradior]. Neut.: to go or come up to, to approach: Tac.

II. Act.: to attack: id.

sugillatio, ōnis, f. [sugillo] a black and blue mark, a livid spot, bruise: Plin. II. Fig.: an affronting, insulting: consulum, Liv.

sugillo (sugg.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to beat black and blue: Plin. II. Fig.: to taunt, insult, revile: viros sugil-

latos, repulsos, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

sūgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. and a. to suck: alia (animalium) sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic. II. Fig.: cum lacte nutritis errorem sxisse, to have sucked in, imbibed, id. [App. cogn. with *sucus*, with media for tenuis; v. *suco*.]

suī, sibi, sē or sēsē, pron. reflect. of the 3rd pers. of both numbers and of all genders: strictly it refers back to the subject of the clause to which it belongs; but in subordinate sentences, where the sense is clear, it may stand for the subject either of the principal or of the subord. sentence: e.g.: Ariovistus respondit: si quid ipsi (A.) a Caesare opus esset, sese (A.) ad eum venturum fuisse; si quid ille a se (A.) velit, illum ad se (A.) venire oportere; quod sibi (A.) Caesar denuntiaret, se (C.) Aeduorum injurias non neglecturum, neminem secum (cum A.) sine sua pernicie contendisse, Caes.: (Proculus Julius) dixisse fertur, a se (P.) visum esse Romulum; eum sibi (i. e. P.: the pron. referring back to subject of principal sentence) mandasse, ut populum rogaret, ut sibi (R.) eo in colle delubrum fieret; se (R.) deum esse et Quirinum vocari, Liv. (In such cases the common sense of the reader must be his guide.) With *cum*: always as one word, secum, Cic.: Caes. Strengthened with *met*: ne semet ipse aperiret, quis esset, Liv. II. Phr.: ad se, apud se, to him, with him, i. e. to or at his house: L. Caesar ut veniam ad se rogat, Cic. Fig.: apud se esse, to be in one's senses: num tibi videtur esse apud sese? Ter. 2. Sibi, pleonast. [Lat. ethicus]: quid sibi vult pater? what does he mean, colloq. what is he up to? id. (ii) With *suus*, emphatic: cochleae suo sibi suco vivunt, on their own juice, Pl. [The orig. stem is *sva*. With acc. see cf. Gr. *σφέ*, i: Abl. *se* is for *sed*.]

sūillus, a, um, adj. [sus] of or belonging to swine: grex, Liv.

sulcator, ōris, m. [sulco] a furrower, plougher; a traverser: pigri Averni, i. e. Charon, Stat.: siccae arenae, Lucan.

sulco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sulcus] to furrow, plough: agros, Tib.: humum vomere, Ov. II. Transf. in gen.: to sail over, pass through, etc.: vada salsa carinā, Virg.: cutem rugis, to furrow, Ov.

sulcus, i, m. a furrow: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. II. Meton.: a ploughing: hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col. 2. a long narrow trench, a ditch: Virg.

3. a rut, track, in gen.: e.g. the furrow cut by a vessel: id.: the trail of a meteor: id. 4. a wrinkle in the skin: Mart. [Cf. A.-S. *sulh*. It is doubtful whether *sulcus* is cogn. with Gr. *ὄλκός*, the spir. asp. of which appears to have arisen, not from *s* but from *f*.] (Hence It. *solco*; Sp. *surco*.)

sulfur (sulphur and sulphur), *ūris*, *n.* brimstone, sulphur: Plin. *Plur.*: Virg. II. Transf. (poet.): lighting: sacrum, Pers. (Hence It. *solfo*, *solfo*; Fr. *soufre*.)

sulfurēus (sulph.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sulfur] of or like sulphur, sulphureous: fornax, Ov.: aqua, Virg.

sullatūrio, *4. v. n. desid.* [Sulla] to desire to imitate or play the part of Sulla: Cic. (colloq.)

sulphur, and deriv., *v. sulfur*.

sultis=*si vultis*; *v. volo*.

sum, *fūl*, *esse* (old forms: *Indic. pres.* *esum* for *sum*, acc. to Varr.: *fut. escit* (strictly, an inchoative form) for *erit*, Lucr.: *perf. fūvimus* for *fuimus*, Enn. in Cic.: *Subj. pres.* *siem*, *sies*, *siet*, etc., freq., esp. in Plaut.: *fuam*, Pl.: *fuat*, Ter.: Virg.), *v. subst.* I. *Ab sol.*; to denote simple existence: to be, exist, to happen, take place: nolite existimare me nusquam aut nullum fore, shall not exist at all, Cic.: illa (defectio solis) quae fuit regnante Romulo, took place, id. Particular usages: (i) In 3 pers. pl. (less freq. sing.) *pres.* and *past Indic.*, with defining *rel.* clause: there are (were) some who: foll. by *Indic.* when it refers to particular persons or things, and by *Subj.* when it refers to a class (=of the sort that): sunt autem quae praeterit, there are some facts which I have passed over, id.: fuere complures, qui ad Catilinam initio profecti sunt, there were a good many persons who . . ., Sall. With *Subj.*: erat nemo in quem suspicio conveniret, to whom it seemed to apply, Cic. (ii) With *Dat.*, to belong to (cf. Fr. *être à quelqu'un*): est mihi, I have; est tibi, thou hast, etc.: in this sense it may often be rendered by Eng. *possessive*: privatus illis census erat brevis, their private fortune was scant, Hor. Hence *p. h. r.*: tecum nihil rei nobis est, I have nothing to do with you, Ter. 2. In *perf. tense* (euphem.), to be no more, be over and gone: fuimus Troes, we Trojans have had our day, Virg.: so Cic., of the conspirators who had been executed,—fuere! they are dead. 3. Before a *Noun-sent.* with *ut*, *ubi*, etc.; it is possible, it may be (that): non est igitur ut mirandum sit, there is no cause for surprise, Cic.: non est ut copia major ab Jove donari possit tibi, it is impossible that, Hor. Esp. in *periphrastic fut. Inf. pass.*, futurum esse ut omnes pellerentur, it would come to pass that, Caes. Also with *Inf.*: unde plus haurire est, Hor. 4. to be present: ut certior fieret quo die in Tusculano essem futurus, Cic.

II. Forming a Predicate with other words: the complement being a *Noun*, an *adj.*, or less freq. an *adv.* or *Phrase* with *Prep.*: to be: e.g. *sum homo*, *sum bonus*; *ita res est*, etc.: frustra id inceptum Volsels fuit, was in vain, Liv.: quum est in sagis civitas, is in a state of war, Cic. (For such *P. h. r.* as

ab aliquo esse, pro aliquo esse, *v. ab*, *pro*; and for in eo esse, *v. is*, III.)

2. to be valued at: sextante sal erat, sold at $\frac{1}{6}$ of an as, Liv. (For tanti, nihili esse, etc., *v. tantus*, etc.)

3. With ellipsis of *officium*, *partes*, etc.; it is the duty or part of; it is the characteristic (proprium) of, with *Gen.*: est adolescentis majores natu vereri, it is the part of, Cic. 4. With *Gen.* or *Ab.* of *Quality* or *Description*: to be characterized by, possessed of: magni iudicii esse, to be a person of great judgment, Cic.: somni brevissimi erat, he needed very little sleep, Suet.: tenuissima valetudine esse, to be very weakly, Caes.

5. With *Dat.* denoting end, purpose, etc.: oneri ferendo esse, to be equal to bearing a burden, Liv.: Cic.: cui bono fuerit, for whose advantage it was, id. (For fuller particulars on these and other usages with *esse*, see Gram.) [The two Latin roots are *es* and *fu*: the former the same as the Skr. *as* in *as-mi* (cf. Gr. *ei-mi* (*ei-mi*); Eng. *is*, etc.): whence *'s-um*, *es*, *es-t*, *'s-umus*, *es-tis*, *'s-unt*: the latter cogn. with Skr. *bhū*, Gr. *phū-w*; Eng. *be*, etc.]

sūmen, *inis*, *n.* [contr. of *sugmen*, from *sugo*] a breast, teat, udder: Lucil. 2. Esp.: a sow's udder, the paps of a sow: abdomen, *sumen*, suis glandium, Pl. (ii) Appy. *meton.*: a breeding sow: Juv.

summa, *ae*, *f.* (*sc. res*) [summus] lit. that which is highest; hence, the main thing, chief point; the summit, chief power; perfection: lectis rerum summis, having read the main heads of the contents (i.e. of the books), Liv.: in hoc summa iudicii causaque tota consistit, the gist of the whole matter, Cic.: universi belli, the issue of the whole war, Liv.: totius belli summa, the command in chief, general direction, Caes.: penes unum est omnium summa rerum, the supreme power, Cic. 2. Esp. of numbers: the amount, the sum, *sum total*: de summa nihil decedet, Ter. 3. Transf. in *gen.*: the whole, the entire amount: cogitationum mearum omnium, Cic.: summarum summa est aeterna, the sum of sums, i.e. the universe, Lucr. Adv. *p. h. r.*: ad summam, on the whole, generally, in a word: Cic.: in summa, in all, id.: also opp. to *diu*, finally, Just. (ii) the whole, opp. to a part: summa exercitus, the main body of the army, Caes.: ad discrimen summam rerum adducere, to stake their all on the hazard, i.e. of a general engagement, Liv. (Hence Fr. *somme*.)

sum-māno (subm.), *i. v. n.* and *a. Neutr.*: to trickle under: Vitr. II. Act.: to wet, moisten (perh. with play on name *Summanus*, i.e. Pluto): Pl. (see passage, Curc. iii. 46).

summārium, *ii*, *n.* [summa] a summary, epitome, abstract: Sen. **summas**, *ātis*, *adj.* [summus] high-

born, noble, eminent, distinguished: Pl.

summātim, *adv.* on the top or surface, slightly: radicem eradere, Col.

II. Fig.: giving only the heads, summarily, compendiously, etc.: aliquid perscribere, Cic.

summātus, *ūs*, *m.* [summus] chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty: Lucr.

summē, *adv.* in the highest degree, most highly or greatly, extremely: quod me sollicitare solet, Cic.: Hor.

sum-mergo, *v. submergo*.

sum-misse, *v. submitto*.

sum-mitto, *v. submitto*.

summōpērē, *adv.* (and separ. *summo opere*) very much, exceedingly, vehemently, etc.: Cic.: Lucr.

sum-mōvērō, *v. submoveo*.

summus, *a*, *um*, *sup. adj.*: *v. superus*, *no*, III. B.

sūmo, *sumpsi*, *sumptum*, *3. v. a.* [contr. of *sub-imo*, from *emo*] to take up, lay hold of, assume: fustem, Pl.: legem in manus, Cic.: ferrum ad aliquem interficiendum, Liv.: pecuniam mutuum, to borrow, Cic.: togam virilem, to put on, begin to wear, id.: regium ornatum nomenque, to assume, Nep.: diem ad deliberandum, to take time for, Caes. 2. Fig.: Ariovistus sibi tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, had assumed, id.: supplicium de aliquo, to exact a penalty, inflict punishment on, Cic. (ii) to begin, enter upon, undertake: bellum, Liv.: Sall.: proelia, Suet.: expeditionem, Flor.

II. Partic. uses: to choose: aliquem ex populo monitorem officii, Sall. Poet. with *Inf.*: virum aut heroum lyrā celebrare, Hor. 2. to take as one's own, to claim, arrogate, appropriate: Cic.: imperatorias sibi partes, Caes. 3. to use, apply, employ, spend, consume: frustra operam, Ter.: laborem, Caes. 4. to take for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm: aliquid ad concludendum, Cic.: beatos esse deos, id. 5. to bring forward, cite, mention as a proof, example, etc.: quid quisquam potest ex omni memoria sumere illustrius? id. 6. to buy, purchase: quae parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas? Hor.

sumpti-fācio [perh. to be taken as two words, *sumpti* old *Gen.* of *sumptus*], *fēci*, *3. v. a.* to expend, lay out: Pl.

sumptio, *ōnis*, *f.* [sumo] a taking: Vitr. II. In logic: a premise taken for granted, an assumption: Cic. **sumptuārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sumptus] of or belonging to expense, sumptuary: rationes nostrae, Cic.: lex, id.

sumptuōsē, *adv.* expensively, sumptuously: Cat. Comp.: Cic. **sumptuōsus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sumptus] expensive, costly, sumptuous: cenae, Cic.: hostia, Hor. Comp.: ludi sumptuosiores, Cic. Sup.: Suet. II. Of persons: lavish, wasteful, extravagant: Ter.: Cic.

sumptus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [sumo].

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sumptus, ūs (*gen. sumpti*, Pl.), *m.* [*id.*] *expense, cost, charge*: perpetuos sumptus suppeditare, Cic.: magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu alere, Caes.

sumtifacō, **sumtio**, *etc.* *v.* *sumpt.*

sūo, sūl, sūtum, *3. v. a.* *to sew or stitch, to sew, join, or tack together*: tegumenta corporum, Cic.: corticibus suta cavatis alvearia, Virg. II. *Fig.*: metuo lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, devise, Ter. [*Cf. Gr. σῶω in κασσω=κατασσω; Goth. siu-jan, Eng. sew, O. H. G. soum (=Eng. seam).*]

sūomēt and **sūopte**, *v.* *suus*.

sūōvētaurilia, lum, *n. plu.* [*sus ovis taurus*] *a sacrifice consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull, offered esp. at lustrations* (*v. Smith's Ant. 356*): Liv.: Tac. (Form solitaurilia [solus =sollus, taurus]: Val. Max.: Quint.)

sūpellex, lectilis, *f.* *household utensils, furniture, or goods (only in sing.)*: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. 2. *Fig.*: amicos parare, optimam et pulcherrimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, equipment, Cic.: tecum habita, et noris quam sit tibi curta supellex, how poorly furnished your mind is, what contracted endowments you have, Pers. [What is laid on the surface, as opp. to fixtures; for sense cf. Gr. ἐπιπλα. For cognates of -lex=-lect-s, *v.* lectus.]

sūper, *adj.* *v.* *superus*.

sūper, *adv.* and *prep.* [*Cf. Skr. upari; Gr. ὑπέρ; Goth. usar; Eng. over, in which v is for f. The s in Latin and spir. asp. in Greek, are unexplained; v. sub.*] *Adv.*: above, on the top, etc. *Lit.* of place: eo super tigna bipedalla inficiunt, Caes.: haec super e vallo prospectant, look forth from above (=desuper), Virg. II. Of number and quantity, over, moreover, besides: satis superque esse sibi suarum culque rerum, more than enough, Cic.: super quam quod . . . , besides that, Liv.: Incipio super his, I speak further in these terms, Virg.: his accensa super, yet more, id. 2. over, left, remaining: super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes tuas cupiant, you will have bards enough and to spare, id.: sola super imago, sole remaining, id.

B. Prep. with *Acc.* or *Abl.* With *Acc.*: of place or situation: over, above, upon, on: super terrae tumultum aliquid statuere, Cic.: quum alii super aliorum capita ruerent, Liv. (ii) Of order or arrangement: Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra, was above him (at table), Hor.: super Numidiam Gaetulos acceplimus, beyond Numidia, Sall. (iii) Of officials: super armamentarium positus, put over, i. e. in charge of, Curt. 2. Of time, during, at (rare): super vinum et epulas, id. 3. Of number or quantity, over, above, beyond, upon, besides, etc.: super LX milia, Tac.: Punicum exercitum super morbum etiam fames

affecit, in addition to disease, Liv. Esp. super omnia, above all, before all: talia carminibus celebrant: super omnia Caci speluncam adjiciunt, Virg.

II. With *Abl.* Of place or situation (rare): over, above, upon: districtus ensis cui super impia cervice pendet, Hor.: ligna super foco large reponens, id. 2. Of time, during, in: nocte super media, Virg. 3. Of abstract relation, for de: upon, about, concerning: hac super re scribam ad te, on this point, Cic.: super sua laude, in support of his own credit, Virg. C. In composition, super denotes over, above (i) of place: e. g. supergredior, to step over. (ii) of quantity: e. g. super-addo, to add besides. (iii) to denote a surplus or remainder: e. g. supersum, to be left over, to remain. (Hence Fr. sur.)

sūpēra, *v.* *supra*.

sūpērābilis, *e.* *adj.* [*super*] *that may be got over or surmounted*: murus, Liv. II. *Fig.*: that may be overcome or subdued: nullis casibus Romanis, Tac.: non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov.

sūpēr-addo, *no perf.*, ditum, *3. v. a.* *to add over and above, to superadd*: (poet.): Virg.: Prop.

sūpērans, *antis*, *Part.* [*super*] *II. Adj.*: preavailing, predominant: superantior ignis, Lucr.

sūpērator, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] *a conqueror*: populi Etrusci, Ov.

sūpērbē, *adv.* *haughtily, proudly, arrogantly, tyrannically*: Caes.: Liv. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

sūpērbia, *ae.* *f.* [*superbus*] *loftiness, haughtiness, pride*: divitiae plenae sunt insolentis superbiae, Cic. Plur.: secundas fortunas decent superbiae, Pl. II. In a good sense, lofty spirit, honourable pride: sume superbiam quaesitam meritis, Hor.

sūpērbilōquentia, *ae.* *f.* [*superbus loquor*] *arrogant discourse*: Poet. ap. Cic.

sūpērbio, *4. v. n.* [*superbus*] *to be haughty or proud, to take pride in*: si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbis, Cic. (dub.): superbiere milles, began to shew an arrogant temper, Tac. With *Abl.* of cause: forma, Ov.: nomine avi, id. Poet. with *Inf.*: spoliare superbit, disdains, Stat. II. Transf. of things; and in good sense, to be superb, splendid, magnificent: quae sub Tyria concha superbit aqua, Prop.

sūpērbus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* [*super*] *lit. up-lifted in mind; hence, haughty, proud, arrogant, overbearing, etc.*: reges, Lucr.: superbum se praebuit in fortuna, Cic.: utrum superbiorum te pecunia facit, an quod . . . , id.: homines superbissimi, Sall. 2. Of things: aures, i. e. too proud to listen, Liv.: dens, delicate, fastidious, Hor. Neutr. absol.: superba loqui, to talk proudly, Prop. II. In good sense, splendid, magnificent, superb: populum late

regem belloque superbum, glorious, Virg.: triumphus, Hor.

sūpēr-cīlium, *il.* *n.* *an eye-brow*: ex supercilliorum aut remissione aut contractione, Cic.: cuncta supercillo movens (Jupiter), i. e. at his beck, Hor. 2. Transf. a brow, summit: clivosi tramitis, Virg.: tumuli, Liv.

II. *Fig.*: pride, arrogance, superciliousness: supercilium ac regius spiritus, Cic. (Hence Fr. sourcil.)

sūpēr-cresco, crēvi, *3. v. n.* *to grow up, over, or upon*: Cels.

sūpēr-eminēo, *2. v. a.* *to overtop, rise above*: viros omnes, tower above, Virg.

sūpēr-ficiēs, *ei.* *f.* [*facies*] *the upper side, the top, surface*: testudinum, the upper shell, Plin. II. Esp. in law, anything placed upon the ground so as to become attached to it, usu. a building erected on another man's land: Cic.

sūpēr-fio, *v. n.* *to be over and above, to be left, to remain (rare)*: Pl.

sūpēr-fixus, *a.* *um*, *Part.* *fastened above, fixed on the top (rare)*: Liv.

sūpēr-flūo, *3. v. n.* *to run over, overflow*: Tac. II. *Fig.*: to be superabundant: Sen.: juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia superfluens, i. e. running to extravagant lengths, Cic.: nihil neque desit neque superfluat, nothing redundant, Quint.: orator superfluens, extravagant, Tac.

sūpērflūus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* [*superfluo*] *running over, overflowing*: flumina campis, Plin. II. *Fig.*: superfluous, unnecessary: Sen.

sūpēr-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, *3. v. a.* *to pour over or upon*: magnam vim telorum, Tac. (ii) Reflect.: to pour itself out, overflow; to spread out, scatter, extend: Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 2. *Fig.*: Macedonum fama superfudit se in Asiam, id.: nondum fortuna se animo ejus superfuderat, i. e. had proved too much for, Curt. II. With *Abl.*: to cover, overspread one thing with another, to overwhelm: Tac.

sūpēr-fusus, *a.* *um*, *Part.* [*superfundo*].

sūpēr-grēdiōr, gressus, *3. v. a.* and *n. dep.* [*gradior*] *to step, walk, or go over*: limen, Col. II. *Fig.*: to pass or get over; to surpass, exceed, excel: aliquem pulchritudine, Tac.

sūpērgressus, *a.* *um*, *Part.* [*supergradior*].

sūpēri, *orum*, *m. pl.* (*sc. dii*): strictly pl. of superus (q. v.), the gods above, the celestial deities: Ov.: Virg.: Hor.

2. Meton.: the upper regions: ad superos, i. e. on earth, Virg.

sūpēr-immīnēo, *2. v. n.* *to hang over, overhang (rare)*: Virg.

sūpēr-impēdens, *entis*, *Part.* *overhanging*: silvae, Cat.

sūpēr-impōno, *no perf.*, pōsitum, *3. v. a.* *to put, place, or lay upon*: Liv.

sūpēr-impōsitus, *a.* *um*, *Part.* [*superimpono*].

sūpēr-incendo, ēre, 3. v. a. to inflame more or besides: Val. Fl.

sūpēr-incidens, entis, Part. falling on (one) from above, falling on the top of: Liv.

sūpēr-incubans, antis, Part. lying over or upon: Liv.

sūpēr-incumbo, cūbū, 3. v. n. to lay or cast oneself upon: Ov.

sūpēr-indūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw, lay, or smear over: ceram, Just.

sūpēr-indūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to put on over: paenulam, Suet.

sūpērindūtus, a, um, Part. (superinduo).

sūpēr-ingēro, no perf., gestum, 3. v. a. to bring upon, to cast or heap upon: Plin. Poet.: ubi non unquam Titan superingerit ortus, does not pour down his morning beams, Tib. (dub.).

sūpēringestus, a, um, Part. (superingero).

sūpērinjectus, a, um, Part. (superinfecto).

sūpēr-injūo, jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. to throw on or above, to cast over or upon: raras frondes, Virg.

sūpēr-insterno, strāvi, 3. v. a. to spread or lay over: tabulas, Liv.

sūpērior, v. superus, B.

sūpērius, adv., v. supra.

sūpēr-jācio, jēci, jectum (superjactus, Tac.), 3. v. a. to cast or throw over or upon: membra superjecta cum veste, Ov.: superjecto natarunt aequore damae, covering the face of the earth, Hor.

2. Fig.: to go beyond, exceed: superjecere quidam augendo fidem, have exceeded belief, Liv.

II. to cover with (rare): pontus scopulos superjacet unda, overflows, Virg.

sūperiectus, a, um, Part. (superjacio).

sūpēr-jūmentārius, II, m. a superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden: Suet.

sūpēr-lātio, ōnis, f. (superfero). In rhetoric, an exaggerating, hyperbole: veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic.

sūpēr-lātus, a, um, Part. (superfero).

II. A d j.: extravagant, exaggerated: verba, Cic.

sūpēr-mitto, misi, 3. v. a. to put in afterwards, add, etc.: aquam, Just.

sūpēr-nē, adv. from above, above, upwards: desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor.: gladium superne jugulo defigit, Liv.

sūpēr-nus, a, um, adj. (super) that is above, upper; celestial: Lucr.: Tusculum, standing on high ground, Hor.: numen, celestial, Ov.

sūpēro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. (superus). Neutr.: to go over (rare): sol superabat ex mari, Pl.: Jugo superans, passing over, Virg.

2. Fig.: to have the upper hand, to be superior, to overcome: denique nostra superat manus, Pl.: superare numero militum, to have the advantage in numbers, Liv.: superante multitudine, id.: superat sententia Sabini, prevails, Caes.

II. to exceed, be superfluous; to be

abundant, to abound: opp. to deesse, Cic.

III. to be left over, to remain, survive. si de quincunce remota est uncia, quid superat? Hor.: uter eorum vita superarit, whichever of the two may survive, Caes. With Dat. (=superesse: poet.): captae urbi, to outlive, Virg.

B. Act.: to go or pass over, rise above; to mount, ascend; to surmount, overtop: munitiones, Liv.: montes, Virg.: superat (Parnasus) cacumine nubes, Ov.: tantum itineris, to accomplish, Tac.

2. to go past or beyond: regionem castrorum, Caes.

3. Naut. t. t.: to sail past, to double: promontorium, Liv.

II. Fig.: to surpass, outstrip: aliquem virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic.: Herculis acta, to outdo, Just.: vel cursu canem vel viribus aprum, Hor.

2. Esp. in milit. affairs, to overcome, subdue, vanquish: Massilienses bis proelio navali superati, Caes.

sūpēr-obrūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to cover over, overwhelm (rare): Prop.

sūpēr-pendens, entis, Part. overhanging: saxa, Liv.

sūpēr-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to put or place over, upon, or beyond; to set up; constr. usu. with Acc. and Dat.: capitū decus (i. e. pileus), Liv.: aegra superposita membra fovere manu, Ov.

II. Fig.: to place over or above; to set over (rare): Perperna in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv. Frag.

sūpēr-pōsitus, a, um, Part. (superpono).

sūpēr-scando (superscendo), 3. v. a. to climb or step over (rare): Liv.

sūpēr-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write upon or over (as a correction of MS.): Suet.

sūpēr-sēdēo, sēdi, sēssum, 2. v. n. and a. to sit upon or above: with Dat.: eques Rom. elephantis supersedens, Suet.

II. Fig.: to be above (the necessity of) doing something; hence, to forbear, to refrain or desist from, to omit: constr. usu. with Abl., less freq. with Inf. (i) With Abl.: proelio, to do without fighting a pitched battle, Caes. Pass. impers.: posse complexione supersederi, it may be dispensed with, Cic. (ii) With Inf.: supersedissem loqui apud vos, I should have felt it unnecessary to address you, Liv.

sūpēr-stagno, avi, 1. v. n. to overflow or flood a district: Tac.

sūpēr-sterno, no perf., stratum, 3. v. a. to strew or spread upon, to cover over (rare): superstrati cumuli, Liv.

sūpēstes, itis, adj. (supersto) one who stands by or is present: Pl. fr. As subst.: a witness: suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus, the witnesses on both sides, Vet. form. ap. Cic.

2. standing or existing beyond or longer; hence, outliving, surviving: constr. usu. with Dat.: less freq. with Gen. or absol.: ut sui sibi liberi superstitēs essent, should outlive him,

Cic.: superstes filio pater, Liv.: utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquisssem! the survivor of, Cic. Absol.: quod superstitem Augustum reliquissent, Suet.

sūpēstitio, ōnis, f. (superstes: v. infra) unreasonable or excessive religious belief or fear; superstition: superstitione, in qua inest timor inanis deorum, Cic.: victi superstitione animi, Liv.

2. Meton.: of that which inspires dread; e.g. the oath by the Styx: una superstitione quae reddita divi, the only solemnly binding oath, Virg.

3. In pl.: superstitious rites: Liv.: Tac. II. For religio, religious awe, sanctity; a religious rite (late): templi, Just. [It is uncertain how we should connect the meaning of this word with its derivation from superstes. Lact. says: "superstitiosi sunt illi qui superstitem memoriam defunctorum colunt." It has been suggested that the force of the word lies in the prefix, the root having little more than the meaning of the substantive verb, as is the case not unfrequently with sta. If so, the etymological sign. is "a being excessive, excess;" hence in particular, "excess in religion," etc.]

sūpēstitiōsē, adv. superstitiously: Cic.

sūpēstitiōsus, a, um, adj. (superstitio) full of superstition, superstitious: principes, Liv.: sollicitudo, Cic.

II. Transf.: prophetic: superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Pl.

sūpēstito, 1. v. n. (superstes) to be over or remaining: Pl.

sūpēr-sto, 1. v. n. and a. to stand upon or over: (quem) lapsum superstans immolat, Virg. Of inanimate objects: signa cum columnis, quibus superstabant, Liv.

sūpēr-stratus, a, um, Part. (supersterno).

sūpēr-structus, a, um, Part. (superstruo).

sūpēr-strūo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to build upon or over (rare): Tac.

sūpēr-sum, fūi, esse (per tmesin: Jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg.), irreg. v. n. to be over and above, as a remainder; to be left, to remain, to exist still: ex eo proelio circiter milia hominum cxxx superfuerunt, Caes.: duae partes, quae mihi supersunt illustrandae orationis, Cic.: superest dicere, it still remains to tell, Ov.

2. Esp. to outlive, to be still alive, to survive: with Dat., or absol.: patri, Liv.: quum superesset adhuc qui spectaverant, Suet.

II. to be in abundance, to abound: vercor ne jam superesse mihi verba putea, Cic. Poet.: modo vita supersit, if life suffice, Virg.

2. to be in excess, to be superfluous: ut neque absit quicquam neque supersit, Cic.

III. For adesse, to serve by being present, to assist (v. rare): si superesset, opp. to sin deesset, Aug. in Suet.

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III. For adesse, to serve by being present, to assist (v. rare): si superesset, opp. to sin deesset, Aug. in Suet.

superfectus, a, um, *Part.* (super-
tego).

super-tēgo, xl, ctum, 3. v. a. to
cover above, cover over: candida ossa-
favillā, Tib.

super-urgens, entis, *Part.* press-
ing from above: fluctu superurgente,
dashing over, Tac.

superus, a, um, *adj.* *Comp.*: sū-
p̄rior; *Superl.*: supr̄mus, summus
[super] that is above, upper, higher:
opp. to inferus: Di superi atque inferi,
Pl. (v. superi): omnia supera, infera,
media, Cic.: mare, the upper or Adriatic
Sea (opp. to mare inferum, the lower
or Tyrrhene Sea), Pl. *Adv. phr.*:
de sup̄ro, from above, Pl.: ex sup̄ro,
Lucr. 2. Of the upper regions or
upper world, opp. to the lower re-
gions: superas evadere ad auras, Virg.

B. Comp.: of place: superiorem
partem collis, Caes.: de loco supe-
riore dicere, from the tribunal, Cic.

2. Of time and succession, for-
mer, past, previous, preceding; of age,
more advanced, older: quid proxima,
quid superiore nocte egeris, the night
before, Id.: milites superioribus proe-
liis exercitati, previous, Caes.: supe-
rior Africanus, the earlier, elder, Cic.

3. Of quality, condition, number, etc.;
higher, more distinguished, greater,
superior: with Abl.: honoris gradu
superior, Id.: hostes equitatu supe-
riores esse, Caes. (ii) In milit. lang.
victorious: Ita ut nostri omnibus
partibus superiores fuerint, Id. *C.*
Sup.: supremus, and summus, highest,
loftiest, topmost: 1, supremus, a, um,
[=sup̄ro-imus; cf. extremus] (lit.
only poetical for summus): montesque
supremos silvifragis vexat flabris, the
tops, summits, Lucr. 2. Of time or
succession, last, latest, extreme, final
(poet.): supremo te sole domi manebo,
at sunset, Hor.: supremam bellis im-
posuisse manum, the last or finishing
stroke, Ov. *Supremum*, adverbially,
for the last time: quae tunc est con-
specta supremum, Id. (ii) Esp. of
the close of life, last, closing, dying:
dies, Cic.: tempus, Hor.: sociamque
tori vocat ore supremo, with his dying
breath, Ov.: honor, the last funeral
rites, Virg.: animam sepulcro condimus
et magna supremum voce clemus, as a
last farewell, Id. *Subst.*: suprema,
orum, n. plu. the last moments, death:
Tac. (β) funeral rites, a funeral:
Id. (γ) a last will, a testament:
nilhil primo senatus die agi passus,
nisi de supremis Augusti, Id. 3. Of
degree, highest, greatest: supplicium,
the penalty of death, Cic.: macles,
Virg. 4. Of rank: most exalted:
Juppiter supreme, Pl. II. summus,
a, um (sup̄-imus), uppermost, highest,
topmost (often to be translated by a
corresponding subst.): summi montes,
the mountain tops, Hor.: in summa
sacra via, on the highest part of,
Cic.: in aqua summa, on the surface
of the water, Pl.: summa voce, at the

top of one's voice, Hor. *Absol.*: sermo,
qui a summo adhibetur in poculis,
by the head of the table, i.e. the
president of the feast, Cic. Also
neut. (but not in *Nom.*): ab ejus sum-
mo . . . rami, etc., from the top or
extremity of this (horn), Caes. *Adv.*:
summum, at the utmost or
furthest: bis, terve summum, Cic. 2.
Of time or succession, last, latest, final:
summa dies, Virg. 3. Of degree,
rank, etc.: extreme, utmost; highest,
greatest, best, most distinguished or
noble; most important, weighty, etc.:
ad summam senectutem, Cic.: esp. of
mental or moral qualities = maximus,
greatest: fides, constantia, justitiaque,
Id.: non agam summum jure tecum, ac-
cording to the utmost rigour of the
law, Id.: qui summo magistratu prae-
erat, Caes.: hiems, mid-winter, Cic.:
amicus, the best friend, Ter.: summo
rel publicae tempore, at a most im-
portant or critical juncture, Cic.: de
summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt,
respecting matters of the greatest im-
portance, Caes. (From low Lat. su-
peranus come It. sovrano; Fr. souve-
rain.)

supervacaneus, a, um, *adj.* (va-
co) over and above what is necessary,
needless, superfluous: opus, done at
leisure hours, Cic.: oratio, Liv.: de
timore supervacaneum est disserere,
Sall.

super-vacūus, a, um, *adj.* super-
fluous, useless, needless: mihi Balas
Musa supervacuas Antonius facit, un-
necessary, Hor.: Ov. *Absol.*: res ad
praecavendum vel ex supervacuo mo-
vit, to take even needless precautions,
Liv.

super-vādo, 3. v. a. to go or climb
over, to surmount (rare): Sall.: Liv.

super-vēho, xl, ctum, 3. v. a. to
carry over or past: (of the wind) cu-
mulo harenarum, Gell. *In pass.*: to
go or pass over or beyond: montem,
Cat.: promontorium, Liv.

super-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n.
and a. to come over or upon, to come to
or in addition to, to come after or up,
to arrive. *Act.*: unda supervenit un-
dam, follows after, presses upon, Hor.:
crura loquentis terra supervenit, closed
over, Ov. II. *Fig.*: to surpass, ex-
cel: Stat. *B. Neutr.*: with *Dat.*:
addit se sociam timidisque supervenit
Aegle, comes suddenly upon, surprises,
Virg. *Absol.*: Laelius Fulviusque ab
Roma supervenerunt, Liv.

superventus, ūs, m. (supervenio)
a coming up, an (unexpected) arrival:
Tac.

super-vīvo, xl, 3. v. n. to outlive,
survive: Just.: Flor. (Hence Fr.
survivre.)

super-vōlto, avi, i. v. a. *freq.* to
fly about over, to hover over: Virg.

super-vōlo, i. v. a. and n. to fly
over: totum orbem, Ov.: supervolat
hasta, Virg.

supīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. (supinus)

to bend or lay back, to put or throw a
person or thing on the back: manus
modice supinata (cf. foll. art.), Quint.:
glabas, to turn over, plough up, Virg.:
nasum nidore supinor, I sniff up, Hor.

supīnus, a, um, *adj.* [from sub; cf.
ὑπίος, from ὑπό] lying on the back,
supine: stertit supinus, Hor.: tendo-
que supinas ad caelum cum vocē
manus, with the open palms turned
upwards, Virg.: jactus (telorum), a
throwing upwards, Liv. 2. Esp.
of motion, backwards, going back, re-
trograde (poet.): nec redit in fontes
unda supina suos, Ov. 3. Of localities,
sloping, inclined: colles, upland
downs, Virg.: spread out: vallis, Liv.

II. *Fig.* of the mind: careless,
heedless, negligent, indolent: animus,
Cat.: Maecenas, Juv. 2. haughty,
proud: Pers.

suppactus, a, um, *Part.* (sup-
pingo).

suppaenitet (subp.), 2. v. *impers.*
to be somewhat sorry, to repent a little
(for constr. v. paenitet): illum fu-
roris suppaenitet, Cic.

sup-palpor (subp.), i. v. n. *dep.* to
fondle or wheedle a little (rare): Pl.

sup-pār (subp.), āris, *adj.* nearly
equal (rare): Cic.

sup-pārāsitor (subp.), i. v. n. *dep.*
to flatter or fawn a little, like a para-
site: amanti, Pl.

suppārūm (v. siparium), i, n., and
supparus, i, m. [an Oscan word, orig.
perh. linen stuff in gen.; hence] a
linen garment worn by women: Pl.

suppeditatio, ōnis, f. [suppedito]
abundance: Cic.

suppedito (subp.), avi, atum, i. v.
n. and a. *freq.* [perh. by dissimilation
for suppetito, from suppeto]. *Neutr.*:
to be fully supplied or in abundance,
to be at hand, to be in store: multitudo
suppeditabat, Liv.: materia crescendi
suppeditat, Id.: cui si vita suppedita-
visset, if he had lived, Cic. 2. to
abound or be rich (rare): ita gaudiis
gaudium suppeditat, is increased by
other joys, Pl. 3. to be enough or
sufficient, to suffice: parare ea, quae
suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum,
Cic.: amori, Ter.: labori, to be equal to,
Pl. II. *Act.*: to give, furnish, af-
ford or procure in abundance: luxu-
riae sumptus, Id.: cibos, Cic. *Absol.*:
alicui sumptibus, to supply him with
what is needful for his expenses, Ter.

sup-pēdo (subp.), 3. v. n. to break
wind softly: Cic.

sup-pētia (subp.), arum, f. plu.
[suppeto] aid, assistance, succour (only
in *Nom.* and *Acc.*): auxilia mihi et sup-
petiae sunt domi, Pl. *In Acc.*: suppe-
tias with verbs of motion for ad suppe-
tias: nse tibi suppetias tempore adve-
ni modo, I have come to your aid, Id.

suppētor (subp.), atus, i. v. n. *dep.*
[suppetiae] to come to the aid of, to as-
sist, succour (rare): with *Dat.*: Cic.

sup-pēto, lvi or ll, itum, 3. v. n. to
be forthcoming for one's use, to be at

hand or in store, to be present: copia frumenti ut suppeteret, Caes.: si vita suppetet, Cic. II. Transf.: to suffice, be equal to; to agree with, correspond to: pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, who has enough for his needs, Hor.: novis ut usque suppetas doloribus, be able to endure, Id.: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, did not keep pace with, Liv.

sup-pilo (subp.), no perf., atum, i. v. a. to steal underhand, to filch, purloin: pallam alicui, Pl.: with pers. obj., to rob, strip, fleece: supples clam domi uxorem tuam? Id.

sup-pingo (subp.), no perf., pactum, 3. v. a. [pango] to fasten underneath, to clout: fulmentis soccis, Pl.

supplanto (subpl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [planta] to trip up one's heels, to throw down: Cic. II. Transf. in gen. to throw to the ground, overthrow: Poet.: tenero supplantat verba palato, trips up, i. e. distorts, minces, Pers.

supplaudo (subpl.), v. supplodo.

supplausio (subpl.), v. supposio.

supplémentum (subpl.), i. n. [suppleo] that with which any thing is made full or whole: a filling up, supplement: adjectum supplementum Campaniae coloniae, a reinforcement, Vell. 2. anything used as a help or support: Suet. II. Esp. milit. t. t.: a filling up to the proper complement: legiones veteres eodem supplemento explere, i. e. to bring them up to their proper complement, Liv. Hence in gen., reinforcements: per causam supplementi, in order to procure reinforcements, Caes.

sup-pléo (subpl.), évi, étum, 2. v. a. to fill up, make full or whole, to make good, to complete, supply: bibliothecam, Cic.: adjectoque cavae suppleantur sanguine venae, Ov. II. Esp. milit. t. t.: to furnish a complement, to make up to the proper number: legiones subito delectu, Tac.: naves remigio, Liv.: ad supplenda exercitus damna, to make good, Tac.

supplētus (subpl.), a, um, Part. [suppleo].

supplex (subpl.), icis, adj. [supplico] humbly begging or entreating; humble, submissive, suppliant. Absol.: supplex te ad pedes adiciebas, Cic.: in miseros ac supplices misericordia uti, Caes. With dat.: iudicibus supplex, Cic. (ii) Subst. with pron. adj. or Gen.: vester est supplex, iudices, your suppliant, Id.: del, Nep. II. Transf. of things: manus, suppliant hands, Cic.: vitta, Hor. (Hence It. sofice; Fr. souple.)

supplicatio (subpl.), ōnis, f. [supplico] a public prayer or supplication; a public religious observance, either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation (cf. pulvinar): supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, Cic. Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honour of a victorious general

before his triumph: ex litteris Caesaris, dies xv supplicatio decreta est, Caes.: v. Smith's Ant. 356.

suppliciter, adv. humbly, submissively, suppliantly: Cic.: Caes.: Virg.

supplicium (subpl.), ii, n. [supplico] an act of supplication: addressed to the gods, hence, a public prayer, worship (rare in this sense and usu. in plur.): supplicis votisque fatigare deos, Liv.: votis muliebribusque supplicis, Sall. 2. Hence in gen.: a humble or earnest entreaty, a supplication: Vagenses fatigati regis supplicis, Id.: legatos ad consulem cum supplicis mittit, Id. II. From the posture of kneeling to be beheaded or scourged; punishment (usually capital), execution: torture, etc.: supplicio affici, Caes.: aliquem omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. Plur.: ad innocentium supplicia descendunt, Caes. (Hence Fr. supplice.)

sup-plico (subpl.), avi, atum (old perf. Subj. supplicassis, Pl.), i. v. n. to kneel down or humble oneself, to pray or beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate: with Dat.: ipsum hunc orabo: huic supplicabo, Ter.: populo Romano supplicare, Cic. Absol.: missitare supplicantes legatos, Sall.

II. Esp. to pray to or supplicate the gods; to pray, worship: in fano, Pl.: per hostias diis supplicare, Sall. [Acc. to some, the simple verb is not plico, but plāco, cogn. with placeo and plāco.] (Hence Fr. supplier.)

sup-plōdo (supplaudo, subplaudo), si, 3. v. a. to stamp the foot: Cic.

supplōsio (subpl.), ōnis, f. [supplodo] a stamping the foot: Cic.

sup-pōno (subp.), pōsui, pōsitum (perf. supposui, Pl. Part. sync. supposita, Virg.), 3. v. a. to put, place, or set under: constr. usu. with Acc. and Dat.: anatum ova gallinis, Cic.: cervicem polo (of Atlas), Ov.: caput fontibus, i. e. to take a douche bath, Hor.: falcem aristis, to apply, Virg.: per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, hidden under, Hor.: agresti fano pecua, i. e. for shelter, Ov. 2. Esp. to put in the place of, to substitute: meliorem, quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Pl.: aliquem in alicuius locum, Cic. (ii) to substitute fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit: (puella) herae meae supposita est parva, Pl.: qui supposita persona falsum testamentum obsignandum curaverit, by personation, Cic.

II. Fig.: to add, annex, subjoin: exemplum epistolae, Id. 2. to make subject, to subject: aethera ingenio suo, Ov.: Latio supposuisse Samon, Id. (From suppositus comes Fr. supposé.)

sup-porto (subp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry, bring or convey up to: frumentum exercitui navibus, Caes.

suppōsiticius (suppos.), a, um, adj. [suppono] put in the place of, substituted: Mart. II. Esp.: not genuine, spurious, supposititious: Pl.

suppōsitio (subp.), ōnis, f. [id.] a

putting or setting under: ovorum, Col.

II. Esp.: a putting in the place of, substitution (of a child): Pl.

suppōsitus (subp.), a, um, Part. [suppono].

suppostrix (subp.), icis, f. [id.] she that fraudulently exchanges or substitutes: puerorum, Pl.

suppressio (subpr.), ōnis, f. [supprimo] lit. a suppression; hence, a keeping back of money, embezzlement: praedae ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic.

suppressus (subpr.), a, um, Part. [supprimo]. II. Adj.: short: mentum, Varr. 2. Of the voice, subdued, low: suppressa voce dicere (opp. to magna voce dicere), Cic. Comp.: id.

sup-primo (subpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press down or under; lit. only as naut. t. t.: to sink, send to the bottom: quattuor (naves) suppressae, Liv. 2. Esp.: to hold or keep back; to check, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress: hostem nostros insequentem, Caes.: habenas aëril cursus, Ov.: fugam, Id.: vocem, Id. (ii) Fig.: aegritudinem, to control, Cic. II. to keep back from publicity, to keep secret or to oneself; to keep back, suppress: senatusconsultum, Liv. 2. Fig.: indicium conjurationis, Curt.: Tac.

sup-prōmus (subpr.), i, m. an under-butler: Pl.

sup-pūdet (subp.), 2. v. impers.: for constr., v. pudet: to be somewhat ashamed: Cic.

suppūratō (subp.), ōnis, f. [suppuro] a purulent gathering, suppuration: Cels.: Sen.

suppūro (subp.), avi, atum, i. v. n. [pus] to gather matter, fester, suppurate: Plin. Fig.: quum voluptates angusto corpori ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Sen.

suppus, a, um, adj. head-downwards: Lucr. [Acc. to Fest., =supplu-s.]

sup-pūto (subp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to cut off below, to prune, lop, trim: oleas teneras, Cato. II. to count up, compute: sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov.

suprā (orig. form, sūpērā, Lucr.), adv. and prep. [superus]. Adv.: of place: on the upper side, on the top, above: Cic.: an mare, quod supra, memorem, quodque alluit infra, i. e. the Adriatic, opp. to the Tyrrhene Sea, Virg.: toto vertice supra est, towers above him, Id. 2. Of time: before, formerly, previously: ut supra demonstravimus, Caes.: ut supra dixi, Cic.: supra repetere, further back, from past times, Sall. Comp.: dixi superius, further back, Phaedr. 3. Of number or measure: beyond, over, more: supra adjecit Aeschryo, offered more, Cic.: nihil supra deos lacesso, I importune them for nothing more, Hor. (ii) With quam: above or beyond what, more than: Cic.: supra quam credi-

blle est, Sall. II. Prep. with Acc. Of place, above, over: eum locum, Caes.: accubueram hora nona, et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, Cic. Supra caput esse, to be imminent, urgent, threatening; to be close at hand: Liv.: Sall. Esp. of geographical position, above, beyond: supra Suesulam, Liv. 2. Of time, before: paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes.

3. Of number or quantity, over, above, beyond: supra millia viginti, Liv.: hominis fortunam, Cic.: vires, Hor. 4. Of office, having charge of: supra bibliothecam esse, Vitr.: Pseudo-Quint.

III. Compounds formed with supra are extremely rare, and mostly dub.; for in several of the instances adduced it appears to be more correct to write supra separately. (Hence It. *sopra*; Sp. *sobre*.)

supra-scando, 3. v. a. to climb or pass over, surmount: Liv.

supremo, supremum, and supremus, v. superus.

sura, ae, f. the calf of the leg: surae teretes, well-turned, shapely: Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

suroulus, i. m. dim. [surus, a branch, shoot: Fest.] a young twig or branch, a shoot, sprout, twig: Virg.: Cic. II. Esp.: a scion, graft, sucker, slip for propagation: Id.

surdaster, tra, trum, adj. [surdus] somewhat deaf: Cic.

surditas, atis, f. [surdus] deafness (rare): Cic.

surdus, a, um, adj. deaf: Cic. Transf.: orando surdas jam aures reddideras mihi, you had deafened me, Ter. Proverb.: surdo narrare, canere, etc., to preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind: so, non canimus surdis, Virg.: quae vereor ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. II. Transf.: deaf to, unwilling to hear, regardless, insensible, inexorable; also, not understanding, not apprehending: iudex, Cic.: ad mea munera surdus, Ov.: leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, that cannot hear or be prevailed upon, Liv.: in alienus sermone, failing to understand, Cic. (II) Poet.: unheard: vota, to which the gods are deaf, Pers. Comp.: Hor.: Ov. 2. yielding a dull, indistinct sound, dull-sounding (rare): theatrum, Varr. 3. Objectively, noiseless, silent, mute: lyra, Prop.: non erit officii gratia surda tui, unsung, Ov.: surdo verbere, with noiseless lash (of conscience), Juv. 4. Of smell, appearance, meaning, etc.; faint, dim, dull, indistinct: spirant cinnama surdum, has a faint smell, Pers.: colos, Plin. [Prob. lit. "heavy," from I. E. *swar*, the root of O. H. G. *swar-i*, heavy, Germ. *schwer*. Absurdus is not cognate.] (Hence It. *Sp. sordo*; Fr. *sourd*.)

surēna, ae, m. among the Parthians, the grand vizier: Tac.: Amm.

surgo, surrexi, surrectum (uncontr. forms, surrexit, etc. v. infra a.: syncop.:

surrexti, Mart.: surrexe, Hor.), 3. v. a. and n. [contr. from surrigo, from sub rego.] A. Act.: to lift or raise up, to raise, erect, elevate (the uncontr. forms were chiefly used in this sense): aures, Virg.: paulatim surrigens se, Plin.: hastae surrecta (al. suberecta) cuspidem in terra fixae, with the point upwards, Liv. B. Neutr.: to raise oneself up; to rise, arise, to get or stand up: a mensa, Pl.: e lectulo, Cic.: solio, Ov.: ab umbris ad lumina vitae, Virg. Of an orator: ad dicendum, Cic. (II) Of things, to rise, mount up, ascend: surgat plus ignis ab ara, Ov.: sol, Hor. 2. Esp. to get up from bed, from sleep: Cic.: Ov.

3. Of growth, to spring up, grow up: Ceres ut culmo surgeret alto, Hor.: surgens arx, Virg. II. Fig.: rumor, Tac.: honor, Ov. (Hence Fr. *soudre*.)

surpiculus, v. scirpiculus.

sur-repo, v. subrepo.

surreptus, v. subreptus.

surrigo, v. surgo.

sur-ripio (subr.), ripi, reptum (syncop. forms, surpite, Hor.: surpere, Lucr.: surpuerat, Hor.: surpuit, Pl.: surpuerit, Id. Perf. Subj. surrepsit, for surripuerit, Id.), 3. v. a. [rapio] to snatch or take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin: vasa ex privato sacra, Cic.: surreptus puer, kidnapped, Pl.: de mille fabae modis unum, Hor. With pron. refl.: surripulisti te mihi dudum de foro, you stole away from me, Pl. II. Fig.: virtus, quae nec eripi nec surripi potest, i. e. of which one can be robbed neither by force nor fraud, Cic.: crimina oculis patris, to hide from, Ov.

sur-rōgo, v. subrogo.

sursum (sursus, Lucr.), adv. [contr. of subvorsum] upwards, on high, opp. to deorsum. With words denoting motion: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Pl. (II) Pleonastically joined with versus (versum, vorsum): sursum versus redire, Cic. (III) Sursum deorsum, up and down, to and fro: commeare, Id. II. Of situation or locality, high up, above (rare): nares, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Id. (Hence through the form *susum*, Fr. *sus*.)

sūs, sūs (Dat. plur. sūbus, Lucr.), comm. a swine, hog, pig, boar, sow: Cic.: Ov.: Hor. Proverb.: sus Minervam, ut alunt, docet, Cic. (like "teach your grandmother to suck eggs"). II. a kind of fish: Ov. [Skr. *sū-kara-s* (-kara = Lat. -culo-): Gr. *σῦς*, *ὑς*; O. H. G. *sū*, Goth. *svein*, Eng. *sow*, *swine*.]

susceptio, ōnis, f. [suscipio] a taking in hand, undertaking: Cic.

susceptor, ōris, m. [Id.] one who undertakes a work on contract, a contractor: Just.

susceptus, a, um, Part. [suscipio].

sus-olpio (succipio), cāpi, ceptum,

3. v. a. [sus for subs (v. sub) and capio] to take or catch up; to raise up; to prop, support, sustain: ignem foliis, to catch the spark in (dry) leaves, Virg.: dominam ruentem, to stay her fall, Id.: cava suscepto flumine palma sat est, taken up in the hand, Prop.: theatrum fulguris ac substructionibus, to prop, support, Plin. Ep. 2. Esp. to take up a new born child from the ground; hence, to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own: simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, Cic. (II) Transf. in gen.: to get, beget, or bear children: filia, quam ex te suscepit, Pl.: liberos ex libertini filia, Cic. 3. to take, receive, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc. (rare): aliquem in civitatem, Id.: discipulos, Quint.

II. Fig.: to take upon oneself; to undertake, assume, incur, etc.: aut laborem aut sumptus, Cic.: negotium, Id.: legationem ad civitates sibi, Caes.: dolorem gemitumque, Cic.: personam viri boni, to assume, borrow, Id. With Acc. and Inf.: to maintain, be prepared to prove: Id. 2. Esp.: to take up, reply to, resume, continue a speech: Virg.: Quint.

sus-olpio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [sus for subs and cito] to lift up, raise, elevate (poet.): terga, to throw up ridges (in ploughing), Virg.: suscitata lintea (aura), scells, fills, Ov. 2. Esp.: to build, raise: delubra deum, Lucr.

II. to rouse up, arouse, awaken; to set in motion, encourage, incite: aliquem e somno, Cic.: in arma viros, to stir up, Virg.: tacentem Musam, to wake the silent Muse, Hor. (II) Of things: sopitos ignes, to stir up, rekindle, Virg.: clamores, to set up, raise, Phaedr.

suspecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [suspicio] to continue to look up at: tabulam pictam, Ter. Absol.: to be on the watch: Plin. II. Esp.: to distrust, suspect: Agrippinam magis magisque, Tac. Pass.: ne pellicul suspectaretur, might be an object of suspicion to, Id.

suspectus, a, um, Part. [suspicio].

II. Adj.: mistrusted, suspected: Cic.: super tali scelere suspectum se habere, Sall. With Gen. after anal. of reus, etc.: suspecti capitalium criminum, suspected of, Tac. With Dat. of person to whom: meis civibus suspectus, Cic. (II) Of things: nomen infame, suspectum, Id.: locus, critical, dangerous, Liv.

suspectus, ūs, m. [Id.] a looking up or upwards: Plin. 2. Transf.: a height (poet.): ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum, Virg.: turtis vasto suspectu, Id. II. Fig.: a looking up to, high regard or esteem: honorum, respect for rank, Ov.

suspendium, ii, n. [suspendo] a hanging of oneself, a hanging: Pl.: Cic.

sus-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to hang

up, hang, suspend: in litore vestes, Lucr.: religata ad pinnam muri recte suspensus, Liv.: oscilla ex alta pinu, Virg. Poet.: nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo, had caught, hooked, Ov. 2. Esp. to put to death by hanging, to hang: Cic. 3. Of votive offerings, to hang up, dedicate: votas vestes, Virg.: vestimenta deo, Hor. 4. Of buildings, to build upon arches, to arch or vault, and in gen. to prop up, support: Cic.: quibus (tignis) suspenderent eam contiguationem, to underpin, support, Caes. 5. Esp. of ploughing: (telurem) tenui suspendere sulco, to lift or turn up, i.e. plough with a shallow furrow, Virg. II. Fig.: to hang up: naso suspendis adunco ignotos, turn up your nose at, sneer at, Hor.

2. to depend, rest upon, etc.: extrinsecus bene vivendi suspensas habere rationes, dependent upon external, Cic. 3. to make uncertain or doubtful, to keep in suspense: senatum ambiguis responsis, Suet.: medio responso rem suspenderunt, left the matter in suspense by an ambiguous answer, Liv. 4. to stop, check, interrupt, suspend: fletum, Ov. 5. to hang or fix upon: suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella, Hor.

suspensus, a, um, Part. [suspendo]. II. Adj.: raised, elevated, suspended: Roma cenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic.: saxis suspensam rupem, rock-hung crag, Virg. 2. Transf.: pressing or touching lightly, light: suspensio gradu ire, on tiptoe, Ter.: suspensis dentibus, with lightly closing teeth (of dogs at play), Lucr.

3. Fig.: uncertain, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, etc.: tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetis, Liv.: animus, Cic.: verba, Tac.: multo suspensum numine, awe-struck by the fulness of divine presence, Virg.

suspīcax, ācis, adj. [suspīcor] apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious (rare): Liv.: Tac.: Nep. II. Object. that excites mistrust, suspicious: silentium, Tac.

su-spīcīo, spexi, ctum, 3. v. a. and n. [sub specio] to look up or upwards, to look up at: caelum, Cic.: ramos, Ov.: in caelum, Cic. Absol.: nec suspīcit nec circumspicit, id. 2. Fig.: to look up to mentally, to raise the thoughts up to: nihil magnificum ac divinum, id. (ii) Esp. to look up to with admiration, to admire, respect, esteem, honour, etc.: viros, id.: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes, Hor. II. to look secretly; and meton. to mistrust, suspect (usu. in perf. part.): Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspīcens, Sall. (v. suspectus).

suspīcīo, ōnis, f. [suspīcor] mistrust, distrust, suspicion: Cic.: Caes. Plur.: Cic.: Ter.: Caes. With Gen. obj.: fide reconciliatae gratiae, Cic.

II. Transf. in gen.: an ill-defined, imperfect notion (rare): deorum,

id. Object.: indication: infirmitas, Suet. (Hence Fr. soupçon.)

suspīcīōsē, adv. in a way to raise suspicion, suspiciously: Cic. Comp.: id.

suspīcīōsus, a, um, adj. [suspīcio]. Subject.: mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious: in aliquem, Cic.

II. Object.: that excites mistrust or suspicion, suspicious: crimen, id. Sup.: id.

suspīco, 1. v. a. = suspīcor: Pl.

suspīcor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. [sub and spec- in specio] to mistrust, suspect: quid homines suspīcentur, videtis, Cic. Rarely with personal obj.: ancillas meas, Pl. With Acc. and Inf.: suspīcari Caesarem habere, etc., Caes.

II. Transf. in gen.: to surmise, suppose, believe: quae vix conjectura possumus suspīcari, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: suspīcor fore, ut, etc., id.: Ov. With depend. clause: ne suspīcari quidem quanta sit, Cic.

suspīrātio, ōnis, f. [suspiro] a fetching a deep breath, a sighing, sigh: Quint.

suspīrātus, ūs, m. [id.] a sighing, sigh (rare): Cic. Plur.: Ov.

suspīritus, ūs, m. [id.] a breathing deeply or with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh (rare): Pl.: Liv.

suspīrium, īi, n. [id.] a deep breath, a sighing, sigh: Cic. Plur.: Prop.: Ov.

su-spīro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [sub spiro]. Neutr.: to draw a deep breath, to sigh: occulte, Cic. Poet.: puella in flavo hospite suspīrans, sighing after, longing for, Cat. 2. Transf. of things: curae suspīrantes, Poet. ap. Cic. II. Act.: to sigh for, long for: suspīrat longo non visam tempore matrem, Juv.: Chloen, Hor.

2. to sigh out, exclaim with a sigh (poet.): Hor. (Hence Fr. soupīrer.)

susquē dēquē, adv. [sus = subs] up and down, to express indifference: de Octavio susque deque, it is of no consequence, Cic.

sustentācūlum, ī, n. [sustento] a prop, stay, support (rare): Tac.

sustentātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a deferring, delay: forbearance (rare): Cic.

sustento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [sustineo] to hold up or upright, to uphold, support: fratrem ruentem, Virg.

II. Fig.: to keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve: jacentem (civitatem), Cic.: amicos suos fide, id.: pugnam, Tac. With impers. subj.: spes inopiam sustentabat, enabled them to bear, Caes. 2. Esp.: to support, sustain, maintain, nourish, etc.: familiam, Ter.: Cic. Reflect.: mutando sordidas merces sustentabatur, supported himself, got a living, Tac. 3. to bear, hold out under, endure, suffer: maiorem doloremque, Cic.: extremam famem, Caes. Absol.: nec ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. Pass. impers.: aegre eo die sustentatum est, the defence

was kept up, Caes. 4. to put off, defer, delay: rem, Cic.

sus-tīnēo, tīnēi, tentum, 2. v. a. [sus for subs, and teneo] to hold up, hold upright, uphold, to bear up, support, sustain: onus alieui, Pl.: humeris bovem vivum, Cic.: baculo artus, Ov.: arma membraque, Liv.: lapis albus pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, supports, has resting on it, Hor.: se a lapsu, Liv. 2. Esp.: to hold or keep back, to keep from slipping, to keep in, check, restrain, etc.: currum, Cic.: equos, Caes. II. Fig.: to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve: dignitatem civitatis, Cic.: causam rei publicae, id. 2. Esp.: to sustain, support, maintain, nourish, etc.: veterem amicum re, fortuna, fide, id.: patriam parvosque nepotes, Virg. 3. to bear, undergo, endure: to hold out against, withstand: mala ferre sustinereque, Cic.: alieuius imperia, Caes.: impetum hostis, id.: oppugnationem, id.: senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, could not brook their complaints, Liv. With Acc. and Inf. (usu. with negative expr. or implied): sustinebunt tales viri, se tot senatoribus non credidisse? take on themselves, presume to say, Cic. Affirmatively: quae se praefere Dianae sustinuit, Ov. 4. to hold in, check, restrain: to keep back, put off, defer, delay: est igitur prudentis, sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, to keep a tight rein on (fig.), Cic.: (Hence Fr. soutenir.)

sus-tollo, 3. v. a. [sus for subs and tollo] to lift or take up, to raise up, raise: amiculum, Pl.: vela, Cat.: Ov.

II. Esp.: to take away, remove, destroy: herilem filiam, Pl.

sūsurrātor, ōris, m. [susurro] a mutterer, whisperer: Caes. in Cic.

sūsurreo, 1. v. n. and a. [susurro], to hum, buzz, murmur: to mutter, whisper. Neutr.: susurrant (apes), Virg.: aut ego cum cara de te nutrice susurro, Ov. II. Act.: pars, quid velit, aure susurrat, id. Pass. Impers.: jam susurrari audio, civem Atticam esse hanc, there is a whisper that, Ter.

sūsurrus, ī, m. a low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering, etc.: Cic. Plur.: Hor.: Prop. Personified: the Whispers; the attendants of Fame: Ov. [A redupl. form from the root svar, to sound, whence Gr. σὺργε, and Lat. ab-sur-dus.]

sūsurrus, a, um, adj. [susurrus] muttering, whispering: lingua, Ov.

sūtēla, ae, f. [suo] lit. a sewing together; hence, fig.: a cunning device or contrivance, an artifice, trick: Pl.

sūtīlis, e, adj. [id.] sewed together, bound or fastened together: balteus, Virg.: cymba, made of rushes bound and stitched together (the boat of Charon), id.: coronae, made of roses stitched on to linden bark, Ov.

sutor, ōris, m. [id.] a shoemaker, cobbler: Pl. Of the lower class in gen.: id. sutores et zonarii conclamarunt, Cic. Proverb.: sutor ne supra crepidam (judicaret), let the cobbler stick to his last, Plin.

sūtōrius, a, um, adj. [sutor] of or belonging to a shoemaker or cobbler: atramentum, shoemaker's blacking, Cic.: Turpio sutorius, formerly a shoemaker, id.

sūtrīnus, a, um, adj. [contr. of sutorinus, from sutor] of or belonging to a shoemaker or cobbler, shoemaker's: taberna, Tac.

sūtūra, ae, f. [suo] a sewing together, a seam, suture: Liv.

sūtus, a, um, Part. [suo]. II. Subst.: suta, orum, n. plu. joints: per aerea suta, the joints of the armour, Virg.

sūus, a, um, (Gen. plu. suum, Ter.), reflect. pron. poss. [suus, = suos, corresponds to Gr. ἑῷς; v. se] of or belonging to himself (herself, etc.), his own, her own, its own, their own: constr. identical with that of se (v. sul): Caesar copias suas divisit, Caes.: hunc sui cives e civitate eiecerunt, Cic.: suus culque erat locus, Caes. (ii) Strengthened with sibi or proprius: is quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, Pl.: ni suo proprio eum proelio equites Volscorum tenuissent, i.e. by opposing cavalry to cavalry, Liv. (iii) With the suffix *pte* or *met*: suapte nutu et suo pondere, Cic.: suomet ipsi more praecipites eant, Sall. 2. **Emphatic**; proper, appointed, full, etc.: cessit e vita, suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, at a time better for himself than for his country, Cic.: quaedam (animalia) imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, wanting some of their due parts, Ov. 3. **As subst. masc. plu.**: one's own people, followers, party, troops, etc.: Octavius, quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic.: Caesar suos a proelio continebat, Caes. (ii) **Neutr.**: one's own property, possession, right, etc.: meum mihi placebat, illi suum, Cic.: se suaque defendere, Caes. 4. **one's own master, at one's own disposal, free, independent**; also in one's right mind: ancilla, mea quae fult bodie, sua nunc est, her own mistress, Pl.: vix sua, vix sanae virgo Nisela compos mentis erat, scarcely in her senses, Ov. 5. **inclined or devoted to, favourable, friendly**: Alphenus utebatur populo sane suo, on his side, Cic.: suo loco pugnam facere, i.e. on ground of one's own choosing (and presumably, favourable), Sall. II. **For Gen. obj. sui** (rare): neque culquam mortallum injuriae suae parvae videntur, injuries done to himself, id.

sycōphanta, ae, m. = συκοφάντης (orig. it is said, a fig-informer, i.e. one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence in gen.) an informer, tale-bearer, slanderer; a trickster, cheat: Pl.: Ter. II. **Transf.**: a cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant: Pl.

sycōphantia, ae, f. = συκοφαντία, craft, cunning, deceit: Pl.

sycōphantiosē, adv. craftily, knowingly, deceitfully: Pl.

sycōphantor, i. v. n. dep. [sycophanta] to play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat: Pl.

syllāba, ae, f. = συλλαβή, a syllable: Cic.: auceps syllabarum, a word-catcher, caviller, id. II. **Transf.**: in plur.: verses: Mart.

syllābatim, adv. syllable by syllable: Cic.

syllōgismus or -os, i, m. = συλλογισμός, a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises, a syllogism: Gell.: Quint.

syllōgisticus, a, um, adj. = συλλογιστικός, of or belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic: Quint.

sylva, sylvanus, etc. v. silva, etc.

symbola, ae, f. = συμβολή, a contribution of money to a feast, a share of a reckoning: Ter. **Transf.** of blows: sine meo sumptu paratae jam sunt scapulis symbolae, I shall pay shot with my shoulders, Pl.

symbolus, i, m. (symbolum, i, n. Pl.) = σύμβολος or -or, a sign or mark, a token, symbol: miles hic reliquit symbolum, expressam in cera ex anulo suam imaginem, Pl.

symmetria, ae, f. = συμμετρία, proportion, symmetry: Vitr.: Plin.

symphōnia, ae, f. = συμφωνία, an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony: Cic.: Hor. Plur.: Cic. (Hence It. *sampogna*.)

symphōniacus, a, um, adj. = συμφωνιακός, of or belonging to concerts or to music: pueri, singing-boys, choristers, Cic.

sympōsium, ii, n. = συμποσίον, the Banquet, the title of one of Plato's dialogues: Nep.

synēdrus, i, m. = σύνεδρος, a counsellor, senator, among the Macedonians: Liv.

synēphēbi, orum, m. plu. = συνέφηβοι, the Fellow-youths, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius: Cic.

syngrāpha, ae, f. = συγγράφη, a written agreement to pay, a promissory note, bond: Cic.

syngrāphus, i, m. = σύγγραφος, a written contract: Pl. II. a passport, pass: id.

synōdūs, ontis, m. = συνόδους, a kind of fish: Ov.

synthēsīnus, a, um, adj. = συνθεσίσιμος, of or belonging to a dressing-gown: vestis, Suet.

synthēsis, is, f. = σύνθεσις, a dinner service: Mart.: Stat. II. a suit of clothes: Mart. 2. a loose, easy garment worn at table: id.

syрма, ae, f. = σύρμα, a robe with a train: Sen.: worn esp. by tragic actors: Juv. Hence, meton. tragedy: id.

syrtis, is, f. a sand-bank in the sea; a quicksand: Virg. Esp. as n. propr. of two gulfs in the N. of Africa: Sall.: Liv. 2. **Meton.**: the lands on the coast of the Syrtis; the sandy deserts of Africa: aestuosae, Hor.

T, t, indecl. n. or (sc. littera) f. the twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the thin (or sharp) dental.

2. As an initial, or when preceded only by s, it can, in pure Latin words, be followed by no consonant except r; the combinations *tl*, *stl*, and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek. Hence the original forms *tlatus* (from root of *tollo*, *tolero*; cf. *τλήτός*), *stlis*, *stlocus*, became *latus*, *lis*, *locus*. 3. *t* medial, followed by i and another vowel, had a tendency, even in the early period of the language, to be pronounced as a sibilant; this arose, as in the case of *ci* before a vowel, from the hardening of the *i* into a semi-vowel (*y*); and, as a consequence of the change affecting both combinations, and making them similar in sound, *ti* and *ci* came to be used interchangeably before a vowel in the MSS. and Inscriptions of the Roman decline. 4. The combination *th* did not come into general use till the time of Cicero: hence *CARTACINIENSIS* on the Columna rostrata.

II. Latin *t* corresponds to Skr. *t* (and sometimes *th*) and to Gr. *τ*. In accordance with Grimm's law, in Gothic (and low-German generally, including English) *th* regularly answers to it, and in Old High German (with which modern German commonly agrees) *d*. Thus we have Lat. *tendo*; Gr. *τείνω*; Goth. *thanjan*; Germ. *dehnen*; Lat. *tolero*; Gr. *τράλω*; Goth. *thulan* (Eng. *thole*); O. H. G. *dolen* (Germ. *dulden*); Lat. *torreo*; Gr. *τίσσωμαι*; Goth. *thaursejan* (Eng. *thirst*); Germ. *dursten*; Lat. *tres*; Gr. *τρεῖς*; Goth. *threis* (Eng. *three*); O. H. G. *dri* (Germ. *drei*). III. In the Romance languages *t* initial usu. remains unchanged. In the middle of words it sometimes becomes *d*; thus Lat. *litus*, It. *lido*; Lat. *lutum*, Sp. *lodo*; Lat. *adjutare*, Fr. *aider*. This change also often happens when *t* has become final by omission of a suffix, as in Fr. *marchand* from low Lat. *mercatorum*; Fr. *plaid* from Lat. *placitum*. *Aigu*, *vertu*, etc., were *aigud*, *vertud* in an earlier stage of the French language. In Spanish the change of Lat. *t* to *d* is particularly frequent; thus it is regularly seen in past participles, as *hablado* from Lat. *fabulatum*, *oido* from Lat. *auditum*, etc. The termination *-aticus*, which is frequent in low Lat., regularly becomes *-aggio* in It. and *-age* in Sp. and Fr.; thus Lat. *silvaticus*, It. *selvaggio*, Fr. *sauvage*;

Lat. viaticum, It. *viaggio*, Sp. *viage*, Fr. *voyage*. When *te* or *ti* in Latin is followed by a vowel, the *e* or *i* in the derived French word commonly disappears, and the *t* becomes *c*, *s* or *ss*; thus Lat. *platea*, Fr. *place*; Lat. *annuntiare*, Fr. *annoncer*; Lat. *redemptio*, Fr. *rançon*; Lat. *ratio*, Fr. *raison*; Lat. *nutritio*, Fr. *nourrisson*: the latter change is found in the derivatives of a number of Latin abstract substantives in *-itia*, as *laetitia*, Fr. *liesse*; Lat. *tristitia*, Fr. *tristesse*. In Italian, the Lat. *ti* followed by a vowel becomes *gi*; thus Lat. *ratio*, *statio*; It. *ragione*, *stagione*; or, more commonly, *zi*, as in the class of nouns of which *navigazione* from Lat. *navigatio* may be taken as a type. In Sp. the same Lat. combination becomes *z*, as in *razon* from Lat. *ratio*; or *ci*, as in Sp. *nacion* from Lat. *natio*, *oracion* from Lat. *oratio*. Lat. *tr* in the middle of a word in Italian and Spanish remains unchanged or becomes *dr*; in French, *rr* or *r*; thus Lat. *latro*, It. *ladrone*, Sp. *ladron*, Fr. *larron*; Lat. *vitrum*, It. *vetro*, Sp. *vidrio*, Fr. *verre*; Lat. *petra*, It. *pietra*, Fr. *pietra*, Fr. *pietre*; Lat. *pater* (*patrem*), It. *padre*, Fr. *père*. Lat. *st* in the middle of a word sometimes becomes in It. *sc*, in Fr. *ss*; as in Lat. *angustia*, It. *angoscia*, Fr. *angoisse*; Lat. *ostiarius*, It. *usciera*, Fr. *huissier*. IV. As an abbreviation, T. stands for Titus, Tl. for Tiberius; Tr. Tribunus; T. F. Testamenti Formula; T. F. C. Titulum faciendum curavit; T. P. Tribunicia potestas.

tābella, ae, f. dim. [tabula] a small board, a little table or tablet: liminis, the door-sill, Cat.: parva tabella capit ternos utrimque lapillos, small gaming-board: Ov. Of the "ark" in which Romulus and Remus were set adrift: quantum fati parva tabella tulit, frail plank, id. 2. a fan: id. II. Esp.: a writing-tablet; and meton. a writing, letter, contract, will, etc.: tabellae imponere manus, id.: laureatae, a dispatch bound up with laurel announcing a victory, Liv. 2. a voting-tablet used in the comitia in the election of magistrates and in deciding upon measures proposed for the acceptance of the people: Cic. Hence meton. the ballot as a mode of voting secretly: id. (ii) Of the voting-tablets by means of which the judges delivered their verdicts: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 107).

3. a painted tablet, a small picture or painting: priscis sparsa tabellis porticus, Ov. 4. a votive tablet hung up in a temple in acknowledgment of the succour or beneficence of a deity: votiva, Hor.: memores, Ov.

tābellarius, a, um, adj. [tabella] of or belonging to writing or to letters: naves, vessels to carry letters, mail- or packet-boats, Sen. 2. Subst.: tabellarius, li, m. a letter-carrier, courier: Cic. II. of or belonging to

voting-tablets: lex, regulating voting, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 236).

tābēo, 2. v. n. [v. tabes] to waste away, be consumed (poet.): corpora tabent, Ov.: sale tabentes artus (see Conington on Aen. 1. 171), wasted by a sea voyage and storm, Virg.

tāberna, ae, f. a hut, hovel, cottage: pauperum tabernae, Hor. II. a booth, shop, work-shop, stall, inn, tavern: libraria, a bookseller's shop, Cic.: and simply, taberna, Hor.: sutrina, a cobbler's stall, Tac.: deversoria, an inn, tavern, Pl. [From root *ta* (cf. Gr. *τ-ά-θην*, *τά-σι-ς*), to stretch, spread out; so tentorium from tendo.] (Hence Fr. *taverne*.)

tābernāculum, i, n. [taberna] a tent: Caes. II. Esp. in augury, tabernaculum capere, to choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices previously to holding the comitia: tabernaculum recte captum, an observatory duly chosen, with due ceremonies, Cic.

tābernārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to booths or shops: App.

II. Subst.: tabernarii, orum, m. plu. shop-keepers, small dealers, hucksters: Cic.

tābernūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small booth or shop, a little tavern: Suet.

tābes, is, f. a wasting away; putrefaction; a wasting disease: cadaveris, Liv.: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, pinning, Virg. 2. a pestilence: Tac.: Liv. II. Meton.: the moisture of a melting or decaying substance, corruption: liquescentis nivis, 'sludge,' id.: funesta veneni, Ov.: nimborum, soaking storms of rain, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. *τῆ-ξ-ω* (in which the root is augmented by *k*); A.-S. *thā-v-an*, O. H. G. *decan*, Eng. *thaw*. For suffix, cf. *plebes*.]

tābesoo, būi, 3. v. n. incep. [tabeo] to melt gradually, to be dissolved or consumed; to waste away; to decay, decline, languish: frigoris durescit humor, et tabescit calore, melts, Cic.

II. Fig.: crescere itemque dies licet et tabescere noctes, teane, Lucr.: quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, tabescat, pines with envy, Hor.

tābīdūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [tabidus] wasting, consuming: mors, Virg. (Cic.)

tābīdus, a, um, adj. [tabeo] melting or wasting away, decaying, putrefying, languishing: nix, Liv.: corpus, Suet. Fig.: mens, Ov. II. Act.: consuming, corrupting, infectious: venenum, Tac.: pestis, Mart.

tābificus, a, um, adj. [tabes facio] melting, wasting: radii (solis), Lucr.: venenum lentum atque tabificum, i.e. gradually wasting the body away, Suet.

tābūla, ae, f. a board, plank: tabulam de naufragio arripere, Cic. II. Esp.: a writing tablet; and meton. a writing, letter, contract, will, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 360): tabulae litteris

Graecis confectae, registers, Caes.: tabulae testamenti, id.: in tabulis debere, in account-books, Cic.: tabulae novae, new account-books (by substituting which for the old ones, debts were cancelled); hence, abolition of debts, id.: Caes.: tabula praerogativae, a list of votes, Cic.: xii tabulae, the Twelve Tables of laws, id.: tabula Sullae, the list of proscribed persons, Juv.: Diccaerchi tabulae, maps, Cic. (ii) a bill advertising an auction; and meton. an auction: adest ad tabulam: licetur Aebutius, id. 2. a painted tablet or panel, a painting, picture: tabula picta, Pl. Proverb.: manum de tabula, take your hand from the picture, enough! hold! Cic. 3. a votive tablet: votiva, Hor. [From root *ta*, to stretch, spread out; v. *taberna*.] (Hence Fr. Eng. *table*.)

tābūlarium, li, n. [tabula] a record office; archives: Cic.: Liv.

tābūlatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a planking or flooring, a floor or story: Caes.

tābūlatum, i, v. tabulatus.

tābūlātus, a, um, adj. [tabula] boarded, floored: transitus, Plin. 2. Subst.: tabulatum, i, n. a flooring, floor, story: turris tabulatum quatuor, Caes. (ii) Transf.: a layer, row: tabulata sequi, to climb the successive rows of branches, Virg.

tābum (only in Nom., Acc., and Abl. sing.), n. corrupt moisture, matter, corruption: Virg.: Ov.: Hor. II. Transf. an infectious disease, a plague, pestilence: turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Virg.: corpora affecta tabo, Liv. [From same root as *tabes*, with a different suffix: cf. *verbum*.]

tācēo, cūi, cūm, 2. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to be silent, to say nothing, hold one's peace (prop. more limited than *silere*, which denotes abstinence from any kind of noise): taceamne an praedicem? Ter.: tacendo loqui videbantur, Cic. 2. Transf. for *silere*, of animals and things, to be still, noiseless, quiet: vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae, Ov.: nox erat, quum tacet omnis ager, is hushed, Virg. II. Act.: to pass over in silence, be silent respecting; rare, except in the case of neut. pron. and like words: enuntiabo quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic.: tum demum Liscus quod antea tacebat proponit, Caes.: commissa, to hide, Hor. Ger. Part. tacenda, opp. to dicenda, things better left unsaid, id. [Cf. Goth. *thahan*, O. H. G. *dagen*.] (Hence It. *tacere*; Fr. *taire*.)

tācītē, adv. silently, secretly: Cic.: Liv.

tācīto, adv. silently, secretly (rare): Just.

tācītūritas, ātis, f. [taciturnus] habitual silence, taciturnity: taciturnitatem alicujus experiri, Cic.: si taciturnitas obstaret meritis invida Romuli, silence on the part of poets, Hor.

tācītūrnus, a, um, adj. [taceo] prop.

not fond of talking; but usu. of things, noiseless, quiet: quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum videbant, Cic.: amnis, Hor. Comp.: (ingenium) statua taciturnus, id. Sup.: Pl.

tacitus, a, um, Part. [id.] II. Adj.: that does not speak, silent, still, noiseless, mute: voluntatem tacitorum perspicis, i.e. though they say nothing, Cic.: si mori tacitum oportet, without making a defence, Liv.: totum pererrat luminibus tacitis, with silent glances, Virg. 2. Pass.: that is passed over in silence, kept secret, unmentioned: prima duo capita epistolae tacite mihi quodammodo relinquentia sunt, Cic.: quod quum ab antiquis tacitum praetermissumque sit, Liv. (ii) Transf.: in law, assumed, implied, tacit: exceptio, Cic.: indutiae, tacitly agreed upon, Liv. (iii) that is done or exists in silence; silent, secret, hidden: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.

tactilis, e, adj. [tango] that may be touched, tangible: Lucr.

tactio, ōnis, f. [id.] a touching, touch: as verbal noun with Acc.: quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? what right have you to meddle with her, Pl. II. Transf.: the sense of touch, feeling: oculorum et tactionum et odoratorum et saporum (voluptates), Cic.

tactus, a, um, Part. [tango].

tactus, ūs, m. [id.] a touching, touch, handling: ad quemque tactum respondere, Cic.: leo asper tactu, periculosus to meddle with, Hor. II.

Transf.: influence, effect, operation: solis, Cic.: caeli, Virg. III. Meton.: the sense of feeling or touch: tactus toto corpore aequabiliter fusus est, Cic.

taeda (tōda), ae, f. a resinous species of pine-tree, prob. the Aleppo pine: Plin. 2. Meton.: resinous fir- or pine-wood, pitch-pine; a pitch-pine board: cupas taeda ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. (ii) a pitch-pine torch; a torch: taedae ardentes Furiarum, Cic.: of wedding torches: Ov.: hence poet. a wedding, marriage: id.: Prop. As an instrument of torture: Lucr.: Juv. [Ety. uncertain; the word is by some regarded as a Latinized form of δῆδα, or δαῖδα, acc. of δαῖς.]

taedet, dāit, or taesum est, 2. v. n. impers. it causes a feeling of weariness: constr. with Acc. of person and Gen. of thing which causes the feeling: quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic.: Sall. Less freq. with Inf.: taedet jam audire eadem milites, Ter. [Ety. uncertain.]

taedifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [taeda fero] torch-bearing: Ov.

taedium, ī, n. [taedet] weariness, irksomeness, tediousness; disgust: with object. Gen.: rerum adversarum, Sall.: belli, Liv. Plur.: taedia longi belli, Ov. Absol.: alicui taedium afferre, Liv.

taenia, ae, f. = ταῖνια, a band, ribbon, fillet; a head-band, hair-band: punicis evincti tempora taenis, Virg.

taesum est, v. taedet.

taeter, tra, trum, v. teter.

tāgax, ācis, adj. [tango] light-fingered, thievish (rare): Cic.

tālāria, ium, v. talaris.

tālāris, e, adj. [talus] of or belonging to the ankles: tunica, reaching to the ankles, long, Cic. 2. Subst.: talaria, ium, n. plu. the parts about the ankles: Sen. (ii) (sc. calceamenta) winged sandals fastened to the ankles: of Mercury: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 361). Proverb.: talaria videamus, let us think of flight, let us flee, Cic. (iii) (sc. vestimentum) a long garment reaching down to the ankles: Ov.

II. of or belonging to dice: Quint. **tālārius**, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to dice: ludus, Cic.

tālāsio (talassio), ōnis, or **tālāsīus** (thal.), ī, m. a congratulatory exclamation addressed to a bride, in use from the time of Romulus: Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 352. [Ety. unknown.]

tālēa, ae, f. a cutting, set, layer for planting: Cato. II. Transf.: any pointed oblong piece of wood, a stake, etc.: taleae pedem longae, Caes.: ferreae, bars of iron, used as money by the Britons, id. (Hence It. taglia; Fr. taille.)

talentum, ī, n. = τάλαντον, a talent: a Grecian weight, varying in different states, but usually about half a hundred weight (rare): auri eborisque talenta, Virg.: Plin. 2. a sum of money, likewise varying in amount: the Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minae = 243l. 15s.: Cic. (ii) another talent of eighty minae: Liv.

tālō, ōnis, f. [tallis] legal t. t.; a punishment like and equal to the injury done, like for like, "an eye for an eye": sine talione, with impunity, Mart.

tālīs, e, adj. [From I. E. pron. stem ta-, Gr. το-; so qualis from stem ka, Lat. quo-] such, of such a kind, nature, or quality: a demonstr. word, having for its proper correl. qualis, but sometimes connected with atque (rare), ut or qui: ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamur, Cic.: faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter.: tales nos esse putamus, ut jure laudemur, Cic.: talem te esse oportet, qui te ab impiorum civium societate sejungas, id. 2. Referring to something that follows: talia fatur, Virg.

II. Esp. emphatic, of a peculiar kind or nature (in both a good and a bad sense), so distinguished, great, excellent, such: talem, tali ingenio atque animo natum ex tanta familia, Ter.: quibus rebus tantis, talibus gestis, Cic.: tali tempore, at so critical a time, Virg.: pro tali facinore, so atrocious, Caes. (Hence It. tale; Fr. tel.)

tālitrūm, ī, n. a rap or fillip with the finger: Suet.

talpa, ae, f. (masc.: Virg.) a mole (animal): Cic. [For talpa. The orig. word began with sk; cf. Gr. σκάλοψ.] (Hence Fr. taupe.)

tālus, ī, m. the ankle, ankle-bone; of animals, the pastern-bone ('dib-bone,' Prov.): Cels.: Ov. II. Transf. in gen.: the foot, the heel: purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. Poet.: securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, whether it stand or fall, i.e. whether it succeed or fail, Hor. 2. an oblong die (orig. made from the pastern-bones of certain animals), rounded on two sides and marked on the other four; while the tesserae were cubes, and marked on all six sides. Four tali were used in playing, but only three tesserae: ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic.: nec regna vini sortiere talis, by the dice, Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 361. [For taz-lus (as dim. tazillus shows; cf. ala, mala). The root is tak, with the sense 'to join'; cf. τέκτων, tezo, q. v. Hence 'joint'; cf. articulus fr. ar in ἀρ-ἀρ-ἰστω.] (Hence It. tallone; Sp. Fr. talon.)

tam, adv. [from stem ta, whence Gr. το-; cf. quam from ka, Lat. quo-] a demonstrative particle, prop. denoting equality, and employed in comparisons, the clause to which it belongs corresp. to another with quam, atque, ut, qui, or quasi: so far, equally, as. With quam: qualifying adjectives: tam ego fui ante liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl.: tam enim sum amicus republicae, quam qui maxime, in the very highest degree, Cic. (ii) Qualifying adverbs: tam facile, quam tu arbitraris, id. (iii) Qualifying verbs: tam hoc scit me habere quam egomet, as well as I do, Pl. 2.

With other particles: tam consimiliter atque ego, id.: non se esse tam barbarum, ut non sciret, Caes.: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? so keen-sighted as not to... Cic. II. In absolute expressions: so, to such a high degree, so very. With adjectives: tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, Caes. (ii) With adverbs: quid tu, inquit, tam mane? Cic. (iii) With verbs: nisi meum gnatum tam amem, Pl. III. Particular phrases: with superlatives: so much the, all the, the (rare): quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, so much the more safe is he, Sall. (v. quam, II. 3).

2. Non tam... quam, not so much... as, less... than: utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset! Cic. With comp. adj. instead of positive: non tam in bellis et proellis quam in promissis et fide firmiter, id. 3. Tam modo, or in one word, tammodo, just now, but just now: Pl.

tāmārix, īcis, f. a tamarisk: Lucan.

tam-diū (written also **tandiu**, and, separately, **tam diu**), adv. *so long*; corr. with **quamdiu**, **quam**, **dum**, or **quoad**: *as long as*: **tandiu** requiesco, **quamdiu** ad te scribo, Cic.: **vixit tamdiu**, **quam** licuit bene vivere, id.: **tam diu** laudabitur, **dum** memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id.: **tandiu** velle debetis, **quoad** . . . , id. **Absol.**: **tam diu** Germania vincitur, *so long has Germany taken to conquer*, Tac.

tamen, conj. [pron. stem *ta-*: the formation of the word is obscure] *notwithstanding*, *nevertheless*, *for all that*, *however*, *yet*, *still*, etc.: usu. following clauses with the conjunctions **quamquam**, **quamvis**, **etsi**, **etiamsi**, **tametsi**, **licet**, **si**, **quum**, etc.; *although* . . . *yet still*: **etsi** sine ullo periculo proelium fore videbat, **tamen** committendum non putabat, Caes.: *less freq.* without preceding conj.: **hi** non sunt permolesti: **sed tamen** insident et urgent, *these (it is true) are not much trouble, yet still* . . . , Cic. In interrogations: **tamenne** patiemini? *will you notwithstanding suffer*, id.

tamenetsi, v. **tametsi**.

tametsi, conj. [contr. from **tamen** **etsi**, which is freq. found in full] *notwithstanding that*, *although*, *though*. **Usu.** with **Indic.** to denote an actual fact: **non** haec crederem, **tametsi** vulgo audieram, Cic. With **Subj.** (extremely rare): **datur** ignis, **tametsi** ab inimicis petas, Pl.: **memini**, **tametsi** nullus moneas, *even if you were not to remind me at all*, Ter.: Cic. (dub.). **2.** With **tamen**: **quae tametsi** Caesar intelligebat, **tamen** legatos appellat, Caes.

tandem, adv. [**tam** and the suffix **dem**, cf. **pri-dem**] *at length*, *at last*, *in the end*, *finally*: **tandem** cognosti, qui slem, Ter.: **tandem** vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. Strengthened with **jam**, **aliquando**: **jam tandem** Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, *now at last*, Virg.: **tandem** aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe eiecimus, *at last (though too late)*, Cic. **2.** **Esp.** in urgent interrogations, **pray**, **pray now**, **now, then**: **quousque tandem?** Pl.: Cic.: **itane tandem?** Ter.

II. Transf. for **denique**, *finally* (rare): Quint.

tango, **tēgi**, **tactum**, 3. v. a. *to touch*: **tangere** et **tangi**, **nisi** corpus, **nulla** potest res, Lucr.: **genu** terram, Cic. (ii) *to border on*, *be contiguous to*: **haec civitas Rhenum tangit**, Caes.

2. **Esp.** *to lay hands on* or *touch*, *to meddle with*: **Sa.** **Tetigisti** tui quicquam? **Aes.** **Si attigisses**, **ferres** infortunium, Ter. **3.** *to take as food* and *drink*, *to taste*: **salsa** sunt, **tangere** ut **non** velis, Pl.: **tangere** male singula dente superbo, *just to taste*, Hor. **4.** *to reach*, *arrive at*, *come to a place*: **provinciam**, Cic.: **portus**, Virg. **5.** *to strike*, *hit*, *beat*: **chordas**, Ov.: **statua** de caelo tacta, *struck by lightning*, Cic. **Proverb.**: **tetigisti**

acu (rem), *you have hit the nail on the head*, Pl. **6.** *to besprinkle*, *moisten*, *wash*, *anoint*: **corpus aqua**, Ov. **II.** **Fig.**: of the intellect and passions; *to touch*, *move*, *affect*, *impress*, *influence*: **minae modice** me tangunt, Cic.: **cor spectantis**, Hor.: **mentem mortalia** tangunt, Virg. **2.** *to take in*, *dupe*: **patrem**, Pl. **3.** *to gall*, *nettle*, *sting*: **quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim** in convivio, *how I touched him up*, Ter. **4.** *to touch upon*, *mention*, *speak of*, *cite*: **leviter unumquodque**, Cic. **5.** *to take in hand*, *undertake* (rare): **carmina**, Ov. **6.** *to be allied* or *connected with*: **ortus ab Aenea tangit cognata sacerdos numina**, id.

7. Elliptically, with **Acc.** and **Inf.**: **hinc sua majores posuisse vocabula** **Malo** tangor, *it strikes me that*, etc., id. (The root is **tag** (cf. **tag-az**, **te-tig-i**), whence also Gr. **te-ray-ōv**.)

tanquam (tamquam), a particle implying comparison; *as much as*, *so as*, *just as*, *like as*, *as if*, *as it were*, etc.: **Ge.** **Nostin' ejus natum Phaedriam?** **Da.** **Tanquam** te, *as well as I do you*, Ter.: **quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tanquam mihi**, Cic. With **sic** or **item**: **apud eum ego sic Ephesi ful**, **tanquam domi meae**, id.

II. **Esp.** with **si**, in suppositions with **Subj.** (v. **si**): *as if*, *just as if*: **tanquam si claudus sim**, **cum fustis est ambulandum**, Pl. **2.** **Si** is sometimes omitted: **tanquam clausa sit Asia**, *sic nihil perfertur ad nos*, Cic.

tantillus, a, um, adj. dim. [**tantulus**] *so little*, *so small*; **neut. subst.** *so little*, *such a little thing*: **tantillum loci**, *ubi catellus cubet*, *id mihi sat est loci*, *just room for*, Pl.: **quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis**, *so high* (with a gesture by way of explanation), Ter.: **ob labores tantos tantillum dare**, *such a mere trifle*, Pl.

tantisper, adv. [**tantus**: cf. **paullisper**] *just so long a time and no longer*; *just for a moment*: with **dum**, **quoad**, or **absol.**: **ut ibi esset tantisper**, **dum culeus compararetur**, Cic. **Absol.**: **tantisper hic ego ad januam concessero**, *will get behind the door for a minute*, Pl.: Cic. **2.** *meanwhile* (not however with ref. to a long period): **tantisper tutela muliebri res Latina puero stetit**, Liv.

tantopere, adv. [cf. **magnopere**] *so greatly*, *so very*, *so much*: Cic.: Ter.: Caes.

tantulus, a, um, adj. dim. [**tantus**] *so little*, *so small*; **neut. subst.** *so little*, *such a trifle*, *ever so little*: **tempus**, Pl.: **vim**, **quae ex fici tantulo grano tantos truncos procreet**, Cic.: **homines tantulae staturae**, Caes. With **Gen.**: **tantulum morae**, Cic.

tantum, adv. *so much*, *so greatly*, *to such a degree*, *so*: **tantum**, **quantum** **quis**, **fuge**, *as quickly as possible*, Pl.: **de quo tantum**, **quantum me amas**, **velim cogites**, Cic. With adjectives:

tantum dissimilis, Hor.: **Marius quantum bello optimus**, **tantum pace pessimus**, *in proportion as he was . . . was at the same time . . .*, Vell. **2.** *only*, *merely*, *but*: **de vita et de moribus quaerere**, Cic. (ii) Strengthened with **modo**, and also in one word, **tantummodo**: **Caes.**: **velis tantummodo**, *you have only to wish it*, Hor. **3.** Particular phrases: **tantum non** = Gr. **μόνον οὐκ**, *almost*, *all but*, *very nearly*: **tantum non jam captam Lacedaemonem esse**, Liv. (ii) **tantum quod**, of time: *only just*, *but just*, *hardly*, *scarcely*: **tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram**, **cum mihi a te litterae reditae sunt**, *I had but just arrived*, when . . . , Cic. (iii) **tantum quod non**, *only that not*, *nothing is wanting but*: **tantum quod hominem non nominat**, **causam quidem totam perscribit**, *excepting that*, id. (Hence Fr. **tant**.)

tantummodo, only: v. **tantum**, no. 2. li.

tantundem, tantidem, n. [**tantusdem**] *just so much*, *just as much*: with correl. **quantum**, or words denoting quantity: **magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam**, **quantum semper datum est**, Cic.: Caes. **2.** **Gen.** (of price), **tantidem**, *for just so much and no more*: **tantidem emptam postulat sibi tradier**, Ter.

tantus, a, um, adj. [**tam**] of such size or measure, *so great* in amount, extent, value, degree, etc.; with correl. **quantus**, **ut**, **qui**; *rarely* **quam**: *so great as*: **nullam** (contionem) **unquam vidi tantam** **quanta nunc vestra est**, Cic.: **non fuit tantus homo**, **ut**, etc., id.: **nulla est tanta vis**, **quae non frangi possit**, id.: **quae** (litterae) **non tantum gaudium ab recenti metu attulerunt**, **quam a veteri fama**, Liv. (ii) **Absol.** *so great* (as this), *so important*: **neque solum in tantis rebus**, **sed etiam**, etc., Cic.: **ne tantae nationes conjungantur**, *such powerful nations*, Caes. **2.** **Subst.**: **tantum**, i, n. *so much*, *so many*: **habere tantum molestiae quantum gloriae**, Cic.: **tantum hostium**, Liv. (ii) In colloquial lang.: **tantum est**, *that is all*, *nothing more*: **tantum est**. **Valete**, Pl. (iii) **Gen.** (of price), **tanti**: **frumentum tanti fuit**, **quanti isto aestimavit**, *was at the price he valued it at*, Cic. **Fig.**: **esse tanti** (alicui) *to be worth so much*; *to be valued*, *prized*, or *esteemed so highly*; *to be of such consequence or importance*: **tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit**, Caes.: **dicere**, **nihil esse tanti**, Cic.: **est mihi tanti**, *it is worth the price to me*, *I am well content to pay the price*, id. (iv) **Abl.** **tanto**, *by so much*, *so much the (more or less)*; usu. with comparatives: **quanto erat in dies gravior oppugnatio**, **tanto crebriores litterae**, etc., Caes.: **bis tanto amici sunt** **inter se quam prius**, *twice as much*, *twice as good*, Pl.: **si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset**, Cic. In colloquial lang.: **tanto melior**! *so much the better*

man you! well done! excellent! bravo!
etc.: tanto hercle melior, Ter. So, tanto
nequior! so much the more good-for-
nothing are you (you must indeed be a
poor creature), id. (v) In tantum, so
far, so much, to such a degree: in tan-
tum suam felicitatem virtutemque eni-
tuisse, Liv. II. With the idea of re-
lative smallness: so small, so slight
or trivial: neutr. so little, so few:
ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia
tanta sunt, ut vix... possimus, etc.,
Cic.: praesidii tantum est, ut ne mu-
rus quidem cingi possit, so small a
garrison, Caes.

tantus-dem, tantadem, tantundem,
adj. just so great or large, as great:
Pl.

tāpēte, is, n. (plur. Acc. m. tapetas
pulchros, Virg.: Abl. tapetis, id.: also,
tapetibus, id.: Ov.) = τᾶπης, a carpet,
tapestry, hangings, coverlet, etc.: tape-
tia, Pl. (Hence It. tappeto; Fr. tapis.)

tardō, adv. slowly, tardily: percli-
pere, Cic. Comp.: Caes. Sup.: judi-
care, Cic.

tardesco, i. v. n. incept. [tardus] to
become slow: tardescit lingua, falters,
Lucr.

tardigrādus, a, um, adj. [tardus
gradus] slow-paced, tardy-paced: quad-
rupes, Pac. in Cic.

tardī-pēs, pēdis, adj. [tardus] slow-
footed, tardy-footed: hence, poet.
transf. limping, halting, an epithet of
Vulcan: deus, Cat.

tarditas, ātis, f. [id.] slowness,
tardiness: celeritati tarditas, non de-
bilitas (contraria est), Cic.: pedum,
id.: navium, Caes.: occasiones, Cic.:
veneni, slow effect, Tac. Plur.: cele-
ritates tarditatesque, slow movements,
Cic. II. Fig.: dullness, heaviness,
stupidity: ingenii, id.: hominum, id.

tarditudo, inis, f. [id.] slowness,
tardiness: vincere cochleam tarditu-
dine, to be slower than, Pl.

tardiuscūlus, a, um, adj. dim.
[tardus] somewhat slow, slowish: Ter.

tardo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.
[id.] Act.: to make slow, to hinder,
delay, retard, impede, prevent: aut im-
pedire profectum aut certe tardare,
Cic.: pedes (alta arena), Ov.: alas,
Hor.: palus Romanos ad insequen-
dum tardabat, Caes. II. Neutr.: to
tarry, loiter, linger, delay (rare):
Cic.

tardus, a, um, adj. slow, sluggish,
tardy: velox an tardus sit, Cic.: aetate
tardiores, Pl.: nemo erat adeo tardus
aut fugiens laboris, Caes.: ad injuriam
tardiores, Cic. (ii) Of things: fru-
menti tarda subvectio, Liv.: noctes,
prob. slow in passing, tedious (=hiber-
nae), Virg.: podagra, that makes one
move slowly, Hor.: sapor, a clinging
taste, Virg. Poet.: with Gen.: fugae,
slow in taking to flight, Val. Fl. II.
Fig.: slow of apprehension, dull:
Ch. Prorsum nihil intelligo. Sy. Hul.
Tardus es, Ter.: sensus hebetes et
tardi, Cic. 2. Of speech or of a

speaker, slow, not rapid, measured,
deliberate: id. [Prob. for star-du-s:
the root star, 'to be stiff,' is seen in
Gr. στερεός, στερεός; M. H. G.
star, rigid, Eng. star-k.] (Hence It.
tardo; Fr. tard.)

tarmes, itis, m. a worm that eats
wood, a wood-worm: Pl. [From root
of tero, q. v.; cf. τερνός, ter-e-brā.]

tarpessita, i. q. trapezita, q. v.

Tartārens, a, um, adj. [Tartarus]
of or belonging to the infernal regions,
Tartarean, infernal: Cic. Poet.:
umbræ, Ov.: custos, i.e. Cerberus,
Virg.: sorores, the Furies, id.

Tartārus, or -os, i. m. in plur.
Tartāra, orum, n. = Τάρταρος, plur.
Τάρταρα, the infernal regions; esp.
the abode of the guilty, Tartarus
(poet.): sing.: Virg.: Hor. Plur.:
Virg.: Hor.

tāt, interj. an exclamation of sur-
prise, what! strange!: Pl.

tāta, ae, m. colloq. like our 'daddy':
Var. ap. Non.: Mart.

tatae, interj. an exclamation of sur-
prise, So! the deuce! Pl.

taurēns, a, um, adj. [taurus] of a
bull or ox, of oxen (poet.): vincla, i.e.
glue, Lucr.: terga, bulls' hides, Virg.:
also for a drum: Ov. II. Subst.:
taurea, ae, f. a whip of bull's hide:
Juv.

tauriformis, e, adj. [taurus forma]
bull-shaped, epithet of the River
Aulidus: Hor.: cf. taurinus.

taurii ludi, games at Rome in the
Circus Flaminius, held in honour of
the infernal gods: Liv. (v. Smith's
Ant. 242.)

taurinus, a, um, adj. [taurus] of
or belonging to bulls or oxen, bull's-
(poet.): vultus (Eridani), Virg.: frons,
Ov.

taurus, i, m. a bull, bullock, ox,
steer: Cic.: Caes.: Hor. (ii) Transf.:
a brazen bull made by Perillus, used by
Phalaris as an instrument of torture:
Cic. (iii) the Bull, a constellation of
the zodiac: Virg. [For staurus; cf.
Ved. Skr. sthūra-s, a bull; Gr. ταῦρος
(for σταῦρος); Goth. stiur, Eng.
steer.] (Hence It. Sp. toro; and, through
dim. taurellus, Fr. taureau.)

tax, a word intended to imitate the
sound of blows, Eng. whack: tax tax
tergo meo erit; non curo, my back
will get whack, whack, Pl.

taxatio, ōnis, f. [taxo] a rating,
valuing, estimation: Cic.

taxillus, i, m. dim. [v. talus] a
small die: Cic.

taxo, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [tango;
cf. vexo] to touch repeatedly, to handle:
Gell. II. Fig.: to rate, value, ap-
praise, estimate the worth of: Sena-
torum census duodecies HS. taxavit,
Suet. 2. In gen. to estimate, judge
of, etc.: timorem tuum taxa, Sen.:
Flor. 3. to twit, reproach, charge,
or taz with a fault, etc.: divortium
suum cum uxore, Suet. (Hence,
through low L. taxito, It. tastare;

Fr. tater; O. F. taster, and from this,
Eng. taste.)

taxus, i, f. a yew, yew-tree: Caes.:
Virg. Considered, from the poisonous
properties of its leaves and seeds, as a
tree of the infernal regions: Ov.

tē, v. tu.

tē, a pronominal suffix, e.g. tute,
tete: v. tu.

techna, ae, f. = τέχνη, a wile, trick,
piece of craft or sublety, artifice: Pl.
teotē, adv. covertly, privily, cau-
tiously: Cic. Comp.: id.

tector, ōris, m. [tego] a plasterer:
Varr.

tectoriolum, i, n. dim. [tectorium]
a little plaster-work: Cic.

tectorium, i, n. [tectorius] a cover-
ing, cover: Cato. II. plaster, stucco,
fresco-painting, a wash for walls, etc.:
Cic. (ii) a paste of flour put on the
face to preserve the beauty of the com-
plexion: Juv. 2. Fig. of speech,
smooth words, flattery (rare): pictae
tectoria linguae, glozes, hypocrisies,
Pers.

tectorius, a, um, adj. [tego] of or
belonging to covering or to a cover
(rare): panicula, thatch, Pl. II.
that belongs to or serves for covering
or overlaying walls, etc.: of or belong-
ing to staining, painting, stuccoing,
plastering, etc.: opus, plaster, stucco-
work, Cic.

tectum, i, n. [id.] a roof: Pl.:
Hor.: subsiliunt ignes ad tecta domo-
rum, Lucr. 2. a ceiling: Hor. II.
Meton.: a house, dwelling, abode; a
cover, shelter, quarters, etc.: exercitus
tecti ac sedibus suis recipere, Cic.:
qui inter annos xiv tectum non subli-
sent, had never had a roof over their
heads, Caes.: solidis clauditur in tectis,
i.e. in prison, Ov. (Hence It. tetto;
Fr. toit.)

tectus, a, um, Part. [tego]. II.
Adj.: hidden, concealed: cuniculi,
Hirt. 2. Fig.: not frank or plain;
concealed, disguised: verba, Cic.: cupi-
ditas, id.: amor, Ov. Of persons: oc-
cultus et tectus, reserved, Cic.

**tēda and tēdifer, v. taeda and tae-
difer.**

Tēdignilōquides, is, m. [te digna
loquens] a comically-formed proper
name: Pl.

tēges, ētis, f. [tego] a mat: Juv.

tēgillum, i, n. dim. [tēgulum, a
covering, from tego] a small covering,
a hood or cowl: Pl.

**tēgimen (also tēgūmen and teg-
men), inis, n.** [tego] a covering, cover:
tegimen, Cic.: sub caeli tegmine,
canopy, Lucr.: sub tegmine fagi,
shelter, Virg.

**tēgimentum and tegmentum, v.
tegmentum.**

tegmen, inis, v. tegimen.
tēgo, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to cover:
corpus pallio, Cic.: Mars tunica ada-
mantina tectus, Hor.: (casae) stra-
mentis erant tectae, thatched, Caes.:
naves tectae, decked, id.: allui latus,

to walk by the side of, Hor.: Suet. 2. to cover, hide, conceal: insignia (militum), Caes.: multas (oves) silva tegit, Ov. 3. to shelter, protect, defend: qui portus ab Africo tegebatur, Caes.: aliquem tegere ac tueri, Cic. 4. to cover over, bury, inclose (poet.): ossa tegebat humus, Ov. II. Fig.: to cover (rare): tectus modestia, Pl. 2. Esp.: to hide, conceal, keep secret: triumphum nomine cupiditatem, Cic.: exercitus incommoda, Caes. 3. to cover, defend, protect, guard: aliquid excusatione amicitiae, Cic.: legatos ab ira, Liv. [Cf. Skr. *sthag*, "tegere;" Gr. *στέγω*; O. N. *thak*, roof, Germ. *decken*, *dach*. In the Lat. and Germanic words initial *s* is lost.]

tēgula, ae, f. [tego, as *rēgula* from *rēgo*] a tile: Cic.: Ov.: Juv. 2. More freq. plu.: tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof: tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Pl.: per tegulas demitti, Cic. (Hence It. *tegola*; Fr. *tuile*.)

tēgumen, v. tegimen.

tēgumentum (tegimentum and tegumentum), l, n. [tego] a covering, cover: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.: scutis tegimenta detrahere, i.e. the leather cases, Caes.: tegumenta pecudum, *hides*, Flor. II. Fig.: aetati tegumentum meae, a defence, protection, Pl. (dub.)

tēla, ae, f. [for *tez-la*, from *texo*: cf. *subte-men*] any woven stuff, a web: Penelope telam retexens, weaving and unweaving her web, Cic. (ii) a spider's web: Pl.: Juv. II. Transf.: the threads that run lengthwise in the loom, the warp: Virg.: Ov. 2. a weaver's beam, yarn-beam: also, a loom: id. III. Fig.: a web, i.e. a plan, design: Cic. (Hence It. *tela*; Fr. *toile*, *toilette*.)

tellūs, ūris, f. the earth, opp. to the other planets, the globe: ea, quae est media et nona, tellus, Cic. (ii) Poet. = terra, earth, land: quaque fuit tellus, illo et pontus et aēr, Ov. II. Transf.: a land, country, district, region, territory (poet.): Gnosia, Virg.: nova, Hor. III. The Earth-goddess; Earth: Cic.: Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

tēlum, l, n. any weapon used for fighting at a distance, a missile, a dart, spear, javelin, etc.: jacere, Cic.: conficere, Caes.: non primus Teucer tela Cydonio direxit arcu, *arrows*, Hor.

II. Transf. in gen.: an offensive weapon of any kind, as a sword, dagger, poniard, axe, etc.: esse cum telo, to be armed, Cic.: strictis agmina tellis, swords, Ov.: ut pereat positum rubigine telum, my sheathed sword, Hor. 2. Poet.: like Gr. *βέλος*, a sun-beam: lucida tela diei, shafts, Lucr. (ii) lightning: arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. III. Fig.: a weapon, means, etc.: necessitas, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, i.e. desperation, the last dread weapon or re-

source, Liv.: scelerum tela, shafts, Cic.: fortunae, id.: pavoris, Lucr. [Prob. for *tez-lum*, from the root *tak* (augmented by *s*), "to hit"; cf. *τοξον*. For loss of *s* cf. *tela*.]

tēmērarius, a, um, adj. [temere] accidental, casual (rare): sed quid hoc, quod picus ulmum tundit? haud temerarium est, it is no mere accident, Pl. II. rash, heedless, thoughtless, inconsiderate: temulenta mulier et temeraria, Ter.: homines temerarii atque imperiti, Caes.: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, headstrong, Cic.

tēmērē, adv. by chance, at random, rashly, heedlessly, indiscreetly, etc.: quam saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter.: forte, temere, casu, fieri, Cic.: temere insecuti fugientes, unguardedly, Caes.: temere insecutae Orpheae silvae, pell-mell, Hor.: sub pinu jacentes sic temere, carelessly, at our ease, id. 2. With neg., non temere, not lightly or easily: qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferebant, Cic.: nullus dies temere intercessit, quo non ad eum scriberet, i.e. hardly a day passed, but . . . Nep.: non temere, hardly ever, Liv. Phr.: non temere est, it is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it: non temere est, quod corvus . . . Pl. [Lit. "in the dark, blindly." Cf. Skr. *tam-as*, darkness; Lat. *ten-e-brae*, q.v.]

tēmēritas, ūtis, f. [temere] chance, accident (rare): opp. to *ordo*, Cic. II. rashness, heedlessness, fool-hardiness: vacare temeritate et negligentia, id.: temeritas cupiditasque militum, Caes.: temeritas atque inscitia, Liv.

tēmēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.; and therefore, prop. to treat rashly; hence] to violate, profane, defile, disgrace, desecrate, pollute: sacra hospitii, Ov.: templa Minervae, Virg.: fluvios venenis, Ov.: castra infausta temerataque, dishonoured, viz. by the crime of mutiny, Tac.

tēmētum, l, n. any intoxicating drink, mead, wine, etc. (mostly poet.): Pl.: Hor. [The root is seen in *abstemius*, but its affinities are obscure.]

temno, tempsi, temptum, 3. v. a. [root perh. same as that of Gr. *τέμνω*, lit. to cut, hence] to slight, disdain, despise (poet. and rare): vulgaria, to scorn homely fare, Hor.: mortalia arma, Virg.

tēmo, ōnis, m. a beam, pole, tongue of a carriage, cart, etc.: Virg.: Ov.: Caes. II. Meton.: a waggon (poet.): de temone Britanno, Juv. (ii) the constellation called Charles's Wain (Ursa Major): Ov. [For *tec-mo*, from root *tak*, to fabricate; cf. Gr. *τέκτων*, and v. *texo*, tignum.] (Hence Fr. *timon*.)

temperamentum, l, n. [tempero] a mixing in due proportion, a proper measure, disposition, or constitution; a measure, mean, moderation; temperament, temperature: inventum est

temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarunt, Cic.: die senatus Caesar orationem habuit meditato temperamento, moderation, Tac.: caeli, temperateness, Just.

temperans, antis, Part. [tempero].

II. Adj.: observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate: Cic. Comp.: principes temperantiores a cupidine imperii, refraining from, Liv. Sup.: Cic. With Gen.: famae temperans, careful of, Ter.: potestatis temperantior, self-restrained in his use of, Tac.

temperanter, adv. with moderation, moderately: Tac. Comp.: Cic.

temperantia, ae, f. [temperans] self-control, moderation, sobriety, discretion, temperateness, temperance: in widest sense: Cic.: Caes. Esp. In regard to diet: in victu, Cic. Also absol.: Tac.

temperatē, adv. in due proportion, moderately, temperately: Cato. II. Fig.: of conduct, morals: Cic.

temperatio, ōnis, f. [tempero] a due mingling or tempering of ingredients, fit proportion or combination, symmetry, constitution, temperament: aeris, composition, Cic.: disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, organization of the different elements, id.: ordinum, Liv. II. Meton.: mens mundi et temperatio, the organizing or controlling power (the sun), Cic.

temperator, ōris, m. [id.] one who duly arranges or governs (rare): Cic.

temperatus, a, um, Part. [tempero]. II. Adj.: duly limited, moderate, temperate: escae, Cic. Comp.: loca temperatiora, milder climate, Caes.

2. Fig.: self-controlled, moderate, sober, temperate: vir, Cic.

temperi, adv. v. tempus, no. IV.

temperies, ei, f. [tempero] a due mingling, mixture, or tempering, temperature, temper: ubi temperiem sumpsero humorque calorque, Ov.: caeli, id.: temperie blandarum captus aquarum, id. 2. Esp. of climate, moderate temperature, mildness: Hor.: Plin. Ep.

tempero, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [tempus]. A ct.: to divide or proportion duly; to combine or compound in due proportion; to qualify, temper, etc.: herbas, Ov.: pocula, to mix wine and water for drinking; hence of vines, to give their flavour to, Hor.: aquam ignibus, i.e. to warm the bath properly, id.: scatebrisque arentia temperat arva, refreshes, Virg. Fig.: amara lento temperet risu, sweeten the bitters of life, Hor. 2. Transf.: to control, rule, guide, manage: rem publicam institutis et legibus, Cic.: orbem, Ov.: senem delirum, Hor. Poet.: citharam nervis, i.e. to string and tune, Ov.: mens ab insolenti temperata laetitia, fortified by self-control from, Hor.: iras, to allay, Virg. B. Neut.: to observe proper measure; to moderate or restrain oneself; to forbear, abstain; to be moderate or temperate:

constr. with Abl. either alone or with in or ab; with Dat. or Inf.: manibus, to abstain from blows, Liv.: ab injuria et maleficio, Caes.: matronae canora hic voce sua tinnire temperent, Pl. (II) With Dat. of pron. reflect. or animis, usu. with Subj. clause (after neg.): to abstain, forbear: neque sibi homines feros temperatos existimabat, quin, etc., Caes.: vix temperare animis, quin, etc., Liv. Pass. impers.: aegre temperatum est, they with difficulty refrained, id. 2. Esp.: to spare, be indulgent to (cf. Shak. "when mercy seasons justice"); constr. with Dat. or ab: si cuiquam ulla in re unquam temperaverit, Cic.: in quo ab sociis temperaverant, Liv. (Hence Fr. *temperer*, for *temperer*.)

tempestas, ātis, f. [id.] a portion, point, or space of time, a time, season, period (in this sense, somewhat archaic = *tempus*): qua tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, Cic.: illa tempestate, Liv. Plur.: multis tempestatibus, on many (important) occasions, Sall.

II. Esp.: time, with respect to its physical qualities, weather: nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes.: perfrigida, Cic.: foeda, Liv.

2. Absol.: a storm, tempest: tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Pl.: vis tempestatis, Cic. (II) Fig.: commotion, disturbance; calamity, misfortune: qui in hac tempestate populi lactemur et fluctibus, id.: querelatum, storm, shower, id. (Hence Fr. *tempête*.)

tempestivē, adv. at the right time, seasonably, opportunely; fitly, appropriately: Cic. Comp.: Hor.

tempestivitas, ātis, f. [tempestivus] a right or proper time, timeliness, seasonableness (rare): Cic.

tempestivo, adv. = tempestive: Pl.

tempestivus, a, um, adj. [tempestas] of or belonging to the right time, done or happening at the proper time, timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable: venti, Cic.: tempora, Liv.: tempestivus pueris ludus, Hor. II. full-grown, ripe: maturitas, Cic.: pinus, Virg. Of persons: tempestiva viro, marriageable, Hor. III. in good time, in good season, early: Plin. Esp. of early banquets, beginning at an early hour: convivium, Cic.

templum, i, n. [for *tem-ulu-m*, cf. *τέμενος* from *τέμνω* and v. *exemplum*] prop. a space cut off; hence, in augury, an open place for observation, marked off by the augur with his staff: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. II. Transf.: any open space (rare, and mostly poet.): Cic.: nec mare nec tellus neque caeli lucida templa, spaces, Lucr. Of the plains of the sea: loca Neptunia templaque turbulenta, Pl. 2. Esp. a place set apart and consecrated to public functions, a sacred place: e. g. the plat-

form called Rostra: rostraque id templum appellatum, Liv.: templum ordini ab se auct. curiam fecit, id.: of a tribunal: id.: a place of refuge, an asylum: id. Fig.: a sanctuary, shrine: (curia, templum sanctitatis, . . . consilii publici, Cic.: pectus templaque mentis, dwelling-place, Lucr. 3. a place dedicated to some particular deity, a fane, temple (very freq.): Cic.: Caes.: Hor.: a memorial chapel (of Sicheus), Virg.: Ov.

temporalis, e, adj. [tempus] of or belonging to time, lasting only for a time, temporary: causa, Sen.

temporarius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to time, temporary: liberalitas, Nep.: ingenia, changeable, Curt.

tempori, adv., v. tempus, no. IV.

tempus, ōris, n. a portion or period of time: tempus diei, hour, time of day, Ter.: extremum diei tempus, Cic.: matutina tempora, morning hours, id.: anni tempora, the seasons, Lucr. II. Transf.: time, in gen.: hos siderum errores id ipsum esse, quod rite dicitur tempus, Cic.: id temporis, at that time, id.: tempus committendi proelii, Caes.: omni tempore, always, id. Plur.: id certis temporibus futurum, Cic. (II) Elliptic. time of office: si ad tuum tempus perducitur, i. e. the time of your consulship, id. 2. Esp. the time, i. e. the fitting or appointed time, proper period, opportunity (= *καιρός*): nunc occasio est et tempus, Pl.: tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam, Cic.: tibi abire, Hor. (II) plu. (less freq. sing.) the temples of the head (prop. the right parts, the fatal spot; Gr. *τὰ κάρια*): Virg.: Hor. Poet. transf.: the face, visage; the head: Prop. 3. time in poetry and rhetoric, i. e. measure, quantity: trochaeus, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic. III. Meton. the state of the times, position, state, condition; in pl., the times, circumstances (esp. of dangerous or distressful circumstances): tempore cedere, id est necessitati parere, id.: mecum tempus in ultimum deducere, utmost peril, Hor. Plur.: omnes illae orationes causarum ac temporum sunt, belonging to special times, Cic. IV. Adverbial phrases: tempore, and more freq. tempore or temperi, at the right or fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, seasonably: qui vult sua tempore conficere officia, Pl.: ut cenam coqueret temperi, id.: ego renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. Comp.: temperius, opp. to serius, earlier, Ov. 2. ad tempus: at the right or appointed time, in time: ad nutum et ad tempus, Caes. (II) for the time being, for the occasion; provisionally: dux ad tempus lectus, Liv.

3. ex tempore, on the spur of the moment, and to suit the occasion: versus fundere, Cic. 4. in tempore, at

the right, proper, or appropriate time, in time. in tempore ad eum veni, Ter.: in ipso tempore, in the nick of time, id.

5. in tempus, for the occasion, temporarily: scena structa, Tac. 6. per tempus, at the right time, opportunely: non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenis, Pl. 7. pro tempore, according to circumstances: consilium capere, Caes. [Ety. uncertain: some derive it from the root of *τέμνω*, but perh. the p is radical.] (Hence It. *tempo*; Sp. *tiempo*; Fr. *temps*.)

temulentus, a, um, adj. [from the root of *temetum*, q. v.; cf. *vinolentus*] drunk, drunken, intoxicated: Cic.

tenacitas, ātis, f. [tenax] a holding fast, tenacity (rare): ungulum, Cic. II. Esp. a holding fast to money, niggardliness: Liv.

tenaciter, adv. firmly, tightly, tenaciously: Ov. II. Fig.: id.

tenax, ācis, adj. [teneo] holding fast, gripping, tenacious: forceps, Virg.: of the fluke (dens) of an anchor, id.: loca limosa tenacia gravi coeno, i. e. in which the feet stick fast, Tac.: jacere in tenaci gramine, that clings together, matted, lush, Hor.: cerae, sticky, viscid, Virg. II. Fig.: holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious: usu. with Gen.: tenax propositi vir, Hor.: fici praevique (Fama), Virg. (II) in bad sense, stubborn, obstinate: equus contra sua vincula tenax, Ov. 2. Esp. holding fast to wealth, power, etc.; gripping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious: familias pater, Cic. With Gen.: genus qualesit tenax, Ov.

tendicula, ae, f. dim. [tendo] a little snare: fig.: Cic.

tendo, tēndi, tentum and tensum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to stretch, stretch out, distend, extend, etc.: arcum, Virg.: barbiton, to tune, Hor.: tendunt vela noti, swell, Virg.: praetorium, to stretch out, pitch, Caes.: brachia ad caelum, Ov.: manus supplices dis immortalibus, Cic.: parvum patri lulum, to hold out, Virg.: sagittas arcu, to launch, shoot, Hor.

II. Fig.: insidias aliquid, Cic.: in satira ultra legem tendere opus, to strain, i. e. to heighten, aggravate, Hor.: sermone noctem, to protract, id.

B. Neutr.: to direct oneself or one's course; to aim, strive, go, tend in any direction: Venusiam, Cic.: ad aedes, Hor. (II) Of things: (via) quo Ditis magni sub moenia tendit, Virg.

2. Esp. to set up tents, to be under tents, be encamped, to encamp: sub vallo tendere, Caes.: lisdem castris, Liv.: hic tendebat Achilles, pitched his tents, Virg. II. Fig.: to aim, strive, be directed, inclined or tend to: ad reliqua alacri animo, Cic.: ad alienam opem, to have recourse to, Liv.: tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quo loquor, the purport of what I say, Pl. (II) With Inf.: to exert oneself, to

strive, endeavour (mostly poet.): *manibus divellere nodos*, Virg.: *Pellion imposuisse Olympo*, Hor. 2. *Es. p. to exert oneself in opposition, to strive, contend*: *magna vi*, Sall.: *summa vi*, Liv. [For *ten-ya*, with parasitic *d*; the root is *tan*, whence Gr. *τείνω* (= *teivō*); Goth. *than-j-an*, Germ. *dehn-en*.] (Hence Fr. *tendre*.)

tēnēbrae, arum, *f. plu.* darkness: obscurato solo tenebrae factae sunt repente, Cic. 2. *Es. p. the darkness of night, night*: *classem primis tenebris movit, at nightfall*, Liv. 3. *the darkness or dimness of a swoon; a swoon*: Pl. 4. *the darkness of death, death-shades* (poet. and rare): Prop. 5. *blindness* (poet. and rare): Ov. II. Meton. any dark, gloomy place: *clausi in tenebris, vitam exigunt, in a gloomy prison*, Sall.: *tenebras concludit in annum, i.e. a dark garret*, Juv.: *infernae*, Virg. II. Fig. darkness, gloom, obscurity of mind, fortune, etc.: Cic.: *o tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes!* i.e. low birth, baseness, id. [Cf. Skr. *tam-as*, darkness; O. S. *thim*, obscure, Eng. *dim*. The *n* for *m* is due to dissimilation from the following *b*.] (Hence Sp. *tinieblas*; Fr. *ténèbres*.)

tēnēbrīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebricus] full of darkness or gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy: *sensus*, Cic.: Cat.

tēnēbrīcus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae] dark, gloomy (rare): Cic. poet.

tēnēbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] dark, gloomy: *aër*, Virg.

tēnellulus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [tenellus] tender or delicate (rare and only of small objects): *puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, a tender little kid*, Cat.

tēnellus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [tener] somewhat tender or delicate (rare): Varr. Also as denoting endearment: *bella et tenella Casina*, Pl.

tēnēo, tēnūl, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. A ct.: *to hold, to hold fast, occupy, maintain, retain*: *quo teneam Protea nodo?* Hor.: *legio locum non tenuit*, Caes.: *iter, to hold on (opp. to stopping)*, Virg. 2. *to hold, keep, have*: *pyxidem in manu*, Cic.: *aliquem in sinu*, Ov. 3. *Es. p. to hold, i.e. to be master of, have in one's power, possess, occupy, etc.*: *quae tenuit dives Achaemenes*, Hor.: *omnes colles ab exercitu tenebantur*, Caes.: *alterum cornu, to command*, Nep.: *rem publicam*, Cic.: *in media morte tenetur, is in the very grasp of death*, Virg.: *dum me Galatea tenebat, held me enthralled*, id. Absol.: *qui tenent (sc. rem publicam), who are in possession of the State, manage public affairs*: *qui tenent, qui possunt*, Cic. (ii) Of the possession of the object of affection: Ov.: Tib. (iii) In colloq. lang. *teneo te*, like our *I have you, I've got you* (fast, bound, etc.): Cic. 4. *to reach, at-*

tain: *montes petebant Sabini, et pauci tenuere*, Liv.: *Hesperiam*, Ov.: Virg.

5. *to hold back, hinder, restrain, detain, etc.*: *si id te non tenet, advola*, Cic.: *naves vento tenebantur*, Caes.: *sese castris, to abide*, id. II. Fig.: *to hold fast, guard, preserve, maintain*: *consuetudinem*, Cic.: *foedus, id. leges, id. res memoria, keep in mind*, Caes. Without *memoria*: *to bear in mind, recollect*: Pl.: *numeros meminī, si verba tenerem, if I remembered*, Virg.: *dicta*, Hor. 2. *to hold in the mind, to conceive, comprehend, know*: *alicujus reconditos sensus*, Cic. 3. Of desires and passions: *to have possession of; to have the mastery of, to control*: *quae te tanta pravitas mentis tenuerit, id. teneri amore magno, to be possessed with*, Virg. 4. *to repress, restrain, etc.*: *dolorem*, Cic.: *risum, to refrain from*, Hor.: *tympana, to restrain, silence, id. jurejurando teneri, to be bound by*, Caes. 5. *to take in, comprise, include*: *haec magnos formula reges, excepto sapiente, tenet*, Hor.

B. Neutr.: *to hold a position, to maintain oneself*: *tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis*, Virg. 2. *to hold or take one's course or way, to sail, steer* (by ellipsis of *iter*), id.: *Cassandream petentes, primo ad Mendaeum tenuere*, Liv. II. Fig.: *to hold out, last, continue, prevail, etc.*: *incendium per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit*, id.: *nomen illud tenet*, Quint. [The root is *tan*, seen also in *tendo*; from the notion of stretching a thing out in holding it.] (Hence Fr. *tenir*.)

tēner, ēra, ērum, *adj.* soft, delicate, tender: *palma*, Cic.: *radices arundinum*, Caes.: *gramen*, Hor.: *uvae*, Ov.: *gallina, tender*, Hor.: *aër, yielding*, Virg.: *Lucr.* 2. *Es. p. of tender age, young*: *tener in cunis et sine voce puer*, Prop.: *vitulus*, Hor.: *manes, of children*, Stat.: *a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, ungulculis, i.e. from early childhood*, Cic.: Absol.: *in teneris*, Virg. II. Fig.: *delicate, easily influenced, susceptible*: *pueri animus*, Cic.: *mentes*, Hor. Transf. of elegiac poets: *poëta, soft, voluptuous*, Cat. Of dancers: *saltatores, effeminate*, Cic. 2. *inexperienced, weak*: *horum erroribus teneri statim et rudes animi imbuuntur*, Tac. [From *tan*, to stretch, seen also in *tendo*; for sense, cf. the cogn. *tenuis*. *Tener* is not connected with Gr. *τέννω*.] (Hence Fr. *tendre*.)

tēnērasco, 3. v. n. insep. [tener] to grow tender: *Lucr.*

tēnērō, adv. tenderly, delicately, softly: *dicere*, Tac.

tēnērītas, ātis, *f.* [tener] softness, tenderness, delicacy: *in primo ortu (rerum) inest teneritas et mollities quaedam*, Cic.

tēnērītudo, inis, *f.* [id.] softness, tenderness: *Suet.*

tēnor, ōris, m. [teneo] a holding on, holding fast; hence, an uninterrupted course, career, tenor: *hasta servat*

tenorem, keeps its course, Virg.: *placido educti tenore, by a steady motion*, Ov.: *in clementiae tenore permanere, consistent career*, Suet.: *tenore juris nunquam intermisso*, Liv. Phr.: *uno tenore, in one course or direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly*: Cic.

tēnsa (thēnsa), ae, *f.* [perh. tendo] the chariot or car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circensian games (v. Smith's Ant. 373): Cic.

tēnsus (tentus), a, um, *Part.* [tendo].

tēntābundus, a, um, *adj.* [tento] trying again and again, making repeated attempts: *Liv.*

tēntāmen, inis, *n.* [id.] a trial, essay, attempt (poet. and rare): Ov.

tēntāmentum, i, n. [id.] a trial, proof, essay, attempt (usu. plur.): *mortalia tentamenta*, Ov.: Virg.

tēntātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a trial, proof: *perseverantiae*, Liv. II. an attack of sickness, etc.: Cic.

tēntātor, ōris, m. [id.] a tryer, tempter, assailant: *Integrae Dianae* (Orion), Hor.

tēntigo, inis, *f.* [tendo] lust: Hor.

tento (also tempto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to handle, touch, feel: *pectora manibus*, Ov.: *flumen pede, feel its temperature*, Cic.: *aciem pugionis*, Suet. (ii) *Es. p. to feel the pulse*, Ov.: Suet. 2. *to try the strength of, i.e. to attack, assail*: *moenia oppidi*, Caes.: *urbem*, Liv.: *gravis autumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat*, Caes.: *pedes, i.e. to affect them with gout (of wine)*, Virg. II. Transf.: *to try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay, etc.*: constr. with *Acc.*, depend. interrog. clause, Inf., Subj., or absol.: (i) With *Acc.*: *alicujus scientiam auguratus*, Cic.: *iter per provinciam per vim*, Caes.: *belli fortunam*, id. (ii) With depend. interrog. clause: *tentavi, quid in eo genere possem*, Cic. (iii) With Inf.: *tentarunt aequore tingi*, Ov. (iv) With Subj. clause: *quum senatus tentaret ut, etc.*, Cic.: *tentavit... ut sibi Aegyptus provincia daretur, tried to get Egypt given him*, Suet. (v) Absol.: *tenta qua lubet*, Pl.

2. *Es. p. to try, in a friendly or hostile manner; to urge, incite; to tempt, sound, tamper with; also, to excite, disturb*: *quum a proximis impetrare non possent, ultiores tentant*, Caes.: *animos servorum spe et metu*, Cic.: *potius tentare quam vexare rem publicam*, id. (Hence Fr. *tenter*.)

tentōrium, ii, n. [id.: lit. something stretched out] a tent: Virg.: Ov.

tentus (tensus), a, um, *Part.* [tendo]. II. *Adj.*: stretched out, drawn tight, distended: *tympana*, Lucr.: *refertque tenta grex amicus ubera*, Hor. (From *tensus* comes It. *teso*; and from *tēnsa*, It. *tesa*; Fr. *toise*, orig. the length of the outstretched arm.)

tentus, a, um, *Part.* [teneo].

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tēnūcūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [tenuis] slight, poor: apparatus, Cic.

tēnūis, e (in the poets also as dissyll. *tēnuis*, and hence sometimes written *tēnuis*, Lucr.: *tenuia* and *tenuius*, trisyll., id.), adj. thin, fine, slim, slender, lank, meagre, etc.: subtemen, Pl.: vestes, Hor.: membrana, Cic.: caelum, rare, id.: cauda, slender, Ov.: nitedula, lank, Hor.: frons, narrow, id.: animae, unsubstantial, Ov.: pluviae, subtle, penetrating rains, Virg. 2. Transf.: slight, trifling, poor, mean, etc.: oppidum, Cic.: mensa, sparsely furnished, Hor.: praeda, paltry, Caes.: and transf. of persons: in humble circumstances, opp. to locuples: census tenuissimī cuiusque, of slenderest means, Cic.: quum tenuissima valetudine esset, very feeble, Caes.: tenuis exsanguisque sermo, meagre, Cic.: spes tenuior, id.

II. Fig.: fine, nice, delicate, exact: oratores, id.: spiritus Graiae Camenae, fine, subtle inspiration, Hor.: cura, Ov. [V. tener, and cf. Skr. *tanu-s*; Eng. thin, Germ. *dünn*.]

tēnūitas, ātis, f. [tenuis] thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenuity: animi, Cic.: crurum, Phaedr.

2. Transf. smallness, insignificance, poverty, scarcity: aerarii, Cic.: rerum, quas terra procreet, id. II. Fig.: fineness, acuteness, minuteness in language or treatment: limata tenuitas et rerum et verborum, id.

tēnūiter, adv. thinly, slightly: aluta confecta, Caes. 2. indifferently, poorly: Da. Quid rei gerit? Ge. Sic, tenuiter, Ter. II. Fig.: finely, acutely, exactly, subtly: dissere, Cic. 2. slightly, superficially: id. Sup.: id.

tēnūo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [tenuis] to make thin, slender, fine, rare: to dilute, rarefy, attenuate, etc.: assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov.: tenuatum corpus, Hor.: artus in undas, to dissolve into water, Ov.: viam vocis, to contract, id.: tenuata luna, waning, id.

II. Fig. to make small or trifling, to lessen, reduce, enfeeble: iram, id.: magna modis tenuare parvis, to humble, degrade, Hor.

tēnus, ōris, n. [from the root of tendo: for sense, cf. tendicula] a cord, snare, springe. Pl.

tēnus [id.] orig. Acc. of direction, and hence joined with Gen.: afterwards prep. with Abl. (its supposed constr. with Acc. rests on false readings): reaching to, as far as, up or down to (always placed after its case): with Gen.: crurum tenuis, Virg.: urbium Corcyrae tenuis, Liv. 2. With Abl. (usu. constr.): Tauro tenuis, Cic.: pube tenuis, Virg.: poti faeco tenuis cadit, to the very dregs, Hor. (ii) Esp. verbo tenuis, or nomine tenuis, as far as the meaning of the word extends, in name, nominally (rare:) veteres verbo tenuis de re publica disserebant, Cic.

tēpē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a.

(tēpē-fāciēt, Cat.) to make moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid; to warm: solum, Cic. Poet.: ferrum acutum in matris jugulo, i. e. to plunge it, Hor.

tēpēo, 2. v. n. to be moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid (rare): ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor.: tepentes aurae, Virg. II. Fig.: to be warm or to glow with love: corde tepente, Ov. With Abl. of person beloved; to be enamoured of: Hor. 2. to be lukewarm; without ardour, indifferent in love: Ov. [Cf. Skr. *tap*, "calefacere;" Gr. *τέπρα* (in which π has become φ through the influence of ρ); A.-S. *thef-jan*, to boil, O. H. G. *damf*.]

tēpesco, pūi, 3. v. n. incep. [tepeo] to become moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid: Cic.: ferrum in pulmone tepescit, grows warm, Virg.

II. Fig.: to decrease in warmth of emotion: cadit ira ferox, mentesque tepescunt, cool down, Lucan.

tēpidus, a, um, adj. [id.] moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid: lac, Ov.: sol, Hor.: focus, Ov. II. Fig.: lukewarm, faint, languid, etc.: tepidum recalcere mentem, id. (Hence Fr. *tiède*.)

tēpor, ōris, m. [id.] a gentle warmth, lukewarmness, tepidity: Cic.: solis, Liv.: calor ac frigus, medique tepores, Lucr. II. coolness, want of heat of a bath: Tac. 2. Fig.: coldness, languor of language: id.

tēr, adv. num. [v. tres] three times, thrice: Cic.: Caes.: ter aevo functus senex, thrice over (of Nestor, who saw three generations), Hor.: ter centum (or, as one word, tercentum), Virg.

II. Transf. in gen.: frequently, repeatedly: terque quaterque manu pectus percussit, id.: ter et quater, Hor. Hence, with adj., to denote a very high degree: o ego ter felix, thrice happy, thrice fortunate, Ov.: o terque quaterque beati, Virg.

tercentum, v. ter.

ter-dēcies (-ens), adv. num. thirteen times: respirare, Juv.: HS. terdecies, Cic.

tērebīnthus, i, f. = *τερεβινθος*, the terebinth or turpentine tree: Virg.

tērebra, ae, f. [v. tero] an instrument for boring, a gimlet: Cato.

tērebro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [terebra] to bore, bore through, perforate: lumen telo acuto, to bore out, Virg.: buxum per rara foramina, Ov.: regustatum digito salinum, i. e. to hunt out the last grain (of one in great poverty), Pers. II. Fig.: to insinuate or worm oneself, to coax: Pl.

tēredo, inis, f. [v. tero] boring worm or beetle; a clothes-moth: Plin.: Vittr.: Ov.

tēres, ētis, adj. [tero] rubbed or rounded off, rounded, well-turned, smooth, etc.: stipites, Caes.: trunci arborum, Virg.: virga, Ov.: hastile, Liv.: lapillus, Ov.: cervicis, round,

shapely, Lucr.: surae, shapely, Hor.: puer, well made, id.: plagae, of close-twisted cord, and therefore, strong, id.

II. Fig.: finished off, polished, elegant: (sapiens) teres atque rotundus (v. rotundus), id.: Atticorum aures teretes, delicate, Cic. Comp.: Gell.

ter-gēminus, a, um, v. trigeminus. **tergeo** or **tergo**, si, sum, 2 and 3. v. a. to rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse: Pl.: clipeos et spicula, to polish, burnish, Virg. Poet.: palatum, to tickle the palate, Hor.: aures terget sonus, brushes, Lucr. II. Fig. (rare): librum, to polish, i. e. to improve, Mart. [Tergo is for stergo; the same root is seen nasalized, in stringo (for strengo), q. v.]

terginum, i, n. [tergum] a hide, raw-hide, as a scourge: Pl.

tergiversanter, adv. backwardly, reluctantly: pugnam inire, Vell.

tergiversatio, ōnis, f. [tergiversor] a declining; a subterfuge, tergiversation: Cic.

tergi-versor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [tergum] to turn one's back; hence, to shuffle, seek an evasion, tergiversate: Cic.: Liv.

tergo, v. tergeo.

tergum, i (also **tergus**, ōris), n. (masc.: familiarem tergum, Pl.) the back of men or beasts: (i) form tergum: boum terga, Cic. (ii) form tergus: aurea quam molli tergore vexit ovis, Prop. II. Transf.: the back or hinder part, the back, rear: terga vertere or dare, to take to flight, Caes.: Liv.: retro atque a tergo, behind, Cic. 2. anything rising like an animal's back (poet.): proscisso quae suscitatur aequore terga, ridges, Virg.

III. Meton.: the carcass of an animal (poet.): (i) tergum: perpetui tergo bovis, chine, id. (ii) tergus: resecat de tergore (suis) partem, from a side of bacon, Ov.: tergore diviso, having divided the carcass, Phaedr.

2. the covering of the back, the skin, hide, leather, etc.: (i) tergum: taurinum tergum, or hide, Virg.: (ii) tergus: tergora diripiunt costis, id.

3. any thing made of hide or leather: (i) tergum: venti bovis tergo inclusi, i. e. in a bag made of a bull's hide, Ov.: duroque intendere brachia tergo, i. e. the caestus, Virg.: taurea terga, tambourines, Ov.: (ii) tergus: gestasset laeva taurorum tergora septem, i. e. a shield covered with seven layers of hide, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

tergus, ōris, v. tergum.

termes, itis, m. a bough of the olive-tree: Hor. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. *τέρ-νυ*.]

terminālis, e, adj. [terminus] of or belonging to boundaries, boundary-terminal Tert. 2. subst. Terminalia, um and torum, n. plu. the festival of Terminus (the god of boundaries), held on the 23rd of Feb.: Ov.: Cic.

terminatio, ōnis, *f* [termino] a bounding, fixing of bounds or limits: Inscr. II. Fig.: a fixing, determining: Cic. With subj. Gen.: aurium, the decision or judgment of the ear, id.

termino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [terminus] to set bounds to, mark off by boundaries, to bound, limit: mare terras terminat, Lucr.: fines imperii caeli regionibus: Cic.: agrum publicum a privato, Liv.: imperium Oceano, . . . famam astris, Virg. II. Fig.: to limit, set limits to, to circumscribe, define, determine: iisdem finibus gloriam quibus vitam, Cic.: manumittendi modum, Suet. 2. Transf.: to close, terminate: clausulas longa syllaba, Cic.

terminus, i, m. a boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit: contentio de terminis, Cic.: templi, Liv. II. Fig.: a bound, limit: qui sint in amicitia quasi termini diligendi, Cic.: senectutis nullus est certus terminus, id. [Cf. Gr. *τέρας*, *τέρας*. The radical idea of the word is "the crossing," "the place where we pass or cross over;" from the same root come Eng. *through*, O. H. G. *durh*, v. trans; -minus is participial suffix.] (Hence Fr. *terme*.)

terni, ae, a, num. adj. distrib. [v. tres] three each: in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere, Cic.: ter terni cyathi, thrice three, i.e. nine parts wine to three parts water, Hor. Sing.: terno consurgunt ordine remi, in a triple row, Virg. II. Transf. for tres: three (together): terna guttura monstri, triple throat, Ov.

ternus, a, um, v. terni.
tēro, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to rub, rub to pieces; to bruise, grind, bray, triturate: oculos, Ter.: bacam trapetis, Virg.: herbas ungulibus, Ov.: calcemque terit jam calce, brushes, grazes, Virg. 2. Esp.: to rub grain from the ears by treading, to tread out, thrash: millia frumenti tua triverit area centum, Hor. 3. to cleanse or beautify by rubbing, to smooth, polish, sharpen: pumice crura, Ov.: hinc radlos trivere rotis, smoothed, turned, Virg.: dentibus (apri) in querno stipite tritis, whetted, Ov. 4. to lessen by rubbing, to rub away: to wear away by use, wear out: (tempus) rigidas silices terit, id.: ferrum, to blunt, id.: trita vestis, thread-bare, Hor. 5. to tread often, frequent: angustum formica terens iter, treading its narrow pathway, Virg.: Appliam (viam) terit, Hor. II. Fig.: to wear away, i.e. to pass, spend time: teritur dies, Pl.: teritur interea tempus, Cic.: omne aevum ferro, i.e. to spend it in handling the sword, Virg. 2. Of language, to wear out by use, i.e. to render common-place, or trite: verbum, Cic. [The root *ter*, with its sister or derived forms, *ter*, *top*, *tra*, *tri*, *tru*, has in the European languages generally the sense "to rub"; in Gr. and Lat., besides this, the sense "to

bore;" while *tero* has the former sense only, the latter is found in *teredo*, *terebra*; cf. Gr. *τέρεω*-*τρον*, *ροπ*-*ω*, *τετραω*, *τρούω*.]

terra, ae (Gen. *terrai*, Lucr. *passim*), *f*. land, ground, soil, as opposed to the air, sea, etc.: terra marique, by land and sea, Cic.: aditum habere a terra, to admit of access by land, Caes.: sub terris, in the infernal regions, Prop.: mel sub terras ibit imago, Virg.: terrae filius, son of earth, i.e. an obscure person (v. Tyr. ad Cic. Att. i. 13). II. the earth, as opp. to the rest of the universe: terra in medio mundo sita, Cic. III. In partic.: a land, country, region, territory: terra Gallia, Caes.: terra Italia, Liv. 1. *ur*: in quascumque terras, Cic.: orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium, i.e. the whole world, id. (v. orbis): hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat, on earth, Virg. [Prop. "dry land," for *tors-a*; cf. *extorri-s*; v. *torreo*.] (Hence It. *terra*; Sp. *tierra*; Fr. *terre*.)

terrēnus, a, um, adj. [terra] made of earth, earthen: tumulus, Caes.: agger, Suet. 2. Subst.: terrenum, i, n. land, ground: Liv. II. of or belonging to the earth, earthly, terrestrial, terrene: corpora, Cic.: bestiarum terrēnae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, land animals, id. Poet.: eques Bellerophon, mortal, Hor.: numina, that dwell on the earth, Ov. (Hence Fr. *terrain*.)

terrēo, ōi, itum, 2. v. a. to affright, frighten, alarm, terrify: gentes, Hor.: Cic.: ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Caes.: terrere metu, Liv. II. Transf.: to drive away by terror, to frighten or scare away (poet.): profugam per totum terruit orbem, Ov. 2. to deter, prevent by frightening: ut quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret, Caes. [For *terrēo*; cf. Gr. *τρέω* for *τρέω-ω*. The root is *tras*, cf. Skr. *tras-a-mi*, I tremble, shake.]

terrestris, e (nom. masc. *terrester*, Flor.), adj. [terra] of or belonging to the earth or to the land; earth-, land-, terrestrial: Cic.: proelia, battles on land, Nep.: exercitus (opp. to *classis*), land-forces, id.: populus, used to the land (opp. to maritime), Flor.: cena, of herbs, Pl.

terrībilis, e, adj. [terreo] frightful, dreadful, terrible: terribilis aspectu, Cic.: noverca, Ov.: sonitus, Lucr. Comp.: Cic.: Liv.

terrīcula, orum, n. plu. [id.] means of exciting terror, a fright, scarecrow, bugbear (rare): nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos, Liv.

terrīfico, i, v. a. [terrificus] to make afraid, to terrify (poet. and rare): Lucr.: Virg.

terrīficus, a, um, adj. [terreo facio] that causes terror, frightful, terrific (poet.) vates, awe-inspiring, Virg.: Ov.

terrīgēna, ae, comm. [terra and gen in gigno] born of or from the earth, earth-born (poet.): of the first men, Lucr.: of the men who sprang from the dragon's teeth which had been sown, Ov.

terrīlōquus, a, um, adj. [terreo loquor] terror-speaking, awe-inspiring: dicta vatum, Lucr.

terrīto, i, v. a. freq. [terreo] to frighten frequently; to intimidate, terrify: aliquem metu, Caes.: alias (civitates) territando, alias cohortando, id.: urbes, Virg.

terrītōrium, i, n. [terra] the land round a town, a domain, district, territory: coloniae, Cic.

terrītus, a, um, Part. [terreo].

terror, ōris, m. [id.] great fear, affright, dread, alarm, terror: terrorem alicui inficere, Cic.: esse terrori alicui, Caes.: arcanus, mysterious, Tac.: externus, i.e. dread of foreign enemies, Liv.: vis dicendi terrorque, startling power, Cic. II. Meton.: an object of fear or dread, a terror (usu. plur.): duobus huius urbis terroribus depulsis, id.: in omnem terrorem vultum componens, into all sorts of frightful grimaces, Suet. (Hence Fr. *terreur*.)

tersus, a, um, Part. [tergeo]. II. Adj.: clean, neat: muller, Pl.: plantae, Ov. 2. Fig.: pure, correct, nice, neat, terse: iudicium, Quint. Comp.: id.

tertiā-dēcīmāni, orum, m. plu. (sc. milites) [tertia decima, sc. legio] soldiers of the thirteenth legion: Tac.

tertiānus, a, um, adj. [tertius] of or belonging to the third, tertian: febris, i.e. the tertian ague, Cic. Subst.: tertiana, ae, *f*. (sc. febris), the tertian ague: Cels. 2. tertian, orum, m. plu. (sc. milites), soldiers of the third legion: Tac.

tertio, adv. for the third time: ille iterum, ille tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic.

2. in the third place, thirdly: Caes.

tertium, adv. for the third time: Cic.

tertius, a, um, num. ord. adj. [v. tres] third: annus, Cic. Poet.: tertia regna, the infernal regions, Ov. (Hence It. *terzo*; Fr. *tiers*.)

tertius-dēcīmus (-ūmus), a, um, num. ord. adj. thirteenth: Tac.

tēr-uncius, i, m. (sc. numus) [uncia] three twelfths of an as, a quarter-as: Varr. Transf.: an insignificant sum: sic in provincia nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius insumatur in quemquam, not a farthing, Cic. II. Of inheritances, the fourth part: id.

ter-vēnēficus, i, m. thrice poisoner, i. q. triple-dyed scoundrel, thorough knave, as a term of abuse: Pl.

tesca (tesqua), orum, n. plu. rough or wild regions, wastes, deserts: Hor. [Perh. for *ters-ca*, "dry regions"; v. *torreo*.]

tessella, ae, *f*. dim. [tessera] a
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small square piece of stone, a little cube, for mosaic pavements, etc.: Sen.: Juv.

tessellatus, a, um, adj. [tessella] made of small square stones, checkered, mosaic, tessellated: pavimenta, Suet.

tessera, ae, f. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. τέσσερες, a, four] a square, square piece of stone, wood, etc., for various purposes: (i) a die for playing, numbered on all the six sides (cf. talus): ut homines ad pillam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. (ii) Milit. t. t.: a square tablet on which the watch-word was written, a watch-word, parole, countersign: tessera per castra ab Livio consule data erat, Liv. (iii) Esp.: tessera hospitalis, a tally, token; which was divided between two friends, in order that, by means of it, they or their descendants might always recognize each other: Ag. Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quaeris. Ha. Si ita est, tesseram conferre si vis hospitalem, Pl. (iv) a token, ticket, billet for the distribution of corn or money: frumentariae, Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 368). (v) a square tablet or block, a checker for pavements, etc.: Plin.

tesseriarius, a, um, adj. [tessera] of or belonging to tesserae: Subst.: tesseriarius, li, m. he who receives the watch-word from the commander and gives it out; officer of the watch-word: Tac.

tessera, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small square bit of stone for paving or mosaic work: Lucil. in Cic. 2. a small tally or ticket for the distribution of corn: Pers.

testa, ae, f. a piece of burned clay, a brick, tile: Cato. II. Transf.: a piece of baked earthenware, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn, lamp, etc.: quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem testa diu, Hor. 2. a broken piece of earthenware, pottery, brick: a sherd, potsherd: Ov.: Tac. 3. = ὀστρακον, a sherd, potsherd, in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks: Nep. 4. the shell of shell-fish or of testaceous animals: Cic. (ii) Meton.: the shell-fish itself: Hor.

5. Hence, a shell or covering, in gen.: lubricaque immotas testa premebat aquas, i. e. an icy shell, covering of ice, Ov. Of the skull: Aus. 6. a sort of clapping with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause, invented by Nero: Suet. [Perh. for *ters-ta*; v. torreo.] (Hence It. *testa*; Fr. *tête*.)

testamentarius, a, um, adj. [testamentum] of or belonging to wills, testamentary: lex, Cic. Subst.: testamentarius, li, m. a will-forger: id.

testamentum, i, n. [testor] prop. the solemn declaration of one's will: and meton.: a will, testament: testamentum legere, obsignare, facere, Cic.: rumpere, id. (Respecting the Roman law of wills, v. Smith's Ant. 368.)

testatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a calling to witness, invoking as witness: foederum ruptorum, i. e. invocation of the gods as witnesses to the violation of treaties, Liv.

testator, ōris, m. [id.] one who makes a will or testament, a testator: Suet.

testatus, a, um, Part. [testor]. II. A dj. in pass. sense: published, public: ut res quam maxime clara ac testata esse posset, Cic. Comp.: ut res multorum oculis esset testatior, better attested, id.

testiculus, i, m. dim. [testis, 2] a testicle: Juv. 2. Meton.: manly vigour, manliness: Pers.

testificatio, ōnis, f. [testificor] a bearing witness, giving testimony: Cic. II. Transf.: in gen. a giving evidence, attestation, proof: id.

testificor, atus, i. v. a. dep. (Perf. part. pass.: Cic.: Ov.) [testis facio] to bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify: constr. with Acc., Acc. and Inf. or depend. interrog. clause: haec quum testificaretur, Cic.: testificatur iste, P. Quintium non stetit, id.: testificaris, quid dixerim aliquando, id. Perf. part. in pass. sense: mira sed et scena testificata loquar, vouched for, Ov.: Cic. 2. Transf.: in gen. to show, exhibit, publish, bring to light, etc.: sententiam meam, id.: antiquas opes, Ov. II. to call to witness (rare): numen Stygiae aquae, id.

testimonium, i, n. [testis] evidence, attestation, testimony, witness (oral or written): testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic.: legite testimonia testium vestrorum, id. II. Transf.: in gen. that which serves as proof; proof, evidence: sui iudicii, id.: laboris sui periculi, Caes. (Hence Fr. *témoin*.)

(i) **testis**, is, comm. one who attests (orally or in writing), a witness: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, Pl.: apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic.: ejus rei populum R. esse testem, Caes. (ii) With depend. clause: his utimini testibus adpropinquare eorum adventum, id. (iii) Of things: quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus, testis Metaurum flumen, bears witness what you owe to them, Hor.: sidera sunt testes, Prop. II. Transf.: an eye-witness, spectator (rare): unus adest... puduitque gementem, illo teste mori, Lucan. [Ety. uncertain.]

(2) **testis**, is, m. a testicle: Hor.

testor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [testis] to be a witness, to testify, attest (rare): confiteor: testere licet: signate, Quirites, thou canst attest it, Ov. 2. Transf.: in gen. to make known, show, prove: to give to understand, to declare, aver, etc.: constr. with Acc. and Inf., depend. interrog. clause, or Acc.: ego quod facio, me pacis causa facere, testor, Cic.: testatus, quae praestitisset civibus eorum, Liv.: cam-

pus sepulcris proelia testatur, attests our conflicts, Hor. 3. Esp. to make a will, quum immemor in testando nepotis decessisset, Liv. II. to invoke as witness: vos, dii patrii ac penates, testor, me defendere, I call you to witness that I am defending, Cic.: vos, aeterni ignes et non violabile vestrum testor numen, Virg.: id testor Deos, Ter.

testudinēus, a, um, adj. [testudo] of or belonging to a tortoise; made of tortoiseshell: gradus, a tortoise-pace, snail's pace, Pl.: lyra, made of or overlaid with tortoise-shell, Prop.

testudo, inis, f. [testa] a tortoise: Cic.: Liv. II. Meton.: tortoise-shell: used for overlaying or veneering: Virg.: Ov. 2. Transf.: of things having the arched shape of a tortoise-shell: (i) a lyre, lute, cithern: Cic. (ii) an arch, vault in buildings: Virg. (iii) milit. t. t.: a covering, shed, shelter, made of wood, to cover besiegers: Caes. Also a shelter formed with the shields of the soldiers held over their heads: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 369). (iv) the armour-spines of a hedgehog: Mart.

testula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a voting-shell (= ὀστρακον) used by the Athenians: Nep. (Hence It. *teschio*.)

testum, i, n. and Abl. **testu** [v. testa] the lid of an earthenware vessel, an earthen pot-lid: sub testu coquere, i. e. in a covered pot, Cato: testu pressus (calix), covered with its lid, Ov. Form **testum**: Cato: Virg. (Mor.) 2. Meton.: an earthen vessel, earthen pot: ignem ferre testu, Ov.

tētē, v. tu.

tēter (taeter), tra, trum, adj. offensive, foul, noisome, loathsome (esp. with ref. to the sense of smell; whereas foedus refers chiefly to that which offends the eye): tetra et immanis belua, Cic.: odor, Caes.: Virg.: cada-vera, Lucr. II. Fig.: horrid, shocking, revolting, abominable, etc.: diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, Cic.: cupiditates, id.: libido, Hor.: prodigia, Liv. [Ety. unknown.]

tētradrachmum, i, n. = τετραδραχμον, a silver coin of four drachmas among the Greeks: Cass. ap. Cic.: Liv. (al. tetrachmum).

tētrāo, ōnis, m. = τετραων, a black-cock, grouse, or perh. capercaillie: Suet.: Plin.

tētrarchēs, ae, m. = τετραρχης, a ruler who governed the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch: in gen. a petty prince: Cic.: Caes.: Hor.

tētrarchia, ae, f. = τετραρχία, the dominions of a tetrarch; a tetrarchy: Cic.

tētrō (taet.), adv. foully, shockingly: Cic. Sup.: id.

tētricus, a, um, adj. forbidding, harsh, gloomy, sour, stern: puella, Ov.: tetrica ac tristis disciplina Sabi-norum, severe, Liv. [Ety. uncertain;]

we cannot connect the word, in which *e* is naturally short, with *tēter* (taeter); the senses too do not correspond.]

tētūli, v. *fero*, ad *init.*

texo, xūl, xum, 3. v. a. to weave: *tēlam*, Ter.: *tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta*, Cic. 2. Transf.: in gen. to join or fit together, to plait; to fabricate, build, etc. (mostly poet.): *rubea textatur fiscina virga*, Virg.: *crates*, Hor.: *robore naves*, Virg. II. Fig.: to weave, compose, devise, contrive: Cic. [From the root *tak*, to fabricate (whence *τεκ-ων*, *τεκ-ων*), augmented by *s*; cf. Skr. *taksh*, to prepare, make; v. *talus*.] (Hence Fr. *tisser*.)

textilis, e, adj. [texo] woven, wrought, textile: *stragulum*, Cic.: *dona*, Virg. 2. Subst.: textile, is, n. (sc. opus), a fabric, piece of cloth, canvas, etc.: *pictura in textili*, Cic.

textor, ōris, m. [id.] a weaver: Pl.: Hor.

textrinus, a, um, adj. [contr. from *textorinus*, from *textor*] of or belonging to weaving: *ars*, the art of weaving, Firm. 2. Subst.: *textrinum*, l, n. (sc. opus), weaving: Cic.

textrix, icis, f. [texo] a female weaver: Mart.

textum, l, n. [texo] that which is woven, woven cloth, a web (poet.): *pretiosa texta*, Ov. 2. Transf.: that which is plaited, dovetailed, or fitted together, a plait, texture, fabric: *pineta texta carinae*, planking, Cat.: Ov.: *non enarrabile clipei textum, fabrica*, Virg.

textūra, ae, f. [id.] a web, texture (poet.): Pl.: Prop. II. Transf.: a fabric; texture, structure: (naturae animi), Lucr.: *laterum*, Lucan.

textus, a, um, Part. [texo].

textus, ūs, m. [id.] texture, tissue, structure: *haec sunt tenia textu*, Lucr. II. Fig.: of language, construction, combination, connection, context: Quint.

thālāmēgus, l, f. = *θαλαμηγός*, a state-barge fitted up with cabins: Suet.

thālāmus, l, m. = *θάλαμος*, an inner apartment or chamber: Ov.

2. In gen. an abode, dwelling: *Eumenidum*, Virg.: of the cells of bees: id. II. a sleeping-room, bed-chamber: id.: Ov. Transf.: a marriage-bed, bridal-bed: Prop. 2. Meton.: marriage, wedlock: *thalami expers vitam degere*, Virg.

thālāssicus, a, um, adj. = *θαλασσιτικός*, sea-coloured, sea-green: Pl.

thālāssinus, a, um, adj. = *θαλασσίνος*, sea-coloured, sea-green: Lucr.

thallus, l, m. = *θαλλός*, a green stalk, green bough: Virg. (Cir.)

thēātrālis, e, adj. [theatrum] of or belonging to the theatre, theatrical: *theatrales gladiatorique consensus*, Cic.

thēātrum, l, n. = *θέατρον*, a play-house, theatre: Cic.: in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor.: fre-

quentissimum, a densely crowded house, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 370). Of the Greek theatre, which served as a place for public meetings: Cic.: Liv. 2. Transf. in gen., any open space for exhibiting martial games: Virg. 3. Meton.: the spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience: *consensus ille theatri, unanimous applause of the house*, Cic.: *totis theatris maestitiam inferre*, id.: Hor. II. Fig.: a place of exhibition, field, theatre for any public performance: *nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est*, Cic.

thēca, ae, f. = *θήκη*, that in which any thing is inclosed, an envelope, cover, case, etc.: Cic.: Suet.

thēma, ātis, n. = *θέμα*, a subject or topic treated of, a theme: Quint. II. the position of the celestial signs at one's birth, a nativity, horoscope: Suet.

thēōlōgus, l, m. = *θεολόγος*, one who treats of the Deity and of divine things, a theologian: Cic.

thermae, arum, f. plu. (sc. aquae) = *θερμα ὕδατα*, warm springs, warm baths (natural or artificial): Mart. (On the magnificent *thermae* at Rome, v. Smith's Ant. 54.)

thermōpōlium, l, n. = *θερμοπώλιον*, a place where warm drinks were sold, a tavern: Pl.

thermōpōto, l, v. a. [Gr. *θερμοπορεύω*] to refresh with warm potations: *gutturum*, Pl.

thermūlae, ārum, f. dim. [thermae] small warm baths: Mart.

thēsaurārius, a, um, adj. [thesaurus] of or belonging to treasure: *fures*, Pl.

Thēsaurōchrȳsōnicochrȳsides, ae, m. a facetiously formed proper name: Pl.

thēsaurus (In MSS. and Inscr. often written *thensaurus*), l, m. = *θησαυρός*, any thing laid or stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store: oblitus, quo loco thesaurum obruiisset, Cic.: *intacti thesauri Arabum*, Hor. Fig. (rare): *thesaurus mali*, perh. a whole cargo of, Pl. II. Meton.: a place where any thing is stored up, a store-house, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury: *thesaurus publicus sub terra saxo quadrato septus*, Liv. 2. Fig.: a repository, magazine, collection: *rerum omnium*, Cic. (Hence It. Sp. *tesoro*; Fr. *trésor*.)

thēsis, is, f. = *θέσις*. In rhetoric, a proposition, thesis; pure Latin, proposition: Quint.

thiāsus, l, m. = *θιάσος*, a sacred band or company, a chorus; esp. of worshippers of Bacchus: Virg.: Cat.

thōlus, l, m. = *θόλος*, a dome, cupola, a rotunda: Ov. In the tholi of the temples votive gifts were suspended: Virg.

thōrax, ācis, m. = *θώραξ*, the breast, chest, thorax: Cels. II. Transf.: armour for the breast, a breast-plate,

corselet, cuirass; a doublet, stomacher: Liv.: Virg.

Thrax, ācis, m. adj. Thracian. II. Subst.: a kind of gladiator, so called from his being armed like a Thracian (in this sense, also *Threx*): Cic.: Suet.: Hor.

thrōnus, l, m. = *θρόνος*, an elevated seat, a throne: poet. ap. Suet.: Jovis, Plin.

thunnus (thynnus), l, m. = *θύννος*, the tunny or tunny-fish: Plin.: Hor.

thūreus, thūribūlum, etc., v. tur.

thys, thūris, v. tus.

thya or **thyia**, ae, f. = *θύα* or *θυία*, the Greek name for the citrus-tree: Plin.: *thyiae thalamus* (al. adj., *thyius thalamus*), Prop.

thymbra, ae, f. = *θύμβρα*, a plant, savory: Virg.

thymum, l, n. = *θύμον*, thyme: Plin.: Virg.: Hor.

thynnus, l, v. thunnus.

thyrsus, l, m. = *θύρσος*, a stalk, stem of a plant: Suet. II. Transf.: a staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes; the Bacchic staff, *thyrsus*: Hor.: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 376). Hence, 2. (poet.): a strong incitement: id.: Lucr.

tiāra, ae, f., or **tiāras**, ae, m. = *τιάρα* or *τιάρας*, the head-dress of Orientals, a turban, *tiāra*: *sceptrumque sacerque tiaras*, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 376).

tibia, ae, f. the shin-bone, tibia: Cels.: Phaedr. II. Transf.: a pipe, flute (originally made of bone): *si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 76). (Hence Fr. *tige*.)

tibiālis, e, adj. [tibia] of or belonging to the shin-bone or tibia, tibial; hence, subst. *tibiale*, is, n. a warm covering for the legs, a kind of stocking or legging: Suet. II. of or belonging to the flute, flute: *arundo tibiālis calami, used for flutes*, Plin.

tibicen, icis, m. [tibia cano] a flute-player: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. II. Transf.: a kind of pillar or prop of a building: Ov.: Juv.: Cat.

tibicēna, ae, f. [tibicen] a female flute-player: Pl.: Ter.: Hor.: Ov.

tigillum, l, n. dim. [tignum] a little beam or log of wood: Pl.: Liv.

tignārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to beams: *faber, a carpenter, builder*, Cic.

tignum, l, n. (masc. plur. *tigni*, Liv. dub.) building-stuff, building-materials: Ulp. II. Esp. a piece of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam: *tigna transversa*, Caes. [Through *teg-num* from *tak*, to fabricate; cf. *τεκ-ων*, *τέχ-ιη*, and v. *texo*.]

tigris, is or *Idis*, comm. (in prose, masc.; in the poets, usually fem.) = *τίγρις* (in Persian, an arrow: Varr.), a tiger, tigress: Virg.: Hor. II. Of a horse's trappings; a tiger-skin: Stat.

tillā, ae, f. the linden or lime-tree: Virg.: Ov. (Hence, through low Lat *tillolus*, Fr. *tilleul*.)

timēfactus, a, um, adj. [timeo facio] frightened, alarmed, intimidated, scared (rare) - libertas, Cic.

timens, ntis, Part. [timeo]. II. Adj.: fearful: with Gen. (rare): mortis timentes, Lucr.

timēo, ōi, 2, v. a. and n. to fear, be afraid of, to dread, apprehend; to be afraid of in fear, to be fearful, apprehensive or anxious (cf. metuo); constr.: the direct object expressed by Acc. (or Nom. with pass.), depend. clause, Inf., Subj., or absol.: the indirect object, by Dat. or de and Abl.: perfidiam, Cic.: de legionis periculo, to be apprehensive about, Caes.: haec quo sint eruptura timeo, I have my fears how these things will end, Cic.: timebat tantae magnitudinis flumini exercitum obicere, Caes. With Subj. (with ne when it is feared that a thing may happen; with ut when it is feared that it may not happen): tumult, ne non succederet, Hor.: timeo, ut sustineas, Cic. Absol.: timentes confirmat, Caes. (ii) to show fear (poet.): tumultique exterrita pennae ales, i. e. shewed its alarm by fluttering its wings, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. temere; Sp. temer.)

timidē, adv. fearfully, timidly: Caes.: Hor. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: Quint.

timiditas, ātis, f. [timidus] fearfulness, cowardice, timidity: Cic. Plur.: quantae timiditates, instances of cowardice, Id.

timidus, a, um, adj. [timeo] fearful, faint-hearted, cowardly, timid: se timidum atque ignavum iudicari, Cic. With Prep. denoting in what respect: in labore militari, Id.: ad mortem, Id. (ii) With Inf. (poet.): Codrus pro patria non timidus mori, not afraid to die, Hor. (iii) With Gen. (rare): timidus procellae, Id. Poet. of impers. subject: spes, Ov. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: Ov.

timor, ōris, m. [id.] fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety: definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic.: timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes.: ea (aestas), quae sequitur, magno est in timore, i. e. occasions great apprehension, Cic. With ne: Liv.: Virg. With Acc. and Inf.: Liv. With object. Gen.: repentinae incursionis, Caes. 2. Meton.: an object that excites fear, a terror: Cacus Aventinae timor silvae, the dread of, Ov. II. Transf. awe, reverence, veneration: deum, Lucr.: Hor.

tinctilis, e, adj. [tingo] in which something is dipped: Ov.

tinctus, a, um, Part. [tingo]. II. Subst.: tincta, orum, n. plu. dyed or coloured stuffs: Cic.

tinēa, ae, f. a gnawing worm, a moth, book-worm, etc.: Hor.: of worms in bee-hives, fig-trees, etc.: Virg. [Etym. unknown.]

tingo (tinguo), nxi, nctum, 3, v. a. to wet, moisten, bathe: tunicam sanguine, Cic.: pavimentum mero, Hor.

Poet.: in alto Phoebus anhelos aequore tinget equos, i. e. the sun will set, Ov.

2. Esp. to soak in colour, to dye, colour, tinge: lanas murice, Hor.: cultros sanguine, Ov. Of the moon: globus... candenti lumine tinctus, bathed, steeped, Lucr. II. Fig.: orator tinctus litteris, imbued, having a savour of, versed in, Cic. [Cf. Gr. τέγγω; O. H. G. thuncon, duncon (to dip, steep).] (Hence It. tignere; Fr. teindre.)

tinnimentum, i, n. [tinnio] a tinkling, ringing: Pl.

tinnio, i, v. or ii, itum, 4, v. n. and a. to ring, chink, jingle, tinkle, tingle: tinnit tintinnabulum, Pl.: exspecto maxime, equid Dolabella tinniat, chinks the money, i. e. pays, Cic. II. Transf.: to speak in a sharp or shrill voice, to cry, scream: Ohe uxor; jam satis est: nimium tinnis, you make too much clatter, Pl. [Perh. from a weaker form of the root of tono, q. v.]

tinnitus, ūs, m. [tinnio] a ringing, jingling, tinkling of metals, etc.: Ov.: Virg. II. Transf.: of language, a jingle of words: Tac.

tinnulus, a, um, adj. [id.] ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding: sistra, Ov.: vox, Cat. II. Transf. of speakers: jingling, full of empty phrases: Quint.

tintinnābulum, i, n. [tintinno] a bell; e. g. a door-bell, call-bell, cattle-bell, etc.: Pl.: Suet.

tintinnāculus, a, um, adj. [id. but the relation and precise meaning are obscure] educi ad tintinnaculos viros, the jinglers (acc. to some, the chain-gang, i. e. malefactors; acc. to others, the executioners or scourgers), Pl.

tintinno (tintino), i, v. n. [redupl. from tinnio] to ring, clink, clank, to jingle, tingle: sonitu suo pte tintinant aures, Cat.

tinus, i, f. the laurustinus: Ov.

tippula (tipulla), ae, f. an insect that runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner: Varr. Transf.: of any very light object: Pl.

tiro, ōnis, m. a newly-levied soldier, a young soldier, recruit: aetas tiro-num, Cic.: legio tiro-num, Caes. (ii) Adj.: tiroes milites, opp. to veterani, Cic. II. Transf.: in gen. a beginner, tiro: usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, Id.: deductus in forum tiro, as a young man, after putting on the toga virilis, Suet. [Etym. uncertain.]

tirocinium, ii, n. [tiro] the first military service or first campaign of a young soldier, military rawness or inexperience: militiae, Val. Max.: Just. Plur.: Id. 2. Meton. (collect.): young troops, raw recruits: Liv. II. Transf. in gen. the first beginning, the first trial, or attempt: Id.: dies tirocinii, i. e. for putting on the toga virilis, Suet. 2. inexperience: tirocinium et perturbatio juvenis, Liv.

tironulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a young beginner, young tiro: Juv. Adj.: miles, very young (and simple), Suet. tis = tui, Pl.: v. tu.

titillatio, ōnis, f. [titillo] a tickling, titillation: Cic.

titillo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to tickle, titillate: sensus, Lucr.: Cic. II. Fig.: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor. [Perh. by redupl. from root of Gr. τῖλλω.]

titivillitium, ii, n. a very small trifle, a bagatelle: Pl.

titubanter, adv. hesitatingly, falteringly: Cic.

titubantia, ae, f. [titubo] a staggering, faltering (rare): linguae, i. e. stammering, Suet.

titubo, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. to stagger, totter, reel: titubans annis meroque, Ov. Part. pass. perf. in act. sense: vestigia titubata, tottering, Virg. (ii) Transf. of speech: titubat lingua, stammers, Ov. II. Fig.: to hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed or perplexed: cave ne titubes mandataque frangas, look out you do not stumble, i. e. blunder, Hor.: verbo, to stumble over a word, Cic.: Pl.: si quid forte titubatum est, ut fit in bello, if any reverse has occurred, Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

titulus, i, m. a superscription, inscription, label, title; a ticket, bill, placard, notice: aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv.: quorum titulus per barbara colla pependit, notice or advertisement of sale, Prop.: sub titulum nostros misit avara lares, has sent to the hammer, Ov.: sepulcri, epitaph, Juv. II. Transf.: an honourable appellation, title of honour: sustinere titulum consulatus, Cic.: Hor. (ii) Meton. honour, renown: hunc praedae titulum Jove natus habebit, the honour derived from obtaining this spoil, Ov. 2. a cause or reason alleged, a profession: non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare: quanquam is quoque egregius titulus esset, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. titolo; Fr. titre.)

toenilio (tocullio), ōnis, m. [τόκος, usury] a usurer: Cic.

tofinus, a, um, adj. [tofus] of tufa: metae (circi), Suet.

tofus (tophus), tufa or tuff-stone (a variety of volcanic rock of an earthy texture): Virg.: Ov. (Hence It. tufo; Fr. tuf.)

toga, ae, f. [tego] a covering, garment: Varr. II. Esp. the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single rounded piece of stuff: the toga (v. Smith's Ant. 378): pacis est insigne et otii toga, Cic.: toga praetexta, the toga of magistrates and freeborn children, bordered with purple (v. praetextus), Id.: pura, the plain toga of youth who

had laid aside the praetexta, id.: more freq. called *virilis*, id.: *candida*, the toga worn by candidates for office, with the wool artificially whitened, Liv.: *pulla*, the dark-gray toga of mourners, Cic. 2. Meton. peace: cedant arma togae, id. (ii) Of Roman nationality: et nominis et togae oblitus, i. e. citizenship, Hor.

togātārius, il, m. [togatus] an actor in the fabula togata: Suet.

togātus, a, um, adj. [toga] dressed in or wearing a toga: *judex*, modo palliatus, modo togatus, Cic.: *gens*, i. e. Romana, Virg.: ut togatus mandata Senatus audiret, to put on his gown and hear, etc., Liv. (ii) in a civil, opp. to a military office, cui uni togato supplicationem (senatus) decreverit, Cic. 2. Subst.: togati, Roman citizens, Romans: unus e togatorum numero, id. (ii) togata, ae, f. (sc. fabula) a species of the Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects, the national drama (v. Smith's Ant. 112): Hor.: Cic. (ii) In later Lat.: of or belonging to the lower classes or to clients, by whom the toga came to be chiefly worn: turba, Juv.: opera, client-service, Mart. 2. Subst.: togatus, i, m. a man of humble station, a client: Juv. (ii) togata, ae, f. a harlot: Hor.

togūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little toga: Cic.

tolerābilis, e, adj. [tolero] that may be borne, endurable, passable, tolerable: amicitiae, Cic.: oratores, id.: nomen, Virg. Comp.: Cic. (ii) Act.: that can easily bear or endure (rare): homo, reasonable, Ter.: Col.

tolerābiliter, adv. bearably, passably, tolerably: facere aliquid, Col.

2. patiently: dolores tolerabiliter pati, Cic.

tolerans, antis, Part. [tolero]. (ii) Adj.: bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant (usu. with Gen.): corpus laborum tolerans, Tac.

toleranter, adv. patiently, tolerantly: ferre aliquid, Cic.

tolerantia, ae, f. [tolero] a bearing, supporting, endurance (rare): Cic.

toleratio, ōnis, f. [id.] a bearing, endurance: dolorum, Cic.

toleratus, a, um, Part. [tolero]. (ii) Adj.: tolerable (late and rare): Tac.

tolero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bear, support, endure, sustain, tolerate: militiam, Cic.: hiemem, id.: servitutem, Sall. Absol.: paulo longius tolerare, hold out, Caes. With Inf.: magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit, Tac. (ii) Transf.: to support, i. e. to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve: his rationibus equitatum, Caes.: famem, id.: egestatem alicujus, to relieve, Pl. [Cf. *tol-lo*, *tul-i*, (*t*)*la-tus*; Gr. *τλή-ναι*, *τολ-μᾶν*; Goth. *thulan*, Eng. *thole*, Germ. *dul-den*.]

tollēno, ōnis, m. [tollo] a swing-beam, a swipe or 'shadoof,' e. g. to

raise a water-bucket from a well, or to raise great weights like a crane: Liv.

tollo, sustūli, sublātum [forms borrowed from *suffero*] 3. v. a. to lift up, raise up, elevate, exalt, etc.: aliquem in caelum, Cic.: aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem, Phaedr.: manus, Cic. 2. Esp. to take up, i. e. to accept, acknowledge, and so, to bring up, educate as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet): puellam, Ter. Also of the mother: si quod peperissem, id educarem ac tollerem, Pl. Hence in gen. to beget a child: qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos, Cic.

3. Nautical t. t.: tollere ancoras, to weigh anchor: Caes. 4. Fig.: tollitur in caelum clamor, Virg.: risum, to set up a laugh, Hor.: animum alicui, to animate, Liv.: amicum, to cheer up, console, Hor.: aliquem laudibus ad caelum, Cic. (ii) to take up a thing from its place, to take away, remove; convey: frumentum de area, id.: pecunias e fano, Caes.: patinam, Hor.: navis ducentos viginti ex legione thronum sustulerat, had taken on board, Caes. 2. Esp. to make away with, to destroy: aliquem de medio, Cic.: Titanas fulmine, Hor.: Carthaginem funditus, Cic. 3. Milit. t. t.: signa, to begin to march, to decamp: Caes.

B. Fig.: to do away with; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel: leges, to repeal, Cic.: rei memoriam, id.: diem, to consume in speechifying, id. [V. *tolero*. *Tollo* is prob. for *tol-yo*.]

tollitum, adv. [from root of *tollo*: prop. lifting up the feet; hence] on a trot, full trot: Pl. (From low Lat. *tolutare* comes Fr. *trotter*.)

tōmāculum, or contr. *tōmāclum*, i, n. [Gr. *τομή*] a kind of sausage: Juv.

tōmentum, i, n. a stuffing for cushions (e. g. of wool, hair, feathers, straw, etc.), cushioning: Suet.: Tac. [For *stup-mentum*, from the root of *stupa*; cf. *amentum* for *ap-mentum*.]

tōnans, antis, Part. [tono]. (ii) Subst.: the thunderer (an epithet of several deities, esp. of Jupiter): Ov.

tondeo, tōndi, tonsum, 2. v. a. to shear, clip, crop, shave, etc.: barbaram et capillum, Cic.: oves, Hor.: lanam, id. Absol.: tondere filias suas docuit, to act the barber, Cic. 2. Fig.: to shear, fleece, i. e. to plunder: aliquem auro usque ad cutem, Pl. (ii) Transf.: to clip, lop, prune: brachia (vineti), Virg.: ilicem bipennibus, Hor.

2. to mow, reap: arida prata, Virg.: tonsas novales, that have been reaped, id. 3. to browse or graze on, to crop, eat off; to gather, pluck: gramina (pecudes), Lucr.: dumeta (juvenci), Virg.: comam hyacinthi, to cull, id. [From root of Gr. *τείνω*; m. becoming n through the influence of the augmentative d.] (Hence Fr. *tondre*.)

tonitralis, e, adj. [tonitrus] thundering: templa caeli, Lucr. (dub. al. penetralla).

tonitru, ūs, v. tonitrus.

tonitrus, ūs, m., or *tonitruum*, n. (the neutr. form of the Nom. *tonitru*, rests solely on the authority of grammarians) [tono] thunder. Sing.: Lucr.: Virg. Plur.: tonitrua, Cic.: coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, Liv. (Hence Fr. *tonnerre*.)

tōno, ōi, itum, i. v. n. and a. to thunder. Lit.: Pl.: Prop.: Hor.

(ii) Transf. neut.: to make a loud thundering noise, to roar, crash, etc.: tympana tenta tonant, Lucr.: Aetna ruinis, Virg. (ii) Of loud, thundering speech: Pericles fulgere, tonare, dictus est, Cic. 2. Act.: to thunder forth, to say or name with a thundering voice, tercentum tonat ore deos, invokes with thundering voice, Virg. [Uncertain whether from root of *τείνω* (cf. *τείνεω βοήν* and *τονος*); or of *σείω*, with loss of initial s, cf. *tēgo*. Cognate are A.-S. *thun-j-an* (to thunder), O.H.G. *donar* (tonitru).] (Hence Fr. *tonner*.)

tonsa, ae, f. an ear-blade (poet.; mostly plur.): Lucr.: Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

tonsilis, e, adj. [tondeo] that can be clipped or thorn: villus, Plin. (ii) Transf. = tonsus, clipped, cut, topped: buxetum, Mart.

tonsillae, arum, f. plu. the tonsils in the throat: Cic.

tonsito, i, v. a. freq. [tondeo] to shear: ter in anno oves, to shear them thrice over in a year, Pl.

tonsor, ōris, m. [id.] a shearer, clipper, shaver of the hair, beard, nails, etc., a hair-cutter, barber: Pl.: Cic.: Hor.

tonsorius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to shearing or shaving, tonsorial: cultor, a razor, Cic.

tonstricūla, ae, f. dim. [tonstrix] a little female hair-cutter or barber: Cic.

tonstrina, ae, f. [tondeo] a barber's shop: Pl.

tonstrix, icis, f. [id.] a female hair-cutter or barber: Pl.

tonsura, ae, f. [id.] a shearing, clipping, pruning: capillorum, Ov.: vitula Plin.

tonsus, a, um, Part. [tondeo].

tonsus, ūs, m. [id.] the cut or mode of dressing the hair: Pl.

tōnus, i, m. = *τονος*, the sound, tone of an instrument: Vitruv. (ii) Transf.: of colour, tone: Plin.

tōphus, i, and its deriv., v. tof.

topiarius, a, um, adj. [τοπος] of or belonging to ornamental gardening or gardening in gen.: opus, Plin. (ii) Subst.: topiarius, il, m. an ornamental gardener: Cic. 2. topiaria, ae, f. (sc. ars), ornamental gardening, the topiary art, i. e. that of giving fanciful forms to thickets, trees, etc., of laying out parterres, forming arbours, bowers, etc.: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 208).

tōpica, orum, n. plu. = *τοπικά*, the title of a work of Aristotle, of which

Cicero made an abridgment with the same title.

tōpīōs, ōs, f. = *τοπική*, the art of finding topics: Cic.

tōral, ālis, n. [torus] a valance of a couch: Hor.

torcular, ālis, n. [torqueo] lit. that which twists, hence a press, used in making wine or oil: Vitruvius.

tōreuma, ātis, n. = *τόρευμα*, work executed in relief, embossed work: Cic.

tormentum, i, n. [torqueo, prop. an instrument with which any thing is turned or twisted] a windlass: laqueis falces avertabant, quas, cum destinauerant, tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes. 2. an engine for hurling missiles: tormenta telorum, Cic.: Caes.: Liv. 3. Transf.: a missile thrown by the engine: tormenta e navibus procul excussa, Curt. II. a twisted cord, rope, for a ballista, etc.: App. 2. a chain, fetter: ferreum, Pl. III. an instrument of torture, a rack: verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habere, Cic. (II) Fig.: lene tormentum ingenio admove, a mild (painless) rack, Hor. 2. Meton. torture, anguish, pain, torment, etc.: excruciarī gravissimis tormentis, Suet.: of lovers: tormentis gaudet amantis, Juv.

tormīna, um, n. plu. [id.] a gripping of the bowels, the gripes, colic: Cic.

tormīnōsus, a, um [tormina] subject to the gripes or colic: Cic.

to no, avi, atum, i. v. a. [tornus] to turn in a lathe, to round off: sphaeram, Cic. II. Transf.: to turn, fashion, polish (rare): male tornati versus, ill-finished, Hor. (Hence Fr. *turner*, and, from it, Eng. *turn*.)

tornus, i, m. = *τόρνος*, a turner's wheel, lathe: Virg. 2. a burin, a graving-tool: id.

tōrosus, a, um, adj. [torus] full of muscle, muscular, brawny, fleshy: colla boum, Ov.

torpēdo, inis, f. [torpeo] numbness, sluggishness, torpidity (rare): torpedo invaserat animum, *lethargy*, Tac. II. Transf.: the torpedo, cramp-fish, or electric ray: Cic.

torpēo, 2. v. n. to be numb, inactive, torpid: torpentes gelu, benumbed and insensible, Liv.: torpent infractae ad proelia vires, Virg.: amnis torpens, sluggish, Stat.: lacus, stagnant, id.

II. Fig.: to be stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive: cessante torpere, Cic.: torpentes metu, paralysed, Liv.: Pausiacā torpes tabellā, you are lost in admiration of, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

torpēscō, pūi, 3. v. n. incept. [torpeo] to grow numb, to become torpid: torpuerat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. II. Fig.: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, grow slack or inactive, Sall.

torpidus, a, um, adj. [id.] benumbed, stupefied, torpid: somno, not in

full possession of one's senses with slumber; only half awake, Liv.

torpor, ōris, m. [id.] numbness, stupefaction, torpor: Cic. II. Fig.: sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity: sordes omulū ac torpor, filth and sloth, Tac.

torquātus, a, um, adj. [torques] adorned with a neck-chain or collar: Alecto torquata colubris, with snakes coiled about her neck, Ov.: palumbus, the ring-dove, Mart.

torquēo, torsi, tortum, 2. v. a. to turn, twist, bend, wind, turn about or away: serpens squamosos orbes torquet, Ov.: cervicē oculosque, Cic.: ora, to twist awry, id.: oculos ad moenia, Virg. 2. Esp.: to whirl round, to fling with force, to hurl (mostly poet.): jaculum in hostem, id.: pila valido lacerto, Ov.: verberē torto, whirling the lash, Virg. 3. to wrench the limbs upon the rack, to put to the rack or to the torture, to rack, torture: euleo torqueri, Cic.: vinctus tortusve, Suet. Transf. (cf. tormentum, III.): vino tortus et ira, i. e. tempted by, under pressure of, Hor.

II. Fig.: to twist, wrest, distort: naturam huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. 2. Esp.: to rack with pain or uneasiness; to torment: tuae libidines te torquent, id.: invidia vel amore vigil torquebere, Hor. (From root *tark*, to turn, twist (cf. *ἀ-τροκ-ής*), whence, with *p* for orig. *k*, Gr. *τρέπω*.) (Hence Fr. *tordre*.)

torquis or torques, is, m. and f. [torqueo] a twisted neck-chain, neck-lace, collar: T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto, Torquati cognomen invenit, Cic. II. Transf.: a coupling-collar for oxen: ipsis e torquibus aptos junge pares, Virg. 2. a festoon, wreath, in gen.: saepe Deum nexis ornatae torquibus arae, id.

torrens, entis, Part. [torreo]. II. Adj.: burning, hot, inflamed (rare): pice torrentes ripas, seething, Virg.: flammis ambit torrentibus amnis, id.

2. Transf.: of streams: rushing, roaring, boiling: flumina, id.: unda, id. (II) Subst.: torrens, entis, m. a torrent: quum fertur, quasi torrens, oratio, Cic. 3. Fig. of speech: rushing on like a torrent, impetuous: oratio, Quint.: copia dicendi, Juv.

torrēo, torrui, tostum, 2. v. a. to parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn, etc.: fruges flammis, Virg.: in Phalaridis tauro inclusus torreret, Cic.: torrentia agros sidera, scorching, Hor.: exta in verubus, to roast, Virg. 2. Transf.: to dry up: at mihi, vae miserae, torrentur febris artus, Ov. 3. Fig.: si torrere Jecur quaeris idoneum (Venus), to fire with love, Hor. (For *torso*. Cf. Gr. *τέρας-τῶν*; Goth. *thaur-jan*, Eng. *thirst*, Germ. *durst*.)

torresco, 3. v. n. incept. [torreo] to become parched or burned: Lucr.

torridus, a, um, adj. [id.] parched, torrid, dried up, dry: tellus, Lucr.:

campi siccitate, Liv.: homo macie torridus, dried or shriveled up, Cic.

II. Transf. of cold: pecora jumentaue torrida frigore, shriveled and frostbitten, Liv.

torris, is, m. [id.] a 'dry' log for burning] a brand, fire-brand (with or without flame): Ov.

tortē, adv. crookedly, awry: Lucr.

tortilis, e, adj. [torqueo] twisted, twined, winding: aurum, i. e. a golden chain, Virg.: buclia, wreathed (like a spiral shell), Ov.

torto, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to torture, torment: Lucr.

tortor, ōris, m. [id.] a twirler, whirler; an executioner, tormentor, torturer: Cic.: Hor.: Balearis habenae, Lucan. 2. As adj. (fig.): occultum quatiēte animo tortore flagellum, i. e. a tormenting conscience, Juv.

tortuōsus, a, um, adj. [torus] full of crooks or turns, winding, tortuous: alvus, Cic.: amnis, Liv. 2. Fig.: entangled, involved, complicated: ingenium, Cic.

tortus, a, um, Part. [torqueo]. II. Adj.: twisted, crooked, contorted: quercus, i. e. a twisted oak-garland, Virg. 2. Fig.: condiciones, complicated, dubious, Pl. (Hence Fr. *tort*.)

tortus, ōs, m. [id.] a twisting, winding, writhing (poet.): serpens longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, Virg. II. a twirling, whirling of a sling: Stat.

tūrus, i, m. dim. [torus; prop. a little elevation; hence] a tuft of hair: Pl.

tōrus, i, m. prop. any protuberance or prominence; esp. a knot, bulge: (funis), Cato. II. the muscular or fleshy part, the muscle, brawn of animal bodies: o lacertorum tor! Cic. poet.: Virg. III. a raised ornament, a boss, knot, on a garland; fig. of language: Cic. IV. a mattress; a bed, couch of any kind (mostly poet.): praebuit herba torum, Ov.: Suet.: toro sic orsus ab alto, banqueting-couch, Virg.: Suet. 2. Esp. the marriage-bed: consors, sociā tori, spouse, Ov.

V. a knoll, mound of earth: (undae) toros riparum turbant, slopes, Stat.: Virg. [The words for 'muscle' and 'bed' are perh. really different. With the latter cf. Skr. *stara-s*, a bed; the connecting link between *stara-s* and *torus* is supplied by *storea*, q. v. The root is seen in *στρο-έ-ννυμι*, *ster-n-o*.]

torvitas, ātis, f. [torvus] wildness, savageness, sternness: vultus, Tac.

torvus, a, um, adj. orig. of the eyes, piercing, wild, stern; hence, in gen. wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage, in aspect or character: culli, Ov.: astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg.: vultus, Hor.: angues, Virg.: taurus, Ov.: cornua, fierce-sounding, Pers. (II) Neut. adverb.: torvum repente clamat, savagely, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

tostus, a, um, Part. [torreo.]

tōt, num. adj. indecl. [from I. E.

pronoun-stem *ta*; cf. Skr. *tati* (=tot), a form preserved in *toti-dem* so many; its proper correl. is *quot*; but it is sometimes foll. by *quoties*, *quantum*, or *ut*: *quot homines, tot causae*, Cic.: *tot . . . quoties, id.*: *tot vestigia impressa, ut . . . id.* *Absol.*: *tot et tantae civitates, id.*: *tot civitatum conjuratio*, Caes. Rarely without subst.: *tot unum superare non posse*, Cic.

tōtidem, num. adj. indecl. [v. tot] just so many, just as many (the particle *dem* serving to give precision): *quot orationum genera, totidem oratorum*, Cic.: *equitum millia erant sex, totidem numero pedites, the same number of infantry*, Caes. Rarely without subst.: *dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, i. e. as good or as much in return*, Hor.

tōtiens, v. toties.
tōtiens (in ancient MSS. also freq. *totiens*), adv. num. [tot] so often, so many times, as often, as many times; with correl. *quoties* or *quot*: *quotiescunque . . . toties*, Cic.: *toties, quot*, Liv.: corresponding to definite adv. num.: *ter die claro totiesque grata nocte*, Hor. *Absol.*: *quod ad te tam multa scribo toties, so much and so often*, Cic.

(1) **tōtus**, a, um, adj. correl. to *quotus*, such a (fractional part of): *pars*, Col.

(2) **tōtus**, a, um (Gen. *tōtius*, but *tōtius*, Lucr.: *Dat.* *toti*; but *m. toto exercitui*, Caes.: *toto orbi*, Prop.: *f. totae familiae*, Pl.), adj. the whole, entire, total: *unum opus, totum atque perfectum*, Cic.: *totum corpus reipublicae, id.*: *aedes totae confluebant*, Pl.: *tota nocte continenter ierunt*, Caes. 2. Of persons; wholly taken up with or devoted to: *nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis, wholly occupied with*, Hor.: *totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, devotes himself entirely*, Caes. II. *Neutr. absol.*: *totum in eo est, tectorium ut conclivum sit, all depends on this*, Cic. 2. Adverb. phr.: *ex toto, wholly, completely, totally*: Ov. (ii) *in toto, upon the whole, in general*: Cic. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *tutto*; Sp. *todo*; Fr. *tout*.)

toxiūm, i, n. = *τοξικόν*, orig. a poison in which arrows were dipped: Ov. Hence, in gen. *poison*. Sing.: Pl.: Hor. Plur.: Prop.: Ov.

trābālis, e, adj. [trabs] of or belonging to beams, beam-: *clavus, a large nail or bolt for fastening beams, a beam-nail*, Hor. Poet.: *trabale telum, stout as a beam, i. e. ponderous* (cf. "like a weaver's beam"), Virg.

trābēs, ae, f. a robe of state of augurs, kings, knights, etc.: Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 380). [Etym. uncertain.]

trābēītus, a, um, adj. [trabea] wearing a trabea: Quirinus, Ov.: equites, Tac. II. Subst.: *trabeata* (sc. fabula), a kind of drama, prob. with higher characters than the togata (q.v.): Suet.

trābes, is, v. trabs, ad init.

trabs, trābis (Nom. *trabes*, Enn. in Cic.), f. a beam, a timber: *tigna trabesque*, Lucr.: Caes. II. Transf.: a trunk of a growing tree, a tree: *silva frequens trābibus*, Ov. III. Meton.: anything made of beams or timbers: e.g. a ship or vessel: *Jam mare turbati trābibus videbis*, Virg. (ii) a roof: *sub trabe citrea*, Hor. (iii) a battering-ram: Val. Fl. (iv) a shaft of a spear: Stat. (v) a cudgel: id. (vi) a table: Mart. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. *τραπέζης*] (Hence through low Lat. *intrabare*, Fr. *entraver*.)

tractābilis, e, adj. [tracto] that may be touched, handled, or wrought, manageable, tractable: Cic.: *mare nondum tractabile nauti, to be essayed*, Ov.: *non tractabile caelum, i. e. inclement, stormy*, Virg. II. Fig. pliant, yielding, manageable, tractable: *animus*, Ov. Comp.: *nihil est eo (filio) tractabilius*, Cic.

tractatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a handling, management, treatment: Cic.: *vocis, id.*: *usus et tractatio dicendi, id.* II. Esp. treatment of a person, i. e. conduct, behaviour towards him: Quint.

2. In rhetor. the treatment, handling, discussion of a subject: Cic.: Sen. (ii) a special use, usage of a word: Cic.

tractātus, ūs, m. [id.] a touching, handling, working (rare): Plin. II. Fig. management, treatment: *artium*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *traité*.)

tractim, adv. [tractus] by drawing along, i. e. little by little, by degrees: in a drawing way, at length, slowly: *susurrant, droningly*, Virg.: *tractim pronuntiata littera, i. e. pronounced long*, Gell.

tracto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [traho] to drag about, to tug, haul, etc. (rare): *tractata comis antistita Phoebe*, Ov.: *malis morsuque ferarum tractari, to be mangled*, Lucr. II. to touch, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, practise, transact, perform, etc.: ea quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic.: *unctis calicem manibus*, Hor.: *consona fila lyrae, i. e. to strike, play upon*, Ov.: *tela, to wield*, Liv.: *res igni, to treat, i. e. to cook; to forge metal, etc.*, Lucr.: *solum terrae, to work, till, id.*: *bibliotheca, to take care of, have charge of*, Cic. III. Fig.: to handle, manage, practise, conduct, etc.: *causas amicorum, id.*: *condiciones, Caes.*: *bellum, to conduct*, Liv.: *personam in scena, to perform, act, represent*, Cic.: *vitam, to lead*, Lucr. 2. Esp.: to treat, use, or conduct oneself towards: *pater parum pie tractatus a filio*, Cic.: *pauloque benignius ipsum to tractare voles*, Hor.

3. to handle, treat, investigate, discuss: *res*, Cic.: *consilia de libertate*, Liv.: *aliquid memori pectore, to ponder, reflect upon*, Juv. With *de*: Tac.: *de condicionibus*, Nep.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *traiter*.)

tractum, i, v. tractus.

tractus, a, um, Part. [traho]. W. Adj.: *proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent*, of language: Cic. III. Subst.: *tractum, i, n.* a flock of wool drawn out for spinning: *tracta de vellere ducta*, Tib. (Hence, through low Lat. *tractiare*, It. *tracciare*; Fr. *tracé*; also subs. It. *traccia*; Fr. *trace*.)

tractus, ūs, m. [id.] a drawing, dragging, draught: *tractu gementem rotam, rumbling in the draught*, Virg.: *tanto in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, train, id.*: *longos flammaram ducere tractus*, Lucr.: *aquarum, draught, i. e. drinking*, Lucan.: a tracing, forming of letters in writing: Prop. II. Meton. extent, tract, distance: *castrorum*, Liv.: *urbis*, Cic.

2. a territory, district, region, tract of land: *oppidi*, Caes.: *tractus uter plur a leporis, uter educet apros*, Hor. III. Fig.: *course, progress, movement; of time, space, lapse, period, orationis*, Cic.: *temporum*, Vell. 2. Esp.: a protracting, extension, length: *verborum, drawing*, Cic.: *belli*, Tac. (Hence Fr. *trait*.)

trāditiō, ōnis, f. [traho] a giving up, delivering up, surrender: *Gomphorum (urbis)*, Liv. II. Fig.: a teaching, instruction: Quint.: *supremorum, account, record*, Tac. 2. a saying handed down from former times, a tradition: Gell. (Hence Fr. *trahison*.)

trāditor, ōris, m. [id.] a betrayer, traitor: Tac. (Hence Fr. *traître*.)

trādītus, a, um, Part. [trado].

trādo (transdo), didi, ditum, 3. v. a. [trans do] to put or give over, deliver, transmit, surrender, consign: *poculum alicui*, Cic.: *equum comiti*, Virg.: *arma per manus, to pass from hand to hand*, Caes. 2. Esp.: to deliver, commit, confide for shelter, protection, etc.: *sic ei te commendavi et tradidi*, Cic.: *hos (obsides) Aedulis custodiendos tradidi*, Caes. 3. to give up or surrender treacherously, to betray: *quos tradituros sperabas, vides judicare*, Cic.: *causam adversariis*, Ter. II. In gen. and fig. senses: to give up, surrender, entrust, hand over, deliver, etc.: *urbem*, Liv.: *liberam possessionem Galliae sibi*, Caes.: *pecuniam regiam quaestoribus*, Liv.: *filiam alicui, to give in marriage*, Tac. With Acc. of place: *pecuniam Achradinam, convey to*, Liv. Poet. with Inf.: *tristitiam portare ventis, to give to the winds to waft away*, Hor. 2. Esp. with pron. reflect., to give or devote oneself to: *se totos voluptatibus*, Cic. 3.

to transmit, as an inheritance; to bequeath: *regnum alicui*, Pl. (ii) to transmit a knowledge of, to relate, narrate, recount: *ipsum regem tradunt operatum his sacris se abdidisse*, Liv. Pass. impers.: *it is recorded, tradition runs: sic est traditum*, Cic. 4. to deliver by teaching; to propose, propound, teach: *ea, quae dialectici nuno*

tradunt et docent, id.: eodem tempore tradi omnia et percipi possint, Quint.: operum atque artificiorum initia, Caes. (Hence Fr. trahir.)

trā-dūco (transduco), xl, ctum, 3. v. a. (imperat. traduce, Ter.) (transduco) to lead, bring, or conduct across or over: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam, Caes.: regem Antiochum in Europam, Liv.: per fines Sequanorum copias, Caes. With Abl. (rare): legiones Alpibus, Tac. Freq. with double Acc., or in Pass. with one Acc.: copias flumen, Caes.: Liv.: traductus exercitus silvam Ciminiam, id.

2. Esp. t. t.: traducere equum, to lead his horse along, said of a knight who passed muster at the inspection by the censor: Cic. 3. to lead along, parade in public by way of disgrace: traductos per ora hominum, led along (like prisoners) in the sight of everybody, Liv.: delatores flagellis caesi ac traducti per amphitheatrum arenam, Suet.

II. Fig.: to lead (from one condition to another); to transfer, etc.: ad amicitiam consuetudinemque, Cic.: centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores ordines, to transfer, Caes.

2. Esp.: to bring over, draw over to a party or opinion: hominem ad optimates, Cic.: me ad suam sententiam, id. 3. to expose to public ridicule, to disgrace, degrade: Just. (cf. supr. i. 3). 4. to make public, exhibit, display: se, to show oneself in public, Juv. 5. Of time, to lead, spend, pass: aevum leniter, Hor. Hence transf. of the administration of an office: munus summā modestiā, to discharge, Cic. (Hence Fr. traduire.)

trādūctio, ōnis, f. (traduco) a leading along: Fig.: a removing, transferring from one rank to another: Cic.

2. Esp.: a making a show of, exposure, public disgrace: Sen. 3. Of time, passage, course: temporis, Cic.

4. In rhet. a transferring, metonymy: id.

trādūctor, ōris, m. [id.] the conveyer, transferrer: a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens: Cic.

trādūctus, a, um, Part. (traduco).

trādūx, ūcis, m. [id.] a vine-branch, vine-layer trained for propagation: Tac.

trāgicē, adv. in a tragic manner, tragically: Cic.

trāgicōcōmoediā, ae, f. = τραγικοκωμῳδία, a drama composed of a mixture of tragedy and comedy, tragicomedy: Pl.

trāgicus, a, um, adj. = τραγικός, of or belonging to tragedy, tragic: carmen, i. e. tragedy, Hor.: actor, a tragic actor, tragedian, Liv.: tragicus Orestes, represented in tragedy, Cic.

2. Subst.: tragicus, l, m. a tragic poet, writer of tragedy: id. II. Transf.: in the tragic style, tragic, lofty, grand, sublime: color, Hor. Neut. absol.: spirat tragicum satis, has plenty of tragic spirit or feeling,

id. 2. of a tragic nature; tragic, horrible: sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv.

trāgoediā, ae, f. = τραγωδία, a tragedy: Cic.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 381 seq.). II. Transf.: high-flown, pompous talk (rare): neque istis tragoediis tuis perturbor, Cic. 2. a great commotion or disturbance: ejus Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat, id.: tragoedias in nugis agere, much ado about nothing, id.

trāgoedus, i, m. = τραγῳδός, a tragic actor, tragedian: Cic.: Hor.

trāgūla, ae, f. [traho; so tēgula from tēgo] a kind of javelin or dart: Caes. Fig.: tragulam in aliquem injicere, to make an attack on, Pl.

trāgus, i, m. = τράγος (a goat), an unknown kind of fish: Ov. II. i. q. hircus, the rank smell of the armpits: Mart.

trāhax, ācis, adj. [traho] that draws everything to himself, greedy, covetous: procax, rapax, trahax, Pl.

trāhēa, ae, f. [id.] a drag, sledge: Virg.

trāho, xl, ctum, 3. v. a. (inf. perf. sync. traxe, Virg.) to draw, drag, or haul; to drag along, etc.: quum trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, Caes.: ex puteis aquam, to draw, Cic.: vestem per pulpita, to trail, Hor.: trahere vultum et cogere rugas, to contract, Ov.: suspiria, to fetch, heave, id.: pocula, to draw in, quaff, Hor.: vocem imo a pectore, Virg. Poet.: to assume: squamam cutis durata trahebat, i. e. took on, assumed, acquired, Ov. (ii) to draw into the lungs: auras ore, to inhale, id.: aëra pestiferum tractu, to breathe, Lucan.

2. In partic.: to drag away violently, to carry off, plunder: de aliquo spolia, Cic.: praedam ex agris, Liv. Fig.: pecuniam, to make away with violently (as it were), to squander wealth, Sall. 3. to draw out lengthwise, i. e. to spin, manufacture: lanam, Juv.: vellera digitis, Ov.: Laconicas purpuras, Hor. II. Fig.: to attract, influence, ascribe, etc.: trahimur omnes studio laudis, Cic.: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg.: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, draw off, divert, Sall.: civitatem ad regem, to gain over, Liv.: captae decus Nolae ad consulem, i. e. ascribe to him, id.: ad diversas curas trahi, Tac.: qui majorem ex pernicie et peste rei publicae molestiam traxerit, i. e. has received, suffered, Cic.: vitam in tenebris luctuque, to drag out, Virg. 2. In respect of time, to protract, put off, delay, retard: bellum, Cic.: rem de industria in serum, Liv. (ii) Neutr.: to drag along, to last, endure: decem annos traxit ista dominatio, Flor. [The h in traho is from orig. gh; cf. trac-tus (for trag-tus), tragula, and v. veho. But the affinities of the word are obscure.] (Hence Fr. traire, and, through low Lat. fragimen, Fr. train.)

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trājectio, ōnis, f. [trajicio] a crossing over, passing over, passage: Cic.: stellae trājectio, shooting, id. II. Fig.: of language: a transposition of words: id. 2. exaggeration, hyperbole: id.

trājectus, a, um, Part. [trajicio].

trājectus (transjectus), ūs, m. [id.] a crossing or passing over, passage: in Britanniam, Caes. (Hence Fr. trajet.)

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tranquillē, adv. calmly, quietly, tranquilly: Cic. Comp.: Sen. Sup.: Suet.

tranquillitas, ātis, f. [tranquillus] quietness, stillness, tranquillity; of wind or weather, a calm: Caes.: Cic.

II. Fig.: calmness, serenity, tranquillity of mind or condition: id.

III. Tranquillitas tua, *Four Serene Highness*, a later title of the Roman emperors: Eutr.

tranquillo, avi, i. v. a. [id.] to calm, still: mare oleo, Plin. 2. Transf.: vultum, i.e. to smooth, clear up, brighten, Pl. II. to calm, compose, tranquillize: animos, Cic.

tranquillus, a, um, adj. quiet, calm, still, tranquil, opp. to motion or excitement: mare, Liv.: serenitas, id. (II) Subst.: tranquillum, i. n. a calm: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. 2. Transf.: tranquillia et serena frons, calm, not disturbed, id.: vultus, Suet.

II. Fig.: calm, quiet, composed, undisturbed, serene, tranquil: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic.: senectus, Hor. Comp.: tranquillitorem plebem fecerunt, Liv. Of an orator: in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior, quieter, more tame, less bold, Cic. Sup.: tranquillissima res, Ter. (II) Subst.: tranquillum, i. n. calmness, etc.: in urbe ex tranquillo neopinata moles discordiarum exorta est, a state of quiet, Liv. (Etym. uncertain.) (Hence Fr. tranquille.)

trans, prep. with Acc. across, over, beyond, on the farther side of. With verbs of motion: qui trans mare currunt, Hor.: trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes.: trans Alpes transferri, Cic. 2. With verbs of rest: trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, id. II. In composition: trans before vowels remains unchanged; before consonants the orthography varies between trans and trā, e.g. transdo and trado, transduco and traduco, etc. The s of trans usually disappears before another s; e.g. transilio, transcendō, transpicio, etc. 2. It signifies (i) over, across; e.g. tra-do, trans-co. (ii) through, through and through; e.g. trans-figo, tra-jicio. (iii) beyond: e.g. trans-alpinus. [From the root tar, tra, to pass over, cross. Cognate are Gr. τέρμα; Lat. ter-minu-s, q. v.; Goth. thair-h, Eng. through, O. H. G. durh.] (Hence Fr. très.)

trans-ābēo, ā, i. v. a. (poet.) to go beyond, pass by: aliquem fuga, Stat.

II. to go through, of a weapon, to transfix: ensis transabit costas, Virg.

transactor, ōris, m. [transigo] a manager: rerum, Cic.

transactus, a, um, Part. [transigo].

transādaotus, a, um, Part. [transadigo].

trans-ādīgo, āgi, actum, j. v. a. to thrust through, pierce through: costas et crates pectoris ense, to drive home through, Virg.

trans-alpinus, a, um, adj. that is or lies beyond the Alps, Transalpine: Gallia, Caes.: nationes, Cic. 2. Subst.: transalpini, orum, m. plu. the nations beyond the Alps, Transalpine nations: Suet.

transcendō or **trans-scendō**, di, sum, j. v. n. and a. [scando] to climb or step over, to overstep, surmount: Neutr.: in hostium naves, to board, Caes. 2. Act.: Caucasum, Cic.

II. Fig.: to pass over; to surpass, exceed, transcend. Neutr.: ad majora, to pass on to, Vell. 2. Act.: ordinem naturae, to overstep, Liv.: fines juris, Lucr.

transcensus, a, um, Part. [transcendo].

trans-cido, cidi, j. v. a. [caedo] to cut through, flog soundly: Pl.

transcribo or **trans-scribo**, psi, ptum, j. v. a. to write over (from one book into another), to transfer in writing, to copy off, transcribe: testamentum in alias tabulas, Cic. II. Transf.: legal f. t.: to make over, transfer, assign, convey: in socios nomina, Liv. (ii) In gen.: tua sceptra colonis, to transfer, Virg. 2. to transfer, remove: urbi matres, id.

transcriptus, a, um, Part. [transcribo].

trans-curro, curri or cūcurri (the latter in later authors), cursum, j. v. n. and a. to run over or across, to run by or past: hinc ad forum, Ter.: praeter oculos, Ov. Absol.: remos transcurrentes detergere, in sailing by, Caes. Pass. Impers.: in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, they hastened over, Liv. 2. Fig.: hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam, have recourse to better fare, Hor. II. to run, hasten, or pass through; to traverse: per spatium, Lucr.: caelum (nimbus), Virg. 2. Fig.: suum cursum, to arrive prematurely at the end of one's career, Cic. (ii) to treat briefly, touch lightly on a subject of discourse: Quint.

transcursus, a, um, Part. [transcurro].

transcursus, ūs, m. [id.] a running, darting, or flying through: fulguris, a flash of lightning, Suet. II. Fig. of speech: a running through or over, a brief touching upon, cursory mention: quanto omnia transcursu dicenda sint, Vell.

transdītus, a, um, Part. [transdo].

transdo, v. trado.

transdūco, and its derivatives, v. traduco, etc.

transenna, ae, f. a grating of any kind, lattice- or trellis-work; a lattice-window: copiam ornamentorum quasi per transennam praetereuntes strictim aspeximus, have looked at as through a lattice, just glanced at, Cic.

2. a fowler's net: ab transenna turdus lumbricum petit, Pl. Fig.: hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam doctis ducam dolls, will entrap

him, id. [Trans doubtless enters into this word, but the second element is obscure.]

trans-ēo, ēi, itum, 4. v. n. and a. to go over or across, to cross over, pass over, pass by, pass. Neutr.: e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines, Caes.: per media castra, Sall. 2. Fig.: to go over to a party or side: ad adversarios, Cic.: ad Pompeium, Caes.

3. to go or pass over into anything by transformation, to be changed or transformed into: in plures figuras, Ov. 4. Esp.: to go or pass over to another opinion: in sententiam allucijus, Liv. 5. Of language, to pass over to another subject: Cic. Pass. impers.: transeat ad alteram conditionem, Liv. 6. Of time, to pass by, pass away, elapse: Caes. 7. to run through, pervade: intelligentia per omnia ea, runs throughout, Cic. II. Act.: to cross: Euphratem, id.: equum cursu, to outstrip, Virg. 2. finem et modum, to overstep, transgress, Cic.: spatium juventae, pass beyond, Ov.: vitam silentio, pass through, Sall.: nil transit amantes, passes unnoticed by, Stat. 3. to pass over, make no mention of: Pl. (ii) to go quickly through or deal cursorily with a subject: Cic. 4. to excel: Lucan. (Hence Fr. transir.)

trans-fēro, fōli, lātum (trālātum), irreg. v. a. to carry or bring over, across, to the other side; to convey over, transport, transfer, remove: hoc (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginem, Cic.: castra trans Peneum, Liv.: signa ex statione, Caes. Of personal objects: in Galliam Naevius, et trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic.: illinc huc transferetur virgo, Ter. 2. to transfer by writing, to copy, transcribe: rationes in tabulas, Cic.: versus, to borrow, plagiarize, Suet. 3. to carry along, or past: in eo triumpho XLIX coronae aureae translatae sunt, were borne along, Liv. II. Fig.: to transfer: in Celtiberiam bellum, Caes.: sermonem alio, Cic.: translatos allo maerebis amores, Hor.: invidiam criminis, i. e. to divert from oneself, Tac. With pron. reflect: to turn from one pursuit to another: se ad artes, Cic. 2. Esp.: to put off, postpone, defer: sese in proximum annum transulit, i. e. postponed his suit, id. 3. Of language, to translate: istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaecharcho transtuli, id. (ii) to transfer to a secondary or figurative signification, to use figuratively: id. (iii) Rhetor. t. f.: translatus exordium, not pertinent, not to the point, id.

trans-figo, xi, xum, j. v. a. to thrust or pierce through, to transfix: constr. the thing pierced in Acc. (or Nom. with pass.): eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic.: Q. Fabium gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv. With Acc. of respect: hastis corpus transfigit, Pl.: transfixus pectora ferro, Lucan.

II. to drive or thrust a weapon through something (poet. and rare): hasta duplicat virum transfixa dolore, i.e. transfixes and bores him double, Virg.: ora ducis, quae transfixo sublimis pila vidimus, with a javelin through them, Lucan.

trans-figūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose: puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet. **II.** Fig.: Quint.

transfixus, a, um, Part. [transfigo].

trans-fōdio, fōdi, fōssum, 3. v. a. to thrust or run through, to stab through: in scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, were impaled, Caes.: fugient latus, Liv.

transformis, e, adj. [forma] changed in shape, transformed (poet.): Ov.

trans-formo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to change in shape, transform: in vultus sese aniles, Virg.: gemmas in ignes, i.e. into stars, Ov.

transfossus, a, um, Part. [transfodio].

trans-frēto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [fretum] to cross a strait, pass over the sea: Suet.

transfuga, ae, comm. [transfugio] one who goes over to the enemy, a deserter (cf. perfuga): Cic.: Tac. **II.** Transf. in gen.: transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, i.e. quitting the side of the wealthy, Hor.

trans-fūgio, fūgi, 3. v. n. to flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert (rare): ad Romanos, Liv. **II.** Fig.: ab afflictis amicis transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, i.e. to desert friends when they are down, Cic.

transfūgium, il, n. [transfugio] a going over to the enemy, desertion (rare): Liv.: Tac.

trans-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour out from one vessel into another, to pour off, decant, transfuse: aquam in alia vasa, Col. **II.** Fig.: suas laudes ad aliquem, to transfer, Cic.

transfūsiō, ōnis, f. [transfundo] a pouring from one vessel into another: aquae, Plin. **II.** Transf.: a transmigration of a people: Cic.

transfusus, a, um, Part. [transfundo].

trans-grēdiōr, gressus, 3. v. a. and n. dep. [gradiōr] to step across, step over, go or pass over, cross. Act.: pomerium, Cic.: flumen, Caes.: colonias, to pass through, Tac. With Pass. sign.: transgresso Apennino, Liv. (ii) Neutr.: Galli Transalpini in Italiam transgressi, id. Absol.: hunc Britanniae statum transgressus Agricola invenit, immediately on his arrival (crossing the sea), Tac. 2. Esp.: to go over to another party: id.

II. Fig. act.: to exceed: necdum duodevicesimum annum transgressus, not yet over 12, Vell.: Plin. 2. to

pass over, omit: hujus viri mentionem, Vell. (ii) Neutr.: ab indecoris ad infesta, to pass on, Tac.

transgressiō, ōnis, f. [transgredior] a going across, passage: Gallorum, Cic. **II.** Fig. in rhet.: transposition: verborum, id.

transgressus, a, um, Part. [transgredior].

transgressus, ūs, m. [id.] a passing over, passage (only in Abl. sing.): in transgressu annis, Tac.

trans-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive through, i.e. to thrust or stick a weapon through; and transf. to stab, pierce through with a weapon: se ipsum gladio, Tac. **II.** to carry through; i.e. to finish, settle, accomplish, dispatch, transact: negotium, Cic.: aliquid cum aliquo, Sall.: res, quae transigi sorte poterat, Liv. 2. Esp.: to settle a difference or controversy, to come to an agreement or understanding: inter se transigant ipsi, let them settle it between themselves, Ter.: cum reo, Cic. 3. to make an end of, put an end to, be done with: with cum (late): transigite cum expeditionibus! Tac. 4. to bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend: tempus per ostentationem, id.: adolescentiam, Suet.

transilio or **trans-silio**, lvi or ūi, 4. v. n. and a. [salio] to leap, jump or spring across or over: Neutr.: ex humilioribus in altiore navem, Liv. (ii) Act.: (rates) vada, skim over, Hor. **II.** Fig. neutr.: to hasten, pass quickly: Plin.: per Thraciam, Flor. (ii) Act.: ante pedes posita, to skip over, neglect, Cic.: modici munera Liberi, to exceed a moderate enjoyment of, Hor.

transitans, antis, Part. [a freq. form from transeo] going or passing through: Cic.

transitiō, ōnis, f. [transeo] a going across or over, a passing over, passage: Cic. 2. Esp.: a going over, desertion: sociorum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: infection, contagion. Ov.

transitōrius, a, um, adj. [transitus] adapted for passing through, having a passage: domus, Suet.

transitus, a, um, Part. [transeo].

transitus, ūs, m. [id.] a going over, passing over, passage: Cic.: Liv.: Caes. 2. Esp.: a passing over, desertion: in urbem nostram Junonis, migration, Val. Max.: ad valldiores, Tac. **II.** Fig.: a pueritia ad adolescentiam, time of passing, Quint.: transitus rerum, periods of change, Tac. 2. Of the fading of colours in the rainbow: Ov.

transiectiō, transiectus, trans-
iēciō, v. traj.

translatiō (trālāticius), a, um, adj. [transfere] leg. t. t.: transmitted, preserved by transmission, customary: edictum, an edict which a magistrate adopts as made by his predecessors, Cic. **II.** Transf.: usual, common: mos, Phaedr.: funus,

ordinary, Suet.: hoc tralatitium est, is common, old, Cic.

translatiō or **trālātiō**, ōnis, f. [id.] a carrying or removing from one place to another, a transferring: pecuniarum a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic. 2. Esp. of plants: a transplanting, ingrafting: Plin. **II.** Fig.: criminis, a transferring, shifting off: Cic. 2. Esp. of language: a version, translation into another language: Quint. (ii) a transfer to a figurative signification, a trope, metaphor, figure: Cic.

translativus, a, um, adj. [translatiō] of or belonging to transference, that may be transferred: constitutio, Cic.

translātor, ōris, m. [transfere] one who carries or hands over, a transferrer: Verres, translator quaesturae, aversor pecuniae publicae, i.e. who, as quaestor, carried his services over from Carbo to Sulla (v. Blogr. Dict. art. Verres), Cic.

translātus, a, um, Part. [transfere].

trans-lēgo, 3. v. a. to read through, read out: Pl.

trans-lūcēo or **trālūcēo**, 2. v. n. to shine across: e speculo in speculum tralucet imago, i.e. reflects itself, Lucr. **II.** to shine through; to let shine through, be transparent: alteraque brachia ducens in liquidis translucet aquis, glistens, Ov.

trans-mārinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to countries beyond the sea; coming from beyond sea, transmarine: hospes, Pl.: gentes, Liv.: res, Cic.

trans-mēo or **trāmēo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to go over or across, to go through (rare) terra marique, Tac.

trans-migro, avi, i. v. n. to remove from one place to another, to migrate, transmigrate (rare): urbem quaesturi sumus, quo transmigramus, Liv.: Suet.

transmissiō, ōnis, f. [transmitto] a sending across, a passing over: Cic.

transmissus, a, um, Part. [transmitto].

transmissus, ūs, m. [id.] a passing over, passage: ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes.

trans-mitto or **trāmitto**, misi, missum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to send, carry, or convey across: to dispatch, transmit: exercitum equitatumque (i.e. trans flumen), to convey across, Caes.: cohortem in Britanniam, Tac.: ponte transmissio, being carried or thrown across, Suet. (ii) to cause to or let pass through: exercitum per fines suos, Liv.: venenum, to pass (through the bowels), Tac. 2. Fig.: to carry across, to hand or make over, to transfer. bellum in Italiam, Liv.: hunc hoc tantum bellum, to intrust, Cic.: munia imperii, Tac.: eandem vim in me, apply to me in turn, id. (ii) to devote; with Dat.: Cic.: vigiles

operi noctes, Stat. (iii) to pass over: Junium mensem, Tac.: quae ultra (i.e. Gangem) essent, to let alone, Curt.: (leo) imbelles vitulos, leaves unharmed, Stat. II. to go, mount, or cross over: to cross, pass, traverse, etc. Act.: grues, quum maria transmittant, Cic.: satis constante fama jam Iberum Poenos transmisisse, Liv.: cursu campos (cervi), scour, Virg. Neut.: ex Corsica in Sardiniam, Liv. Fig.: to go over, desert to: ad Caesarem, Vell. 2. to pass over, disregard, leave unmentioned: sententiam silentio, let pass, Tac. 3. Of time, to pass, spend: tempus quiete, Plin.: steriles annos, Stat.

trans-montānus, i. adj. m. that is beyond the mountains: Liv.

trans-mōvēō, no perf., mōtum, 2. v. a. to remove from one place to another: Syria legiones, Tac. II. Fig.: to transfer: gloriam in se, Ter.

trans-mūtō, 1. v. a. to change, shift: (fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, gives them first to one and then to another, Hor.

trans-nāto or **trānāto**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to swim over, across, or through: Caes.

transno, v. trano.

trans-nōmīno, avi, 1. v. a. to name over again, change a name: Suet.

transpectus, ūs, m. [transpicio] a seeing through, a view, prospect: apertus, Lucr.

transpicio or **trans-spicio**, 3. v. a. [specio] to look or see through (rare): Lucr.

trans-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to set over or across; to remove, transfer: Tac.: exercitum in Italiam, Just.

trans-portō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry across; to convey from one place to another; to remove, transport: constr.: the direct object in Acc.; that across which it is carried usu. not expressed, but sometimes in Acc. dep. on the trans: onera et multitudinem jumentorum, Caes.: exercitum in Hispaniam, Liv.: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes. Poet.: ripas horrendas et raura fluentia, to ferry (the unburied) across, Virg.

transpōsitus, a, um, Part. [transpono].

trans-tinēō, 2. v. n. [teneo] to go through, pass through: Pl.

transtrum, i, n. [trans] a cross-timber or beam in a vessel from side to side, hence a bench for rowers, a thwart: Caes.: Cic.

transulto or **trans-sulto**, 1. v. n. freq. [transillo] to leap over or across: in recentem equum ex fesso, to change to a fresh horse when the first is tired out, Liv.

transūmo or **trans-sūmo**, 3. v. a. to take from one to another, to adopt, assume: mutatus cultus, Stat.

transūo or **trans-sūo**, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to sew or stitch through; to pierce through: exta verubus, Ov.

transūtus, a, um, Part. [transuo].
transvectio or **trāvectio**, ōnis, f. [transveho] a carrying or transporting across or past: Acherontis, Cic.

II. Esp.: a riding past or parade of the Roman knights before the censor, a review: Suet.

transvectus, a, um, Part. [transveho].

trans-vēho or **trāvēho**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to carry, conduct, or convey across or over; to transport: quid militum transveisset, Caes. (ii) Refl.: to travel, ride, or sail across or over: Medi navibus in Africam transvecti, Sall.: Liv. 2. Esp.: to carry, bear, lead, or conduct along in triumph: arma spoliisque multa carpentis, id. (ii) Refl. of the Roman knights, to ride past or parade before the censor: id.: Suet. II. Refl. fig. of time: to pass, elapse: transvectum est tempus, Tac.

trans-verbēō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to strike or beat through, to thrust or pierce through, transfix: bestiam venabulo, Cic.: pectus abiete, Virg.

transversā ius, a, um, adj. [transversus] lying across, cross, transverse: tigna, cross-beams, Caes.

transversus (trāversus), a, um, Part. [transverto]. II. Adj.: going or lying across, athwart, crosswise; cross, transverse: viae, Cic.: fossa, Caes.: transverso ambulare foro, across the forum, Cic.: transversum unguem discere, etc., a nail's breadth (Fig.), id. (ii) Neutr. absol.: ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, sideways, Pl.: (venti) mutati transversa fremunt, crosswise, athwart our course, Virg.

2. Fig.: transversa incurrit misera fortuna rei publicae, athwart, counter, Cic. (ii) Neutr. absol.: de transverso L. Caesar, ... rogat, etc., i.e. contrary to expectation, unexpectedly, id. (Hence Fr. *transvers*.)

trans-vōlito, 1. v. n. freq. to flit throw: clausa domorum, L. cr.

trans-vōo or **trāvōo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to fly over or across: Pontum (grues), Plin. II. Transf.: to mount or pass quickly over, across, or by. Act.: vox transvolat auras, flies through, Lucr. Poet.: importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas quercus (i.e. vetulas), flies past, Hor. Neut.: equus transvolat inde in partem alteram, Liv. 2. Fig.: transvolat in medio posita, passes by, neglects, Hor.

transversus, v. transversus.

trāpētus, i, m. = *τραπέτης*, an olive-mill, oil-mill: Virg.

trāpezita (trāpess), ae, m. = *τραπέζιτης*, a money-changer, banker: Pl.

trāvēho and **trāvectio**, v. transv.

trāvōo, v. transvolo.

trēcēni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. [tres centum, v. ducenti] three hundred each: treceni equites in singulis legionibus, Liv.: treceni tauri, three hecatombs (offered daily), Hor.

trecentesimus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [trecenti] three-hundredth: Cic.

trēcēti, ae, a, num. card. adj. [tres centum] three hundred: Cic.: Pl. To denote an indefinitely large number: trecenae Pirithoum cobilent catenae, hundreds of chains, Hor.

trēcētiēs (-ens), ade. num. [trecenti] three hundred times: Cat.

trēchēdipnum, i, n. (sc. vestimentum) = *τρεχέδινον* (running to a banquet), a light garment worn at table by parasites: Juv.

trēdecies (-ens), ade. num. [tredecim] thirteen times: Cic.

trēdecim, num. adj. card. [tredecim] thirteen: Liv. (Hence Fr. *treize*.)

treis or **tris**, v. tres.

tēmēbundus, a, um, adj. [tremo] trembling, quivering, shaking (mostly poet.): membra, Ov.

trēmē āciō, fēcī, factum, 3. v. a. [tremo facio] to cause to shake, quake, or tremble (poet.): nutu Olympum, Virg. Esp. in Part. perf.: tremefacta tellus, id.: folia tremefacta Noto Prop.

trēmendus, a, um, Part. [tremo].

II. Adj.: dreadful, terrible, tremendous: manes regemque tremendum, Virg.: Chimæra, Hor.

trēmisco (-esco), 3. v. n. and a. in-cep. [id.] to begin to shake or tremble, to tremble for fear, to tremble at (poet.): tonitruque tremiscunt ardua terrarum, Virg. With Acc.: sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, id. With Acc. and Inf.: telum instare tremiscit, id.

trēmo, ūi, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to quake, quiver, tremble, etc.: Cic. With Acc. of respect: tremis ossa pavore, quake to your very bones, Hor. (ii) Of things: artus, Virg.: frusta veribus tremantia figunt, quivering, id. II. Act.: to quake or tremble at (rhetor. or poet.): virgas ac securas dictatoris, Liv.: offensam Junonem, Ov. [Cf. Gr. *τρεμω*.] (Hence, by change of tr to cr, Fr. *craindre*.)

tremor, ōris, m. [tremo] a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor: terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic.: gelidusque per ima cucurrit ossa tremor, shudder, thrill, Virg. (ii) Of things: dum tremor (ignium) est clarus, flickering, Lucr. 2. Esp.: an earthquake: tremor terras graviter pertentat, id. II. Transf. in act. sense; that which causes trembling: silvarum tremor (Cacus), the dread, terror of, Mart.

trēmulus, a, um, adj. [id.] shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous: anus, Pl.: manus, Ov. II. Transf.: that causes to shake or shiver: frigus, Cic. [poet.] (Hence, through tremulare, Fr. *trembler*.)

trepidanter, adv. tremblingly, in an agitated manner, with trepidation (rar.): trepidanter effatus, Suet. Comp.: Caes.

trepidatio, ōnis, f. [trepido] a state of confused hurry or alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation: Cic.: nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv.

trepidē, adv. hastily, in a state of confusion or alarm, with trepidation: trepide concursans, Phaedr.: classis trepide soluta, Liv.

trepido, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [trepidus]. Neut.: to hurry or bustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation or alarm: tum demum Titurius trepidare, concursare, Caes.: dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa, hurry in confusion to their several duties, Liv.: recenti mens trepidat metu, is agitated, in a state of panic, Hor.: trepidas in usum poscentis aevi pauca, worry thyself about provision for life which needs but little, id.: multa trepidat, busies himself much, Virg. Pass. impers.: totis trepidatur castris, Caes. (ii) With Inf.: ne trepidate meas defendere naves, be in no anxious haste, Virg. (iii) With Subj.: trepidat, ne suppositus venias, Juv. With inter: inter scelus metumque, to waver between, Tac. 2. Of things, to move irregularly, noisily, etc.: quae (aqua) per prorum trepidat cum murmure rivum, hurries, Hor.: trepidantia exta, quivering, palpitating, Ov. II. Act.: to tremble at, be afraid of: arundinis umbram, Juv.

trepidus, a, um, adj. [derived by Fest. from O. L. *trepo* = Gr. *τρεπω*, to turn, 'quia turbatione mens vertitur'] agitated, anxious, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation, etc.: tum trepidae inter se coeunt pennisque coruscant (apes), in a hurry, Virg.: curia maesta ac trepida ancipiti metu, Liv. (ii) With Gen. after anal. of trans. adj.: trepidi rerum suarum, anxious about, id. 2. Of things: illud (ferrum) in trepida submersum sibilat unda, bubbling, Ov.: certamen, Hor.: litterae, alarming, Curt.: res, hazards, Hor.: in re trepida, at a perilous crisis, Liv.

trēs (treis and trīs: Acc. trēs and trīs), tria, adj. num. card. three. (ii) To denote a small number: Pl.: Cic.: venisset verbis charta notata tribus, i.e. you might have sent just a word or two, Ov. [Cf. Skr. *tri*, *trayas*: Gr. *τρεῖς*, *τρία*; Goth. *thri*, *threis*, Eng. *three*; Germ. *drei*.] (Hence It. *tre*; Sp. *tres*; Fr. *trois*.)

tresdecim, v. tredecim.

tressis, is, m. (tres as) three asses (usu. quadrans), Varr. (ii) a mere trifler: non tressis agaso, as we say, not worth twopenny, Pers.

tresviri, orum, m. plu. three men associated in public business, a board of three joint commissioners: for which more freq. triumviri (q. v.) As overseers of prisons and punishments (= triumviri capitales): Pl. As superintendents of sacrifices and religious

feasts: tresviri epulones, Cic. As commissioners to distribute land among colonists: Liv.

triangulus, a, um, adj. [tres angulus] having three corners or angles, three-cornered, triangular: Cic. II. Subst.: triangulum, i, n. a triangle: Quint.

triarii, orum, m. plu. [tres] the veteran Roman soldiers who formed the third line from the front, the triarii, the reserve: rem ad triarios dissiisse, the reserve had to be called up (Prov. of a critical case), Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 165).

tribrachys, yos, m. = *τρίβραχυς*, a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach: Quint.

tribarius, a, um, adj. [tribus] of or belonging to a tribe or tribes: Cic.

tribulis, is, m. [id.] a fellow-tribesman: Cic. II. one of the lower classes of the people, a poor person (rare): Mart.

tribulum, i, n. [tero] a thrashing-sledge, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 385). (Hence It. *trebbia*.)

tribulus, i, m. = *τρίβολος*, an instrument resting on three of its iron prongs while a fourth projected upwards, thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, a caltrop: Veg. (v. Smith's Ant. 385). II. Transf.: from its resemblance in form: a kind of thorn, caltrops: Virg.

tribunal, ālis, n. [tribunus] a raised platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, tribunal (v. Smith's Ant. 58): Cic.: Caes. (ii) a similar elevation in camps, from which generals addressed their soldiers or administered justice (v. Smith's Ant. 385): Liv.: Tac. (iii) the seat of the praetor in the theatre: Suet. (iv) a monumental mound to a deceased person of high rank: Tac.

tribunatus, ūs, m. [id.] the office and dignity of a tribune, the tribuneship: usu. the office of tribune of the people: Cic. (ii) the office of a military tribune: id.

tribunicus (not -tius), a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a tribune of the plebs, tribunicial: potestas, Cic. (ii) of or belonging to military tribunes: honor, Caes. II. Subst.: tribunicius, ii, m. one that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune: Cic.

tribunus, i, m. [tribus; prop. the chief officer of a tribe; hence in gen.] a chieftain, commander, tribune. I. Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, tribunes of the people, whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians: Cic.: Liv. II. Tribuni militum consulari potestate, military tribunes with consular power: these were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 310 to A.U.C. 388. They were chosen

from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and, after the year 352, eight in number: Liv. III. Tribuni militares or militum, tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes: these were officers of the army, six to each legion; who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: Cic.: Caes. IV. Tribuni aerarii, paymasters who assisted the quaestors: by the Lex Aurelia these tribuni aerarii were made judges on the part of the people: Cic. V. Tribunus Celerum, captain or commander of the Celeres: Liv. (On the various kinds of tribunes, their powers, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 383.)

tribuo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [id.] to distribute, to assign, impart, allot, bestow (usu. implying that that which is given is due): ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deligimur, Cic.: sumptis paucis, paucisque tributis, taken away and added, Lucr.

II. Fig.: to grant, give, show, pay, render: veniam alicui, Tac.: inventoribus gratiam, Cic.: tantum dignitatis civitati, Caes. 2. to concede, allow: aliquid voluptati, Cic.: aliquid amicitiae, Caes. 3. to ascribe, assign, attribute: aliquid juri potius quam suae culpae, id.: aliquid ignaviae, Cic.

4. to divide, distribute: rem universam in partes, id. 5. Of time, to bestow or spend upon, devote to a thing: comitiis omnibus perficiendis xi dies tribuit, Caes.

tribus, ūs, f. orig. a third part of the Roman people: as their numbers increased, it came to mean, a division of the people, a tribe (the number of these tribes finally increased to 35, of which 31 were rusticae tribus or country tribes, and 4 urbanae tribus or city tribes: v. Smith's Ant. 390): Cic.: Liv. Poet.: grammaticas ambire tribus, to canvass the Grammatian tribes (cliques), Hor. Meton.: in plur.: the poor folk, the masses: eques secutus exemplum, imitataeque equitem tribus, Flor. [From *tri*, root of *tres*; for termination, cf. *morbus*.] (Hence Fr. *tribu*.)

tributarius, a, um, adj. [tributum] of or belonging to tribute: civitates, tributary, Just.: tabellae, letters of credit, Cic.

tributum, adv. [tribus] through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes: Cic. **tributio**, ōnis, f. [tribuo] a dividing, distributing, distribution (rare): Cic.

tributum, i, n. (tributus, i, m.: Pl.) [id.] a stated payment, a contribution, tribute: esp. a kind of income tax levied on all citizens: in singula capita tributum imponere, Caes.: civitates tributis liberare, Cic. II. Transf.: of fruit yielded to the proprietor by a tree: Ov.: also in gen., a gift, present (poet.): Juv.

tributus, a, um, Part. [tribuo]. **tributus**, a, um, adj. [tribus] formed or arranged into tribes: Liv.

tributus, *i. m. v. tributum.*
tricae, *arum, f. plu.* [acc. to Plin. orig. *Trica*, *ae, f.*, the name of a small, unimportant town in Apulia: hence, proverb.] *trifles, toys, stuff, nonsense: sunt apinae tricaeque et siquid villus istis, Mart.* II. *Transf.*: hindrances, vexations, perplexities, subterfuges, tricks: Cic. [With *tricae* in the latter sense, in-*tric-o* and ex-*tric-o* are cognate.]

triceni, *ae, a, num. adj. distrib.* [*triginta*] thirty at a time, thirty each: Plin.

triceps, *cliptis, adj.* [*tres caput*] having three heads, triple-headed: Cerberus, Cic.: Hecate (because she was also at the same time Luna and Diana), Ov.

tricesimus (*trig-*, Just.), *a, um, num. ord. adj.* [*triginta*] thirtieth: Cic.: *sabbata* (*v. sabbatum*): Hor.

trichila, *ae, f. a bower, arbour, summer-house: Virg. (Copa).* (Hence Fr. *treille*.)

tricies (*-ens*), *adv. num.* [*triginta*] thirty times: *tricies* (*aeris millies*), *i. e.* three millions of sesterces, Cic.

trichlinium, *il, n.* = *τρικλίνιον*, a couch for reclining on at meals, running round three sides of a table, an eating-couch, table-couch: Cic. (*v. Smith's Ant.* 391). II. *Transf.*: a room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room: id.: Phaedr.

trico, *onis, m.* [*tricae*] a plotter, trickster: Pl.

tricolor, *atus, i. v. n. dep.* [*id.*] to make or start difficulties: to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks: Cic.

tricorpor, *oris, adj.* [*tres corpus*] having three bodies, three-bodied: umbra, *i. e.* Geryon, Virg.

tricusis, *idis, adj.* having three points, three-pointed: telum, *i. e.* trident, Ov.

tridens, *entis, adj.* having three teeth, three-pronged: Virg. II. *Subst.*: *m.* a three-pronged spear, a trident, used to spear large fish: Plin.: as an attribute of Neptune: Virg. As a weapon of the net-fighters (*retiarii*): Juv.

tridentifer, *eri, m.* [*tridens fero*] the trident-bearer, an epithet of Neptune: Ov.

tridentiger, *eri, m.* [*tridens gero*] the trident-bearer, an epithet of Neptune: Ov.

triduum, *i, n.* [*tres dies*] the space of three days, three days: decrevit habendas triduum ferias, for a space of 3 days, Cic.: *tridui via*, Caes.

triennia, *lum, n. plu.* (strictly, *n. pl.* of *adj.* *triennius*, *e*) a festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival: Ov.

triennium, *il, n.* (*sc. spatium*) [*tres annus*] the space of three years, three years: Cic.: Caes.

triens, *entis, m.* [*tres*] a third part, a third: Cic. Of inheritances: *heres ex triente*, heir to one-third of a

property, Suet. II. *Esp.* the third part of an as: Hor. 2. In liquid measure, a third of a sextarius, *i. e.* four cyathi: Prop.

trientabulum, *i, n.* [*triens*] land given by the state as an equivalent for one-third of the sum which the state owed: Liv.

trierarchus, *i, m.* = *τριηραρχος*, the captain of a trireme, a trierarch: Cic.

trieris, *e, adj.* = *τριηρης*, having three banks of oars: *navis*, Auct. B. Afr. 2. *Subst.*: *trieris*, *is, f.* a trireme: Nep.

trietericus, *a, um, adj.* = *τριητηρικός*, recurring every three years, triennial: *sacra*, the festival of Bacchus, Ov. *Subst.*: *trieterica*, *orum, n. plu.* the festival of Bacchus: id.

trieteris, *idis, f.* = *τριητης*, a space of three years: Mart.: Stat. II. *Transf.*: a triennial festival: of the festival of Bacchus: Cic.

trifarlam, *adv.* in three parts or places: *adoriri castra*, Liv.: *munire*, id.: *epulas dispertere*, Suet.

trifaux, *cis, adj.* [*tres faux*] having or coming from three throats, triple-throated: *latratus* (Cerberi), Virg.

trifidus, *a, um, adj.* [*tres and fid* in *fido*] cleft or cloven into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked (poet.): *flamma*, *i. e.* lightning, Ov.

trifilis, *e, adj.* [*tres filum*] having three threads or hairs: Mart.

triformis, *e, adj.* [*tres forma*] having three forms, shapes, or natures; three-fold, triple, triform (poet.): *Chimaera*, Hor.: *diva*, *i. e.* Diana, who was also Luna and Hecate, id.: *mundus*, *i. e.* air, sea and the underworld, Ov.

trifur, *uris, m.* a triple thief, an arrant thief: non fur, sed trifur, Pl.

trifurcifer, *eri, m.* an arch-rogue, arrant knave: Pl.: cf. *furca*, *furcifer*.

trigeminus (*tergeminus*), *a, um, adj.* [*tres geminus*] three born at a birth: *fratres*, three twin-brothers, Liv.: *spolia*, of the three twin-brothers, id. II. *Transf.* in gen.: three-fold, triple, triform, *i. q.* triplex (mostly poet.): Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana), Virg.: honores, *i. e.* of curule aedile, praetor, consul, Hor.

triginta, *num. card. adj.* thirty: Cic. [For *tri-decem-ta*: cf. *viginti*. The orig. *k* is found in Gr. *τριάκοντα*, and in *tricies*, *tricesimus*.] (Hence Fr. *trente*.)

trigon, *onis, m.* = *τρίγων* or *τρίγωνον*, a kind of ball for playing with, esp. in the baths: Mart.: Hor.

trigonus (*trug-*), *i, m.* a kind of fish, the sting-ray: Pl.

trilibris, *e, adj.* [*tres libra*] of three pounds weight, three-pound: Hor.

trilinguis, *e, adj.* [*tres lingua*] triple-tongued, having three tongues: os (Cerberi), Hor.

trilix, *icis, adj.* [*tres lileum*] woven with three sets of leashes, triple-

(willed): *lorica auro trilix*, 'triple leashed with gold,' Virg. (Hence It. *traliccio*.)

trimestris, *e, adj.* [*tres mensis*] of three months: consul, Suet.

trimetros or **-trus**, *tra, trum, adj.* = *τριμετρος*, in prosody, containing three metres or double-feet, trimeter: versus, Quint. As *subst.*: *trimetrus*, *i, m.* a trimeter: id.: Hor.

trimodia, *ae, f.* (*trimodum*, Pl.) [*tres modus*] a vessel that contains three modii, a three-peck measure: Varr.

trimulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* (*trimus*) of only three years, only three years old: Suet.

trimus, *a, um, adj.* [*tres; v. bimus*] of three years, three years old: Hor.

trini, *ae, a, num. adj. distrib.* [*id.*] three each, a set of three: *castra*, Liv.: *litterae*, Cic. II. *Transf.*: three-fold, triple, *i. q.* triplex: *trinis catenis victus*, Caes.

trinoctialis, *e, adj.* of three nights, for the space of three nights: Mart.

trinodis, *e, adj.* [*tres nodus*] having three knots, three-knotted, knotty: clava, Ov.

Trinummus (*Trinūmus*), *i, m.* the title of a comedy by Plautus: *huc ego diei nomen Trinumo faciam*, perh. three-penny-piece, Pl.

trinundinum, *i, n. v.* *nundinum*.

triobolum, *i, m.* = *τριώβολος*, a piece of three oboli, a half-drachma: a trifle: Pl.

triones, *um, m. plu.* orig. the ploughing-oxen; hence, *transf.* the constellations of the Greater and Lesser Bear: *Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones*, Virg. [Appy. from the root of *tero*, to pound, bruise: cf. *septentrio*.]

tri-pareus, *a, um, adj.* thrice (*i. e.* extremely) sparing, stingy, niggardly: homines, Pl.

tripartito (*-partito*), *adv.* in or into three parts: *bona dividere*, Cic.: *ag-gredi urbem*, Liv.

tri-partitus or **-partitus**, *a, um, Part.* divided or divisible into three parts, three-fold, tripartite (rare): *causa tripartita erit in accusatione*, Cic.

tripectorus, *a, um, adj.* [*tres pectus*] triple-breasted: *vis Geryonai*, Lucr.

tri-pedālis, *e, adj.* of three feet in measure: *parma*, Liv.

tripertitus, *a, um, v.* tripartitus.

tripēs, *edis, adj.* having three feet, three-footed or -legged: *mensa*, Hor.

triplex, *icis, adj.* [*ter plico*] three-fold, triple: *cuspi*, *i. e.* Neptune's three-pronged trident, Ov.: *mundus* (because composed of sky, land, and sea), id.: *regnum* (because shared between Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto), id.: *vultus Dianae* (because also Luna and Hecate), id.: *acies*, Caes. (II) *Post.* = *tres*: *Sorores*, the three sisters,

l. e. the Fates, Ov.: gens, three races, Virg. 2. Subst.: triplex, leis, n. three times as much, a three-fold portion, triple: sume tibi triplex, Hor. (II) triplices, um, m. plu. (sc. codicilli), a writing-tablet with three leaves: Cic.

trīpliciter, adv. in a three-fold manner: Auct. Her.

trīplus, a, um, adj. num. three-fold, triple: pars, Cic. [formed like duplus, q. v.]

trīpūdīo (trīpōdo, Pref. to Carm. Frat. Arv.), i. v. n. [tripudium] in relig. lang. to beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance, as a religious act: Inscr.: de navi, tripudianti similis, proslult, Just. Of a war-dance: tripudiantes more suo, Liv. II.

Transf. in gen.: to leap, dance, caper: in funeribus rei publicae exultans et tripudians, Cic.

trīpūdīum, il, n. a measured stamping, a leaping, jumping, dancing in relig. solemnities, a solemn religious dance: Salios ancilla ferre ac per urbem ire canentes carmina, cum tripudiis sollennique saltatu jussit, Liv. 2.

Transf. a war-dance: cum sui moris tripudiis arma (quisque) capiebat, id. II, a kind of favourable omen, when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground: Cic. [The existence of the verb tripodare = tripudiare makes it almost certain that tripudium is from the root of tres, and pad, root of pes, q. v.]

trīpūs, ōdis, m. = τριπους, a three-footed seat, a tripod: Hor. II. Esp. the tripod of the priestess of Apollo at Delphi: Cic. 2. Meton. the oracle at Delphi: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 394.) (II) an oracle, in gen.: Stat.: Val. Fl.

trīuētrus, a, um, adj. having three corners, three-cornered, triangular: insula, Caes. [Etym. uncertain.]

trī-rēmīs, e, adj. [remus] having three banks of oars: naves, Caes. II. Subst.: triremis, is, f. a vessel with three banks of oars, a trireme: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 260.)

tris, v. tres.

triscurrīa, orum, n. plu. [root of tres, with scurra] gross buffooneries: Juv.

tristē, adv. sadly, sorrowfully; harshly, severely: resonare, Hor. Comp.: adolescentes gravius acroant, tristius curantur, with more trouble and suffering, Cic.

tristīculus, a, um, adj. dim. [tristis] somewhat sad: Cic.

tristīficus, a, um, adj. [tristis facio] making sad, saddening: voces, Cic. poet.

tristis, e, adj. sad, sorrowful, dejected, melancholy: tristis et conturbatus, Cic.: Sequanos tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri, Caes. 2. Transf. of things: exsiliū, Liv.: sors, miserable, Cic.: Tartara, gloomy,

Virg. Of taste: disagreeable, nauseous: Lucr.: Virg. Of smell: offensive: Ov. Neut. absol. (poet.): triste lupus stabulis, bane, pest (lit. a sad business), Virg.: Hor. II, morose, ill-humoured, stern, etc.: navita (Charon), gloomy, sullen, Virg.: Judex, severe, Cic. 2. Transf. of things: vultus, id.: sermo, serious; opp. to jocosus, Hor.: mitibus mutare tristia, bitter, spiteful things, id. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence Fr. triste.)

tristitia, ae, f. (tristitium, Ter. ed. Fl.) [tristis] sadness, melancholy, dejection: Cic. 2. Of things: haec tristitia temporum, this sad state of the times, id. II, moroseness, gloominess, sternness, severity, etc.: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat, id. Esp. the severe, unbending mien of some philosophers: tristitia atque asperitas, id.: cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7.

trī-sulcus, a, um, adj. [tres sulcus] having three furrows; hence, three-cleft, three-forked (poet.): lingua (serpentis), Virg.: telum Jovis, Ov.

trītāvus, i, m. [tritus (= tertius) avus] the father of an atavus or atavia; great-great-grandfather: Pl.

trītīcēus (trītīcelus, Pl.), a, um, adj. [triticum] of wheat, wheaten, wheat-: messis, Virg.

trītīcum, i, n. [Varr. derives it from tritus, tero] wheat: Cic.: Caes. (Hence Sp. trigo.)

trītor, ōris, m. [terō] a rubber, grinder: colorum, colour-grinder, Plin.: compedum, rub-chain, a term of reproach applied to a slave, Pl.

trītūra, ae, f. [id.] a rubbing, wearing off, chafing: App. II. Esp. a thrashing of grain: Virg.

trītus, a, um, Part. [terō]. II. Adj.: beaten, frequented, common: iter, Cic. 2. Fig. practised, expert: tritas aures habere, id. (II) Of language, used often or much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite: tritum sermone proverbium, id.

trītus, ūs (found in Abl. sing. only), m. [id.] a rubbing or wearing: Cic.

trīumphālis, e, adj. [trīumphus] of or belonging to a triumph, triumphal: provincia, i. e. the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph, Cic.: porta, through which the triumphing general entered Rome, id.: Suet.: ornamenta, usually consisting of a wreath of gold, embroidered toga (toga picta) and tunic (tunica palmata), ivory staff, etc. (these were given under the empire without the triumph itself), id.: also absol. triumphalia, Tac.: vir, who has had the honours of a triumph, Vell.: senex, Ov.: more freq. absol. triumphalis, is, m.: Suet.: imagines, i. e. busts of generals who had celebrated a triumph, Hor.

trīumpho, avi, atum, i. v. n. and (rarely) a. [id.]. Neut.: to make a triumphal procession, to celebrate a triumph, to triumph: Liv.: ex praetura, Cic.: de Numantinis, i. e. to

triumph for a victory gained over the N., id. Poet. in gen.: de me jure triumphat Amor, triumphs over me, Prop. Pass. impers.: triumphatum est, a triumph was celebrated, Liv.

2. Fig.: to triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly: in omnium gemitu, id. II, Act.: to triumph over, to lead in triumph; or, in gen. to conquer (poet.); most freq. in pass.: triumphatas gentes, Virg.: triumphatis dare jura Medis, Hor.: bos triumphatus, i. e. won by victory, Ov.

trīumphus (old form trīumpus), i, m. [cf. θριαμβος, a procession in honour of Bacchus] a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after an important victory, a triumphal procession, triumph (v. Smith's Ant. 394): Cic.: triumphum ex Etruria agere, to celebrate a triumph for victories in Etruria, Liv.: Bolorum triumphus, for a victory over the Boii, id. Io triumphe, the shout of the soldiers and spectators during the procession, Hor. 2. Fig. in gen. sense, a triumph, victory: ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic. (Hence It. trionfo; Fr. triomphe.)

trīumvīr, tri, v. trīumvīr.

trīumvīralis, e, adj. [trīumvīr] of or belonging to the trīumvīrs, trīumvīr: sectus flagellis trīumvīralibus, i. e. of the superintendents of prisons (v. trīumvīr, No. II), Hor.

trīumvīrātus, ūs, m. [id.] the office or dignity of a trīumvīr, a trīumvīrate: trīumvīrātus (coloniae deducendae), Cic.

trīumvīrī, orum or um, m. plu. [tres viri] three men holding an office conjointly or associated in public business, a board of three joint commissioners appointed for various purposes, a trīumvīrate. (I) Trīumvīrī coloniae deducendae or agro dando, for leading out a colony and distributing the land among its members: Liv. (II) Trīumvīrī capitales, superintendents of public prisons and executions, who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates: Cic. (III) Trīumvīrī epulones: v. tresvīrī. (IV) Trīumvīrī rei publicae constituendae; in the case of Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, Suet. Sing.: Vell. (On the various kinds of trīumvīrī, v. Smith's Ant. 397 seq.)

trīvēnēfīca, ae, f. [root of tres, with venefica] an arrant poison-mixer, a thorough hag, witch, or sorceress: Pl.

trīvīālis, e, adj. [trivium: prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence transf.] that may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial: carmen, Juv.: scientia, Quint.: verba, Suet.

trīvīum, i, n. [tres via] a place where three roads meet, a cross-road: Cic. II. Transf. in gen.: a public square, the public street, highway:

in trivis aut in complis, id. Sing.: pueros in trivio docere, Just.: arripere maledictum ex trivio, i.e. out of the street, as we say, 'out of the gutter,' from the mob, Cic.

trivius, a, um, adj. [trivium] an epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met: virgo, i.e. Diana or Hecate, Lucr. Freq. as subst.: Trivia, ae, f. Diana or Hecate: Ov.: Virg.

trōchaeus, i, m. = τροχαιός, a metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short (—), a trochee: Cic. II. another name for the tribrachys, a metrical foot of three short syllables (—), a tribrach: id.

trōchaeus, a, um, adj. = τροχαιός, consisting of trochees, trochaic: Quint.

trōchlēa, ae, f. [contr. from τροχάλια] a mechanical contrivance for raising weights, a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys, a block: Lucr.

trōchus, i, m. = τροχός, a hoop, a trundling-hoop for children: Hor.: sometimes bells were attached to it: Mart. (v. Smith's Ant. 398).

Trōjūgēna, ae, comm. [Troja, and gen in gigno] Troy-born, born in Troy, of Trojan descent, Trojan (poet.): gentes, Lucr. (ii) Subst.: a Trojan: Virg.: also, a Roman: Juv.

trōpaeum (trōphaeum), i, n. = τρόπαιον, a sign and memorial of victory, a trophy; consisting originally of a trunk of a tree, on which were fixed arms, shields, helmets, etc., taken from the enemy; afterwards made of stone and ornamented in the same manner (v. Smith's Ant. 398): Cic.: Virg. II. Meton.: a victory: nova cantemus Augusti tropaea Caesaris, Hor. 2. a mark, token, sign, memorial, monument: necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic.

trūcīdātio, ōnis, f. [trūcido] a slaughtering, massacring, butchery: civium, Cic.: pecorum, Liv.

trūcīdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to slaughter, butcher, massacre: sicut pecora trucidari, Sall.: cives Romanos trucidandos curavit, Cic. Facetiously: seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trudas, butcher them (a hit at the Pythagoreans), Hor. II. Transf. to cut up, destroy, ruin: ignem, drown, Lucr.: plebem senore, crush the life out of, Liv. [For truci-cido, i.e. truncum caedo.]

trūcūlenter, adv. savagely, ferociously. Comp.: trūculentius se gerere, to behave more brutally, Cic.

trūcūlentia, ae, f. [trūculentus] savageness, harshness, truculence (rare): Pl.: caeli, inclemency, Tac.

trūcūlentus, a, um, adj. [trux] savage, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel, fell: quam trūculentus! quam terribilis aspectus! Cic. Comp.: feta trūculentior ursa, Ov. 2. Of things: voces, savage, threatening, Tac.: aequor, stormy, Cat.

trūdis, is, f. [prob. cogn. with trudo] a pointed pole, a pike: Virg.

trūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to thrust, push, shove; to press on, drive, impel: pectore montem (sc. nivis), Virg.: glaciem flumina, drive down, id.: Cherusci trudent adversos, bear down, Tac.: apros in plagas, Hor. 2. Esp. of growth, to push forth, put forth (poet.): gemmas, Virg.: se de cortice gemmae, sprout, id. II. Fig.: ad mortem trudi, Cic.: fallacia alia aliam trudit, treads on the heels of, Ter.: truditur dies die, day treads on the heel of day, Hor.

trulla, ae, f. dim. [trua, a ladle, with which cf. Gr. τροχών] a small ladle, dipper, or scoop (esp. for pouring wine from the crater into the drinking-cups): Cic.: Hor. (ii) a drinking cup: Juv. II. Transf.: a scoop-shaped fire-pan, a cresset: Liv.

trullēum (-lum), i, n. [trulla] a basin, wash-basin: Varr.

trunco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [truncus, adj.] to maim, mutilate, or shorten by cutting off, to cut off: truncat olus foliis, Ov.: truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac. Poet.: to slay: cervos, Val. Fl.

(1) **truncus**, i, m. the stem, stock, bole, or trunk of a tree: Cic.: Caes.

II. Transf. of the human body, the trunk, the body, apart from the limbs: Ov.: Virg.: caput abscisum calido viventeque trunco, Lucr. 2. a stock, i.e. a blockhead, dunce, dolt: qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. III. Fig.: ipso trunco (aegritudinis) everso, as it were, the root, id. [V. truncus, 2.]

(2) **truncus**, a, um, adj. [Ety. uncertain; acc. to some, cogn. with torquere; twisted, hence] maimed, dismembered, mutilated: nares (inhoneste vulneres), Virg.: corpus, decapitated, Curt. Of things: pinus, with the branches lopped off, Virg.: tela, broken, id.: frons (Acheloi), deprived of its horn, Ov.

2. imperfect, wanting some of its natural parts: corpus, Liv.: ranas, i.e. not fully developed, tadpoles, Ov. Poet. with Gen.: animalia trunca pedum, without legs, Virg. II. Fig.: deprived of some important part or element, maimed, dismembered: urbs, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus, Liv.

trūsito, i. v. a. freq. [trudo] to push or thrust often: Phaedr. (dub.)

trūsus, a, um, Part. [trudo].

trūtina, ae, f. = τροχίον, a balance, pair of scales: Varr. II. Fig.: Cic.: pensantur eadem scriptores trutina, Hor.

trūtīnor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [trutina] to weigh, balance; fig.: verba, Pers.

trux, ūcis, adj. fierce, savage, ferocious, grim, stern (mostly with ref. to aspect): tribunus plebis, menacing, Cic.: vultus, Hor.: oculi, fiery, Tac.: aper, Ov. 2. Of things: pelagus,

merciless, id.: Eurus, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.]

tryblum, il, n. = τρύβλιον, a plate, salver: Pl.

tū (Gen. sing. tis, Pl. Gen. plur.: vestrorum or vestrorum, Pl.: fem. vestrarum, Ter.: Acc. sing. ted, Pl.), pron. pers. of 2nd pers.: thou: ego tu sum, tu es ego: uni animi sumus, Pl. (ii) With the emphatic suffix *te* in sing., met usu. in plu., but sometimes in sing. also: the two suffixes are also found together: utere igitur argumento, Laeli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic.: tutemet mirabere, Ter.: ita vosmet alebatis, Pl.: vosmet ipsi, Liv. 2. The *Dat.* is often a *dativus ethicus* (see Grammars), expressing an interest in a matter: alter tibi descendit de palatio et aedibus suis, as we say, your one man; your other man, etc., Cic.: haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militis fuit, this was their soldiering for you, Liv. (cf. Shak. "a tanner will last you nine year"). 3. *Vos* is sometimes used with a collective or representative noun in sing.: vos Romanus exercitus etc., id.: vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti, i.e. all ye Muses, Virg. [Cf. Skr. stem tea-; Gr. σὺ, Dor. τὺ; Goth. thu, Eng. thou, Germ. du. With vos cf. Skr. acc. pl. vas (for tea-n-s).] (Hence It. Sp. Fr. tu: It. voi; Sp. vos; Fr. vous.)

tūatim, adv. [tuus] after your manner: eccere, jam tuatim facis, Pl.

tūba, ae, f. [same root as tubus, a tube] a trumpet, esp. a war-trumpet: ille arma misit, cornua, tubas, falces, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 399. It was used also at religious festivals, games, funerals, etc.: Ov.: Virg. Fig.: tuba belli civilis, i.e. exciter, author, instigator, Cic.

(1) **tūber**, ēris, n. a lump, bump, swelling, tumour, protuberance on animal bodies: cameli, Plin. Fig.: qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius (tumours as opp. to mere warts: cf. the beam and the mote, Matt. vii. 3), Hor.

II. Transf. a truffle, a favourite article of food among the Romans: Juv. [From tu, to swell, whence tu-m-eo.]

(2) **tūber**, ēris, f. a tree, Diospyros lotus, bearing an eatable berry: Plin.

II. Masc.: the fruit of this tree: Suet.

tūbīcen, īnis, m. [tuba cano] a trumpeter: esp. in war: Ov.: Liv.

tūbīlūstriūm (tubulustrium), il, n. [tuba lūstro] a festival held on the 23rd of March and 23rd of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified, the feast of trumpets: Ov.

tūburcīnor, atus, i. v. a. dep. to eat greedily, gobble up, devour: Pl. [Ety. unknown.]

tūbus, i, m. a pipe, tube: Col.: Plin. (Hence, through low L. tubellus, Fr. tuyau.)

tuccetum or **tūcētum**, i, n. a kind of sausage or haggis: Pers.

tūdītans, *antis*, *Part.* [*v. tundo*] striking or beating often: *Lucr.*

tūēo, *no perf.*, *tūtum*, 2. *v. a.* (= *tueor*) to look after, to watch, etc.: *censores vectigalia tuento*, *Lex ap. Cic.* [The affinities of this word are obscure.]

tūēor, *tūtus* (*tūtus*, *Sall.*), 2. *v. a. dep.* (*tuor*, *Cat.*: *tulmur*, *Lucr.*: *imper. tuere*, *id.*) [*v. tueo*] to look or gaze at; to behold, watch, consider, examine, etc. (*poet.*): *caeli templa*, *Lucr.*: *talia dicentem jam dudum aversa tuetur*, *has been glaring askance at*, *Virg.* With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *multa in terris fieri caeloque tuentur* (*homines*), *see, observe*, *Lucr.* II. *Esp. to look after; to watch, guard, preserve, defend, protect, maintain, uphold, etc.*: *aliquid tueri et conservare*, *Cic.*: *aedem Castoris habuit tuendam*, *to keep in good order*, *id.*: *suos fines*, *Caes.*: *domum a furibus*, *Phaedr.*: *portus*, *Caes.*

tūgūr, *ōlum*, 1. *n. dim.* (*tugurium*) a little hut: *App.*

tūgūrūm, 1. *n.* [*tego*] a hut, cot, hovel, cottage of shepherds, peasants, etc.: *Cic.*: *Virg.*

tūltio, *ōis*, *f.* [*tueor*] a looking after, taking care of, guarding; defence, preservation: *Cic.*

tūltus, *a, um, Part.* [*tueor*].

tūli, *v. fero*.

tum, *adv. and conj.* [From the I. E. pronoun-stem *ta-*, *Gr. to-*, *Lat. to-*; cf. *quum* from *ka-*, *Gr. ko-*, *no-*, *Lat. quo-*.]

A. Adv.: then, at this or that time. (i) answering to *quum*, *ubi*, *postquam*, *si*, or *Abt. absol.*: *tum*, *quum* *tu es iratus*, *at a time when*, *Cic.*: *postquam res publica adolevit*, *tum* *lex Porcia allaeque paratae*, *Sall.*: *tum magis assentire*, *Laell.* *si ad maiora venero*, *Cic.*: *rebus divinis peractis*, *tum de bello dictator retulit*, *Liv.* (ii) Strengthened with *demum*, *denique*, *maxime*, *vero*: *tum demum*, *then more than ever*, *Pl.*: *tum denique*, *then and not till then*, *Cic.*: *tum maxime*, *quum* *etc.*, *then of all times, then above all*, *Quint.*: *tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnis*, *then indeed, then more than ever* (*denoting some kind of climax*), *Virg.* (*freq.*). With *Gen.*: *tum temporis*, *at that (point or period) of time*, *Just.* II. Denoting a succeeding point of time, then, thereupon, hereupon: *jubent venire agros Attalensium*; *deinde . . . post autem . . . tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginem vendunt*, *Cic.*: *cras est mihi iudicium*. *Quid tum? what then? what further? Ter.* (ii) Strengthened with *deinde*, *postea*, *demum*, *vero*: *tum deinde*, *then after that*, *Liv.*: *quid tum postea? what next after that? Ter.*

III. *Transf.* in enumerations of facts or arguments, then, again, moreover, furthermore, besides, in the next place: *gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia*, *Cic.* (ii) Correlative with *primum*, *deinde*, *postremo*, etc.: *primum: tum etiam*, *Caes.*

B. Adverbial conj. always either repeated or connected with *quum*: (i) *tum . . . tum*, *first . . . then; at one time . . . at another time; now . . . now; as well . . . as; both . . . and; partly . . . partly*: *disserens in utramque partem tum Graece tum Latine*, *now in Greek and now in Latin*, *Cic.* (ii) *quum . . . tum*, *both . . . and especially; not only . . . but also; if . . . then surely*: *quae (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis iudicatur et cernitur*, *id.*: *quum . . . tum etiam*, *Caes.*

tūmē-fācio, *secl. factum*, 3. *v. a. to cause to swell* (*poet.*): *vis fera ventorum caecis inclusa cavernis extantam tumefecit humum*, *Ov.* II. *Fig.*: to swell or puff up, to inflate with pride, etc.: *laetitia tumefactus inani*, *Prop.*

tūmēo, 2. *v. n. to swell, be bloated, swollen or tumid, to be puffed out or inflated*: *tumet corpus veneno*, *Ov.* *Absol.*: *pedes tumentes, swollen feet*, *Virg.*: *anni (virginis) tumentes, perh. budding into womanhood*, *Stat.* II. *Fig.*: to swell, be swollen with passionate excitement, to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth: *sapientis animus nunquam tumet, is never excited*, *Cic.*: *rabie corda tument*, *Virg.*: *laudis amore*, *Hor.*: *tument negotia*, *are in a ferment, are coming to a head*, *Cic.* 2. Of speech, to be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic: *Tac.* [From the root *tu*, to swell, whence also *tuber*.]

tūmesco, *māi*, 3. *v. n. incep.* [*tumeo*] to begin to swell, to swell up: *maria*, *Virg.*: *vulnera, to rankle*, *Tac.* II. *Fig.*: to swell up, become swollen with passionate excitement, to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth: *Operta tumescere bella, are fermenting, threatening to break out*, *Virg.*

tūmidus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] swollen, rising high, protuberant, tumid: *membrum, swollen (diseased)*, *Cic.*: *Pytho, puffed out*, *Ov.*: *mare, swelling, rising high*, *Virg.*: *Nilus*, *Hor.* II. *Fig.*: swollen or swelling with passionate excitement, excited, incensed; puffed up, elated; restless, violent, ready to break out: *tumida ex ira corda residunt*, *Virg.*: *tumidum est cor, i. e. swells with ambition*, *Hor.* 2. Of speech, inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic: *Quint.* *Comp.*: *tumidior sermo*, *Liv.*

tūmor, *ōis*, *m.* [*id.*] a swelling, protuberance: *oculorum*, *Cic.*: *tumor ille loci permansit et alti collis habet speciem, bulging*, *Ov.* II. *Fig.*: a swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, etc.: *Cic.*: *rerum, ferment, commotion*, *id.* 2. Of speech, an inflated or pompous style, bombast: *Quint.* (Hence *Fr. tumeur*.)

tūmūlo, *avi, atum*, 1. *v. a.* [*tumulus*] to cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb (*poet.*): *Ov.*

tūmūlōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] full of hills, hilly: *locus*, *Sall.*

tūmultuārius, *a, um, adj.* [*tumultus*] of or belonging to bustle, hurry, or tumult; in milit. lang., of troops brought hurriedly together, raised hastily or suddenly: *exercitus, extemporized*, *Liv.*: *milites, irregulars*, *id.*

II. *Transf.*: that is done or happens in a hurry, hurried, sudden, confused, disorderly: *pugna (opp. to justa acies)*, *id.*: *opus*, *id.*

tūmultuātiō, *ōis*, *f.* [*tumultuor*] a bustling, tumult (rare): *Liv.*

tūmultūo, 1. *v. a.* [*tumultus*] (= *tumultuor*, *q. v.*): *quid tumultues? Pl.* *Pass. impers.*: *hostibus nuntiatur*, *in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, that there was unwanted bustle*, *Caes.*

tūmultuor, *atus*, 1. *v. n. dep.* [*id.*] to make a bustle or disturbance, to be in great agitation or confusion, to be in an uproar: *quid tumultuarius, soror? quid insanis? Cic.*: *tumultuari Gallias comperit, to be in an uproar*, *Suet.*

tūmultuōsē, *adv.* with bustle or confusion, tumultuously: *Liv.* *Comp.*: *Caes.* *Sup.*: *Cic.*

tūmultuōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*tumultus*] full of bustle, confusion, or tumult: *restless, turbulent, tumultuous*: *sonitus*, *Pl.*: *vita*, *Cic.*: *nuntius, alarming*, *Liv.*: *mare, boisterous, tempestuous*, *Hor.* *Comp.*: *litterae, with still more disquieting contents*, *Suet.*: *Italiam tumultuosiorum repperit*, *Vell.* *Sup.*: *tumultuosissimum pugnae, the thickest of the fight*, *Liv.*

tūmultus, *ūs* (*Gen. tumulti*, *Pl.*: *Ter.*), *m. an uproar, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult*: *Caes.*: *Cic.* Of the elements: *crash, din, tempest, tumult*: *pelagi caelique*, *Lucan.*: *tremendo Jupiter ruens tumultu, i. e. the roar of thunder*, *Hor.* 2. a sudden outbreak of war; esp. civil war, insurrection, rebellion: *Cic.*: *servilis, insurrection of the slaves*, *Caes.* Also in partic. a Gallic war (as being attended with special alarm): *Cic.*: *Liv.* II. *Fig.*: any disturbance, agitation, tumult of the mind or feelings: *Hor.* [Uncertain whether cogn. with *tumeo*.]

tūmūlus, 1. *m.* [*root of tumeo*] a raised heap of earth, a mound, rising ground: *terrenus*, *Caes.*: *ignis e specula sublatus aut tumulo*, *Cic.* (ii) In partic. of the hills of Rome: *Liv.*

II. a sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus: *id.*: *honorarius, i. e. a monument, cenotaph*, *Suet.*: *called also, inanis*, *Virg.*

tunc, *adv.* [*tum* with the demonstr. suffix *ce*] (differing from *tum* only in being somewhat more precise and emphatic), then, at the very time, immediately, at this or that time: (i) answering to *quum*: *tunc, quum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur*, *Cic.* (ii) Strengthened with *demum*: *demum igitur, quum . . . tunc, etc.*, *Pl.* With

part. Gen.: tunc temporis, at that point of time, Just. (iii) *Abol.*: nunc alunt, quod tunc negabant, Cic. (From ad-tunc come It. *adunque, dunque*; Fr. *adonc, donc*.)

tundo, *tūtūdī*, *tunsum* or *tūsum*, 3. v. a. to beat, strike, thump, buffet with repeated strokes: *oculos bacillo*, Cic.: *pectora manu*, Ov.: *saxa alto salo*, Hor. With limiting *Acc.*: *tunsae pectora palmis*, beating (refl. sense) their bosoms, Virg. Proverb.: *eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere*, to hammer the same anvil, cf. 'harp on the same string,' Cic. 2. *Esp.* to pound, bruise, bray: *tunsum gallae saporem*, Virg.: *fruges*, id. II. *Fig.* to keep on hammering at: to din, stun, importune (poet. and rare): *pergin' aures tundere?* Pl. *Abol.*: *tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex*, Ter. [The root is *stud*, whence Skr. *tud*, to push; Goth. *staulan*, to strike, Germ. *stossen*, to push.]

tunica, *ae, f.* a thin under-garment with sleeves, worn by both sexes of the Romans, a tunic: Cic.: Hor. Proverb.: *tunica propter*, etc.: v. *pallium*. A tunic with long sleeves was thought effeminate: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 400.) II. *Transf.*: a coating, skin, tegument, membrane, husk, peel, etc.: (gemmarum) *tunicae*, Virg.: *teretes ponunt tunicas aestate cicadae*, Lucr. [Ety. unknown.]

tunicatus, *a, um, Part.* [tunico]. II. *Adj.*: coated, having coats (e.g. an onion): Pers.

tunico, *no perf., atum, i. v. a.* [tunica] to clothe with a tunic: Varr.: usu. in *Part. perf.*: Cic. Of the common people, who wore the tunic only: Pl.: Cic.: Hor.

tunicula, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a little tunic: Pl. 2. a thin skin or coating: Plin.

tunsus, *a, um, Part.* [tundo].

tūor, *v. tueor, ad init.*

turba, *ae, f.* an uproar, disorder, turmoil, tumult, riot: *turba et confusio rerum*, Cic.: *multitudo ac turba fugientium*, Caes.: *turba atque seditio*, confusion, Sall. II. *Transf.*: any brawl, confusion, disturbance, quarrel: *turba atque rixa*, Cic.: *fugiam intro, ne quid hic turbae fiat* idem, Pl.

III. *Meton.* of men: a crowd, multitude, mob; a band, train, troop, etc.: in foro *turbaque*, Cic.: *discipulorum*, Quint.: *Quiritium*, Hor. 2. In gen. a promiscuous throng, troop, multitude: *ignorum deorum*, Cic.: *ferarum*, Ov.: *material*, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. *τύπη, τυπάω*; Init. *s* has prob. been lost, cf. *στυπάω*, also perh. Germ. *stur-m*, Eng. *stor-m*.] (Hence Fr. *tourbe*.)

turbamentum, *i. n.* [turbo] a means of disturbance (rare): Tac.

turbātē, *adv.* confusedly, with disorder: Caes.

turbatio, *ōnis, f.* [turbo] confusion, disorder, disturbance: rerum, Liv.

turbator, *ōris, m.* [id.] a troubler, disquieter, disturber: vulgi, Liv.

turbatus, *a, um, Part.* [turbo].

II. *Adj.*: disorderly, confused:

turbatus mare, more stormy, Suet.:

caelum, id. 2. *exasperated* (poet.):

Pallas, Virg.

turbellae, *arum, f. plu. dim.* [turba] a bustle, stir, roto: Pl.

turben, *v. turbo, Inls, ad init.*

turbidē, *adv.* in disorder, confusedly: Cic.: Tac.

turbidus, *a, um, adj.* [turba] full of confusion or disorder, wild, confused, disordered: *turbida tempestas*

heri fuit, wild, Pl.: *tempestas telorum*,

Virg.: *Auster*, Hor.: *coma, dishevelled*,

tumbled, Ov. 2. *Esp.* of fluids,

thick, muddy, turbid: *aqua*, Cic.: *gurg-*

ges turbidus coeno, Virg.: *auro turbidus*

Hermus, turbid with gold, id.

II. *Fig.*: troubled, disordered,

boisterous, turbulent, vehement, gloomy,

exaltation, perplexed: *turbidi con-*

clatque motus animorum, Cic.: *re-*

duxit in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausos,

mutinuous, seditious, Tac.: *ex oculis se*

turbidus abstulit Aruns, confounded,

Virg. *Comp.*: *pectora sunt ipso tur-*

bidiore mari, Ov. *Sup.*: *turbidissimus*

quisque, Tac. (ii) *Neutr. absol.*: *si*

turbidissima sapienter ferebas, most

troubled circumstances, Cic. *Adv.*:

mens turbidum laetatur, tumultuously,

Hor.

turbineus, *a, um, adj.* [turbo, Inls]

cone-shaped: vortex, Ov.

turbo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* (fut. perf.

turbassit, for *turbaverit*, Cic.) [turba]

to throw into disorder or confusion, to

disturb, confuse, etc.: *ventorum vi*

agitari atque turbari mare, Cic.: *equi-*

tatus turbaverat ordines, had broken

the ranks, Liv.: *capillos*, Ov. 2.

Esp. of water, to make thick or turbid:

aquam limo, Hor.: *aquas lacrimis*, Ov.

II. *Fig.*: to confound, confuse:

qui omnia infima summis paria fecit,

turbavit, miscuit, Cic.: *milites nihil*

in commune turbantes, making no

general disturbance, Tac.: *oculis si-*

mul ac mente turbatus, bewildered,

Liv. *Abol.*: *dum ne reducam, turbent*

porro, quam velint, make as much dis-

turbance as they please, Ter. *Pass.*

impers.: *totis usque adeo turbatur*

agris, so unsettled are things, Virg.

turbo, *Inls, m.* (turben, Inls, n.:

Tib.) prop. any violent circular mo-

tion: a whirl, revolution, round

(mostly poet.): *cum caeli turbine*

ferri, Lucr.: *immani turbine* (i. e. ful-

minis), Virg.: *millitiae turbine factus*

eques, i. e. through the round of

military promotion, or perh. by the

whirligig of warfare, Ov. II. a

whirlwind, hurricane, tornado, eddy:

Cic.: *venti terras turbine perflant*,

Virg.: *pulvis collectus turbine*, Hor.

2. *Fig.*: in *turbibus* ac *flucti-*

bus rei publicae, Cic.: *miseriae men-*

tis, Ov. III. a spinning-top, whip-

ping-top: Virg. 2. *Transf.*: of

things that have the shape or whirl-
ing motion of a top; a reel, whorl,
spindle, etc.: Cic.: Hor.: *turbine*
crescit (bucina) ab imo, swells from
the bottom round (spirally), (iv.: quo
turbine torqueat hastam, with what a
mighty whirl (rush, Pap.) *he hurls his*
spear, Virg. [From same root as *turba*.]
(Hence It. *turbine*, and, through low
Lat. *turbicula*, Fr. *tourbillon*.)

turbulentē, *adv.* in a turbulent
manner, confusedly, tumultuously,
boisterously, with violence: Cic.
Comp.: id.

turbulenter, *adv.* tumultuously,
violently: Cic.

turbulentus, *a, um, adj.* [turba]
Neutr.: restless, agitated, confused,
disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempe-
stuous: *tempestas*, Cic.: *aqua, turbid,*
muddy, Phaedr.: *atomorum turbulenta*
concuratio, confusio, Cic. *Comp.*: *tur-*
bulentior annus, Liv. *Sup.*: *turbulen-*
tissimum tempus, opp. to *tranquillissi-*
imum, Cic. II. *Act.*: troublesome,
turbulent, factious, seditious: *civis*,
id.: *tribuni*, Tac. *Sup.*: *tribuni plebis*,
Caes.

turda, *ae, v. turdus.*

turdus, *i. m.* (fem. *turda, ae*, Pers.)
a thrush (largely bred for the table by
the Romans): prob. includes also other
species of *turdus*: Plin.: Hor. [Cf.
A.-S. *thro-s-le*, Eng. *throstle, thrush*,
Germ. *drossel*.] (Hence It. *tordo*.)

tūrēus (thureus), *a, um, adj.* [tus]
of frankincense: *turea virga, the*
frankincense-shrub, Virg.: *grana*, Ov.

turgēo, *tursi, 2. v. n.* to swell out,
be swollen or tumid: ora (ab lectu), Ov.:
gemmae in palmitibus, are ready to burst,
Virg. II. *Fig.*: (uxor) *target mihi*,
i. e. is swelling with anger, is enraged,
Pl. 2. Of speech, to be inflated, tur-
gid, bombastic: *professus grandia tur-*
get, Hor. [For *turgeo*; cf. Gr. *σπα-*
γᾶω (also *σφύζω*); on the relation
of *st* and *sp*, v. *studeo*.]

turgesco, *i. v. n. incept.* [turgeo] to
begin to swell, to swell up, swell:
Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris,
Ov. II. *Fig.*: to swell with passion:
sapientis animus nunquam turgescit,
Cic.

turgidulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [tur-
gidus] swollen: ocelli flendo (the dim.
implies endearment), 'poor swollen
little eyes,' Cat.

turgidus, *a, um, adj.* [turgeo] swell-
en, inflated, distended, turgid: *m-m-*
brum, Cic.: *mare*, Hor.: *vela vento*,
id. II. *Fig.*: of speech, or a speaker
or writer, bombastic, inflated, turgid
(rare): id.

tūribulum (thur.), *i. n.* [tus] a
vessel to burn incense in, a censer:
Cic.

tūricremus (thur.), *a, um, adj.*
[tus cremo] incense-burning, for burn-
ing incense: arae, Virg.: foci, Ov.

tūrifer (thur.), *ēra, ērum, adj.* [tus
fero] incense-bearing, that produces in-
cense: Indus, Ov.

tūrlēgus (thur-), a, um, adj. [tus lego] incense-gathering: Arabes, Ov.

turma, ae, f. a troop, squadron of horse; a division of Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty-two men: Caes.: Cic. II. Transf. in gen.: any troop, crowd, throng, band, body: immanis Titanum, Hor.: feminea, Ov. [From same root as turba, q. v.]

turmālis, e, adj. [turma] of or belonging to a troop or squadron: cum suis turmalibus evasit, i. e. with those of his squadron, Liv. II. Transf.: sanguis, of the equestrian order, Stat. In a pun; statuæ, equestrian; or in squadrons, Cic.

turmātim, adv. [id.] by troops or squadrons: Caes. II. Transf. in gen.: in troops, in bands: Lucr.

turpīculus, a, um, adj. dim. [turpis] somewhat ugly or misshapen, esp. of small objects: nasus, Cat. II. Fig.: somewhat indecent or unseemly: Cic.

turpīfīcātus, a, um, adj. [turpis facio] debased, corrupted: f. g.: Cic.

turpīlūor cūpīdus, i, adj. m. [turpis lucrum cupidus] covetous of base or dishonest gain, as a term of abuse: Pl.

turpis, e, adj. ugly, unsightly, foul, filthy, nasty: aspectus, Cic.: grex turplum morbo virorum, deformed, disfigured, Hor.: scabies, Virg. II. Fig.: unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonourable: mores, Pl.: fuga, Cic.: repulsa, Hor. Comp.: quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. Sup.: turpissima fuga, Caes. Esp. turpe (neut.), a shameful thing: turpe senex miles, Ov. Adv. (poet.), turpe = turpiter, Cat. [Ety. uncertain.]

turpītor, adv. in an ugly or unsightly manner: Hor. II. Fig.: in an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonourably: facere aliquid, Cic. Comp.: Ov. Sup.: Cic.

turpītudo, inis, f. [turpis] ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity (rare in lit. sense): an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. II. Fig.: baseness, shameful, disgrace, dishonour, infamy, turpitude: verborum, id.: fugae, Caes.

turpo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make ugly or unsightly, to defile, pollute, disfigure, deform (mostly poet.): capillos sanguine, Virg.: frontem (clatrix), Hor.: ipsos (scabies), Tac. Fig.: to disgrace: avos, Stat.: Cic. frag.

turriger, ēra, ērum, adj. [turris gero] turret-bearing, turreted: humeri elephantorum, Plin.: urbes, Virg. II. Turrigera; epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of turrets (symbolizing the earth and its cities): Cybele, Ov.

turris, is (Acc. -im and -em; Abl. -e and -i), f. = τῦρῖς, τῦρῖς, a tower: contionari ex turri alta, Cic.: celsae,

Hor. 2. Esp.: military towers for the defence of a camp or the walls of a city: Caes.: Cic. (ii) for attack in a siege: Caes. (iii) on the backs of elephants, *horodahs*: Liv. (iv) on a ship: id. II. Transf.: any high building, a castle, palace, citadel: pauperum tabernae regumque turre, Hor. (Hence It. *torre* Fr. *tour*.)

turrītus, a, um, adj. [turris] set, furnished, or fortified with towers, turreted, castellated (mostly poet.): moenia, Ov.: corona, of the crown of Cybele, id.: puppes, Virg. 2. Esp.: turrīta, f. tower-crowned, turreted, epithet of Cybele: Berecynthia mater, id.: Prop. II. Transf.: tower-shaped, towering: scopuli, Virg.

turtur, ūris, m. a turtle-dove, Pl. Virg. (Hence, through low L. *turterellus*, Fr. *tourterelle*.)

tūs (less correctly *thūs*), tūris, n. incense, frankincense: Cic.: Hor. [Borrowed from Gr. *θύος*.]

tuscūlum (thus-), i, n. dim. [tus] a little frankincense: Pl.

tussio, 4. v. n. [tussis] to cough, to have a cough: Hor.

tussis, is, f. a cough: Cels.: Ter.: Virg.: Hor. [Perh. for *tud-tis*, from the root of *tundo*.] (Hence Fr. *touss*.)

tūsus, a, um, Part. [tundo].

tūtāmen, inis, n. [tutor] a means of defence, defence, protection: Virg.

tūtāmentum, i, n. [id.] a means of defence, defence, protection (rare): Liv.

tūtē, pron. v. tu.

tūtē, adv. safely, without danger (rare): crede huic tute, Pl. See also tuto.

tūtēla, ae, f. [tutus] a watching, keeping, charge, care, safeguard, defence, protection: with object. Gen.: januae, Pl.: tēnūlorum, support, maintenance, Suet. With subject. Gen.: bellicae virtutis, Cic.: Jovis, Hor. 2. Esp. legal t. t.: the office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage of minors, insane persons, etc.: fraudare pupillum, qui in tutelam pervenit, Cic.: legitima, legal wardship, id.: ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor. II. Meton.: keeper, guardian, protector (mostly poet.): (Philemon et Baucis) templi tutela fuere, Ov.: o tutela praesens Italiae (Augustus), Hor. So of the image of the tutelary deity of a ship: navis, cuius tutela eborae caelata est, Sen. 2. Pass.: an object of charge, care (poet.): virginum primae puerique claris patribus orti, Dellae tutela Deae, Hor.: Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, Prop.

tūtēmet, v. tu.

tūtō, adv. safely: in safety, out of danger: pervenire, Pl.: dimicare, Caes.: ut tuto sim, in security, Cic. Comp.: tutius, in greater safety: ut ubivis tutius quam in meo regno essem, Sall. Sup.: ubi tutissimo essem, Cic.

tūto, atum, i. v. a. [tueor] = tutor: to watch, defend, etc.: Pl.

tūtōr, ōris, m. [id.] a watcher, protector, defender (rare): pater Silvane, tutor finium, Hor. II. Esp. legal t. t.: a guardian, curator, tutor of minors, women, insane persons, etc.: Cic.: Liv. Fig.: orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relictū sumus, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 122.)

tūtōr, atus, i. v. a. dep. freq. [id.] to watch, guard, keep, protect, defend continually; to act as the protector of: tutatus est domum, Pl.: res Italas armis, Hor.: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic.: serves tuterisque tuo fidentem praesidio, Hor. II. Transf.: to guard against an evil: inopiam, Caes.: pericula, Sall.

tūtōrius, a, um, adj. [tutor] of or belonging to a guardian: Just.

tūtus, a, um, Part. [tueo]. II. Adj.: safe, secure, out of danger: mare tutum praestare, Cic.: tutissimus portus, Caes.: nemus, Hor.: non est tua tuta voluntas, not without danger, Ov.: regnum et diadema tutum deferens uni, i. e. that cannot be taken away, Hor.: male tutae mentis Orestes = male sanae, unsound, id.: aures, safe, trusty, id. With ab, less freq. ad, or Abl.: a periculo, Caes.: testudo tuta ad omnes ictus, Liv. 2. Neut. absol.: tuta et parvula laudo, a safe and humble lot, Hor.: in tutum receptus est, into a place of safety, Liv. III. Transf.: cautious, prudent (rare): serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor.: consilia, Liv.

tūs, a, um, pron. adj. [tu] thy, thine, your, yours: tuus est servus, Pl.: de tuis unus est, one of your friends, Cic.: tuum est, it is your part, it is for you, etc.: with Inf.: Ter. Made emphatic by suffix *pte*: tuopto ingenio, your own, Pl. 2. proper, suitable, or right for you: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. (ii) your own master, self-possessed: Stat. 3. For object. Gen.: desiderio tuo, through want of you, Ter.

tūpānīzans, antis, Part. [τυπανίζω] playing on a drum or timbrel: Suet.

tūpānōtrība (typan.), ae, m. = τυπανοτρίβης, a tabourer, a timbrel-player, a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele): Pl.

tūpānum (typ. Cat.), i, n. = τύπανον, a drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine, esp. as beaten by the priests of Cybele: Lucr.: Virg.: Ov.: Caes. II. Transf.: a drum or wheel, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, etc.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 40.)

tūpus, i, m. = τύπος, a figure, image, on a wall: Cic.

tūrānīcē, adv. tyrannically: Cic. **tūrānīcīda**, ae, m. [tyrannus cae-

do] a killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide: Sen.: Suet.

tyrannicidium, n. [id.] the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide: Sen.

tyrannicus, a, um, adj. = τυραννικός, tyrannous, tyrannical: leges, Cic.

tyrannis, Idis (Acc. Idem or Ida), f. = τυραννίς, the sway of a despot, arbitrary or despotic rule, despotism: Cic.: Liv. (V. tyrannus.)

tyrannocōnus, l, m. = τυραννοκτόνος, the killer of a tyrant: Cic.

tyrannus, l, m. = τυραννος, a despotic sovereign; esp. one who has seized the sovereign power in a free state: tyrannus ejus civitatis, Liv.: clemens, opp. to rex importunus (an oppressive king), Cic. (ii) Later: a cruel ruler, tyrant: Liv. (of Nabils). Fig.: animus noster modo rex est, modo tyrannus, at one time our (lawful) king, at another our tyrant, Sen. 2. In gen. sense, lord, sovereign, monarch (rare and mostly poet.): Virg. Of Neptune: Ov. Of the sign Capricornus, where the sun is in the depth of winter (the stormy season): Hor.

tyrianthina, orum, n. = τυριάνθινα, purple-violet coloured garments: Mart.

tyrōtārichos, l, m. = τυροτάριχος, a dish of salt-fish prepared with cheese: Cic.

U, u (originally V, v, which character arose from the Greek Y), the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, and the last in the natural vowel series. It did not correspond phonetically to Greek v, which, at least in the mature period of the Greek language, was pronounced like French u or German ü; ou is more commonly put for it by the Greeks in transliterating Roman names or other Latin words. II. Etymologically it answers to I.-E. and Skr. u, and therefore to Gr. v; thus Lat. sus, Gr. (σ)υς; Lat. nurus, Gr. νύς; Lat. lux, Gr. (ἀ)φύλακη; though it has often arisen from a modification of another vowel, as in ursus, cf. ἀρκτος; ulcus, cf. ἕλκος; humus, cf. χαμαί. The diphthong oe (orig. oi) is closely akin to u; cf. munio, moenia; punio, poena; unus, O. L. oinos. III. Unaccented u almost always becomes in French either o or ou; thus Lat. frumentum, voluntatem, Fr. froment, volonté; Lat. cubare, gubernare, nutrire, sufflare; Fr. couvrir, gouverner, nourrir, souffler. Accented u, if long by nature, remains unchanged; thus Lat. nudus, murus, luna, Fr. nu, mur, lune; if long by position, it remains unchanged, as in juste from justus, or becomes o, as in monde, onde, from mundus, unda, or ou, as in bouche, court, sourd, from bucca, cursus, surdus; if short, it almost always becomes ou, as in joug, loup, où, from jugum, lupus, ubi; in a

few words, however, it changes to eu, as in fleuve, jeune, gueule, from fluvius, juvenis, gula. In Italian, ū is generally unchanged, as in duro, luna, from durus, luna; but ū often changes to o, as in gola, omero, from gula, humerus. The latter change is also common, when the u in Lat. is long by position, as in fondo, gotta, corso, from fundus, gutta, cursus. IV. As an abbreviation, V (for U) stands for uti; so V.V., uti voverant.

(1) **ūber**, ēris, n. a teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck: Virg.: Ov.: Suet. (ii) Plur. Cic.: Virg.: Hor. II. Meton. richness, fruitfulness, fertility: fertilis ubere campus, Virg. [Cf. Skr. ūdhar, Gr. οὐδωρ (for Lat. d corresponding to Gr. θ, v. ruber); A.-S. ūder, Eng. udder; Germ. euter.]

(2) **uber**, ēris, adj. (Prob. radically ident. with uber, subst.) rich, full, fruitful, fertile, plentiful, copious, productive: seges spicis uberibus, Cic.: fruges, Hor.: ager, Liv.: aqua profluens et uber, Cic.: imber, copious, Lucr.: bellum, rich in spoil, lucrative, Just. Comp.: Ov. Sup.: Cic. With Gen. or Abl.: regio quum plumbi uberrima, tum et minio, Just.

II. Fig.: of style, language, etc.; copious, full, rich: censeat eum uberem et secundum (oratorum) fuisse, Cic. Comp.: spes uberior, more abundant, id.: haec pleniora etiam atque uberiora Romam ad suos perscribunt, i.e. exaggerated accounts, Caes. Sup.: uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic.

uberius, comp. adv. more fruitfully, more fully, more copiously, more luxuriantly: Cic.: Ov. Sup.: Pl. 2. Fig.: of style, speech, etc.: Cic. Sup.: id.

ubertas, ātis, f. [uber] richness, fruitfulness, productiveness: mammarum, Cic.: agrorum, id.: vini (opp. to frumenti inopia), Suet. II. Fig.: ubertates et copiae virtutis, Cic.

ubertim, adv. [id.] plentifully, abundantly, copiously: Cat.

ubi, adv. in what place, where. Rel. and Indef.: in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros, ubi eos constitueret, Caes.: agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, Cic. (ii) With nam (for the sake of emphasis): ubinam mens constans possit insistere, id. (iii) With terrarum or loci, where in the world: ubi terrarum esses, id.: ubi loci fortunae tuae sint, in what position, Pl. (iv) Repeated, ubi ubi, also as one word ubiubi, wherever, wheresoever (rare): sperantes facile, ubiubi essent, se conversuros aciem, Liv. (β) With gentium: ubi ubi est gentium, Pl.

2. In direct interrogations, where? ubi sunt, qui negant, etc., Cic. (ii) With gentium: ubi illum quaeram gentium? Pl. II. Transf. of time, at which or what time, when, whenever, as soon as, as: ubi friget,

huc evasit, Ter.: ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet, Cic.: hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, etc., Caes. 2. In colloq. lang., referring to things or persons, instead of the relative pronoun: in which, by which, with which, wherewith, etc., or of persons, with whom, by whom, etc.: ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit litteras, Pl.: neque nobis adhuc praeter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum jus contra illos obtinere-mus, with whom, Cic. [Acc. to those who admit a possible loss of initial c before a vowel in Lat., ubi is for cubi = quo-bi, where bi (bhi) = Gr. βι. So unde is regarded as = cunde. Possibly, however, the u represents a distinct pronom. stem.] (Hence It. ore; Fr. où; and contr. from de ubi, It. dove; Fr. d'ou.)

ubi-cunque (-cumque), adv. Relatively: wherever, wheresoever: etsi, ubicunque es, in eadem es navi, Cic.: sis illic felix, ubicunque mavis, Hor. (ii) With terrarum, locorum, gentium: qui ubicunque terrarum sunt, etc., Cic.: ubicunque locorum vivitis, Hor. (iii) Very rarely with Subj.: nostrum est intelligere, utcunque atque ubicunque opus sit obsequi, Ter.

II. Indefinitely, wherever it may be, any where, every where: te, dea (Ceres), munificam gentes ubicunque loquantur, Ov.

ubinam, v. ubi, no. I. (ii).

ubi-quē, adv. every where, any where, wheresoever: illud, quicquid ubique officit, evitare, in any place, Hor.: litterae, quae ubique depositae essent, Liv. E-p. in the phrase, omnes qui ubique sunt, all wherever they may be, all in the world: Cic.: and without omnes: qui ubique sunt propugnatores hujus imperii, id.

ubiubi, v. ubi, no. I. (iv).

ubi-vīs, adv. where you will, wherever it may be, any where, every where: nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. With gentium: ubivis gentium agere aetatem, any where in the world, Ter. 2. Transf.: of things (rare): ubivis facilius passus sim, quam in hac re, me deludier, in any thing, id.

ūdus, a, um, adj. wet, moist, damp, humid: paludes, Ov.: litus, Hor.: apium, fresh and green, id.: oculi, Ov.: tempora Lyaeo, soaked with wine, Hor.: aleator, tipsy, Mart.: gaudium, tearful, id. [A shortened form of uridus; v. uveo.]

ulcēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ulcus] to make sore, cause to ulcerate (rare): ulcerato serpentis morsu Philocteta, Cic.

II. Fig.: to wound with love: jecur, Hor.

ulcērōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of sores, ulcerous (rare): facies, Tac.

II. Fig.: jecur, i. e. wounded (with love), Hor.

ulcisco, no perf., ultum, j. v. a.

(for *ulciscor*) to take vengeance on, to punish; also, to avenge: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, Sall.: propter iras graviter ultas, resentments (i. e. wrongs) deeply avenged, Liv.

ulciscor, ultus (for *ulc-tus*), 3. v. a. dep. to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on; to punish: aliquem pro scelere, Caes.: illum ulciscuntur mores sui, Cic. 2. Of things, to take revenge for, to avenge, punish: Injurias rei publicae, id.: offensas tuas, Ov.: regum libidines, Hor. See also *ulcisco*.

II. Transf.: to take vengeance for; to avenge: constr. with Acc. of person whose wrongs are avenged: caesos fratres, Ov.: cadentem patriam, Virg. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. ἀλέξω.]

ulcus (hulc-), ōris, n. (cogn. with Gr. ἔλκος) a sore, ulcer: Virg.: Hor. Proverb.: ulcus tangere, to touch a sore spot, touch on a delicate subject, Ter. **II.** Fig.: ulcus (i. e. amor) vivescit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr.: quicquid horum attigeris, ulcus est, it is a sore place, i. e. the arguments will not bear handling, Cic.

uligo, hūs, f. (appy. contr. of *uviligo*, from *uveo*, q. v.) moisture, moist quality of the earth: Virg.

ullus, a, um (Gen. sing. *ulli*, Pl.), adj. dim. (contr. of *unulus*, from *unus*) any, any one (adject. word corresponding to *quisquam*). In sentences containing a negation, either expressed or understood: neque praeter te in Alide ullus servus istoc nomine est, Pl.: sine ullo domino esse, Cic. (ii) Subst. = *quisquam* (rare): negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. 2. In interrogative (direct or indirect) and hypothetical sentences, esp. where negation is either expressed or implied: est ergo ulla res tanti, ut...? Cic.: si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, id. **II.** In affirmative clauses (rare): dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Virg.

ulmus, a, um, adj. (*ulmus*) of or belonging to an elm-tree, of elm, elm-: frons, Col.: cena, i. e. wooden models of birds, etc., to practise carving at table on, Juv.

ulmīribā, ae, m. [vox hybrida, from *almus* and *τερίβω*, *tero*] an elm-rubber, i. e. one that wears out elms, is often beaten with elm-rods, a term of abuse: Pl.

ulmus, i, f. an elm, elm-tree: Plin.: ulmis adjungere vites, Virg.: Faler-nae, i. e. Falerian vines (vines being often trained on elms), for Falerian wine, Juv. 2. Transf.: *ulmorum* Acheruns, the perdition of elm-rods, of one who is often beaten, Pl. (Hence, It. *olmo*; and through Low L. *ulmellus*, Fr. *ormeau*.)

ulna, ae, f. the elbow: Plin. **II.** Transf.: in gen. the arm: Cat.: (eam) cupidus amplectitur ulnis, Ov.

2. As a measure of length: (i) an ell: Virg. (ii) As much as a man can clasp with both arms, a fathom: Plin.

(Cf. Gr. ὤλ-ην; O. H. G. *elina*; Eng. *ell*, *elbow*; Germ. *ellen-bogen*.)

ulpium, i, n. a kind of leek: Pl. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *upiglio*.)

ulterior, us, comp. adj. [from the obsolete *ulter* in which *ul=ol* in *ol-le* (ille) and *ol-im*] farther, on the farther side, that is beyond, ulterior: in plur. often to be rendered as subst.: those persons or things that are farthest: Of space: Gallia (opp. to *citerior*), i. e. transalpine, Cic.: absol.: quum ab proximis (sc. Germanis) impetrare non possent, ultiores tentant, those more remote, Caes. 2. Transf. in gen.: beyond, further, later, etc.: quo quid ulterius privato timendum foret? what further, i. e. worse indignity, Liv.: pudor est ulteriora loqui, the rest, Ov. **II.** Sup.: *ultimus*, a, um [in which *-timus* is superl. suffix] farthest, most distant, uttermost, extreme, last; often to be rendered as subst.: the farthest part, etc. Of space: ea minima (sc. stella, i. e. the moon), quae ultima a caelo, citima terris luce lucebat aliena, Cic.: in ultimis aedibus, the most retired part of the house, Ter. Absol.: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, the hindmost, Caes.: ultima signant, the goal, Virg. 2. Of time or order of succession, remotest, earliest, oldest, first; also, last, latest, final: principium, Cic.: auctor sanguinis, Virg.: dies, last, Ov.: lapis, i. e. grave-stone, Prop.: cerae, a will, Mart. Absol.: perferto et ultima expectato, final events, the end, Cic. Neut. absol.: ad ultimum, to the last, Liv.: ultimum, for the last time, id. 3. Of degree or rank: (i) utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest: summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic.: supplicium, extreme (i. e. capital) punishment, Caes. Neut. absol.: omnia ultima pati, every extremity, the worst, Liv.: ultima cernunt (= τὰ ἔσχατα), the last extremity, Virg. (ii) lowest, meanest (rare): stirps, Vell.: ut vigillis et labore cum ultimis militum certaret (consul), Liv.

ulterior, comp. adv. [*ultra*] further on, further: abire, Ov.: ulterius ne tende odiis, do not carry your animosity further, Virg.: rogabat ulterius justo, more than was right, Ov.

ultimus, a, um, v. ulterior, no. II. **ultio**, ōnis, f. [*ulciscor*] a taking vengeance, avenging, revenge: Tac.: Juv.

ultor, ōris, m. (id.) a punisher, avenger, revenger: Cic.: Virg.

ultra, adv. and prep. with Acc. [*v. ulterior*, and cf. *in-tra*, *ci-tra*]. **A.** Adv.: beyond, farther, besides: estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? could malignity go further, Cic.: eam (mortem) cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere: ultra neque curae n' quae gaudium locum esse, beyond the grave, Sall. Of time: quod ultra est, the future, Hor.: nec ultra bellum Latium dilatatum, any longer, Liv. (ii)

On account of its comparative sense, freq. followed by *quam*: *ultra quam satis est*, Cic. **B.** Prep.: with Acc., on the farther side of, beyond, past: cis Padum ultraque, Liv. Placed after the noun: Euphratem ultra, Tac. **II.** Transf. of time, beyond, past, longer than: (Gorgias) ultra Socratem usque duravit, outlived him, Quint. 2. Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc.: beyond, above, over, more than: modum quem ultra progredi non oporteat, Cic.: ultra fas, more than is right, Hor. (Hence Fr. *outré*, and through Low L. *ultraticum*, Fr. *outrage*.)

ultrix, icis, adj. [*ulciscor*] avenging, vengeful: Dirae, the avenging Furies, Virg. **II.** Subst.: a female avenger: *ultrix afflictæ civitatis*, Auct. pro dom. (dub.)

ultra, adv. [*v. ulterior*] to the farther side, beyond, on the other side: usu. in connection with *citro*: v. *citro*.

2. Transf.: afar, away, off: Pl. (only). **II.** Fig.: beyond, besides, moreover, too: celavit suos cives ultroque iis sumptum intulit, Cic. 2. of one's own accord, without being asked, spoken to or moved, to do something: sponte et ultro polliceri, of one's own free will and without solicitation, Suet.: quum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes.: nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Caesar detulerit, Cic.: ultro adfata, was the first to speak, Virg.: se ultro obtulerat, without being captured, id.: ultro bello venturam, unprovoked, id.: miserescimus ultro, spontaneously, id. 3. Phr.: ultro tributa (and as one word, *ultrotributa*), expenditure incurred by the State for public works: Liv.

ultrōtributa, orum, v. ultro, fin.

ultus, a, um, Part. [*ulciscor*].

ulula, ae, f. (cogn. with *ululo*) a screech-owl: Virg. (From the root *ul*, reduplicated in *ululo* and *ulula*, como Skr. *ulūka-s*; Germ. *eule*, Eng. *owl*.)

ululātus, ūs, m. [*ululo*] a howling, wailing; a shrieking, as a sound of mourning or lamentation: Virg.: of the wild yells or war-whoops of the Gauls: Caes.: of the wild cries and shouts of the Bacchantes: Cat.

ululo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. (cogn. with Gr. ὀλοῦν; cf. also ὀλῶν). Neutr.: to howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry: Virg.: Ov.: ululanti voce canere, Cic. 2. Transf. of places, to ring, resound: plangoribus aedes feminis ululant, re-echo with screams, Virg. **II.** Act.: to cry or howl out to, to invoke with howling (poet.): Hecate ululata per urbem, id.: Mart. (Hence It. *urlare*; Fr. *hurler*.)

ulva, ae, f. sedge: Virg.: Ov. (Perh. from *ol*, to grow, seen in *ol-e-sco*.)

umbella, ae, f. dim. [*umbra*] a little shadow: meton. a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella: Juv.

umbilicus, *i. m.* the navel: Cels.: Liv. Fig.: the middle, centre: Pl.: Cic. (In a passage where it represents Gr. *ὀμφαλός*). 2. a projecting end of the cylinders on which the books of the ancients were rolled: librum usque ad umbilicum revolvitur, i. e. to the very end, Sen.: lambos ad umbilicum adducere, i. e. to finish off, Hor. 3. a kind of sea-snail, sea-cockle: Cic. [A lengthened form of a lost *umbilus*, cogn. with Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, v. *umbo*.]

umbo, *ōnis, m.* prop. any convex elevation; hence, a boss of a shield: Virg. II. Transf.: a shield: id.: Just. 2. the elbow: Mart. Hence, candidus umbo = toga virilis, Pers. [Cogn. with *umb-il-icus*, q. v. and with Gr. *ὀμφαλός*.]

umbra, *ae, f.* a shade, shadow: Cic. Proverb.: umbras timere, to be afraid of shadows, i. e. to fear without cause, id. II. Transf.: in painting, the dark part of a painting, shade, shadow: id. 2. a shade, ghost of a dead person: Hor.: umbrarum rex, i. e. Pluto, Ov. 3. Like the Greek *σκιά*, an uninvited guest, whom an invited one brings with him: Hor. 4. a shade, shady place, that which gives a shade or shadow (poet.): Ov.: vacui titoris in umbra, in a barber's empty shop, Hor. Hence fig.: studia in umbra educata, in the study, in privacy, Tac. 5. a fish, called also sciaena; a grayling, umbr: Ov. III. Fig.: a shadow, an obscure sign or image, faint appearance, imperfect copy or representation, semblance: civitatis, Cic.: foederis, Liv.

2. shelter, cover, protection: vestis auxilii, id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *ombra*; Fr. *ombre*.)

umbraculum, *i. n.* [umbra] anything that furnishes shade, a bower, arbour: Cic.: Virg. 2. Transf.: a school: Cic. II. a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella: Ov.

umbracōla, *ae, m.* [umbratus colu] one who is fond of the shade, a lounge: Pl.

umbratilis, *a, um, adj.* [umbra] of or belonging to shade, i. e. retirement, seclusion, or leisure: homo, i. e. a sluggard, an idler, lounge, Pl.

umbratilis, *e, adj.* [id.] remaining in the shade, in retirement, or at home; private, retired, contemplative: vita, Cic. II. Esp. of speech, in the manner of the schools; opp. to public, political: oratio philosophorum, id.

umbrifer, *era, drum, a. f.* [umbra fero] shade-bringing, casting a shade, shady: nemus, Virg. II. (acc. to umbra, II. 2) bearing the ghosts of the dead: unda, i. e. the Styx, Stat.

umbro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [umbra] to shade, shadow, cover: tempora quercu, Virg. Transf.: umbratus genas, leaved, Stat.

umbrōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] f. II. f. shade, shady: locus, Cic.: silva, Ov.: Hor.

umecto, *v.* humecto.

ūmērus, *i. m.* the more correct form of *humerus*, q. v.

ūm dū, the more correct form of *humidus*, q. v.

ūmor, *v.* humor.

ūnā, *adv.* in one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together: una cum illis, Cic.: Caes.: quum et ego essem una et pauci, etc., Cic. Poet. with *Dat.*: Virg.

ūnānimans, *antis, adj.* [unus animus] of one mind, of one accord: Pl.

ūnānimitas, *antis, f.* [unanimus] unanimity, concord (rare): Liv.

ūnānimus, *a, um, adj.* [unus animus] of one mind, heart, or will; of one accord, concordant, harmonious, unanimous (mostly poet.): sodales, Cat.: soror, sympathizing, Virg.: distingere unanimes, Liv.

uncia, *ae, f.* a twelfth part, a twelfth: of inheritances: Cic. (II) of weight, the twelfth part of a pound (as or libra), an ounce: esp. with pondo: auri pondo uncia, Pl.: neque piscum ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, one single ounce (in) weight, id.

II. Transf.: a trifle, bit, atom (as we say, 'an ounce of sense,' etc.): panis, a morsel, Suet. [By some connected with Lat. *un-us* (one of the 12 equal parts of the as); by others with Gr. *ὀγκος*, a weight.] (Hence Fr. *once*; Eng. *ounce*, *inch*.)

uncīrius, *a, um, adj.* [uncia] of or belonging to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth: senus, one-twelfth of the capital, i. e. 8% per cent. (for the old year of 10 months: v. *semunciaris*), Tac.: Liv.

uncīatim, *adv.* [id.] by twelfths, by ounce: Plin. II. Transf.: by a little at a time, little by little: Ter.

unc natus, *a, um, adj.* [uncinus] furnished with hooks or tenters, barbed: Cic.

uncinus, *i. m.* [uncus] a hook: App.

uncīōla, *ae, f. dim.* [uncia] a little ounce: unciolam habet heres, a poor paltry twelfth, Juv.

unctio, *ōnis, f.* [ungo] a besmearing, anointing: sulatoria, Pl.: Cic.

unctio, *i. v. a. fr. q.* [id.] to besmear or anoint often: se unguentis, Pl.

unctiōsculus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [unctus] somewhat unctuous: Pl.

unctor, *ōris, m.* [ungo] an anointer: Pl.: Cic.

unctura, *ae, f.* [id.] an anointing of the dead: Cic.

unctus, *a, um, Part.* [ungo]. II. Adj.: lit. smeared, anointed: Achivi, i. e. anointed for the gymnasium, Hor.: aqua, greasy, id.: manus, id. Hence,

2. taccia, resinous, Ov. 3. Transf.: rich, luxurious, sumptuous: ita palaestritas defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctior abiret, satier, i. e. richer (here the word has a double meaning, cf. Cat. x. 11), Cic.: Corin-

thus, luxurious, Juv. III. Subst.: unctum, *i. n.* a rich banquet, sumptuous feast: unctum qui recte ponere possit, i. e. can put a good dinner before his critics, Hor.: cenare sine uncto, a dainty dish, Pers. 2. an ointment: App. Fig.: Cic.

(1) **uncus**, *i. m.* [cogn. with *uncus*, q. v.] a hook, barb: Liv. Fig.: as an emblem of Necessitas; a cramp-iron (for fixing blocks of stone together): Hor. Poet.: an anchor: Val. Fl. (ii) Esp. a hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, by which they were dragged to the Tiber: Cic.: Juv.

(2) **uncus**, *a, um, adj.* [uncus, i.] hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed: hamus, Ov.: aratrum, Virg.: of the Harpies' talons: id.: cauda, Ov.

unda, *ae, f.* a wave (as natural to the sea in any state; whereas *fluctus* = billow, *rupe* of the sea when rough): mare plenum undarum, Pl.: Hor.: Ov. II. Transf. in gen.: water, moisture, a fluid or liquid of any kind (mostly poet.): undis contrarius ignis, id.: aëriae undae, i. e. the air, Lucr.: qua plurimus undam fumus agit, i. e. rolls in torrents, Virg.

III. Fig.: a stream, crowd, tide, throng of persons: Cic.: Virg. [From the two-fold root *ud* and *rad* come Skr. *ud-a-m*, *uda-ka-m*, water; Gr. *ιδ-ω*; Lat. (with nasalization) *unda*; Goth. *rat-ō*, Eng. *water*, O. H. G. *wazar*.] (Hence It. Sp. *onda*, Fr. *onde*.)

undē, *adv.* [v. ubi] from which or what place, whence. Relatively: nec inde venit, unde malle, Cic.: eodem unde redierat, proficiscitur, Caes.

2. Interrogatively. (i) direct: unde defecti Gallie a Capitolio, Cic. (ii) indirect: unde initium belli fieret, explorabant, Caes. With *gentium*: Pl. II. Transf.: of persons or things, from whom or whence = a quo (denoting so, origin, cause, etc.). Relatively: (narrat) i trevis erit, si, unde necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic.: eum unde ipse natus esset, id.: eventus belli... unde jus stabat, ei victoriam dedit, to the side on which, Liv. (ii) Esp. legal t. i.: unde petitur = defendant: Cic. 2. Inter-

rogatively. (i) direct: unde haec (patra) igitur est? Pl.: unde sed hos novi? Ov. (ii) indirect: ut ex ipsa quaeras, unde hunc (anulum) habuerit, Ter. 3. Indefinitely, unde unde, for undecunque, whencesoever: qui mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, i. e. from somewhere or other, Hor. (Hence It. *onde*; and from de unde, Sp. *donde*, Fr. *dont*.)

undecies (-us), *num. adv.* [unus decies] eleven times: Mart.

undecim, *num. card. adj.* [unus decem] eleven: Cic. (Hence Fr. *onze*.)

undecimus, *a, um, num. ord. adj.* [unus decimus] eleventh: Liv.

undē-cun-que (undecumque: in times: unda vacat cunque oens,

Lucr.), adv. from what place or part soever: Quint.

undē-libet, adv. whence you will, whencesoever, from any place whatever, from anywhere: Auct. Her.

undēni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. [unus] eleven each: Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, i. e. with an hexameter and pentameter, elegiac verse, Ov. 2. = undecim, eleven: Hor.

undēnōnāgintā, num. card. adj. [unus de nonaginta] eighty-nine: Liv.

undēoctōgintā, num. card. adj. [unus de octoginta] seventy-nine: Hor.

undēuadrāgintā, num. card. adj. [unus de quadraginta] thirty-nine: Cic.

undēquinquāgēsīmus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [undēquinquaginta] forty-ninth: Cic.

undēquinquāgintā, num. card. adj. [unus de quinquaginta] forty-nine: Liv.

undēsexāgintā, num. card. adj. [unus de sexaginta] fifty-nine: Liv.

undētrīcēsīmus or **undētrīgēsīmus**, a, um, num. ord. adj. [undētrīginta] the twenty-ninth: Liv.

undēunde, v. unde, II. 3.

undēvīcēsīmus or **undēvīgēsīmus**, a, um, num. ord. adj. [undēvīginti] nineteenth: Cic.

undēvīginti, num. card. adj. [unus de vīginti] nineteen: Cic.: Liv.

undīuē, adv. [unde] que: cf. quisque from all parts, sides, or places, from every quarter; on all sides, in every part, everywhere: ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, Caes.: cinctus periculis, Cic.: vita referta bonis, id. 2. Perb. by every one (like unde = a quo, from whom): Hor.

undī-sōnus, a, um, adj. [unda sonus] wave-sounding, sounding or roaring with the waves (poet.): saxum, Val. Fl.: dei, i. e. sea-gods, Prop.

undo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [unda]. Neutr.: to move in waves, as the sea: Enn. ap. Non.: poet. ap. Cic. 2. Transf. to move like waves, to undulate: ad caelum undabat vortex, was flaring, Virg.: undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, id.: undantes habenae, hanging loosely, id. (ii) to overflow, abound with: regio undat equis, Val. Fl. (iii) Fig.: to waver, be agitated: curis, id. II. Act.: to flood, inundate: sanguine campos, Stat.

undōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of waves, billowy: Virg.

ūnetvīcēsīmāni, orum, m. plu. [unetvicesima, sc. legio] soldiers of the twenty-first legion: Tac.

ūnetvīcēsīmus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [unus et vicesimus] twenty-first: legio, Tac.

ungo (unguo), unxi, unctum, i. v. a. to smear, besmear, anoint, esp. with any fat substance: unguentis, Cic.: caules oleo, to dress with oil, Hor.: natat uncta carina, fresh tarred, Virg.: arina uncta cruoribus, besmeared, Hor.

[Cf. Skr. ang, "unguere." (Hence It. unguere; Fr. oindre.)]

unguen, inis, n. [ungo] a fatty substance, fat; an ointment: Virg.

unguentārius, a, um, adj. [unguentum] of or belonging to ointments or unguents, ointment-: taberna, a perfumer's shop, Suet. II. Subst.: unguentarius, ii, m. a dealer in unguents, a perfumer: Cic.: Hor. 2. unguentaria, ae, f. a female perfumer: Plin. (ii) (sc. ars) the art of making unguents or perfumes: Pl.

unguento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume (usu. in Part. perf.): unguentatus per vias, ignave, incedis, Pl.: Lat.

unguentum, i (Gen. plur. unguentum, Pl.), n. [ungo] an ointment, unguent, perfume: Cic.: Hor.

unguicūlus, i, m. dim. [unguis] a small nail of the finger or toe: Cic.: Pl. Proverb.: a teneris unguiculis = Gr. ἐξ ἀπαλῶν ὀνύχων, from early infancy, Cic.: perpruriscere ex unguiculis, i. e. all over, Pl.

unguis, is, m. a nail of a human finger or toe; of animals, a claw, talon: Hor.: Plin.: Ov. A horse's hoof: Mart. 2. Proverbial phrases: i) ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, from top to toe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, Cic. (ii) non transversum unguem discedere, not to depart a nail's breadth from (in fig. sense), id. (iii) quum medium ostenderet unguem, i. e. showed the greatest contempt (by pointing with the middle finger), Juv. (iv) de tenero ungui, i. e. from childhood, Hor. (v) ad or in unguem = εἰς ὀνύχα or ἐν ὀνύχῳ, to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who ran the nail over the surface of the marble to detect flaws): ad unguem factus homo highly polished, perfectly accomplished, id. Cf. Gr. ὀνύξ, ὀνύξ-ος; Sans. nakha-s (in which kh is for older gh); Germ. nag-el, Eng. nail.)

ungula, ae, f. [unguis] a claw, talon, hoof: of a horse: Virg.: Cic. Of hens: Pl. Of kites and eagles: id. Proverb.: toto corpore atque omnibus unguibus, i. e. with tooth and nail, with might and main, Cic. II. Transf.: a horse (poet.): rapit ungula currus, Hor. (Hence It. unghia; Fr. ongle.)

unguo, v. ungo.

ūncē, adv. alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree: aliquid unice diligere, Cic.: quid Teridatem terreat, unice securus, supremely unconcerned, Hor.

ūnī-cōlor, ōris, adj. of one colour, all of one or the same colour: Ov.

ūnī-cornis, e, adj. [unus cornu] one-horned, having a single horn: Plin. (Hence It. licorno and, from it, Fr. licorne.)

ūnīcus, a, um, adj. [unus] one and

no more, only, sole, single: gnatus, Pl.: filia, Ter. II. Transf.: alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique: eximius imperator, unicus dux, Liv.: maritus, Hor.: liberalitas, Cic. With solus: quamlibet esto unica res quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr. (ii) In bad sense (rare): scelus, Vell.

ūnī-formis, e, adj. [unus forma] having only one shape or form, uniform: Tac.

ūnīgēna, ae, adj. [unus and gen in gigno] only-begotten, only: Cic. II. born of one parent, of one or the same family (poet.): te, Phoebe, relinquens unig-namque simul, i. e. Diana, sister of Phoebus, Cat.

ūnī-mānus, a, um, adj. having only one hand, one-handed: puer, Liv.

ūnīo, ōnis, m. [unus] a single large pearl: Plin.: Sen. 2. a kind of onion: Col. (Hence Fr. oignon; Eng. onion.)

ūnītas, ātis, f. [id.] oneness, unity: mundi, Just.

ūnīter, adv. into one, together in one, conjointly: Lucr.

ūnīversālis, e, adj. [universus] of or belonging to all or the whole, universal: praecepta, Quint.

ūnīversē, adv. in general, generally: singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic.

ūnīversitas, ātis, f. [universus] the whole: generis humani, Cic. II. Transf.: the whole world, the universe: universitatis corpus, id.

ūnīversus, a, um (unorsum, Lucr.), adj. [unus verito; cf. di-versus] all together, all taken collectively, the whole: (i) Sing.: provincia, Cic.: triduum, three days together, Ter. (ii) Plu.: de universis generibus rerum dicere, Cic.: in illum universi tela conjiciunt, Caes. II. Subst.: universum, i, n. the whole world, the universe: Cic. (ii) in universum, adverb. phr.: as a whole, in general, generally: non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv.: Tac.

ūnōcūlus, a, um, adj. [unus oculus] one-eyed: Cyclops, Att. in Gell. Subst.: unoculus, i, m. a one-eyed person: Pl.

ūnōmamīa, ae, f. [unus mamma] 'one-breasted land,' a comically-formed name to denote the country of the Amazons: Pl.

unquam (umquam), adv. of time, at any one time, ever (whereas semper means at all times); most freq. in negative sentences; sometimes also in interrogations which imply a negative answer, and in conditional clauses; very seldom in affirmations. In negative sentences: quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic. With an implied negative: cave posthac, si me amas, unquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. II. In interrogations: Le. Sed tu, en unquam cum quiquam viro consuevisti? Si. Nisi quidem cum Alcesimarcho nemine, Pl. III.

In conditional clauses: *si unquam* in dicendo fulmus aliquid, tum profecto, etc., Cic. IV. In affirmative sentences: *plus amatum te unquam amavit*, Pl. [Some who regard initial *c* before a vowel as capable of being lost (v. ubi) make *um* in this word = cum.] (Hence *It. unque*; *Fr. onc.*)

unus, a, um (*Gen. sing. unus*, Virg.: *Hor.*: also, *unius*, Virg.: *Ov.*), num. card. adj. one; an or a: Pl.: *Cic.*: omnes ad unum (unam), without exception, to a man, etc., id.: *Caes.*: unus et alter, one or two, *Hor.* Plur.: *litterae*, *Cic.*: excidia, Virg. (ii) Adverbially, in unum, into one, to one place, together: *Cic.*: *Sall.* 2. Emphatically, with an expressed or implied contrast, alone, only, sole, single: *hic unus*, ut ego suspicor, servat fidem, Pl. Plur.: *Ubi*, qui uni ex . . . miserant, *Caes.*: sequere me tres unus passus, three single steps, only three steps, Pl. With *solus*: unus est solus inventus, *Cic.* (ii) Of pre-eminence: *felix una*, supremely happy, Virg.: *magis omnibus unam*, pre-eminently, id. 3. Indefinitely, a or an, one, some, some one, but more definite than the English 'indef. article'; freq. connected with *aliquis*, *quidam*, *quidvis*, *quilibet*, *quisquam*, etc.: *inter mulieres forte unam adspicio adolescentulam*, i.e. I notice in particular a young woman, Ter.: *sicut unus paterfamilias*, as any ordinary householder, *Cic.*: *Liv.*: unus quisque (and sometimes as one word, *unusquisque*): *Cic.*: *Caes.*: nemo de nobis unus excellat, *Cic.* II. Transf.: the same: *uno tempore*, simultaneously, *Caes.*: *uno ore*, unanimously, *Cic.*: *Virg.*: omnes una manet nox, *Hor.* Plur.: *unis moribus vivunt*, *Cic.* With or corresponding to *idem*: *exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit*, id. [O. L. *oinos*: cf. Gr. *οἰός*, *οἰή* (the ace in dice); Goth. *ain-s*, Germ. *ein*, Eng. *one*.] (Hence *It. Sp. uno*; *Fr. un.*)

upilio (*opilio* and *ovilio*), ōnis, m. a shepherd: Virg. [For etym. v. *opilio*.]

upura, ae, f. a hoopoe: Plin. II. Transf.: a kind of hoe or mattock: Pl. [For *op-op-a*: cogn. with, but prob. not borrowed from, Gr. *εὐρύς*.]

urbānē, adv. courteously, affably, politely, urbanely: *agere*, *Cic.* Comp.: id. 2. Of speech, wittily, acutely, elegantly, happily: id.

urbānitas, ātis, f. (*urbanus*) a living in a city, city-life: *Cic.* II. Transf.: elegance of manners, refinement, courtesy, politeness: *urbanitatem*, quae est virtus, id. 2. refinement, delicacy, or elegance of speech: id. (ii) Esp. wit, humour, pleasantry, raillery: id. 3. In a bad sense, trickery, roguery, knavery: *incuriosos milites* (vernacula utebantur urbanitate) *quidam* spoliare, mischievous humour, Tac.

urbānus, a, um, adj. [*urbs*] of or belonging to the city or town, city-, town-, opp. to *rusticus*: *tribus*, *Cic.*: *praetor*, *Caes.*: *administratio rei publicae* (opp. to *provincialis*), *Cic.* 2. Subst.: *urbanus*, i, m. an inhabitant of a city, a city-man, 'cockney': *urbani sunt rustici*, Pl.: *otiosi*, *Liv.* II. Transf.: polished, courteous: *homo*, *Cic.* 2. Of speech, refined, polished, elegant, nice, choice: id. (ii) Esp. witty, humorous, facetious: *comis et urbanus liberque*, witty, clever, *Hor.*

3. In bad sense, bold, forward, impudent: *audacia*, *Cic.*: *frons*, town-bred assurance, *Hor.*

urbicāpus, i, m. [*urbs capio*] a taker of cities: Pl.

urbicus, a, um, adj. [*urbs*] of or belonging to the city, city, civic: *Suet.*

urbs, urbis, f. a walled town, a city: *Cic.*: *Caes.* 2. Esp. the city of Rome, the capital (like *ἀστυ*, of Athens): *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *conditor urbis* (Romulus), *Ov.* Ad urbem esse, to stop at or near Rome: of returning generals, who had to remain outside of the city till the Senate decreed them the right of entrance; or of provincial magistrates who were preparing for departure to their provinces: *Cic.*: *Sall.*: *Caes.* II. Meton. the city, for the citizens (rare): *urbem somno vinoque sepultam*, Virg. Fig.: *urbem philosophiae proditis*, dum castella defenditis, i.e. the main point, *Cic.* [Possibly, as Varro thought, cogn. with *orbis*, 'a ring, circuit'.]

urceolus, i, m. dim. [*urceus*] a little pitcher or water-pot: *Juv.*

urceus, i, m. a water-pot, pitcher, ewer: *Hor.* [Appy. adapted from Gr. *ὑρξ*.]

urēdo, ōnis, f. [*uro*] a blast, blight of plants: *Cic.*

urgēo (less correctly *urguēo*), ursi, 2. v. a. and n. Act.: to press, push, thrust, force, impel, urge: *adversa vobis vestigia*, *Cic.*: *urges ruiturum*, *Sisyphus*, *saxum*, *Ov.*: *tres (naves) in Syrtis*, Virg. II. Transf.: to press, bear close or hard upon; to beset, oppress, weigh down: *legionem urgeri ab hoste*, *Caes.*: of death or the tomb: *Quintilius perpetuus sopor urget*, weighs upon, lies heavy on, *Hor.*: *urgentur longa nocte*, id. 2. to press upon, to crowd, confine: *urbem hanc urbe alia*, *Cic.*: *quam (vallem) densis frondibus atrum urget utrimque latus*, Virg. III. Fig.: to press, ply, urge with argument, etc.: *me meis versibus*, *Cic.* 2. to beset, burden, oppress; to urge, solicit: *quem morbus urget*, *Hor.*: *me suis litteris*, *Cic.* With *Gen.* (v. rare): *criminum urgeri*, to be hard pressed by, Tac.

3. to follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forward, urge on: *eundem locum diutius*, *Cic.*: *opus*, *Ov.*: *vestem*, work hard at, Virg.: *altum urgere*, to keep pushing out into the deep, *Hor.* B. Neutr.: *urget ab alto*

Notus, drives in, Virg.: *urgent ad littora fluctus*, press, sweep, id. Fig.: of a choice of evils: *hac urget lupus*, *hac canis angit*, *Hor.*: *praesens atque urgens malum*, *Cic.*: *Jam urgens aut certe adventans senectus*, actually weighing upon us, id. [Cf. *Skr. varṣ*, 'avertere'; Gr. (*ῥῆψ*) *εἰρ-υρ-μ*, *εἰρ-ω*; Goth. *urikan*, to press in pursuit, Eng. *wring*.]

urina, ae, f. urine: *Cic.* II. Transf.: genitalis = semen: *Plin.*: also simply *urina*, *Juv.* [Cf. *Skr. vāri*, water; Gr. *οὐρο-ι*. That the word orig. meant 'water' is shown by *urinor*, q.v.]

urinātor, ōris, m. [*urinor*] a diver: *Liv.*

urino, i, v. n. and

urinor, i, v. dep. [*v. urina*] to plunge under water, to dive: *Cic.* ap. Non.

urna, ae, f. a water-pot, water-jar, urn: *Ov.*: *Hor.* As an attribute of personified rivers: Virg. II. Transf. in gen. any kind of urn: (i) a voting-urn: *Cic.* Hence, the urn of fate: *omnium versatur urna* series oclis sors exitura, *Hor.* (ii) an urn to hold the ashes of the dead, a cinerary urn: *Ov.* (iii) a money-pot, money-jar: *Hor.* (iv) A liquid measure containing half an amphora, an urn: *Pers.*: an indefinite measure: *Juv.* [Prob. cogn. with *uro*, meaning prop. a 'vessel of burnt earth'.]

ūro, ūssi, ustum, 3. v. a. to burn: *urit odorata nocturna in lumina cedrum*, Virg. 2. Esp. to burn up, destroy by fire, consume: *hominem mortuum*, *xii. Tab. ap. Cic.*: *agros*, to fire them, Virg.: also, to ravage with fire, *Liv.*: *urbes hostium*, Tac. (ii) Of encaustic painting, to burn in (rare): *picta coloribus ustis puppis*, *Ov.* In surgery; to burn out or up, to cauterize: *Cic.*

II. Transf.: to scorch, parch, dry up; to sting or pain acutely: *partes (terrarum) calore*, id.: *campum (seges)*, Virg.: *fauces urit sitis*, *Hor.*: *pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros*, scourging, vexing, *Liv.* 2. to rub sore; to gall, fret, corrode: *calceus si (pede) minor uret*, *Hor.*: *uri virgis*, id.

3. to pinch with cold; to nip: *venatores in montibus uri se patiuntur*, *Cic.*

III. Fig.: to burn, inflame, consume with passion; pass. to glow, be heated, be inflamed, be enamoured: *me tamen urit amor*, Virg.: *meum Jecur urere bilis*, *Hor.*: *uro hominem*, I gall the fellow, Ter. 2. Transf. to disturb, gall, vex, harass, oppress: *cos bellum Romanum urebat*, *Liv.*: *urebat nobilem populum* . . . dare tributa, etc., Flor. [For *ur-o*: cf. *Skr. urh*, to burn; Gr. *εἶρω*, *αἶρω* (for *εἶρω*, *αἶρω*). The root *ur* had a fuller form *ur*, whence *Vesta*. For other derivatives of the root cf. *aurora*.]

ursa, ae, f. (*ursus*) a she-bear: *Ov.*

2. Poet. a bear, in gen.: Virg.

II. Transf.: a constellation,

either *Ursa Major, the Greater Bear*, or *Ursa Minor, the Lesser Bear*: Ov.

ursus, *i. m. a bear*: Ov.: Hor. Proverb.: *nasum tentare ursi, to provoke a dangerous person ('take a mad dog by the ears')*, Mart. [For *ursu-s*; cf. Skr. *rksha-s* (for *ark-sa-s*); Gr. *ἀρκτος*.] (Hence It. *orso*; Fr. *ours*.)

urtica, *ae, f. a nettle, stinging-nettle*: Cat.: Hor. 2. Transf. a sea-nettle, a kind of zoophyte: Pl.

II. Fig. *desire, prurient*: Juv. (Hence Fr. *ortie*.)

ūrus, *i. m. [a Celtic word] a kind of wild ox, or aurochs*: Caes.: Virg.

ūsītātē, *adv. in the usual manner*: loqui, Cic.

ūsītātus, *a, um, Part. [usitor]*. II. Adj.: *usual, customary, common, accustomed, familiar*: Cic.: Caes. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

ūsitor, *atus, i. v. dep. freq. [utor] to use often, be in the habit of using (very rare, and not classical): with Abl. like utor: verbo, Gell.*

uspiam, *adv. [v. usquam] at or in any place, anywhere, somewhere*: Cic.

II. Transf.: *in any matter*: Pl.

usquam, *adv. at or in any place, anywhere; usu. with negatives: nulus usquam consistendi locus, Cic. With Gen.: nec sane usquam terrarum locum honoratiorem, Just. (ii) In interrogative sentences: num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat? i. e. any mark at all, Ter. (iii) In conditional clauses: si quid usquam iustitia est, Virg. (iv) Affirmatively: unde quod est usquam inspicitur, Ov.*

II. Transf.: *in any thing, in any way (rare): neque esset usquam auctoritati locus, Cic.: quasi jam usquam tibi sint viginti minae, were of any account to you (cf. οὐδαμῶς elvai), Ter. 2. With verbs of motion, to any place, anywhere: Pl.: Hor. [Us- is prob. for ubi from ubi-s; cf. ob-s, sub-s, ci-s. So usque=ubi-sque. In uspiam, pi=pe in nem-pe.]*

usque, *adv. [v. usquam] every step, all the way, right on, continuously, constantly; usu. with prep. or adv. Of space: (i) with prep., all the way: usque ex ultima Syria navigare, Cic.: usque ad castra hostium, Caes. (ii) With adv. of place: quod eos usque istinc exauditos putem, all the way from where you are, Cic.: with quaque, everywhere, id. (iii) With Acc. of name of place whither, all the way to, as far as, to: usque Romam, id.*

II. Of time: (i) with prep., all the while, as long or as far as, until: opinio jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, from as far back as the heroic ages, id.: deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, as far as, up to, id.: usque ad tempora Alexandri, even down to the age of, Just. (ii) With adv.: inde usque repetens, i. e. recalling every incident of life since then, Cic.: usque adhuc, until now, hitherto, Ter. III. Of other relations:

(i) With prep.: hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic. (ii) With adv.: familiaris est factus, usque eo, ut, etc., to such a degree that, id. (iii) Absol.: right on, continually, incessantly: cantantes licet usque, minus via laedit, eamus, Virg.: Hor. (From de usque comes Fr. *jusque*.)

ustor, *ōris, m. [uro] a burner of dead bodies, a corpse-burner*: Cic.

ustūlo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [dim. of uro] to burn a little, to scorch, singe (rare): palos, Vitr. 2. to burn up, consume by fire: scripta lignis, Cat.*

ustus, *a, um, Part. [uro]*.

ūsū-cāpio, *cōpi, captum, 3. v. a. legal t. t.: to acquire ownership of a thing by long use, to acquire by prescription or usucaption: hereditatem, Cic.: quod Hannibal Jam velut usu cepisset Italiam, had as it were acquired a property in Italy made it his own, Liv.*

ūsū-cāpio, *ōnis, f. legal t. t.: the acquisition of ownership by long use or possession, usucaption: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 406).*

ūsūcaptus, *a, um, Part. [usucapio]*.

ūsūra, *ae, f. [utor] a using, use or enjoyment: lucis, Cic.: gloriae, Vell.*

II. Esp. a use of money lent: ab aliquo pecuniam pro usura auferre, Cic. 2. Meton. interest paid for the use of money, usury (reckoned by the month among the Romans): alicui usuram pendere, id.: fenus agitare et in usuras extendere, to get interest upon interest, or compound interest, Tac. (ii) Transf. in gen.: terra nunquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, i. e. always gives back more than it received, Cic.

ūsūrārius, *a, um, adj. [usura] that serves or is fit for use, of which one has the use or enjoyment: puer, Pl.*

II. of or belonging to interest or usury, that pays interest: aera, id.

ūsūrpātio, *ōnis, f. [usurpo] a taking into use, a making use of: doctrinae, Cic.: vocis, Liv.: insoliti itineris, the following of an unusual route, id.: bonae mentis, possession, Val. Max.*

ūsūrpō, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [perh. = usui rapio] to take into use; to make use of; to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise: nomen tantum virtutis, Cic.: consolationes, id.: alicujus memoriam, to cherish, id.: Jus, Liv.*

2. to take possession or cognizance of through the senses, i. e. to perceive: Lucr.: usurpant aures sonitum, Pl.

3. In law, to get possession of, to acquire, obtain: amissam possessionem, Cic.: hereditatem, enter upon, Tac. 4. to name or call habitually: is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic.: haec eadem usurpare corpora prima, to call them also primary bodies, Lucr. 5. to assume or appropriate unlawfully, to usurp (late): civitatem Romanam, i. e. wrongfully to assume the status of a Roman citizen, Suet.

ūsus, *a, um, Part. [utor]*.

ūsus, *ūs, m. [id.] a using or making use of; in widest sense. Objectively; usu. with Gen.: virtutis, Cic.: scientia atque usus nauticarum rerum, practice, Caes.: vivendi, Cic.: plures, quam quot satis in usum erant, ignes, more than were actually needed, Liv.: pervius usus, a thoroughfare, Virg. 2. Of persons; intercourse, familiarity, intimacy: domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic. (ii) sexual intercourse: Tib. 3. In law, usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more freq., usufructus, the use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct: usus ejus fundi et fructus testamento viri fuerat Caesenniae, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 406.*

II. Subjectively; practice, experience: usu atque exercitatione praeditus, Cic.: magnum in re militari usum habere, Caes. III. Meton. use, usefulness, utility, benefit, profit: levis fructus, exiguus usus, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, usui or ex usu esse, to be of use or benefit, to be useful, serviceable, advantageous, or profitable: esso usui civitati, id.: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, expedient, Caes. 2. use, need, necessity: usum provinciae supplere, Cic. (ii) Esp. in phr., usus est, and usus venit, there is need of. (a) Usus est: with the Abl.: viginti Jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Pl.: curatore usus est, Cic. With Acc.: ad eam rem usu'st hominem astutum, Pl. (dub.) (b) Usus venit: si usus veniat, should need arise, Caes. With Abl.: ubi usus veniat contra conserta manu, Pl. 3. a fit occasion or opportunity: ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quum adesset usus, sustinere auderent, when the necessity or opportunity came, Caes.: esp. in the phrase, usu venire, to happen: quid homini potest turpius usu venire? what can happen? Cic. (Hence It. Sp. *uso*; Fr. *us*.)

ūsusfructus, *us, v. usus, no. 1. 3.*

ūt, or **ūtī**, *adv. and conj. A. Adv.: in what manner, how (both affirmative and interrogative); in the manner that, as: instructo exercitu, ut loci natura postulabat, Caes.: credo te audisse, ut me circumsteterint, Cic.: ut valet? ut meminit nostri? how does he? Hor. Corresponding to ita or sic: Cic.: Ter.: sic sum, ut vides, Pl. (ii) ut ut (also as one word, utut), in whatever way or manner, however: ut ut res haec sese habet, id. II. Esp. in comparisons: usu. correl. to sic, ita, item, etc.: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, Justitiani cole, in the same manner as, Cic. (ii) ut... ita, not only... but also; although... yet: Dolabellam ut Tarsenses, ita Laodiceus ultro arcessierunt, id.: (cf. ita, I. 2. iii). (iii) ut... ita, in proportion as... so; esp. with quisque and sup. in former clause, foll. by sup. also in latter (but the comp. or positive is*

sometimes used; and at times the force of *sup.* is expressed by a verb or subst.; also *ita* is not unfreq. omitted): *ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, in proportion as he surpasses others in goodness; or, rendering by Eng. compar., the better a man is, the less inclined is he to suspect others*, *Id.*: *ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita, i.e. in the order of rank, Liv.*: *ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, i.e. according to seniority, Cic.* (iv) *ut* with *sup.* and *posse*, equivalent to *quam* in the same constr. (v. *quam*, no. 11, 3, ii): *haec ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt, have been spoken of as briefly as possible, Id.* 2. In introducing examples, as, *such as*, as for instance: in libero populo, *ut Rhodi, ut Athenis, Id.* 3. With explanatory or limiting parenthetical clauses: as, *inasmuch as, as being, for: Id.*: *civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum, according to the notions of, Caes.*: *ut captus est servorum, non malus, not a bad fellow, as slaves go, Ter.* 4. In exclamations, to denote degree, *how! how much! how greatly!* *quae ut sustinuit! ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit! Cic.*: *ut vidi, ut perii! how was I undone! Virg.* 5. Of time: (i) to mark an occurrence immediately preceding the main action, as, *when, as soon as*: usually connected with *perf.* tenses: *ut vero aquam ingressi sunt, tum...*, *Liv.*: *ut quisque me viderat, narrabat, Cic.* Strengthened with *primum*: *ut primum potestas data est, Id.* (ii) Rarely to mark actions occurring at the same or a subsequent time, *while, since*: *ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo de improviso, Ter.*: *ut Brundisio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae litterae, Cic.* III. Transf.: of place (very rare); *where: labitur...* *ut forte, where, as it chanced, Virg.*: *Indos, litus ut...* *tunditur unda, Cat.* B. Conj. with *Subj.*: To denote the effect or consequence of what is expressed by the principal clause: often correl. with some demonstrative word in the principal clause; as, *sic, ita, tam, adeo: talis, tantus, is, etc.* (correl. clauses): *so that, as that, that: Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, that he commonly passed as his son, Cic.*: *adeo angustis montibus mare continebatur, ut...* *so close that, Caes.*

2. Under this head comes (i) its use after verbs of effecting or happening: *sol efficit ut omnia floreat, makes all things flourish, Cic.*: *accidit ut una nocte omnes Hermae deicerentur, it happened that, Nep.* (ii) after such expressions as, *mos est, necesse est, sequitur, (tantum) abest, etc.*: *mos est hominum, ut nolint eun-*

dem pluribus rebus excellere, Cic.: *nam hoc necesse est, ut is...*, *Id.* (iii) also the explanatory use of *ut*: *vetus est lex amicitiae ut idem amici semper velint, it is an old-standing law of friendship, that...*, *Id.*: *non haec dederas promissa parenti, cautius ut velles...* (to wit) *that you would be willing, Virg.* II. To denote the purpose or intention of what is expressed by the principal clause (final clauses): *to the end that, in order that, that: constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes.*

III. After verbs of wishing, asking, advising, commanding; also of endeavouring and striving; to denote the direct Object or Complement of the verb (substantive clauses): *Phaethon ut in currum patris tolleretur optavit, desired that he might be taken up (or Inf.), Cic.*: *suades ut ad Quinctium scribam, Id.*: *placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, Caes.*: *curavi ut bene viverem, Sen.* So, *auctor sum ut, I recommend that, Cic.* IV. After verbs of fearing, to denote the fear that something may not occur: *timeo ut sustineas labores, I am afraid you will not be able to bear them, Id.* V. To introduce a supposition (= *fac ut*), *supposing that, granted that: verum ut ita sit, tamen...*, *granting that it is so, still...*, *Id.* (This is called the concessive use of *ut*.) (Acc. to those who admit loss of initial *c* before a vowel in Latin, *uti*=*cuti*, for *quo-ti* (ti being a locative form). Others recognize a distinct pron. stem *u*, v. *ubi*.)

ut-cunque (cumque), adv. in what way soever, however, whenever: *Cic.* II. at whatever time, whenever: *ut-cunque praecedes, whenever, as soon as, Hor.* *utens, entis, Part. [utor].* II. Adj.: possessing (v. rare): *utentior sane sit, i.e. a larger possessor, richer, Cic.*

utensilis, e, adj. [utor] that may be used, fit for use, of use, useful: Varr. II. Subst.: *utensilia, ium, n. plu. things for use, i.e. utensils, materials, necessities, etc.: exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv.*

uter, tris, m. a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide, a skin for wine, oil, etc.: Virg.: Ov. Often inflated and used for crossing streams: *Caes.*: *Liv.* Poet.: *crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, the swelling skin, i.e. the vain man, Hor.* (Etym. uncertain.)

uter, utra, utrum (Gen. sing. *utrius*, *Hor.*), pron. interrog. and rel., *whether or which of the two, which* (when one of two is meant): *ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Cic.*: *agnum horum uter est pinguior? Pl.* (ii) When *uter* is repeated but in a different case, or is opposed to neuter, it must be transl. *the other: quaserere uter utri invidias*

fecerit, which of the two plotted against the other, Cic.: neuter utri invidet, *Pl.* In plur.: *which of the two parties, Id.: Cic.* II. indef. rel.: *whichever of the two, the one that: utram harum vis condicionem, accipe, Pl.*: *uter demutassit, poculo multabitur, Id.* III. Transf. indef.: *one or the other, either one, either of the two (rare): quid? si una tabula sit, duo naufragi aequae sapientes: sibi-ne uter rapiat, an alter cedat alteri? Cic.* [Acc. to those who admit loss of initial *c* before a vowel in Latin, *uter*=*quo-tero*; cf. Gr. *πό-τερο*, Ion. *κό-τερο*; Goth. *hva-thar*, Eng. *whether*. V. *ubi* and *ut*.]

uter-cunque (-cumq.), *utracunque*, *utrumcunque*, pron. *whichever of the two (rare): Cic.* II. Transf. indef.: *utrocunque modo, either way, Quint.*

uter-libet, utralibet, utrumlibet, pron. *which of the two you please, whichever of the two, either of the two (rare): utrumlibet elige, Cic.* with Gen.: *eos consules esse, quorum utrolibet duce bellum...* *geri recto possit, Liv.*

uter-que, utraque, utrumque (Gen. sing. *utriusque*; *Hor.*: *Ov.*, etc.), pron. [for the indef. *que*, cf. *quisque*] *both the one and the other, both, each of two, severally (ambo, both together): uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, Cic.*: *sermones utriusque linguae, i.e. Greek and Latin, Hor.*: *l'hoebus, i.e. rising and setting, Ov.*: *parens, i.e. father and mother, Id.*: *sententia in utramque partem tuta, in both cases, on both suppositions, Caes.* With plur. predicate: *uterque insaniunt, Pl.*: *uterque ambigui, Tac.*

2. plur. usually when several persons or things are on each side; but also of two single ones: *both parties, etc.: utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, Cic.*: *illa utrosque (patrem et aviam) intuens, Tac.*

utērus, i, m. (Neutr. Pl.) the womb, matrix: utero exorti dolores, Pl.: Hor.

II. Transf. of the cavities of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth: *Lucr.*

III. Meton. the fruit of the womb, an unborn child: *Tac.* 2. In gen. the belly, paunch: *Juv.* Poet.: of inanimate things: *equi (lignel), Virg.* [Gr. *ύστέρα* (= *ύδ-τέρα*) is cogn., the Lat. word being for *ud-teru-s*; Skr. *ud-aram*, belly, has the same root, with a different suffix.]

uter-vis, utravīs, utrumvis, pron. indefin. *which of the two you will, either one of the two, either of the two: at minus habeo virum quam vestrum utervis, Cic.* Proverb.: *in aurem utramvis otiose dormire, to be at liberty to sleep on either ear, i.e. to be free from care, Ter.*

utī, v. ut. *utibilis, e, adj. [utor] that can be used, fit, serviceable: locus, Pl.*

utilis, *a. adj.* [id.] *useful, serviceable, fit, suitable, advantageous, etc.*: with *Dat.* of person to whom, and *ad* and *Acc.* of purpose for which: *allicui utiles esse amicos*, *Caes.*: *homo ad nullam rem utilis*, *Cic.* *Poet.* with *Gen.* (after anal. of trans. *adj.*) or *Inf.*: *radix medendi utilis*, *Ov.*: *adesse choris erat utilis (tibia)*, *Hor.* (ii) *Neut. absol.*: *what is useful, the useful*: *qui miscuit utile dulci*, *id.*

utilitas, *utis, f.* [utills] *usefulness, utility, expediency, advantage*: *Cic.*: *Hor.*

utiliter, *adv.* *usefully, profitably, expediently, advantageously*: *Cic.* *Comp.*: *Ov.* *Sup.*: *Quint.*

utī-nam, *adv.* [uti] *oh that! I wish that! would that! etc.*: (*Tibur*) *sit meae sedes utinam senectae!* *Hor.*: *utinam mihi ore uti liceret alieno!* *Cic.* 2. Introduced by *quod*: *quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo!* and *oh that!* *id.* 3. Negatively, *utinam ne* and *utinam non*, *oh that... not, would that... not!* *id.*

utī-quē, *adv.* [for the indef. *que*, cf. *quisque*] *anyhow; in any case, at any rate, certainly, at least* (like *Gr. γε*): *hoc tibi mando, ut pugnes, ne intercaletur*: *annum quidem utique teneto, at least keep to a year*, *Cic.*: *at (haec) in Graecia, utique olim, magnae laudi erant, formerly at least*, *Nep.* 2. With negatives: *Quint.*: *Cic.*: *monentes (eum), ne utique vellet, that at all events he should not*, *Liv.*

utor, *usus, 3. v. dep.* *to use, make use of, avail oneself of, employ, apply, enjoy, practise, exercise, etc.*: *constr. usu.* with *Abl.*: *less freq. absol.*: *very rarely with Acc.* (i) With *Abl.*: *suis bonis*, *Cic.*: *parvis tegumentis*, *Caes.*: *ea condicione, to accept*, *id.* (ii) *Absol.*: *quaerere et uti, to get and to enjoy*, *Hor.* (iii) With *Acc.*: *uteris at voles operam meam*, *Pl.* *In gerundive*: *quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant*, *id.* 2. *Esp.* with *Abl.* of person, *to enjoy the friendship of, be familiar or intimate with, to associate with*: *his Fabricii semper est usus Opplanicus familiarissime*, *Cic.* II. *Transf.*: *to be in possession of, to have, hold, or find*: *mihi si unquam filius erit, nae ille facili me utetur patre, he shall find an indulgent father in me*, *Ter.*: *bonis justisque regibus, to have, be under*, *Cic.*: *valetudine non bona, to enjoy but poor health*, *Caes.* [Etym. uncertain.] (From low Lat. freq. *usare* comes Fr. *user*.)

ut-pōtē, *adv.* [lit. as is (or was) possible] *as being, as, inasmuch as, since; although*: usually connected with *pron. relat.*: *satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim amare, as being one who only began to-day*, *Pl.*: *na nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus, non pertimescebamus, while not in the habit of treating anything*

with contempt, *Cic.* With participles: *Inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum carpentes iter, i.e. since we had been travelling a long stage*, *Hor.* With adjectives: *quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus coibat*, *id.*

utrārius, *li, m.* [uter] *one who brings water in skins, a water-carrier*: *Liv.*

utrīculārius, *li, m.* [utriculus, a small skin] *a bagpiper*: *Suet.*

utrimquē (utrinque), *adv.* [uterque] *from or on both sides or parts, on the one side and on the other*: *magnae utrimque copiae*, *Cic.*: *acriter utrimque pugnatum est*, *Caes.* (ii) Connected with *secus* (and as one word, *utrimqueseus*), *along or on both sides, on either hand*: *quaro utrimque secus quum corpus vapulet*, *Lucr.*

utrimquēsecus, *v. utrimque.*

utrō, *adv.* *to which of the two places, to which part or side, which way (rare)*: *nescit utro potius ruat*, *Ov.*

utrōbi, *adv. v. utrobi.*

utrōbidem, *adv. v. utrubidem.*

utrōbique, *adv. v. utrubique.*

utrōlibet, *adv.* *to either of two sides, to either side*: *Quint.*

utrōquē, *adv.* *to both places, parts, or sides, in both directions*: *utroque versis signis, forming front both ways*, *Liv.*: *Cic.* 2. Strengthened by *versum* (sometimes written as one word, *utroqueversum*). *Pl.*

utrōqueversum, *adv. v. utroque.*

utrūbi (utrobi and utribi), *adv.* [utro- with suffix -bi; cf. l-bi] *at which of two places, on which of the two sides, where (of two places)*: *St. Utrubi accumbo?* *Sa. Utrubi tu vis.* *St. Cum ambobus volo*, *Pl.*

utrūbidem (utrubidem), *adv.* [utrobi and suffix dem] *on both sides, on each or either side*: *Pl.*

utrūbique (utrubique), *adv.* [utrobi and indef. suffix que] *on both parts or sides; with ref. to either places or persons*: *Cic.*: *utrubique Eumenes plus valebat, both by land and sea*, *Nep.*: *pavor est utrubique molestus, on either hand*, *Hor.*

utrum, *interrog. adv.* introducing alternative questions (direct or indirect) of two or more members, and corresponding to an which introduces the second and following alternatives: *is it this... or that?* (i) In direct questions: *utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? is that your fault or ours*, *Cic.* Strengthened by *ne*: *utrum taceamne an praedicem? which shall I do, hold my peace or...*, *Ter.* With more than two alternatives: *utrum hostem an vos an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? is it that you know not the enemy, or... or...*, *Liv.* (ii) In indirect questions; *whether*

... or: *multum interest utrum laus imminuatur, an salus deseratur*, *Cic.* Strengthened with *ne*: *ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se defendere, an...*, *id.* *Foll.* by *anne* and (in a negative alternative) *necne*: *percontarier utrum aurum reddat, anne...*, *Pl.*: *utrum proellum committi ex usu esset necne, whether it were expedient or not*, *Caes.* Also *ne* is occasionally found in the second member: *quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret*, *Nep.*

2. Sometimes without a second clause: *utrum in clarissimis est civibus is, quem iudicatum hic duxit Hermippus?* *Cic.*: *quum nuntios misisset consultum, utrum... veniret, whether (or no)*, *Nep.* With the interrog. particle *nam*: *quum percontatus esset, utrumnam Patris universa classis in portu stare posset*, *Liv.*

utut, *adv.* *however*: *v. ut, A. no. I. li.*

uva, *ae, f.* *a grape*: *usu. collect. a bunch or cluster of grapes*: *Cic.*: *Virg.*: *Hor.* II. *Transf.* *a bunch or cluster of any fruit*: *amomi*, *Plin.*

2. *a cluster, like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they swarm on trees*: *Virg.* 3. *a vine*: *fert uva racemos*, *id.* [Prob. for *ug-va*, the root being *ug*, to increase, grow, whence *Gr. ὕψις*; *Lat. augeo*; *Goth. aukn*, to increase.]

ūvens, *tis, Part.* [v. *uvesco*] *moist, wet*: *scopuli*, *Stat.*

ūvesco, *3. v. n. insep. to grow or become moist or humid (poet.)*: *Lucr.* 2. *to moisten or refresh oneself*: *Hor.* [Uveo, implied in *uvena*, *uvesco*, is for *ug-vo* (v. *fruo*) from the root *ug*, to be moist, whence also *Gr. ὕψις*. V. *umor, umidus*.]

ūvidulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [uvidus] *somewhat moist, wet (of small objects)*: *a fletu*, *Cat.*

ūvidus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [v. *uvesco*] *moist, wet, damp, dank, humid*: *rete*, *Pl.*: *vestimenta*, *Hor.*: *rura assiduis aquis*, *Ov.* II. *Transf.*: *moist (with wine), having well drunk*: *Hor.*

uxor, *ōris, f.* *a wife, spouse, consort*: *uxorem adungere*, *Cic.*: *herus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, must go without a wife*, *Ter.* II. *Transf.* Of animals: *olentis uxores mariti, mates of the unsavoury partner, i.e. she-goats*, *Hor.* Of a poor man's cloak: *i. e. his inseparable companion*: *Mart.* [Etym. uncertain.]

uxorcula, *ae, f. dim.* [uxor] *a little wife*: *as term of endearment*, *Pl.*

uxorīus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *of or belonging to a wife or married woman*: *res*, *Cic.*: *abhorrens ab re uxoria, averse to marriage*, *Ter.*: *levamentum, the solace of a wife's company*, *Tac.*: *limer, tears for a dead wife*, *Stat.*

II. *excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious* *Virg.* *amnis (Tiberis), as the husband of Ilia*, *Hor.*

V, the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet. The character was derived from the Greek Υ . This letter bears to u the same relation as Lat. j (Eng. y in *year*) to i . Thus its sound was most probably like that of English w . From the easy interchangeability of the u - and w -sounds it arises that poets use *silua* for *silva*, *larua* for *larva*, *evoluisse* for *evoluisse*, and on the other hand *tenuia* for *tenuia*, and the like. Between two vowels there is often a disappearance of v , giving rise to contraction, as in *delerunt*, *nostl*, *ditior*, *prudens*, *babus*, for *deleverunt*, *novistl*, *divitior*, *providens*, *bovibus*; so also *sis* is for *si vis*, *sultis* for *si vultis*, *Juppiter* for *Jovis pater*, *malo* for *mavolo* (*mage volo*). It is to be observed that in some Latin words v has become initial by the loss of a consonant which originally preceded it; thus *viginti* is for *dviginti*, *venio* for *gvenio*, and *voro* for *gvoro*, and *vapor* most probably for *kvapor* (see those words). II. Latin v corresponds to I.-E. and Skr. v , and to Greek digamma. V occurs in many Latin words, whose Greek cognates contain no corresponding sound; but those cognates originally had a β , which in the course of time was lost; cf. *ver* (= *veser*), *v(σ)ap*, *ἥρ*; *vestis*, *ἱσθής*; *vicus*, *οἶκος*; *vinum*, *οἶνος*; *viola*, *ῖον*; *veho*, *ὄχος*; *ovis*, *ὄvis*; *silva*, *ὑλη* (= *συλφα*), etc. In the Germanic languages, v (High German w) corresponds to Lat. v ; thus Lat. *vir*, Goth. *vair*, O. H. G. *wir*, *war*; Lat. *verbum*, Goth. *vaurd*, O. H. G. *wort*; Lat. *ventus*, Goth. *vinds*, O. H. G. *wint*. In Irish, f answers to Lat. v when initial, as in *fear*, a man = Lat. *vir*. III. In the Romance languages, Lat. v commonly remains unchanged. In a few instances it becomes b , as in It. *berbice*, Fr. *brebis*, from Lat. *verber*; Fr. *berger*, from Low Lat. *verviciarius*; *courbe*, from Lat. *curvus*; *corbeau*, from Lat. *corvulus*; this change had probably shown itself in popular Latin at an early period. In a certain number of Italian and French words v has been commonly supposed to have been changed to gu or g ; thus Lat. *vespa*, Fr. *guêpe*; Lat. *viscum*, Fr. *gui*; Lat. *vadam*, It. *guado*, Fr. *gué*; Lat. *vastare*, It. *guastare*, Fr. *gâter*. These Latin words, however, Prof. F. M. Müller (Lectures on Language, II. p. 265) regards as having been first adopted and corrupted by the Germans, and afterwards readopted, with gu for the German w , by the Roman provincials. The etymological notes on such words in the following pages must be read subject to this correction. Medial v is frequently omitted in the Romance languages, as in It. *rio*, from *rivus*; Fr. *aieul*, *paon*, *peur*, *viande*, from *aviolus*, *pavo*, *pavor*, *vivenda*. As a final, v in French becomes f ; thus *cerf*,

bref, *neuf*, *boeuf*, from *cervus*, *brevis*, *novus*, *bovem*. Before consonants it is vocalized into u , as in *austruche*, from *avis-strucio* (for *struthio*). IV. As an abbreviation V stands for *vir*, *vivus*, *vixit*, *voto*, *vale*, *verba*, etc.; $V.C.$, *vir clarissimus*; $V.C.P.$, *voti compos posuit*; $V.V.$, *virgo Vestalis*. 2. As a numeral, V stands for five, being in this case perhaps half of the X or cross, which was the symbol of ten.

vacatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*vacō*] a being free from a duty, service, etc.; freedom, exemption, immunity; a freeing, exemption, dispensation: (i) With *Gen. obj.*: *omnium munus, exemption from*, Cic.: *militiae*, Caes. With *ab*: *ab belli administratione*, Liv. (ii) With *Gen. subj.*: *adolescentiae, attaching to youth*, Cic.: *aetatis, to which one was entitled by his age*, Nep.: Cic. *Absol.*: *ob vacationem proutium datum*, id. *Es p.* (*sc. militiae*) *furlough*: Tac.

II. *Transf.* a sum paid for exemption from military service: *vacationes annuas exsolvere*, id.

vacca, *ae*, *f.* a cow: Cic.: Virg. [*Etym. uncertain.*] (Hence It. *vacca*; Fr. *vache*.)

vaccinium, *il*, *n.* the whortle-berry; acc. to others, a hyacinth: Virg.: Ov.

vaccula, *ae*, *f.* dim. [*vacca*] a little cow or heifer: Cat.

vacē-flo, *fleri*, *v. pass.* [*vacuus*] to become or be made empty (*v. rare*): multisque vacet in medio locus, Lucr.

vacerra, *ae*, *f.* a log, stock, post: Col.

vacerrōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*vacerra*] wooden-headed, crack-brained: Aug. ap. Suet.

vacillatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*vacillo*] a rocking to and fro, a reeling motion: Suet.

vacillo (*vacillo*, Lucr.), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* to sway to and fro; to stagger, reel, totter: *arbor ventis pulsa vacillans aestuat*, Lucr.: *accepit tuam epistolam vacillantibus litterulis, with its poor shaky writing (of an invalid)*, Cic. II. *Fig.* to waver, vacillate: *tota res vacillat et claudicat*, id.: *in veteri aere alieno, to stagger under a load of old debts*, id. [Cf. Skr. *vak*, to stagger, waver; *v. vagus*.]

vacivē, *adv.* at leisure, leisurely: *libellum perlegere*, Phaedr. (*dub.*: *al. varie*).

vacivitas, *ātis*, *f.* [*vacivus*] emptiness, want: *clibi*, Pl.

vacivus (*vacivus*, Pl.: Ter.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*vacō*] empty, void: *aedes facere alicui*, Pl. With *Gen.*: *valens afflicto me vacuum virium, destitute of strength, powerless*, id.

vacō, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* to be empty, void, or vacant; to be void of, free from, or without, to lack or want: (i) *Absol.*: *villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix triclinium vacaret, was at liberty, unoccupied*, Cic.: *vacantes saltus, empty*, Virg.: *vacare agros, to be uninhabited, uncultivated*, Caes.

(ii) With *Ab.*: *humore*, Cic.: *metu ac periculis*, Liv. (iii) With *ab*: *haec a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant*, Caes. 2. Of possessions: *ut populus vacantia teneret, ownerless properties*, Tac.: *regnum vacans, vacant throne*, Just.

II. *Es p.* of persons; to be free from labour, not busied, idle, at leisure; to have leisure or time: *si vacabis*, Cic.: *festus in pratis vacat otio-o cum bove pagus, keeps holiday*, Hor. 2. With *Lat.*: to be free to attend, apply, or devote oneself to; to have leisure or time for: *philosophiae*, Cic.: *clientum negotiis*, Tac. Rarely *absol.*: *dum perago tecum pauca sed apta, vaca, attend*, Ov.

Poet. with *in* and *Acc.*: *in nullum opus, id.* with *Inf.*: *acies sternere*, Stat. 3. *Impers.* there is time, room, or leisure for: usually with *Inf.*: *si vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum*, Virg. (ii) With *Dat.* of person, *I* (*thou, he, etc.*) have leisure or time: *non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi*, Ov. *Absol.*: *si vacat*, Juv. [From the root *vac*; *v. vanus* and *vastus*.]

vacūē-facio, *feci*, *factum*, *i. v. a.* [*vacuus*] to make empty; to empty, clear, free (rare): *subsellia vacuifecta sunt*, Cic.

vacūitas, *ātis*, *f.* [*id.*] a being without, a freedom, absence, exemption: *molestiae*, Cic.: *ab angustibus*, id.

vacō, *o*, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [*id.*] to make empty or void; to empty, clear, free: *locus inanitus ac vacuatus*, Lucr.

vacuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*vacuus*] empty, clear, free from, devoid of, wanting, without: *Constr. absol.*, with *Ab.*, *ab*, or (rare and poet.) *Gen.*: (i) *Absol.*: *vacua castra*, Caes.: *viator, empty-pocketed, i. e. who has nothing to lose*, Juv.: *aer*, Hor.: *vacuos agros, the open fields*, Virg. Hence *Subst.*: *vacuum*, *i. n.* an empty space, an open or vacant place, a void, vacancy: *in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami*, id. (ii) With *Ab.*: *moenia defensoribus, bare, stripped of*, Liv. (iii) With *ab*: *opidum ab defensoribus*, Caes. (iv) With *Gen.*: *operum, released from*, Hor. 2. Of possessions, free, vacant, without an occupant or master: Cic.: *vacuam possessionem regni sperans, i. e. a vacancy on the throne*, Caes. *Subst.*: *si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, in vacuum venias, you may step into the vacant inheritance*, Hor. 3. Of places, in reference to entering them, free, open, accessible (poet.): *Romanis vatibus aedem, standing open for*, id.

4. without value, worthless, useless, unprofitable (rare): *si res publica et senatus vacua nomina sunt*, Tac.: *vacuos exercet in aera morsus*, Ov.: *tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, her empty head*, Hor. II. *Es p.* of persons; free from labour or occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle: *quoniam vacuisumus, dicam*, Cic.: *si quid vacat sub umbra lusimus*, Hor. *Sup.*: *neq*

rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima, queras, Ov. Poet. of places adapted for lounging or enjoying leisure: Tibur, Hor. (ii) free from care, calm, or composed (rare). Rutilius animo vacuus, careless, without apprehension, Sall.: cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, heart-free, disengaged, Hor.: te semper vacuum sperat, not preoccupied by any other passion, id. 2. Of women, free, unmarried: mulier, Tac.

vadimonium, ii, n. [vas, i] legal t. t.: a promise to appear in court under a penalty, which was usually secured by sureties (vades); bail, security, recognizance: vadimonium promittere, Cic.: concipere, to draw up a form of recognizance, id.: vadimonium est mihi cum aliquo, I am under recognizance, am bound to appear, id.: sistere, to keep one's recognizance, make one's appearance, present oneself in court, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 5).

vado, 3. v. n. to go, ad eum posttridie mane vadebam, Cic. (ii) Esp. to make one's way; to go forcibly, to rush: per medios hostes, Liv.: in mortem, Virg. (Hence It. vado, v.; Fr. vais, vas, va.)

vador, atus, i. v. a. dep. [vas, i] legal t. t.: to bind (anyone) over by bail (vades) to appear in court: Cic.: respondere vadato, to answer, i.e. keep an appointment with one who had bound him over to appear, Hor. II. Perf. part. with pass. sense; bound over; and in gen. pledged, engaged: me vadatum amore vinctumque attines, Pl.

vādūs, a, um, adj. [vadum] full of shallows or fords, shallow, shoal: mare, Caes.: Syrtes, Sall.: ostium, Liv.

vādum, i, n. a shallow, shoal, ford: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. II. Transf. a body of water, a sea, stream, etc. (poet.): sulcant vada sal-a carina, Virg. 2. the bottom of a body of water, the bed of the sea: imis saxa vadis levata, Hor. So, the bottom of a well, Phaedr. III. Fig.: emersisse jam e vadis et scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, to have got clear of shoals (i.e. difficulties), Cic. [Cf. Skr. mūdha-m, a ford.] (Hence It. guado; Fr. gué.)

vae, interj. [cf. Gr. οὐαί] an exclamation of pain or dread. ah! alas! Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Virg. Very freq. like Gr. οὐαί and our woe! with Dat.: vae misero mihi, Ter. So in the exclamation of Brennus, which became proverbial: vae victis esse, the weakest must go to the wall, Liv. With Acc. (rare): vae te! woe to you! Pl.

vaenēo and **vaenum**, v. venio and venum.

vāfer, fra, frum, adj. sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle: in disputando, Cic.: jus, subtle, full of niceties, Hor. Sup.: somniorum vāferimus interpres, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

vāfēr, adv. slyly, cunningly, artfully: Cic.

vāgē, adv. abroad, far and wide, dispersedly (v. rare): Liv.

vāgīna, ae, f. a scabbard, sheath: Cic.: Caes. II. Transf. the sheath of an ear of grain, etc., the hull, husk: Cic. [Perh. from vak, to be empty (root of vac-uu-s), with media for tenuis; cf. sagina from root sak.] (Hence It. guaina; Fr. guine.)

vāgīo, i, vi or li, 4. v. n. of the cries of young children, to cry, squall: in cunis, Cic. Of swine: Mart. [Cogn. with Gr. φῆγ-ῆ, Dor. φαῖα.] (Hence It. guaire.)

vāgītus, ūs, m. [vagio] a crying, squalling of young children: Virg. Of the bleating of kids: Ov.

vāgo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. = vago, to ramble, wander: Pl.

vāgor, atus, 1. v. n. dep. [vagus] to stroll about, to ramble, range, wander, roam, rove: Cic.: Caes. Out. with ref. to military depredations: populiabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur, Liv. II. Fig.: speremus nostrum nomen vagari latissime, Cic.: fama vagatur, spreads abroad, Virg.: idcircone vager scribamque licenter? break rule, Hor.

vāgor, ōris, m. [vagio] the cry or wail of an infant: Lucr. (dub.)

vāgus, a, um, adj. strolling about, roving, wandering, unsettled, vagrant: Cic.: Gaetuli vagi, palantes, Sall.: mercator, Hor. (ii) Of things: stellae, Cic.: luna, Hor.: arena, flying, li, hī, id. II. Fig.: wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague: pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, indefinite, vague, Cic.: vagus adhuc Domitius, i.e. vacillating between the parties, Vell.: juvenis, flighty, Mart. Poet. with gen.: vagus animi, wandering in mind, Cat. [Perh., with media for tenuis, from the root vak, seen in vacillo, q. v.]

van, (fuller form, vaha, Pl.), interj. = ova, ah, oh! vab, perih! Ter.: Pl.

vaha, interj. v. vab.

valdē, adv. [contr. from valde] strongly, vehemently, intensely, greatly; with verbs (cf. valide): litteras tuas valde exspecto, Cic. Comp.: novit me valdus ipso, better, Hor. 2. As adv. of degree, with adj. and adv.: exceedingly, very: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, Cic.: rem valde bene gerere, extremely well, id. 3. As a strongly confirmative reply; yes, certainly; to be sure: Ca. Meam tu amicam vendidisti? Ba. Valde, viginti minis, Pl.

vāle, v. valeo, no. 1. 2, II. **vāle-dīco**, 3. v. n. to say farewell, bid adieu: Sen. (In Ov. Tr. 1. 3, 57, the words are separate, 'vālē' dicto.)

vālēns, entis, Part. [valeo]. II. Adj.: strong, stout, vigorous: satellites, Cic.: membris valens, Ov.: tunicae, stout, thick, id. Sup.: Cic. 2.

Esp. well in health, healthy, hale, hearty: id.: sive aegra, sive valens, Prop. 3. Fig.: strong, powerful, mighty: tam valenti resistere, Cic.: civitas, id.: ad letum causae satis valentes, Ov.

vālēnter, adv. strongly, stoutly, violently: praeceptis spirare valentius Eurys (coepit), Ov. II. Fig.: forcibly, energetically: dicere, Sen.

vālēntulus, a, um, adj. dim. [valens] strong, stout (and little): ut valentula est! what a strong little woman she is! Pl.

vālēo, ūi, itum, 2. v. n. to be strong, stout, or vigorous: puer ille ut magnus est et multum valet! how big and strong he is, Pl. 2. Esp. to be well in health, be healthy, hale, hearty: optimis valere et gravissime aegrotare, Cic.: pedibus, Nep.: stomacho, Juv. So often in the commencement of letters: si vales, bene est, and abbreviated, S. V. B. E. - and, more fully, with the addition ego (or ego quidem) valeo (abbreviated E. V. or E. Q. V.): freq. in Cicero's letters. (ii) Vālē or valeas, in leave-taking, farewell, adieu: Di. Valeas, Ph. Vale, Pl. (Before a vowel, vālē: et longum, formosum vālē, vālē, inquit, Iolla, Virg.) As the conclusion of letters: Vale, bene vale, cura ut valeas: freq. in Cicero's letters. Also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, Virg. Hence, valere jubere or dicere, to bid one good-bye, farewell, adieu: illum salutavi: post etiam jussi valere, Cic. (iii) Transf. as an expression of dismissal, refusal, or scorn, be off, begone: valeas, tibi habes res tuas, reddas meas, Pl.: si talis est deus, ut nulla hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, good-bye to him, let me have nothing to do with him, Cic. II. Transf.: to have sufficient strength or power for some specified purpose; to be able, capable, or efficacious: constr. usu. with ad or Inf. (later): ad leges evertendas, id.: nec continere suos a direptione casitorum valuit, was he able to, Liv.: val tima summis mutare deus, Hor. Of impers. subjects: ego fungar vice cotis, acutum reddere quae ferrum valet, id.

2. In gen. and fig. to be powerful, effective, influential, valid: constr. usu. with qualifying adverbs, or Abl. of the respect in which: multum Caesar equitatu valebat, he was very strong in cavalry, Caes.: qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valent, Cic.: cur minus venena Medae valent, are less efficacious, Hor.: nescis, quo valeat numus? quem praebeat usum? what it is good for, what is the use of it, id. Apud aliquem valere, to have influence with or over, to weigh with: Cic.: Caes. 3. Esp. of money value, to be of the value of, be worth: dum pro argenteis decem aureis unus valeret, Liv. 4. Also of words (like Gr. δύνασθαι), to mean, signify, import: quae-

rimus verbum Latinum par Graeco et quod idem valeat, Cic. [Most prob. cogn. with Skr. *bala-m*, 'strength.'] (Hence It. *valere*; Fr. *valoir*.)

valesco, 3. v. n. incep. [valeo] to grow strong, acquire strength (rare): ut puerorum aetas recreata valescat, Lucr. 2. Fig.: scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valescere, Tac.

vālētudinārius, a, um, adj. [valetudo] sickly, infirm: Varr. II. Subst.: valetudinarius, li, m. one in infirm health, an invalid, valetudinarian: Sen.

vālētūdo, inis, f. [valeo] state of health; health, whether good or bad: optima valetudine uti, Caes.: Hor.: confirmata, Cic. 2. In partic. a good state or condition, soundness of body, good health: cui gratia, fama, valetudo contingat, Hor. (ii) ill-health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition: affctus valetudine, suffering from illness, Caes.: oculorum, Cic. Plur.: medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, i.e. to attend the king in his illnesses, Tac. Fig.: mentis, unsound state of mind, mental infirmity, Suet. II. Of style: soundness, correctness: Cic.

valgus, a, um, adj. having the legs bent outwards, bow-legged (varus is knock-kneed, having the legs turned inwards): Cels. II. Transf.: suavia, wry mouths, Pl. [From a root *varg*, to turn, twist, distort, whence Skr. *varṅa-s*, crooked, deceitful.]

vālidē, adv. strongly, stoutly, mightily, vehemently, etc.: ut valide tonuit! Pl. Comp.: validius clamare, Phaedr. Sup.: validissime alicui favere, Cael. in Cic. 2. As a reply in the affirmative, certainly, to be sure: Pl.

vālidus, a, um, adj. [valeo] strong, stout, powerful, able: homines, Pl.: tauri, Lucr.: legiones, id.: vires, Virg.: urbs, Liv.: validiores munitiones, id. (ii) Of medicines, strong, powerful, active: medicamen, Ov.: venenum, Tac. 2. Esp. well in body, sound, healthy: si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic.: vallus male filius, sickly, Hor. II. Fig. strong, powerful, effective, influential: aevi leges, Lucr.: Juppiter, Pl.: urbs, Cic.: monte minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor. With Gen.: virium et opum, strong in resources, Tac.

vallāris, e, a li. [vallum] of or belonging to a rampart: corona, given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart, Liv.: Suet.

vallis (Nom. sing. *valles*, Virg.), is, f. a valley, vale: Caes.: Virg. II. Poet. transf. a hollow: valle sub alarum, Cat. [Cf. Gr. *ἐλ-ος* (*ἔλ-ος*).] (Hence It. *valle*; Fr. *val*.)

vallo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vallum] to surround with a rampart and palisades, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate: castra, Liv.: Tac. II. Transf. in gen. to fortify, protect, defend:

Pontus et regis opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic.: sol radia frontem vallatus acutis, Ov.

vallum, i, n. [vallus] an earth wall or rampart set with palisades, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation: Liv.: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 405). II. Transf. in gen. a wall, rampart, fortification: Alpium, the barrier of the Alps, Cic.

vallus, i, m. a stake, pale, for supporting vines: Virg. II. In military lang. a stake, palisade, used for intrenchment: Caes. 2. Collectively, palisading; a rampart of palisades: id. 3. any row of pointed things: pectinis, the teeth of a comb, Ov. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. *ῥα-ος* (*ῥη-ος*), a nail.]

valvae, arum, f. plu. the leaves, folds, or valves of a door, folding-doors: Cic.: Caes. [From same root as *volvo*, q. v.]

vānesco, 3. v. n. incep. [vanus] to pass away, disappear, vanish: nubes, Ov.: in auras (of the breath), id. II. Fig.: to lose strength, fade or die away: of love, id.: of anger, Tac.

vānidicus, a, um, adj. [vanus dico] vain-speaking, false-speaking: as subst. a liar: Pl.

vānilōquentia, ae, f. [vaniloquus] empty or idle talk, prating, vaunting (rare): Liv.: Tac.

vānilōquidōrus, i, m. [vanus loquor *δωρ-ω*] gabble-giver, a facetiously-formed name of a liar: Pl.

vānilōquus, a, um, adj. [vanus loquor] talking emptily or idly, lying: Pl. II. boastful, bragging, vaunting: Liv.

vānitas, ātis, f. [vanus] emptiness, unreality, untruth, deception, ostentation, vain-glory, vanity: opinionum, Cic.: itineris, uselessness, Liv.: populi, frivolity, id.: famam vanitatis metueret, of a fruitless experiment, Tac.

vānitudo, inis, f. [vānitas] emptiness, vain-glory, vanity: vera vanitudine convincere, by empty, lying talk, Pl.

vannus, i, f. a fan for winnowing grain: Col.: mystica vannus Iacchi, the winnowing fan borne about in the Bacchic festival, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 407). [From the root *va*, to blow, augmented by *n* as in *ventus*, q. v.]

vānus, a, um, adj. [for *vac-nus*, from the root of *vacuus*, *vaco*] empty, void, vacant: aristae, with nothing in them, Virg.: ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, should be a mere empty show, Liv.: imago (of the dead), unsubstantial, Hor. II. Fig. empty as to purport or result, idle, groundless, unmeaning, fruitless, vain: falsum aut vanum aut fictum, opp. to vera, Ter.: oratio, Cic.: fides, Virg.: omen, Ov.: pila omnia, Liv. With Gen.: aut ego (Juno) veri vana feror, void of truth (i.e. quite ignorant of it), Virg. (ii) Subst.: vanum, i, n. emptiness, baselessness: ex vano criminatio, i.e.

groundless, without cause, Liv. With part. Gen.: corruptus vanis rerum, Hor. 2. Of persons, false, deceptive: auctor, unworthy of credit, Liv.: vanus et perfidiosus et impius, false, Cic.: vanus mendaxque, Virg.: ingenium dictatoris, unstable, Liv. (Hence It. *Sp. vano*, Fr. *vain*; and, through a verb *vanito*, It. *vanitare*; Fr. *vanter*.)

vāpidē, adv. poorly, ill: se habere, for male se habere, a favourite expression of Augustus, to be 'seedy,' Suet.

vāpidus, a, um, adj. [vapor] that has emitted steam, i.e. that has lost its spirit; flat, vapid: vinum, Col. II. Transf.: spoiled, bad: plex, Pers.

2. Fig.: astutam vapidō servas sub pectore vulpem, corrupt, id. (Hence Fr. *jade*.)

vāpor (vapor, Lucr.), ōris, m. steam, exhalation, vapour: aquarum, Cic.: volat vapor ater ad auras, i.e. of mingled smoke and steam, Virg. II.

Esp.: a warm exhalation, warmth, heat: Cic.: Lucr.: finditque vaporibus arva (Phoebus), Ov. (For *evapor*; cf. Gr. *καπ-ω*, *καπ-ω-ς*; Lith. *kráp-a-s*, breath, vapour. In Greek, *f* has been lost after *κ*.) (Hence It. *vapore*, Fr. *vapeur*.)

vāpōrārium, ii, n. [vapor] a steam-pipe in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room: Cic.

vāpōrifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [vaporifero] that gives off steam, vaporous: Stat.

vāpōro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [vapor]. Neutr.: to emit steam or vapour: Plin. 2. Fig.: to glow, burn: invidia, seu fulmine, summa vaporant plerumque, are blasted, Lucr. II. Act.: to fill with steam: to steam, fumigate, heat, warm: templum ture, fill with the steam of incense, Virg.: laevum decedens (sol) curru fugiente vaporet, wraps in vapour, Hor.

vappa, ae, f. [vapor] wine that has lost its spirit and flavour; flat, vapid wine: Hor. II. Transf.: a spoiled or worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing fellow: Cat.: Hor.: Pers.

vāpūlāris, e, adj. [vapulo] that gets a flogging: tribunus, perh. 'colonel Floggee,' facetiously, of a slave, Pl.

vāpūlo, avi, i. v. n. to smart, get a cudgeling or flogging, to be flogged: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. 2. Vapula, vapulet, you be flogged! he be flogged! or, as we might say, you be hanged! he be hanged! nunc profecto vapula ob mendacium, Pl. II. Transf. of troops (colloq.): to get a beating, to be conquered: septimam legionem vapulasse, Cael. in Cic. 2. Of property, to be dissipated, squandered: vapulat peculium, Pl. III. Fig.: to be lashed, attacked: omnium sermonibus, Cic.: sub Veneris regno, to be tormented, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

vāriantia, ae, f. [vario] a difference, diversity, variety: rerum, Lucr.

vāriatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a difference, variation: Liv.

vārico, avi, atum, i. v. n. [varicus] to spread the legs apart, to straddle: Quint. (Hence It. *varcare*.)

vāricosus, a, um, adj. [varix] full of dilated veins, varicose: Pers.: Juv.

vārius, a, um, adj. [varus] with feet set wide apart, straddling: Ov.

vāriō, adv. with diverse colours, in a variegated manner: refulgens, Plin.

2. Fig.: moveri, Cic.: bellare, with varying fortune, Liv.

vārietas, ātis, f. [varius] difference, diversity, variety: fructuum, Cic.: bellum in multa varietate versatum, changes, vicissitudes, id.

vārio, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] Act.: to diversify, fleck, variegate: ortum maculis, to show a spotty disk (of the sun), Virg.: corpora caeruleis guttis, Ov.

2. Fig.: to alter, change, vary: vocem, Cic.: sententias, Liv.: variatis hominum sententiis, at variance, Cic. Pass. impers.: senatus consuli coeptus: ibi quum sententiis variaretur, there being differences of opinion, Liv.

II. Neut.: to be diversified, variegated: to change, alter, waver, vary, etc.: variat viventibus uva racemis, turns colour, Prop.

2. Fig.: to be various or different; to change, vary: inter se figurae, are different: Lucr.: sic abeunt redeuntque mel variantque timores, ebb and flow, Ov.: fama variat, Liv.

vārius, a, um, adj. parti-coloured, spotted, striped, variegated: lynces, Virg.: serpens, Ov.: plumae, Hor.: caelum, star-spangled, Ov.: varios testudine postes, inlaid with, Virg.: latera loris varia, i.e. black and blue, Pl.

II. Fig.: diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, fickle, various, etc.: mores, Cic.: fortuna, id.: eventus varii fortunae, Caes.: victoria, fluctuating, Sall.: varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. [Appy. cogn. with varus.]

vārix, icis, comm. a dilated vein, varix, esp. in the thighs: Cels.: Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

vārus, a, um, adj. having the legs turned inwards, knock-kneed (valgus is bow-legged, having the legs bent outwards): Hor.

2. Transf.: in gen. bent, crooked: manus, bent round (in front of the body), Ov.

II. Fig.: diverse, different (poet.): geminos, Horoscope, varo productis genio, Pers. With Dat.: alterum (genus) hunc varum, different from this, Hor. [Perh. for cvarus, from the root kvar, whence Gr. *κυρ-ρός*; Lat. *cur-vu-s*, q. v.]

(1) **vās**, vādis, m. one who gives security for another, a surety (in gen. sense; while praes denotes a surety in a civil action): Cic.: Liv. [With the stem vad cf. Gr. *ἀ-εθ-λον* (*ā-fēth-λον*), in which the α is prothetic. The root is *vadh*, whence also Goth. *vadi*, a pledge, Eng. *wad-set*, Germ. *wette*.]

(From low Lat. *vadium* came Fr. *gage*.)

(2) **vās**, vādis; plur. *vasa*, orum, n. (Nom. sing. *vasum*, Pl. Apocopated, *vas'* argenteis, for *vasis*, acc. to Cic.) a vessel, dish; also, a utensil, implement of any kind: nihil relinquo in aedibus, nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter.: sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis accescit, Hor. (ii) In plur.: military equipments, baggage: ille ex Sicilia jam castra commoverat et vasa collegerat, had packed up, Cic.: vasa conclamare, to raise the shout for packing up, Caes. [Etym. uncertain.]

vāsarium, ii, n. [vas, 2] furniture-money, equipage-money, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment: Cic.

vasculārius, ii, m. [vasculum] one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, a whitesmith, goldsmith, etc.: Cic.

vasculum, i, n. dim. [vas, 2] a small vessel: Pl.: Juv. (Hence, through *vascellum*, Fr. *raisseau*.)

vastatio, ōnis, f. [vastus] a laying waste, ravaging, devastation: omnium, Cic.: agri, Liv. Plur.: intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac.

vastator, ōris, m. [id.] a desolator, ravager (poet.): Arcadiae (aper), Ov.

vastē, adv. coarsely, uncouthly: loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, with a broad accent, in an inelegant manner, Cic.

2. widely, monstrously, hugely, enormously: vastius insurgens impetus undae, Ov.

vastiflous, a, um, adj. [vastus facio] laying waste, devastating: belua, Cic. poet.

vastitas, ātis, f. [vastus] the condition of lying waste, wasteness, desolation: audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, Cic.

2. Transf. in act. sense; devastation, ruin, destruction: quum vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italia depellebam, id.: Liv.

3. terrible size, immensity, vastness: beluae pari vastitate, of like vast size, Col.

4. In concr. sense, a waste place, desert (late): Tac.

vastities, ēi, f. [id.] ruin, destruction: vastities venit, Pl.

vasto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make empty or vacant, to leave untenanted or uninhabited (rare): vastatum ac relictum forum, Cic.: vastati agri sunt, Liv.: pati terram stirpium asperitate vastari, to be overgrown, Cic.: vastata lustra, destitute of game, Val. Fl. With Abl.: cultoribus agros, to unpeopled, Virg.

II. Transf.: to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate; to ruin, destroy: agros, Cic.: Caes.: omnia ferro ignique vastata, Liv.: direpti vastatique classe, Tac.

2. Fig.: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, harassed, Sall. (Hence It. *guastare*; Sp. *gastar*; Fr. *gâter*.)

vastus, a, um, adj. empty, unoccupied, i. e. waste, desert, desolate (rare): Cic.: vasta ac deserta urbs,

(From low Lat. *vadium* came Fr. *gage*.)

(2) **vās**, vādis; plur. *vasa*, orum, n. (Nom. sing. *vasum*, Pl. Apocopated, *vas'* argenteis, for *vasis*, acc. to Cic.) a vessel, dish; also, a utensil, implement of any kind: nihil relinquo in aedibus, nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter.: sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis accescit, Hor. (ii) In plur.: military equipments, baggage: ille ex Sicilia jam castra commoverat et vasa collegerat, had packed up, Cic.: vasa conclamare, to raise the shout for packing up, Caes. [Etym. uncertain.]

vāsarium, ii, n. [vas, 2] furniture-money, equipage-money, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment: Cic.

vasculārius, ii, m. [vasculum] one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, a whitesmith, goldsmith, etc.: Cic.

vasculum, i, n. dim. [vas, 2] a small vessel: Pl.: Juv. (Hence, through *vascellum*, Fr. *raisseau*.)

vastatio, ōnis, f. [vastus] a laying waste, ravaging, devastation: omnium, Cic.: agri, Liv. Plur.: intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac.

vastator, ōris, m. [id.] a desolator, ravager (poet.): Arcadiae (aper), Ov.

vastē, adv. coarsely, uncouthly: loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, with a broad accent, in an inelegant manner, Cic.

2. widely, monstrously, hugely, enormously: vastius insurgens impetus undae, Ov.

vastiflous, a, um, adj. [vastus facio] laying waste, devastating: belua, Cic. poet.

vastitas, ātis, f. [vastus] the condition of lying waste, wasteness, desolation: audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, Cic.

2. Transf. in act. sense; devastation, ruin, destruction: quum vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italia depellebam, id.: Liv.

3. terrible size, immensity, vastness: beluae pari vastitate, of like vast size, Col.

4. In concr. sense, a waste place, desert (late): Tac.

vastities, ēi, f. [id.] ruin, destruction: vastities venit, Pl.

vasto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make empty or vacant, to leave untenanted or uninhabited (rare): vastatum ac relictum forum, Cic.: vastati agri sunt, Liv.: pati terram stirpium asperitate vastari, to be overgrown, Cic.: vastata lustra, destitute of game, Val. Fl. With Abl.: cultoribus agros, to unpeopled, Virg.

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vastus, a, um, adj. empty, unoccupied, i. e. waste, desert, desolate (rare): Cic.: vasta ac deserta urbs,

Liv.: dies per silentium vastus, Tac.

2. Fig.: unwieldy, uncultivated, rude, inelegant: vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, clumsy, Cic.

II. Transf.: laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed (rare): fit vasta Troja, Pl.: haec ego vasta dabo, Virg.

2. vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous: belua, Cic.: mare, Caes.: iter, i. e. a long voyage, Ov.: impetus, mighty, Hor. Fig.: vastus animus, insatiable, Sall. [Perh. for *vac-s-tus*, from *vac*, root of *vaco*, *vacuus*; cf. *mistus* for *mics-tus*.]

vāsum, v. *vas*, 2, ad init.

vātes, is (Gen. pl. usu. *vatum*), comm. a foreteller, soothsayer, prophet; a female soothsayer, prophetess: bonus, Pl.: falsus, Liv.: vates, praescia venturi, Virg.

II. Transf.: a poet or bard, a poetess, Hor. [Cf. Skr. *gā, gāi*, to sing, to announce, *gātu*, song. For Lat. *v*, corresponding to Skr. *g*, *v*, *venlo* and *voro*.]

vaticinatio, ōnis, f. [vaticinor] a foretelling, prophesying; a prediction: Cic.: Caes.

vaticinator, ōris, m. [id.] a soothsayer, prophet: Ov.

vaticinium, ii, n. [vaticinus] a prediction, prophecy: Plin.

vaticinūs, a, um, adj. prophetic: libri, Liv. (dub.: al. *vaticini*).

vaticinor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [vates cano] to foretell, prophesy, vaticinate: Ov.: vera, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: saevam laesi fore numinis iram, Ov.

II. Transf.: to sing or celebrate as a poet: Cic.

2. to rave, dream, talk foolishly: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, id.

vaticinūs, a, um, adj. [id.] prophetic: libri (al. *vaticinii*), Liv.: furor, Ov.

vātilum, i, n.: better orthogr. for *batillum*, q. v.

vātiniani, m. pl. [Vatinius], cups and tumblers made by Vatinius, Mart.

vē, enclitic conj. [vel apocopated: q. v.] or (leaving the choice free between several things): telum tormentumve, Caes.: libidines iracundiaeve, Cic.

vē- (sometimes also *vac-*), an inseparable particle, which usu. negatives or reverses the sign. of the root; e.g. *ve-grandis*, small, *ve-cors*, senseless, *ve-sanus*, mad. Sometimes, when the root itself denotes want or privation, *ve-* renders it emphatic, *ve-pallidus*, very pale. [*Ve* is perh. for *dvi* (cf. *viginti*) which appears also as *di-*, *dis-*, in Latin compounds; the notion being that of 'separation'.]

vēcordia, ae, f. [vecors] want of reason, senselessness; madness: Ter.: Ov.: Sall.

vē-cors, dis, adj. [cor] destitute of reason; senseless; insane, mad: mens, Cic.: impetus, frantic, Liv.: scelere et metu vecordes, frenzied, Tac.

vectatio, ōnis, f. [vecto] a carrying or being carried, a riding: equi, horae-exercise, Suet

veotigal, ālis, n. [vectus, from veho] a toll, tax, impost paid to the State: *Cic.* 2. a contribution or honorarium paid to a magistrate: praetorium, *Cic.* II. Transf.: of private persons, revenue, rents, income, etc.: *Id.*: *Hor.* Proverb.: magnum vectigal est parsimonia, *Cic.*

veotigālis, e, adj. [vectus] of or belonging to imposts or taxes: pecunia, tribute, *Cic.* 2. subject to imposts, tributary: *Id.*: *Caes.* II. of or belonging to revenue, that brings in revenue or income: equi, *Cic.*

veotio, ōnis, f. [veho] a carrying, conveyance: *Cic.*

veotus, is, m. [id.] a strong pole or bar: esp. a lever or crowbar: saxa vectibus promovent, *Caes.*: *Cic.*: signum vectibus labefactare, *Id.*: *Caes.* (II) a bar, bolt: *Cic.*: *Virg.*

veotus, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to be wont to bear, carry, or convey: corpora Stygiā carinā, *Virg.*: vectari equis, to ride about on horseback, *Ov.*

veotus, ōris, m. [id.] Act.: a bearer, carrier: *Sileni* (asellus), *Ov.* II. Neutr.: a passenger, rider: *Cic.*: *Virg.*: vector equum regit, *Ov.*

veotōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] for carrying: navigia, transport-ships, *Caes.*

veotura, ae, f. [id.] a bearing, conveying, transportation by carriage or by ship; a riding, etc.: pro vectura solvere, to pay for carriage, *Cic.*: sine vecturae periculo, of transportation by sea, *Id.* Plur.: remiges, arma, tormenta, vecturae imperabantur, transport, conveyances, *Caes.* II. Transf.: passage-money, fare, freight: *Pl.*: *Sen.* (Hence *It.* vettura; *Fr.* voiture.)

veotus, a, um, Part. [veho].

vegēo, 2. v. a. to move, excite, quicken, arouse: *Enn.* ap. *Non.* [The root is vag, sister form of ug, on which v. augeo. Vigēo is cognate.]

vegētus, a, um, adj. [vegeo] enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, sprightly: *Cic.*: oculi, bright, quick, *Suet.*: fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, *Liv.* Fig.: mens, *Cic.*: ingenium, *Liv.*

vegēgrandis, e, adj. not very large, little, small, diminutive (rare): vegrandia farra colonae, quae male creverunt . . . vocant, stunted, i. e. poor in straw and ear (diff. from vesca, v. vescu), *Ov.* (Vegrandis, for valde grandis, *Cic.* Agr. ii. 34, 93, is very dub.)

vehēmens (scanned as vēmens, *Hor.*), entis, adj. eager, violent, furious, impetuous, ardent, vehement: in agendo, *Cic.*: lupus, *Hor.* (II) Of abstract things: incitatio, *Cic.* II. Transf.: in gen. active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, strong: plium vehementius lectu missequē telum, *Liv.*: vehemens violentia vini, *Lucr.* [From root of veh-o; cf. *Hom.* ὀχέσας, which is prob. from the same root. -ment- is adj. term.; cf. *Skr.* -mant.]

vehēmenter, adv. [id.] eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, veh-

mently: irata, *Pl.*: eos incusavit, rated them soundly, *Caes.* Comp.: insectari aliquem vehementius, *Cic.* Sup.: vehementissime contendere, *Caes.* 2. strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much: *Cic.*: quod vehementer ad has res attinet, particularly concerns, *Lucr.* Comp.: *Cic.* Sup.: *Id.*

vehēmentia, ae, f. [id.] eagerness, fervency, vehemence: *Plin.* II. strength: vini, *Id.*: odoris, *Id.*

vehiculū, i, n. [veho] a carriage, conveyance, vehicle: *Cic.*: *Liv.* Of a ship: furtorum vehiculum, *Cic.*

vehō, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to carry, convey, on the shoulders, in any vehicle, on horseback, by ship, etc.: reticulum panis onusto humero, *Hor.*: ille taurus, qui vexit Europam, *Cic.*: quum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, *Liv.* 2 Pass. or reflect.: to be borne along: to ride, sail, travel, etc.: ut animal sex motibus veheretur, *Cic.*: in navibus vehi, *Id.*: spes liquidum trans aethera vectae, *Virg.* II. Neutr.: to be borne, to ride, sail, etc. (rare, and perh. only in Imperf. Part. and gerund): per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, *Cic.*: cui lectica per urbem vehendi ius tribuit, *Suet.* [Cf. *Skr.* vah (for vāh), to move, to carry; *Gr.* ὀχεῖ; *Goth.* ga-vag-jan, A.-S. wegan.]

vel, conj. [imperat. of volo, and therefore, lit. will, choose, take which you wish] introducing alternatives viewed as free to be chosen between, and therefore dependent on the will, or as not materially opposed to each other (cf. aut, ad inif.): vel usu. commences each branch of the alternative, but is sometimes omitted at the beginning of the former clause. 1. As co-ord. conj., with vel repeated: either . . . or; be it . . . or: vel tu me vende, vel face quod tibi lubet, *Pl.*: ut vel sibi agros attribuant, vel patiantur eos tenere . . . i. e. that they (the Romans) should do whichever they thought best, *Caes.*: *Cic.* (II) When two alternatives are represented by aut . . . aut, subordinate alternatives included in either may be represented by vel . . . vel: ubi potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione mellius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? *Id.* (III) Repeated: tu vel suda, vel peri algi, vel tu aegrotas, vel vale, *Pl.*: vel vi, vel clam, vel precario, *Ter.* (IV) The last vel may be strengthened by etiam, vero etiam, omnino: haec vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos iudicum movendos sumentur, or in general, *Cic.* (V) In the poets, sometimes, aut . . . vel, for vel . . . vel: tellus, aut hisce, vel istam, quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, *Ov.* 2. Without vel in the first member; the word or clause introduced by vel being a kind of after-thought: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum opipidum vel urbem appellaverunt, *Cic.*

Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis egregius, alike renowned, whether you look at his filial affection or his prowess in arms, *Virg.* (II) Joined with potius, to correct or put somewhat differently what has been said, or rather: ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, *Cic.* II. With a climax implied, even (prop. an elliptical expression, the less emphatic alternative being understood): quum se vel principes ejus consilii fore profiterentur, ready even to take the lead, *Caes.*: per me vel stertas licet, you may even snore if you like, *Cic.*: hoc ascensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arcuerint, even so few as three, *Liv.* (II) Esp. with superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree: vel minimum, vel plurimum, the very least, the utmost possible, *Cic.*: cujus vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, *Liv.* 2. Giving an instance, where others might equally well be given; for instance, in particular: amoris tui quoquo . . . vestigia; vel proxime de Tigellio, *Cic.*

velāmen, inis, n. [velo] a cover, covering, clothing, garment, robe, shawl: *Virg.*: *Ov.*

velāmentum, i, n. [id.] a cover, covering: *Cels.* 2. a veil, curtain, i. q. velum: *Sen.* 3. In plu.: olive-branches wound about with woollen fillets, or rods wound about in like manner, which suppliants bore before them: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum, *Liv.*

velārium, ii, n. [velum] a covering, screen, awning, stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun: *Juv.*

velāti, orum, m. plu. supernumerary troops, who took the place of those who fell; always in the phrase, accensi velati (i. e. accensi et velati; like emptio venditio, socii Latini, etc.): *Cic.* [Part. of volo; so called because only clothed with the sagum, not regularly armed.]

velēs, itis, m. (v. rare except in pl.) a kind of light-armed soldier, who attacked the enemy out of the line of battle, a skirmisher or tirailleur; usually plur.: *Liv.*: *Ov.* II. Transf.: ut scurram velitem, perh. a sharp-shooting jester, *Cic.* [Cogn. with velox, q. v.]

velifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [velum fero] sail-bearing: carina, Prop.: *Ov.*

velificatio, ōnis, f. [velifico] a making sail, sailing: *Cic.*

velifico, i, v. n. and a. [velum facio] to make sail, to sail: nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, Prop. Poet.: Athos velificatus, navigated, sailed through, *Juv.*

velificor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to make sail, spread sail, sail: ad infernos lacus, Prop. II. Fig.: to make sail for, i. e. to exert oneself to effect or gain: with Dat.: honori suo velificari, *Cic.*

velitāris, e, adj. [veles] of or belonging to the velites: hastae, *Liv.*

velitatio, ōnis, f. [velitor] a skirmishing with words; a bickering, wrangling, dispute: *verbis velitationem fieri*, Pl.

velites, um, v. veles.

velitor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [veles] to fight like the velites or light troops, to skirmish: App. II. Fig.: *nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos, have wrangled*, Pl.

vēlōlans, antis, adj. [velum volo] sail-flying, flying with sails, a poet. epithet of a ship: *naves*, Poet. ap. Cic.

vēlōlūs, a, um, adj. [id.] sail-flying, winged with sails, a poet. epithet of a ship: *rates*, Ov.: *puppis*, Lucr. Transf. of the sea: *ship-wafting*, id.: Virg.

vellico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vello] to pluck, twitch, pinch, nip: *cornix vulturios vellicat*, Pl. II. Fig.: *to twit, taunt, carp, rail at*: Cic.: Hor.

vello, velli (vulsi), vulsum, 3. v. a. to pluck, pull, to pluck off or out: *lanam* (opp. to *tondere*, to shear), Varr.: *pilos equinae caudae*, Hor.: *vallum*, to tear down, Liv.: *aurem*, to pull or twitch the ear, Virg.: *poma manu*, to gather, pick, Tib. [Etym. uncertain.]

vellus, ōris, n. wool shorn off, a fleece: Hor.: Ov. II. Transf.: *the skin of a sheep with the wool on it, the fell or pelt entire*: Virg.: Ov.

2. *the skin of any other animal, with the fur*: *fulvi leonis*, id.: *cervinum*, id. 3. *any woolly substance; wool, down*: *velleraque ut follis depectant tenula Seres*, i. e. *the fleeces or flocks of silk*, Virg. (ii) *Of fleecy clouds*: id. (iii) *Of snow*: Mart. [For *vel-nus*; cf. Skr. *ūr-na-m* (for *var-na-m*), wool; Gr. *ἔπος, ἔριον* (which orig. had F); Goth. *vulla*, Eng. *wool*. The *l*, from orig. *r*, appears in Gr. *οὐλο-ς*.]

velo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [velum] to cover, wrap up, envelop, veil: *capite velato*, Cic.: *velatae antennae*, the yards covered with or supporting the sails, Virg.: *velatis manibus orant*, i. e. *bearing the emblems of suppliants* (v. *velamentum*), Pl.: *velatas comas, filleted hair*, Virg. II. Fig.: *to cloak, veil, hide, conceal*: *odium fallacibus blanditiis*, Tac.

velocitas, ātis, f. [velox] swiftness, rapidity, velocity: *corporis*, Cic. Fig.: *malī*, Tac.

velociter, adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily: Ov. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

velox, ōcis, adj. swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy: *pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi*, Caes.: *cervi*, Virg.: *pes*, Ov. *Jaculum*, Virg.: *toxicum, quickly working*, Hor. With *ad*: *princeps ad praemia velox*, Ov. With *Inf.*: Stat. Poet. = *adv.*: *ille velox desilit in latice*, swiftly, Ov. Fig.: *nil est animo velocius*, Cic.: Hor. [This word and *veles* are appy. cogn. with *velo*, to fly.]

velum, i. n. a covering, awning, curtain, veil, cloth: *tabernacula car-*

basels intenta velis, Cic.: of chamber-curtains, hangings: Suet.: Juv.: of the awnings stretched over theatres or other public places, as a protection from the sun: Ov. II. Esp.: *a sail* (usu. plur.): *ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do*, Cic.: *in altum vela dare, to spread sail for*, Virg.: *contrahere, to furl sail*, Hor. Sing.: Pl.: Ov.: Virg. Proverb.: *remis velisque, with oars and sails*, i. e. *with might and main*: *res velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda*, Cic.

2. Fig.: *vela orationis* (cf. *remus*, II.), id. [Sense II. appears to be the primary one; the word is for *rex-lum* (v. *vexillum* and cf. *ala, mala*), from *velo*, the sail being conceived as moving, carrying on, the ship.] (Hence It. Sp. *velo*; Fr. *coile*.)

vel-ut or **vel-uti**, adv. even as, just as, like as: Correl. with *sic* or *ita* (rare); *just as... so*: *velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus ciere*, Cic. 2. Esp. in poetical similes: Virg. II. Without correl. particle: *ne vitam silentio transeant, veluti pecora*, Sall.: Hor. 2. Esp. to connect, by way of example, a single instance with a general proposition, as, for instance, for example: *nunquam tam male est Siculis, quin alliquid facere et commodum dicant: veluti in hac re aiebant*, Cic.

3. To introduce a rhetorical or poetical simile: *as, like as, as it were*: *frena dabat Sipylus, veluti quum... rector carbasa deducit*, Ov. 4. *Velut si*, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, *just as if, just as though, as if, as though*: *absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrerent*, Caes. Sometimes *si* is omitted: *hoc, veluti virtute paratum, speravit magnae laudi fore*, Hor.

vena, ae, f. a blood-vessel, vein: Cic. 2. Esp. an artery: id.: *venas tentare, to feel the pulse*, Suet. II. Transf. of things that resemble veins. (i) *a water-course*: Hirt. (ii) *a vein of metal*: Cic. (iii) *the urinary passage*: Cels. (iv) *the penis*: Mart. III. Fig.: *the interior, intimate or natural quality of a thing*: *periculum inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae*, Cic. 2. *natural bent, genius, disposition, vein*: Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *veine*.)

venābulum, i. n. [venor] a hunting-spear: Cic.: Virg.

venālicius, a, um, adj. [venalis] for sale: Petr. II. Esp. of or belonging to slave-selling: *familiae, i. e. slaves exposed for sale*, Suet. 2. Subst.: *venalicius*, il, m. a slave-dealer: Cic.

venālis, e, adj. [venus] of or belonging to selling, to be sold, for sale: *aedes*, Pl.: *horti*, Cic.: *familia, i. e. slaves*, Quint. 2. Subst.: *venalis*, is, m. a slave offered for sale: Pl.: Cic. Also in gen. sense, *venales* = *servi*,

Hor. II. Transf.: *that can be bought by bribes or presents, venal, corrupt*: Sall.: Liv.

venālicius, v. *venalicius*.

venāticus, a, um, adj. [venatus] of or belonging to hunting, hunting-: *canis, a hound*, Pl.: *catulus*, Hor. II. Transf.: *prolatis rebus parasiti venatici sumus, i. e. lean or gaunt like hounds*, Pl.

venatio, ōnis, f. [venor] hunting, the chase: Caes. 2. Esp. a hunting-spectacle, hunt, battue; also, a combat of wild beasts, exhibited to the people: *ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 408 seq.) II. Meton.: *that which is or has been hunted, game*: Liv. (Hence Fr. *venaison*, and, from it, Eng. *venison*.)

venator, ōris, m. [venor] a hunter: Cic.: Caes. Adj.: *venator canis, a hound*, Virg. Fig.: *physicus, li est, speculator venatorque naturae, tracker*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *veneur*.)

venātorius, a, um, adj. [venator] of or belonging to a hunter or to the chase, hunter's, hunting-: *galea*, Nep.

venatrix, icis, f. [venor] a huntress: Virg. II. Adj.: *dea, i. e. Diana*, Ov.

venātūra, ae, f. [id.] hunting, the chase: fig.: Pl.

venātus, ūs, m. [id.] hunting, the chase: Cic. II. Transf.: *fishing*: Pl.

vendibilis, e, adj. [vendo] that may be sold, saleable: Hor. II. Fig.: *acceptable, agreeable, taking*: Cic.

vendico, v. vindico, ad init.

venditarius, a, um, adj. [vendo] of or belonging to selling, for sale: Pl. (dub.)

venditatio, ōnis, f. [vendito; lit. an offering for sale; hence, fig.] a specious display, a boasting, blazoning: *venditatio atque ostentatio*, Cic.

venditator, ōris, m. [id.] a boaster, raunter: Gell. Adj.: *famae nec in-curious nec venditator, neither indifferent to nor making much of fame*, Tac.

venditio, ōnis, f. [vendo] a selling, sale: Cic.

vendito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to offer again and again for sale, to try to sell: Cic. II. Fig. to cry up (as one who wishes to sell a thing), to puff; *recommend extravagantly*: *pacem pretio*, Liv.: *operam suam*, id.: *valde te venditavi, have praised you to the skies*, Cic.: *se plebi*, Liv.

venditor, ōris, m. [id.] a seller, vender: Cic.

venditus, a, um, Part. [vendo].

vendo, dīdi, dītum, 3. v. a. [contr. from *venundo*, *venundo*] to put up for sale, to sell, vend: Cic.: Caes. II. Fig.: *to sell or give up, to betray*: *quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses*, Cic.: *suffragia*, Juv.: *auro patriam*, Virg. 2. Transf.: *to cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise a thing* (as if offering it for sale: rare): Cic. (Ep.):

Hor. (Hence It. *vendere*; Sp. *vender*; Fr. *vendre*.)

venēfīca, ae, v. *veneficus*, no. II. **venēfīcium**, li, n. [*veneficus*] a poisoning: freq. in pl.: de veneficiis accusare, Cic. II. the preparation of magic potions, magic, sorcery: quosque veneficiis abstulit illa (Medea) suis, Ov.

venēfīcus, a, um, adj. [for *venenificus*, from *venenum* facio] poisoning, poisonous, magical: verba, Ov. II. Subst.: *veneficus*, l, m. and *venefica*, ae, f. a poisoner, sorcerer, sorceress: Cic.: Hor. As term of abuse; witch, hag: Pl.

venēnārius, li, m. [*venenum*] a poison-mixer, poisoner: Suet.

venēnātus, a, um, Part. [*veneno*]. II. Adj.: *poisonous*, *venenous*: colubrae, Lucr.: dentes, Ov. 2. Transf.: *bewitched*, *enchanted*: virga, id. 3. Fig.: *nulla venenato littera mixta joco, envenomed*, i. e. tainted with malice, malicious, id.

venēnifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [*venenum* fero] containing poison, poisonous, venomous: palatum, Ov.

venēno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*venenum*] to poison: carnem, Cic.: sagittas, Hor. 2. Fig.: of the venom of calumny and envy: id.

venēnum, l, n. strictly like φάρμακον, any powerfully acting draught or drug: hence the expr. *malum venenum*, mala venena, implying that all drugs or potions were not harmful: juice, drug: Gal.: qui venenum malum fecit, Vet. lex ap. Cic. Obsolete, however, in this gen. signif. Esp.: a potion that destroys life, poison: Cic.: Hor. (ii) Fig.: *mischievous*, *destruction* (rare): discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus, bane, Liv. 2. a magical potion, charm: Medea, Hor. (ii) Fig.: intactos isto satius tentare veneno (i. e. amore), Prop. 3. a colouring material, a dye (poet.): alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence It. *veleno*; Sp. *veneno*; Fr. *venin*.)

venēo (vaeneo), lvi or li, Itum, 4. v. n. [*venum* eo] to go for sale, i. e. to be sold (as pass. of *vendo*): cogis eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti venierant, quum magno venissent, Cic.: quia veneat auro rara avis, is sold for gold, i. e. fetches a high price, Hor.

venērābilis, e, adj. [*veneror*] worthy of respect or reverence, reverend, venerable: dives, Hor.: donum, Virg.

II. Act.: *showing veneration*, *reverential*: Val. Max.

venērābundus, a, um, adj. [id.] worshipping, venerating, revering, reverential: Liv.

venērātio, ōnis, f. [*veneror*] the highest respect, reverence, veneration (rare): habet venerationem justam quicquid excellit, Cic. II. Meton.: the quality that commands veneration, a commanding aspect, venerable character: Just.

venērator, ōnis, m. [id.] a reverencer, venerator: domus vestrae, Ov.

venereus and **venērius**, a, um, adj. [*Venus*] of or belonging to *Venus* or to love: servi, temple-slaves of *Venus Erycina* in Sicily, Cic. Also in same sense as subst.: id. II. Subst.: *venereus* (*venerius*), l, m. (sc. *jactus*) the *Venus-throw* (which was the best at dice, as that called 'canis' was the worst): id.: cf. *venus*, iv.

venēro, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to reverence, adore: Pl. Chiefly in Part. perf.: *venerata Ceres, revered*, Hor.: *Sibylla*, Virg.

venēror, atus, i. v. a. dep. to reverence with religious awe, to worship, adore, revere, venerate: deos, Cic.: aliquem, id.: *Larem farre pio*, Virg.: *patris memoriam*, Tac. II. Transf.: to ask reverently for, to beseech, supplicate: nunc quisquis est deus, venēror, ut, etc., Pl.: nihil horum, Hor.: *Nymphas agrestes, to pray of, call on*, Virg. [Cf. Skr. *van*, to desire, love, honour, whence also Lat. *ven-ia*, *Ven-us*.]

venētus, a, um, adj. [It. *Venetian*] sea-coloured, bluish: factio, the party clothed in blue, the Blues, Suet. Hence, 2. Subst.: *Venetus*, l, m. a Blue: Mart.

venia, ae, f. complaisance, indulgence, grace, favour: mihi quate, da veniam hanc mihi; redducis illam, Ter.: quum data esset venia ejus diei, when indulgence had been granted for that day, Liv. 2. Bona venia or cum bona venia, used parenthetically with a verb of saying; by good leave, with permission: Cic.: Ter. Also with audio; indulgently, without prejudice: expromerent quid sentirent, cum bona venia se audirent, Liv. II. forbearance in view of a wrong done, forgiveness, pardon, remission: Cic.: Caes. [From same root as *veneror*, q. v., and *Venus*.]

venio, vni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come: ad aliquem, Cic.: ad urbem, id.: ad cenam, Pl.: sub ora viri, Virg. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, descends to each of us, Cic. Pass. impers.: ventum in insulam est, they arrived, id.: ubi eo ventum est, Caes. II. Fig.: dies venit, id.: pulchro veniens in corpore virtus, presenting itself, Virg.

2. Esp. with in and Acc.: to come into, fall into any state or condition: in calamitatem, Cic.: summum in cruciatum, Caes.: in partem aliquis rei, to share in it, Cic.: sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, placed themselves under, Caes. 3. In speaking, to come to a topic: ad fabulas, Cic.

4. Of crops: to come forward, yield (=provenio): Virg. 5. to become: nemo repente venit turpis-imus, Juv. (dub.: al. fuit). [For *venio* (cf. *voro* for *goro*; v. also *vivo*); cogn. with *gam*, nasalized form of *ga* (whence Skr. *gā*, Gr. *ἐ-βη-ν*, Lat.

be-t-o); cf. *βαίνω* (=βαίνω); Goth. *quim-an*, Germ. *komm-en*, Eng. *come*.] (Hence It. *venire*; Sp. *venir*.)

venor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. to hunt, chase. Neutr.: qui venari solent, Cic. II. Act.: *leporem, dammas*, Virg. 2. Fig.: to hunt or seek after, to pursue a thing (mostly poet.): *suffragia plebis*, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

venosus, a, um, adj. [*vena*] full of veins, veiny, venous: renes, Cels. II. Fig.: *liber Atti, swollen*, perh. exaggerated: Pers.

venter, tris, m. the belly: Cic. 2. Esp.: the paunch, maw; and fig.: stomach, appetite, esp. with ref. to gluttony: Pl.: Hor. II. Transf.: the womb: Juv. 2. Meton.: the fruit of the womb, a child unborn: *ventrem ferre, to be with child*, Liv.

3. Of any thing that swells or bellies out, a belly, i. e. a swelling protuberance: *tumidoque cucurbita ventre*, Prop.: Virg. [Prob. for *greuter*, the word being cogn. with Gr. *γαστήρ*, though in the latter the radical part has final s (cf. Germ. *wauns-t*). Goth. *quith-us*, belly, stomach, womb, is from the same root.] (Hence It. *ventre*; Sp. *vientre*; Fr. *ventre*.)

ventilo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [dim. from *ventus*] to fan, brandish in the air, wave, toss, swing: *populeas ventilat aura comas*, Ov.: *facem*, Prop.

II. Fig.: to set in motion, to move, disturb, agitate: *contionem*, Cic.

ventio, ōnis, f. [*venio*] a coming: Pl. **ventito**, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to come often, be wont to come, keep coming, resort: Caes.: Cic.

ventosus, a, um, adj. [*ventus*] full of wind, windy: folles, Virg.: mare, Hor.: *cucurbita*, i. e. a cupping-glass, Juv. Comp.: *Germania, more exposed to storms*, Tac. Sup.: *regio*, Liv. 2. Transf.: like the wind (poet.): *equi, swift as the wind*, Ov. II. Fig.: windy, puffed up, vain, conceited: *gloria*, Virg. 2. light, changeable, inconstant, fickle: *ventoso gloria curru*, capricious as the wind, Hor.: *plebs*, id.: *ingenium*, Liv.

ventriculus, l, m. dim. [*venter*] the belly: Juv. II. Transf.: the stomach: Cels. 2. cordis, a ventricle of the heart: Cic.

ventriōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] having a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied: Pl.

ventulus, l, m. dim. [*ventus*] a slight wind, breeze: Ter.

ventus, l, m. wind: (aer) effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic.: in appos. with the names of particular winds: *Corus*, Caes.: *Septentriones*, Cic. Proverb.: (i) in vento et rapida aqua scribere, cf. "write the characters in dust; stamp them on the running stream," Cat. (ii) *profundero verba ventis*, to talk to the winds, Lucr. (iii) *verba ventis dare*, i. e. not to keep one's word or promise, Ov.

(iv) *ventis remis*: v. *remus*. II. Fig.: the wind as a symbol of fortune, fame, applause, etc.: *cujus* (Caesaris) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, who is enjoying the gales of prosperity, Cic.: *rumorum et contionum ventos colligere*, every breath of rumour, id. [Cf. Skr. *vā*, to blow, *vā-ta-s*, wind. The Lat. *ventus* and Goth. *vind-s* (Eng. *wind*) are participial forms from *van*, nasalized form of the root *va*; v. *vanus*.] (Hence It. *vento*; Sp. *viento*; Fr. *vent*, *vantail*.)

vēnūcula (venuncula and vennucula) uva, a kind of grape fit for preserving: Hor.

vēnula, ae, f. dim. [vena] a small vein: Cels.

vēnum, i, v. *vēnus*.

vēnun-do, dēdi, dātum, i, v. a. also written as two words *vēnul* (late), *veno*, and *venum*, sale. Dat.: *posita veno irritamenta luxus*, offered for sale, Tac. Acc.: *dare aliquem venum* (=ad venum), to sell, Liv. [Cf. Gr. *ἔνοσι*, *ἔνοσιον*.]

(1) **vēnus**, ēris, f. [Venus, the goddess of love] sexual love, the pleasures of love: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter.: Virg. II. Meton.: a beloved object: Hor.: Virg. 2. qualities that excite love; loveliness, attractiveness, charm: *fabula nullius veneris, without any charm*, Hor.: *omnes dicendi veneres*, Quint. III. the planet Venus: Cic. IV. the highest throw of the four 'tali' (q. v.), when each presented a different number, the Venus throw: Hor. [For etym. v. *veneror*, *venia*.]

(2) **vēnus**, ūs, m. or **vēnum** (vaen-), i, n. (only in forms *venul* (late), *veno*, and *venum*), sale. Dat.: *posita veno irritamenta luxus*, offered for sale, Tac. Acc.: *dare aliquem venum* (=ad venum), to sell, Liv. [Cf. Gr. *ἔνοσι*, *ἔνοσιον*.]

vēnustas, ātis, f. [vēnus] loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty, etc. Physical: corporis, Cic. Transf.: of inanimate things: *signa eximīa venustate*, figures of extraordinary beauty, id. II. Mental: *homo affluens omni lepore et venustate*, id.

2. acceptableness of a suitor: good fortune in love (cf. *invenustus*): *quis me fortunator, venustatisque adeo plenior*, Ter.

vēnustē, adv. charmingly, gracefully, beautifully: *dicere*, Quint. Comp.: Sen. Sup.: Cael. in Cic.

vēnustulus, a, um, adj. dim. [venustus] lovely, charming, delightful (of a small or beloved object): Pl.

vēnustus, a, um, adj. [vēnus] lovely, charming, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful, comely, pretty, etc. Physically: *gestus et motus corporis*, Cic.: *diva venustissima Venus*, Pl. Transf. of inanimate things: *sphaera*, Cic.: *hortuli*, Phaedr.

II. Mentally: *Graculus facilis et valde venustus*, Cic.: *sententiae*, id.

vē-pallidus, a, um, adj. very pale, very pallid: *mulier*, Hor. (dub.)

vēprēcūla, ae, f. dim. [vepres] a little thorn- or brier-bush: Cic.

vēpres, is, and more usually plur. *vepres*, um, f. (less freq. m.) a thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush: Cic. Sing.: *vepre*, Ov. [Etym. unknown.]

vēr, vēris, n. the season of spring, the spring: Cic.: *verque novum stabat cinctum florente corona*, Ov. II. Meton.: the productions of spring: *ver populantur apes*, Mart. Phr.: *ver sacrum*, a special offering presented from the firstlings of spring, usu. vowed in critical circumstances: *ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prospere esset*, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 410).

III. Fig.: the spring-time of life, youth (poet.): *jucundum quum aetas florida ver ageret*, Cat. [For *veser*, which became *verer* and thence *ver*. Cf. Gr. *ἔαρ* for *ἔαρ-απ*. The orig. form is seen from Skr. *vas-anta-s*, spring, Lith. *vas-ara*, summer.] (Hence It. Sp. *primavera*.)

vērātrum, i, n. hellebore: Lucr.: Pers.

vērax, ācis, adj. [verus] speaking truly, true, veracious (rare): Cic.: Hor. Comp.: Cic. (Hence Fr. *vérai*.)

verbēna, ae, f.: usu. plu. *verbēnae*, arum, f. boughs or branches of laurel, olive, or myrtle, sacred boughs: such boughs were borne by the *fetiales*: Liv.: also by priests suing for protection: Cic.: and were used in sacrifices and other religious acts: Hor.: Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 326).

verbēnātus, a, um, adj. [verbēnae] crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs: Suet.

verber, ēris, n. (Nom., Dat., and Acc. sing. do not occur, and the other sing. cases very rarely) a lash, whip, scourge, rod. Sing.: *verbere torto*, Virg. Fig.: of the lash of a guilty conscience: *surdo verbere caedit*, Juv. Plur.: *adulescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferri*, Liv. II. Transf.: a thong of a sling and other similar missile weapons (poet.): Virg. III. Meton.: a lashing, scourging, flogging, etc.: *mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures*, Cic. (ii) any stripe, stroke, blow (mostly poet.): *remorum*, Ov.: Hor. 2. Fig. (plur. only): *contumellarum*, Cic.: *linguae*, Hor. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. *ῥαβδος*.]

verbērābilis, e, adj. [verbero] worthy of a beating: Pl.

verbērātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a striking, beating: Callistr. II. Fig.: chastisement, punishment: Q. Cic. in Cic.

verbērēus, a, um, adj. [verber] worthy of stripes: Pl.

verbero, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat: *homines*, Cic.: *laterum costas ense*, Ov. Absol.: *quo firme verberaturi insisterent*, Suet. 2. to attack with siege engines; to batter: *tormentis Mutinam verberavit*, Cic. 3. In gen. sense, to

strike, beat: *aquila aethera verberat alis*, Virg.: (Charybdis) *sidera verberat undā*, *lashes*, id. II. Fig.: to lash, chastise, torment, harass: *senatus convicio verberari*, Cic.

verbēro, ōnis, m. [id.] one worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal: Cic.: Ter. **verbōsē**, adv. with many words, verbosely: Cic. Comp.: id.

verbōsus, a, um, adj. [verbum] full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose (rare): *verbosa simulatio prudentiae*, Cic. Comp.: *verbosior epistola*, id.

verbum, i, n. (Gen. plur. *verbum*, Pl.) a word; plur. words, expressions, language, discourse, conversation, etc.: *verbum nullum fecit, said not a single word*, Pl.: Cic.: *verbum usitatus et tritius*, id.: *verbum e (de, pro) verbo exprimere, to give the literal meaning*, id. Plur.: *verba rebus impressit, gave them names*, id.: with ref. to the praetor's court, *tria verba (do, dico, addico)*, Ov.: *pro his Divitiacus facit verba, speaks*, Caes.: *contumelia verborum, insulting language*, id. Proverb.: *verba facit emortuo, he talks to the dead, i.e. in vain*, Pl. 2. A verbal phrase: (i) ad *verbum*, word for word, exactly, literally: Cic.: Ter. (ii) *verbi causa* or *gratia*, for the sake of example, for example, for instance: Cic. (iii) *uno verbo*, in one word, in a word, briefly: id.: *so, tribus verbis*, Pl. (iv) *meis, tuis, suis verbis*, in my, thy, or his name; for me, thee, or him: *gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus*, Cic.: *denuntiatio Fabio senatus verbis*, Liv. II. Esp.: a saying, expression, phrase, sentence: Pl.: Ter. (ii) a proverb: *verum est verbum, quod memoratur ubi amici, ibidem opus*, Pl. 2. mere talk, mere words, opp. to deed, fact, reality: Cic. Hence, *verba dare* (allicui), to give one empty words, to deceive, cheat: *cui verba dare difficile est*, Ter.: *dare verba curis, to beguile them*, Ov. III. In gramm. a verb: Cic. [Cf. Gr. *ῥήμα*, *ῥήματι*, *ῥήματι*; Goth. *vaur-d*, Eng. *word*; Germ. *wort*. For the term of *verbum*, cf. *ta-bum*; the suffix in the Germanic forms is different.]

vercūlum, i, n. dim. [ver] little spring, as a term of endearment: Pl.

vērē, adv. according to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly: Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: id. (Hence Fr. *vére*.)

vērēcundē, adv. bashfully, shyly, modestly: Cic.: Liv. Comp.: Cic.

vērēcundia, ae, f. [verecundus] the natural feeling of shame, by whatever cause produced, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty, etc.: Cic.: Liv. (ii) With Gen. obj.: *turpitudinis, dread of wrong-doing*, Cic.: *majestatis magistratum, awe*, Liv. II. Esp.: *overshyness, bashfulness*: Quint. (Hence It. *vergogna*; Sp. *vergüenza*; Fr. *vergogne*.)

vērēcundor, i, v. n. dep. [id.] to

feel bashful or ashamed, to be shy or diffident (rare): Pl.: Cic. II. Transf. of things: manus verecundantur, express shame, Quint.

verecundus, a, um, adj. [vereor] feeling shame, shamefaced, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident: homo, Cic.: populus, Hor.: vultus, Ov.: color, a blush, Hor.: Bacchus, perh. blushing, id. Comp.: verecundior in postulando, Cic. Sup.: in honoribus gerendis verecundissimus, Vell.

verendus, a, um, Part. [vereor] II. Adj. awful, venerable, fearful, terrible: majestas, Ov.: patres, id.

verēor, itus, 2. v. a. and n. dep. to feel awe of, to regard reverently, revere, respect; to fear, be afraid or apprehensive of: Constr.: with Acc., Gen. (extr. rare), Inf., Acc. and Inf., Subj., or depend. clause: (i) With Acc.: metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic.: periculum, Caes. (ii) With Gen.: Ter.: tui ne quidem testimonii veritus, not respecting even your testimony (where the Part. has a kind of adject. force), Cic. (iii) With Inf. or Acc. and Inf.: aliquem interficere, Caes.: verear magis, me amoris causa hoc ornatum incedere, Pl. Impers. (rare): Cyrenalci, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, who were not ashamed, Cic. (iv) With Subj. foll. by ne, ut (the former, of what it is feared may happen, the latter, of what it is feared may not happen: v. ut, conj. iv): ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet verebatur, he was afraid of wounding his feelings, Caes.: non vereor, ne assentatione quadam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, I am not afraid of seeming, Cic.: illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, I am afraid I cannot grant you those two things, id. (v) With depend. interrog. clause: heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter. 2. Absol.: to be apprehensive; with Dat. of person or thing on behalf of whom or which (rare): eo minus veritus navibus, being the less apprehensive for the safety of his fleet, Caes.: de Carthagine, to have apprehensions about Carthage, Cic. 3. to have a sense of shame: Pl. [The root is var, whence Gr. φοβ-ά-ω, οὐδ-ο-ς; Eng. ware, be-ware, ward, Germ. wahr-en.]

verētrum, l, n. the organs of generation: Phaedr.

vergillae, arum, f. plu. the Pleiades: Arat. in Cic. [Perh. from virga, a sprout, twig; as rising in Spring.]

vergo (perf. versi, dub.), 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to turn, incline (poet. and rare): alicui venenum, to incline the cup, i. e. pour out, Lucr. Reflect.: in terras igitur solis quoque vergitur ardor, directs itself, id. II. Neutr.: to incline or be inclined; of places, to lie, be situated, trend, verge: collis ad flumen Sablu vergbat, Caes.: portus

in meridiem, Liv. 2. Fig.: Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere, Cic.: suam aetatem vergere, was on the decline, Tac.: with Abl.: femina vergens annis, growing old, id. [Root varg, to turn; v. valgus.]

veridicus, a, um, adj. [verus dico] that speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious (rare): Lucr.: Cic.

verilōquium, li, n. [verus loquor] a literal transl. of ἐτυμολογία, etymology, for which Cicero proposes the freer rendering, notatio: Cic.

verisimilis and **verisimilitudo**, more correctly written separately, verisimilis, etc.

veritas, ātis, f. [verus] truth, truthfulness. Subjectively: truthfulness, truth-speaking: veritas odium parit, (opp. to obsequium, complaisance, saying what will please), Ter.: veritatis cultor, a lover of truth, Cic. II. Objectively: that which is true; the real facts about anything: veritatem patefacere, id.: plus quam res et veritas concedat, fact and truth, id. 2. reality: e. g. in works of art: veritatem imitari, real life, id.: ex veritate, in accordance with truth, Sall. 3. rectitude of character: tristis veritas inest in vultu atque in verbis fides, Ter.: Cic. 4. the true derivation of a word = ἐτυμολογία, id. (Hence It. verità; Sp. verdad; Fr. vérité.)

veritus, a, um, Part. [vereor].

verivēbium, li, n. [verus verbum] a telling the truth, veracity: Pl.

vermiculatus, a, um, Part. [vermiculus] II. Adj.: inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated: Lucil. in Cic.

vermiculor, atus, 1. v. n. dep. [vermiculus] to be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten, of trees: Plin.

vermiculus, l, m. dim. [vermis] a little worm, grub, in decaying things: Lucr. (Hence It. vermiglio; Fr. vermeil; because the colour was derived from a vermiculus.)

vermina, um, n. plu. gripings, writhings with pain: Lucr. [Prob. cogn. with vermis.]

vermis, is, m. a worm: Lucr. [Cf. Goth. taurm-s, Eng. worm. The root is uncertain.] (Hence It. verme; Fr. ver.)

verna, ae, comm. a slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave: Pl.: Hor. As a term of abuse: Pl. II. Transf. a native, and adj. native: Mart. [For ves-na, from the root vas, to dwell, whence Skr. vās-tu, place, house, and Gr. φάσ-τω.]

vernaculus, a, um, adj. [verna] of or belonging to home-born slaves: multitudo, the rabble of slaves, Tac. 2. Subst.: vernaculi, orum, m. plu. buffoons, jesters (home-born slaves being often trained as such): Suet.

II. native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular, l. e. Roman: festivitas, Cic.: crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, invented by the accuser himself, id.

vernilis, e, adj. [id.] slavish, fawn-

ing: blanditiae, Tac. II. jesting, pert, waggish: dictum, id.

vernilitas, ātis, f. fawning subservience: Sen. 2. pertness, sauciness: Pl. frag.: Quint.

vernilliter, adv. slavishly, servilely: fungi officiis, Hor.

verno, 1. v. n. [ver] to appear like spring, to flourish, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young, etc.: humus, Ov.: avis, i. e. begins to sing, id.

II. Transf.: dum vernat sanguis, is young or lively, Prop.: dubia lanugine malae, sprout with the first down, Mart.

vernula, ae, comm. dim. [verna] a little or young home-born slave: Juv.

II. Adj.: native, indigenous: Tiberinus et ipse vernula riparum, i. e. a fish bred in the Tiber, id.

vernus, a, um, adj. [ver] of or belonging to spring, spring-: tempus, Cic.: venti, Hor.: frigus, Ov.: flores, Hor.

vēro, adv. in truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly: cho, mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Pl.: ego vero cupio te ad me venire, I do really wish, Cic. 2. In corroborative replies: M. Fulsti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. A. Vero, ac libenter quidem, yes, and with pleasure too, id. Hence, joined with immo: sed da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Immo vero, O yes; yes indeed, id. And, to strengthen negative answers, joined with minime: S. Quid? totam domum num quis alter, praeter te, regit? L. Minime vero, no indeed; certainly not, id. 3. In urgent or encouraging expostulation: minue vero iram, pray be cool, Ter. 4. To indicate a climax, even, indeed; esp. with tum: tum vero ardemus, etc., then more than ever, freq. in Virg. 5. In transitions: nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, Cic. II. Transf. as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, but in fact, but indeed, however (always placed after a word): dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse. Ego vero fateor hercule, quod, etc., id.

verpa, ae, f. the penis: Cat.

verpus, i, m. a circumcised man: Cat.: Juv.

verres, is, m. a male swine, boar-pig: Hor. Transf.: contemptuously of a man: Pl. (Hence O. F. ver, and, from it, Fr. verrat.)

verrinus, a, um, adj. [verres] of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork-: jecur, Plin. In a pun (jestingly, with ref. to the name Verres): jus, Cic.

verro, verri, versum, 3. v. a. to sweep, brush, scour; to sweep out, clean out, etc.: Cic.: favillas, Ov.: quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, is swept (up), i. e. collected, Hor.: arenas cauda, Ov.

II. Transf.: to sweep along, drive, impel (poet.): verrunt venti nubila, Lucr.: nautae caerula, brush, Virg.: remis vada, id. 2. to sweep away

i. e. to drag away, take away, carry off (rare): *maria ac terras (venti) verrant per auras*, *Id.* [Perh. cogn. with the Hom. ἀνό-φερε.]

verruca, *ae, f.* a wart on the human body: *Plin.* 2. *Fig.*: a slight fault, small failing, opp. to *tuber* (q.v.): *Hor.* [Etym. unknown.] (Hence *Fr. verrue*.)

verrucosus, *a, um, adj.* [verruca] full of warts, warty: an appellation of *Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator*: *Aur. Vict.* II. *Transf.*: of style; prob. rough, rugged: *Antiope* (the title of a tragedy), *Pers.*

verrunco, *i. v. n.* [acc. to *Fest.* from *verto*] to turn, turn about; hence, in relig. lang. to turn out well, have a fortunate issue: *Liv.*

versabilis, *a, um, adj.* [verso] moveable: *aër*, *Sen.* II. *Fig.*: changeable, versatile: *fortuna*, *Curt.*

versabundus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] turning around, revolving (rare): *Lucr.*

versatilis, *e, adj.* [id.] that turns or moves around, revolving, moveable: *mundi templum*, *Lucr.* II. *Fig.*: versatile: *ingenium*, *Liv.*

versicolor, *ōris, adj.* [verto color] that changes its colour, of changeable colour; of various colours: *plumae*, *Cic.*: *vestis*, *Liv.*

versiculus, *i, m. dim.* [versus] a short or single line whether of prose or verse: *epistolae*, *Cic.* *Esp.* of verse compositions (as a sort of depreciatory expr.): *versiculi mei*, *my little verses*, *Cat.*: *Virg. ap. Don.*

versificatio, *ōnis, f.* [versifico] verse-making, versifying, versification: *Quint.*

versificator, *ōris, m.* [id.] a verse-maker, versifier: *Quint.* Hence, a poet: *Just.*

versifico, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [versus facio] to put into verse, write in verse, versify: *Quint.*

versipellis, *e, adj.* [verto pellis, *lit.* that changes its skin; hence, in gen.] that changes shape or appearance: (*Jupiter*) *versipellis* se facit, *Pl.*: *capillus fit versipellis, i. e. turns gray*, *Id.* II. *Fig.*: skilled in dissimulation, sly, crafty, subtle: *Id.*

verso (*vorso*), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *freq.* [verto] to turn, wind, twist, or whirl about often or violently: *turdos* in igne, *Hor.*: *manum*, *Ov.*: *curram* in gramine, to wheel about, *Virg.*: *oves*, to drive from pasture to pasture, *Id.*: *sortem urnā*, to shake, *Hor.*: *desectum gramen*, to shake out, turn over hay, *Ov.*: *versabat se* in utramque partem, non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, *Cic.* *Reflect.*: *mundum versari* circum axem caeli, *Id.* II. *Fig.*: to turn, bend: *ad omnem malitiam et fraudem mentem suam*, *Id.*: *fors omnia versat*, *Virg.*: *versatur celeris fors levis orbe rotae* (cf. *Shak.* "and turn the giddy round of Fortune's wheel"), *Tib.*: *verba*, to twist, wrest, *Cic.* 2.

to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate: *versabo ego illum hodie, si vivo, probe, I'll give him a proper roasting* (qs. turn on a spit), *Pl.*: *muliebrem animum* in omnes partes, to try to work upon a woman's mind by every art of persuasion, *Liv.* 3. to turn over a thing in the mind, to think over, reflect upon: to transact, carry on: *dolos dirumque nefas* in pectore, *Virg.*: *versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri*, ponder long, *Hor.*: *dolos*, to execute, *Virg.*

versor, *atus, i. v. n. dep.* [id.] *Lit.* to turn oneself about; *i. e. to dwell, live, remain, be in a place*: in conviviis, *Cic.*: in castris, *Caes.* II. *Fig.* to be circumstanced, or situated; to be: in malis, *Ter.*: in pace, *Cic.* Of abstract subjects: *mors, exsiliū mihi ob oculos versabantur*, stared me in the face, *Id.* 2. to occupy or busy oneself, to be engaged in any thing: in sordida arte, *Id.*: inter arma ac studia, *Vell.*

versoria (*vors.*), *ae, f.* [id.] a turning round, return: or perh. a sheet (*i. e. the rope at the foot of a sail by which it is hauled across in tacking*): only *fig.*: *versoriam capere*, to tack; *i. e. change one's line of conduct*: *Pl.*

versum (*vorsum*), *adv.* = *versus* (q.v.): turned in the direction of, towards, rare; usu. after other *adv.* of direction: *sursum versus*, backwards, *Pl.*: *sursum versus*, upwards, *Cato.*

versura (*vors.*), *ae, f.* [verto] a turning around, twirling about, rotating: *Varr.* II. *Transf.*: the borrowing of money to pay a debt (*v. Smith's Ant. 177*): *Cic.*: *versura solvere*, *Id.*: also, *fig.*: to get out of one difficulty by getting into another: *Ter.*

2. In wider sense; any loan: *versuram ab aliquo facere*, to get a loan from, *Cic.*: *Nep.*

versus (*vors.*), *a, um, Part.* [verto]. **versus** (*vors.*), *ūs, m.* [id.] *lit.* a turning; hence *meton.* that which implies or necessitates a turning, a furrow: *Col.* 2. a line, row: in *versum* distulit ulmos, planted out in rows, *Virg.*: *remorum*, a bank, tier, *Liv.* (ii) *Esp.* a line of writing; and in poetry, a verse: *Cic.* 3. a kind of dance: or a turn, step, pas, in a dance: *Pl.* (Hence *It. verso*; *Fr. vers.*)

versus (*vors.*), *adv. and prep.* A. *Adv.*: turned in the direction of, towards; usu. after a word denoting place: *ad Oceanum versus*, towards the Ocean, *Caes.*: *sursum versus*, upwards, *Cic.* B. *Prep.*: with *Acc.* towards (foll. its case): *Arpinum versus*, *Id.*: *Caes.* (Hence *It. verso*; *Fr. vers.*)

versutē, *adv.* craftily: *Cic.* **versutia**, *ae, f.* [versutus] cunning, subtlety, ingenuity (rare): *Liv.* **versutiōnis**, *a, um, adj.* [versutus loquor] crafty-speaking, sly: *Cic.*

versutus (*vors.*), *a, um, adj.* [verto, versus] adroit, dexterous, versatile, in a good, or (more freq.) in a bad sense.

In good sense: *shrewd, clever, ingenious*: *Cic.* (ii) In bad sense, *crafty, cunning, wily, deceitful*: *Pl. Sup.*: *Vell.*

vertebra, *ae, f.* [verto] a joint: *Sen.* II. *Esp.* a vertebra of the spine: *Cels.*

vertex (less correctly vortex; on account of the apparent diversity of meanings, the grammarians erroneously considered vortex and vertex as two separate words), *icis, m.* [id.; prop. that which turns or revolves; hence] a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex: *torto vertice torrens*, *Virg.*: *Hor.* (ii) *Fig.*: *amoris*, *Cat.* 2. an eddy of wind or flame: a tornado, whirlwind, spire of flame: *Lucr.*: *Liv.*: *Virg.* 3. the pole (as being the pivot) of the heavens: *Cic. poet.*: *Virg.* II. *Transf.*: the crown or top of the head: *propter flexum capillorum* [vertex est] *pars summa capitis*, *Quint.*: *ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum*, *Cic.* Hence in gen., the head (poet.): *Virg.*: *Ov.* 2. the highest point, top, summit of a mountain, tree, house, etc.: *ignes, qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt*, *Cic.*: *quercus*, *Virg.*: a vertice, from aloft, down from on high, from the zenith: *Id.*

4. *Fig.*: that which is in the highest place, the highest, uppermost, chief: *dolorum anxiferi vertex* (cf. "a sorrow's crown of sorrow"), *Cic. poet.*

verticōsus (*vort.*), *a, um, adj.* [vertex] full of whirlpools or eddies, eddying: *amnis*, *Liv.*

vertigo, *inis, f.* [verto] a turning or whirling around: *caeli*, *Ov.* 2. *Transf.*: a whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo: *Liv.*: of persons intoxicated: *Juv.* (Hence *Fr. vertige*.)

verto (*vorto*), *ti, eum, i. v. a. and n.* *Act.*: to turn, to turn round or about: *aldera retro*, *Virg.*: *cardinem*, *Ov.*: *cadum*, to tilt or tip up, *Hor.*: *Pompeiani se vorterunt et loco cesserunt*, turned their backs, *Caes.*: *tergē* *vertere*, to take to flight, *Id.*: *hostem* in fugam *vertere*, to put to flight, *Liv.*: *terram aratro* *vertere*, to plough, *Hor.* *Reflect.*: *vertitur caelum*, rolls round, *Virg.* So by anal. of revolving periods of time: *septima* . . . jam *vertitur aestas*, is rolling on, *Id.*: *esp.* in *Part. imperf.*, anno *vertente*, in the course of a year, *Cic.* *Phr.*: *annus vertens*, a great cycle, *Id.* 2. *Esp.* to overturn, overthrow: *omnia*, to spoil all, *Id.*: *Tyras arces*, *Virg.* II. *Fig.*: *ne ea* in suam contumeliam *vertat*, *Caes.*: *peril!* *quid agam?* *quo me vertam?* *which way am I to turn?* *Ter.*: *di bene vortant*, quod *agas*, make to turn out, *Id.*: *alicui vitio*, to impute, *Cic.*: *Philippus totus in Persea versus*, inclined towards him, *Liv.* 2. *Esp.* to turn, *i. e. change, alter, transform*: *quum* in terra in aquam *se vertit*, *Cic.*: *cibos* in pulverem, to reduce it to dust, utterly destroy it, *Hor.* 3. to exchange:

triumphos funeribus, id. Esp. in phr. solum, to change one's country, i. e. to emigrate or go into exile: Cic.: v. solum no. 1. 2. Reflect.: saevus apertam in rabiem coepit verti locus, Hor. 4. to turn into another language, to translate: (librum) ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem, Cic.: Liv. 5. to ply: stimulos sub pectore, i. e. excite to frenzy, Virg. 6. Reflect.: to be engaged in, to be in a place or condition; also, to turn, rest, or depend upon a thing: omnia in unius potestate vertentur, Cic.: spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv. B. Neut.: to turn about: versuros extemplo in fugam omnes ratus, id. 2. to turn, change: jam verterat fortuna, id.: quod si esset factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caes. [Cf. Skr. vart, whence vart-uka-s, 'rotundus'.]

veru, ūs (Nom. sing. verum, Pl. n.) a spit, esp. for roasting upon: Virg.: Ov. (ii) a dart, javelin: Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

verūna, ae, f. [veru] a small javelin: Pl.

verum, i, v. veru, ad init.

verum, i, v. verus.

verum, adv. true (it is), just so, even so, yes, as a confirmatory reply (rare): So. Facies? Ch. Verum, certainly, I shall, Ter. II. Transf. as a strongly corroborative adverb: a particle, but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet; and after negative clauses, but even, but; standing at the beginning of its clause, like sed: Cic. (ii) Esp. in the construction, non modo (solum, tantum) . . . verum etiam (quoque), not only, . . . but also, id.: Hor. 2. In making a transition to another subject, but, yet, still: verum veniat sane, Cic. Strengthened with enim, vero, and enimvero, but truly, but indeed: Ter.: Cic. (ii) In breaking off the current of discourse: verum quidem haec hactenus, but no more of this, id.

verun-tāmen or **verum-tāmen** (sometimes as two words, verum tamen, and even sep. by a word, verum aliqua tamen, Cic.), conj. but yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless: consilium stultum, veruntamen clemens, Cic. (ii) Sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthetical clause: quum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo quum essem in Ceramico), veruntamen quum ibi essem, but as I was saying, Cic.

verus, a, um, adj. true, real, actual, genuine, etc.: vera an falsa, Ter.: amicitia, Cic.: causa verissima, id.

2. Subst.: verum, i, n. what is true or real, the truth, reality, the fact: si verum scire vis, id.: nec procul a vero est, from the truth, Ov. Plur.: recta et vera loquere, Pl. (ii) Esp. in Gen. sing. dep. on similis and similitudo (also joined together in one word, verisimilis, etc.): narrationem jubent veri similem esse, like truth;

i. e. having an inherent probability, probable, Cic.: veri similitudinem sequi, probability, id. 3. speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious (rare): sum verus? Ter.: vates, Ov.

II. Transf.: right, proper, suitable, reasonable, just; most freq. in neut. sing. with esse and subject-clause: neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, and that it was not right that . . . Caes.: verum esse, agrum habere eos quorum sanguine partus sit, it was simple justice that . . . Liv. So Comp.: verius esse, it was more proper, id.: Caes. [Cf. O. H. G. wāra, truth, wār-i, sure, true, Mod. Germ. wahr. The root is the same as that of vercor, q.v.]

verūtum, i, n. [veru] a dart, javelin: Caes.

verūtus, a, um, adj. [id.] armed with a dart or javelin: Virg.

vervex (verbex and verbex), ēcis, m. a wether: Pl.: Cic. 2. As a term of abuse, 'mutton-head': Pl.: Juv. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence Fr. brebis, and, through Low Lat. vervecarius, Fr. berger.)

vesānia, ae, f. [vesanus] madness, insanity (rare): Hor.

vesāniens, entis, Part. [id.] raging, furious: ventus, Cat.

vesānus, a, um, adj. not of sound mind, mad, insane (mostly poet.): Cic.: poeta, Hor. Transf. of things, fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging: vultus, Liv.: fames, Virg.: pontus, Prop.

vescor, j. v. n. and (rarely) a. dep. to feed upon, eat; constr. usually with Abl., rarely with Acc. or absol. With Abl.: dil nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. (ii) With Acc.: lauros, Tib.: Tac. (iii) Absol.: pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, for food, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. to enjoy, make use of, use, have (mostly poet.): aura aetheria, Virg.: paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic. [Perh. from gras = gus in Gr. γένω (for γένω-ω), Lat. gus-tu-s, gus-t-o.]

vescus, a, um, adj. small, thin, meagre, weak, feeble: vescaque parva vocant (farra), i. e. when small in the grain, Ov.: papaver, Virg.: vesca salicem frondes, i. e. containing little nourishment, id.: vesco sale saxa peresa, by the fine (particles of) spray, Lucr. [Perh. from ve-esca, without food, ill-nourished; cf. ve-cor(d)s.]

vesica, ae, f. (also vensica) the bladder in the body of animals, the urinary bladder: Cic.: Hor. II. Transf.: anything made of bladder, e. g. a purse, cap, lantern, foot-ball, etc.: Plin.: Sen.: Ov.: Mart. (Hence Fr. vessie.)

vesicula, ae, f. dim. (vensicula) [vesica] a little blister, vesicle, containing air: Lucr.: containing seeds: Cic. **vespa**, ae, f. a wasp: Phaedr. [Cf.

O. H. G. wēssa (which, however, Grimm regards as borrowed from the Lat.) Whether wēssa is cogn. is uncertain.] (Hence It. vespa; Fr. guêpe.)

vesper, ēris and ēri (In class. prose usu. Acc. vesperum, Abl. vespere or adv. vespere), m. the evening, eve, even-tide: Jam diei vesper erat, Sall.: sub vesperum, towards evening, Caes. Proverb.: quum quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, Liv.: de alliculus vesperi cenare, to sup with any one, Pl. II. Transf.: the evening-star: Virg. 2. the west: Ov. [Cf. Gr. Ἑσπερος, Ἑσπέρα.] (Hence Fr. vèpres.)

vespēra, ae, f. [v. vesper] the evening, even-tide: Cic.

vesperasco, avi, j. v. n. incept. [vespera] to become evening, grow towards evening: vesperascente die, Tac. Imper.: vesp. rascit, it grows late, Ter.

vespertillo, ōnis, m. [vesper] a bat: Plin.

vespertinus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to evening or even-tide, evening-: tempora (opp. to matutina), Cic. Adverbially: si vespertinus subito to oppresserit hospes, in the evening, Hor.

II. of or belonging to the west, western: regio, id.

vespērugo, inis, f. [id.] the evening-star: Pl.

vespillo, ōnis, m. dim. a corpse-bearer, who carried out the bodies of the poor at night: Suet. [Appy. from vesper.]

vestālis, e, adj. [Vesta] of or belonging to Vesta, vestal: sacra, Ov.: virgines, priestesses of Vesta, Vestal virgins, Vestals, Cic. II. Subst.: vestalis, is, f. (ac. virgo), a priestess of Vesta, a Vestal: Liv. A dj.: vestales oculi, of the Vestals, Ov.

vester (vost.), tra, trum, pronom. adj. [vos] your (in addressing more than one person): Cic. For the obj. gen. of vos: odio vestro, from hatred towards you, Liv. Subst.: ibi voster cenat, your master, Pl. (From voster come It. vostro; Sp. vuestro; Fr. votre.)

vestibulum, i, n. the inclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street, a fore-court, entrance-court: Cic.: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 142). II. Transf. in gen. any entrance: castorum, Liv.: Sicillae, Cic. III. Fig. an opening, beginning: id. [Ety. uncertain.]

vestigium, il, n. [vestigo] a foot-step, step; footprint, foot-track, track: in foro vestigium facere, to set foot in the market, Cic.: quod (litus solidum) nec vestigia servet, Ov.: Germani equos eodem raminere vestigio assuefaciunt, on the same spot, Caes.: hostem vestigis sequi, i. e. to go in close pursuit of, Liv.: vestigium abscedi ab Hannibale, a fool's breadth, id.

2. In gen. a trace, token, vestige: Caes.: Liv. II. Transf.: the sole of the foot: qui adversis vestigiis stent

contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντιπόδας vocatis, Cic. III. Fig.: a footstep, trace, example: a pueritia vestigilis ingressus patris, id. 2. Transf. of time, a point, moment, instant: in illo vestigio temporis, Caes. (ii) Adverb.: e (ex) vestigio, instantly, forthwith: quorum (consilliorum) eos e (at. in) vestigio paenitere necesse est, id. (Hence Fr. *vestige*).

vestigo, i. v. a. to follow in a track, to track, trace; to inquire into, explore, investigate (rare): (ramum) oculis, search out, Virg. 2. Fig.: causas rerum, Cic. With depend. interrog. clause: Curt. II. Transf.: to find out by tracing, to trace out: perfugas, Liv. 2. Fig. to find out: quod vestigari volunt (reges), id. [Ety. uncertain.]

vestimentum, i. n. [vestio] a garment, vestment: very oft. pl.: Cic. Proverb.: nudo detrahare vestimenta (v. nudus), Pl.

vestio, i. v. a. (past Imperf. vestibat, Virg.) [vestis] to cover with a garment, to dress, clothe: homines male vestiti, Cic. Reflect.: pellibus sunt vestiti, Caes.

2. Transf. in gen. of inanimate things, to clothe, cover, surround, adorn, etc.: oculos membranis, Cic.: montes silvis, Liv.: messibus agros, Ov. II. Fig.: sententias mollis et pellucida vestiebat oratio, Cic. (cf. Milt. "words clothed in reason's garb.") (Hence It. *vestire*; Fr. *vêtir*.)

vestiplica (v. vestispica), ae, f. [vestis plica], a clothes-folder, ironer, laundress: Pl.

vestis, is, f. a covering for the body, a garment, robe; clothing, attire, vesture: Cic.: Hor.: mutare vestem, to put on mourning garments, go into mourning, Cic. II. Transf. of any sort of covering, a carpet, curtain, tapestry: plebeia in veste cubandum, under a poor man's blanket, Lucr.: Hor. 2. Poet. the skin or slough of a serpent: Lucr. (ii) the beard, as the covering of the chin: id. (iii) a spider's web: id. (iv) a veil: Stat. [Root *vas*, to clothe; whence Gr. *ἔσ-νυμι* (for *ἔσ-νυ-μι*), *ἔσ-θης*; Goth. *ga-vas-jan*, to clothe, *vas-ti*, a garment.] (Hence Fr. *veste*.)

vestispica (al. vestiplica, q. v.), ae, f. [vestis specio] a wardrobe-woman: Pl.

vestitus, a, um, Part. [vestio].

vestitus, ūs, m. [id.] clothing, clothes, dress: Cic.: Liv.: mutare vestitum, to put on mourning garments, to go into mourning, Cic.: redire ad suum vestitum, to resume one's ordinary clothing, to go out of mourning, id. 2. Transf. of inanimate things: montium, i. e. forests, id. II. Fig.: orationis, id.

veteramentarius, a, um, adj. [veterus] of or belonging to old things: sutor, a mender of old shoes, cobbler, Suet.

veteranus, a, um, adj. [id.] old, veteran: hostis, seasoned, Liv.: milites, experienced soldiers, veterans, Cic.: also, absol. veterani, Caes.

veterasco, avi, 3. v. n. incep. [id.] to grow old, to become confirmed: Cic.

veterator, ōris, m. [id.] one who has grown old, practised, or skilled in anything: in causis privatis, Cic. II. Esp. a crafty fellow, an old fox: id.

veteratoriū, adv. craftily: Cic. **veteratorius**, a, um, adj. [veterator] crafty, cunning, sly: Cic.

veterinus, a, um, adj. [prob. contr. from *vehiterinus*, from *veho*] of or belonging to carrying or drawing burdens: Lucr.: Plin. II. Subst.: veterinae, arum, f. plu. and veterina, orum, n. plu. draught-cattle, beasts of burden: Varr.

veterinosus, a, um, adj. [veterinus] afflicted with lethargy, lethargic: Plin. 2. Transf. sleepy, drowsy: homo, Ter. II. Fig. languid, spiritless: Sen.

veterus, a, um, adj. [vetus] of great age, ancient (v. rare): Fulg. II. Subst.: veterus, i, m. age, antiquity, old age; lethargy, sleepiness (of old people): Pl. (iii) sluggishness, sloth: Virg.: Hor.

vetitus, a, um, Part. [veto]. Neut. as a subst.: a prohibition: contra vetitum, Virg.

veto, ōi, itum, i. v. a. (perf. vetavit, Pers. Part. pass. votitus, Pl.) to forbid, prohibit: constr. what is forbidden expressed by Inf. or Acc. and Inf., subj. clause (poet.), or Acc.; the person forbidden in Acc. (or Nom. with pass.): lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.: quid vetat et nosmet quærere? Hor.: edicto vetuit ne quis... id.: bella vetabat, he was opposed to war, Virg. Pass.: vetitae terrae, Ov.: acta agimus: quod vetamur veteri proverbio, Cic. Absol.: res ipsa vetat, Ov. II. Esp.: veto, I forbid it; I protest; the word with which the tribunes of the people declared their protest against any measure: Liv. Likewise of the protest of the praetor against any unlawful measure: Cic. And in the lang. of augury: Ov.: Ter. [Ety. unknown.]

vetulus, a, um, adj. dim. [vetus] little (and) old, rather old: gladiator, Cic.

II. Subst.: vetulus, i, m. a little old man: Pl.: mi vetule, my little old fellow, Cic. 2. vetula, ae, f. a little old woman: Pl. (Hence It. *vecchio*, *veglia*; Fr. *vieil*, *vieux*.)

vetus, ēris, adj. that has existed for a long time, aged, old-standing (in sing. usu. of things, not persons): navis, Caes.: infamia vetus ac diuturna, Cic. Sup.: veterima laurus, Virg. (ii) With Gen.: veteres militiae, old campaigners, veteran troops, Tac.

II. Subst.: veteres, um, m. plu. the ancients; ancestors; old authors: Cic. [Cf. Skr. *vatsa-s* (prob. for *vatas-a-s*), a year; Gr. *ἔτος*.]

vetustas, ātis, f. [vetus] great age (of things): Cic. 2. ancient times: contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes.

3. With ref. to the future (rare): quae mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem, i. e. likely to last, Cic.

vetustus, a, um, adj. [id.] that has existed a long time; bearing the outward marks of antiquity, of very old standing (stronger than *vetus*: in pos. mostly poet. and almost exclusively of things): templum Cereris, Virg.: opinio, Cic.: cornicum saecula vetusta, very long-lived, Lucr. Of a person: vetusto nobilis ab Lamo, older, Hor. Comp.: pax, Col. Sup.: sepulcra, Suet. Of persons: qui vetustissimus ex illis, qui viverent, censoris esset, Liv. II. Fig. old-fashioned, antiquated: Laelius vetustior et horridior quam Scipio, Cic.

vexamen, īnis, n. [vexo] a shaking, quaking: mundi, Lucr.

vexatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a violent movement, shaking: Plin. II. Transf.: discomfort, annoyance, distress; trouble, vexation: corporis, Cic.: vulneris, irritation (in travelling), Liv. 2. abuse, violence, ill-treatment: sociorum, Cic.: per vexationem et contumelias, id.

vexator, ōris, m. [id.] a troubler, vexer: Cic.

vexillarius, ii, m. [vexillum] a standard-bearer, ensign: Liv. II. vexillarii, orum, m. plu. under the emperors, soldiers who had served in a legion for sixteen years, and who during the remaining four years of their full term of service formed a distinct body under a vexillum of their own: Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 170).

vexillatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a body of vexillarii (q. v.): acc. to others, any body of soldiers united under one flag (vexillum), a corps, battalion: Suet.

vexillum, i, n. [dim. of *velum*: v. axilla, maxilla] a military ensign, standard, flag: Caes.: Cic. II.

Esp. a red flag hoisted on the general's tent, as a signal for battle: Caes.: Auct. B. Hisp. 2. Transf. the troops belonging to a vexillum, a company, troop: Liv.

vexo, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [veho] orig. to shake, jolt, toss in carrying; hence, in gen. to move violently, to shake (rare): navigia, Lucr.: caeli quoque nubila vexant (venti), Ov.

II. Transf. in gen.: to injure, molest, trouble, harass, plague, maltreat, abuse, vex: omnem Galliam, Caes.: urbes, Cic.: hostes, Caes.: comas (poet.), to twist, frizzle, Ov. 2. Fig.: aliquem maledictis, Cic.: sollicitudo vexat impios, disquiets, torments, id.

vīa, ae, f. (Gen. sing. vīā, Lucr.) a way, a highway, road, path, street: aut viam aut semitam monstret, Pl.: in viam se dare, to set out on a journey, Cic. 2. In gen. a way, path, passage, channel, pipe, etc.: a lane in

a camp: Caes.: the wind-pipe: Ov.: a cleft: Virg.: a stripe in a parti-coloured fabric: Tib. 3. Transf. a march, journey (=iter): quum de via languerem, Cic.: Caes. II. Fig.: a way, method, mode, manner, fashion, etc.: docendi, Cic.: vitae, Id.: mortis, Tac. 2. Esp. the right way, the true method: Cic. (O. L. *vea*, for *vegia*, from the root *vagh*, v. *veho*; cf. Goth. *vig-s*, Germ. *weg*, Eng. *way*.) (Hence It. *Sp. via*; Fr. *voie*.)

vialis, e, adj. [via] of or belonging to the highways or roads: Lares, placed or worshipped by the road-side, Pl.

viarius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to the highways or roads: lex, Cael. in Cic. (Hence Fr. *royer*.)

viaticus, a, um, adj. [viaticum] furnished with, travelling-money: Pl.

viaticum, i, n. [via] travelling-money, provision for a journey: Cic.: Liv. II. Transf. allowances or savings of soldiers on service: Suet.: Hor. (Hence It. *viaggio*; Fr. *voyage*.)

viaticus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a road or journey (rare): cena, a parting meal, Pl.

viator, ōris, m. [id.] a wayfarer, traveller: Cic.: Caes. II. a summoner, apparitor, an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrates: Cic.

vibex (vibix), icis, f. the mark of a blow or stripe, a weal: Pers. (Etym. uncertain.)

vibro, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n.

A. Act.: to set in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to brandish, shake, agitate: hastas ante pugnam, Cic.: vibrabant flamina vestes, caused to flutter, Ov. Poet.: crines vibrati, i. e. curled, frizzled, Virg.: vibrata flammis aequora, sparkling, Val. Fl.: vibratus ab aethere fulgor, flashed quivering, Virg. II. Fig. of language, to sling, hurl, launch: truces lambos, Cat. **B.** Neutr.: to be in tremulous motion, to quiver, vibrate; to glimmer, glitter, sparkle, scintillate, etc.: lingua vibrante (serpentis), Lucr.: mare, qua a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic.

II. Fig. of language: oratio incitata et vibrans, perh. thrilling, Id. (Cf. Skr. *gīv-rī-s*, staggering.)

viburnum, i, n. the wayfaring tree: Virg. (Hence Fr. *viorne*.)

vicānus, a, um, adj. [vicus] of or dwelling in a village: Tmolites ille vicani, villager, Cic. II. Subst.: vicani, orum, m. plu. villagers: Liv.

vicārius, a, um, adj. [vicis] that supplies the place of a person or thing, substituted, delegated, vicarious: Cic.

II. Subst.: vicarius, ii, m. a substitute, deputy, proxy: Id.: defunctumque laboribus aequali recreat sorte vicarius, successor, Hor. (II) Esp. an under-servant, under-slave, kept by another slave, as part of his peculium: Cic. (Hence Fr. *viguier*.)

vicātim, adv. [vicus] from street to street, through the streets: Tac.: Hor.

II. from village to village, through the villages; in hamlets: habitare, Liv.

vicenārius, a, um, adj. [vicenti] of or belonging to the number twenty: lex me perdit quina vicenaria, i. e. the law by which young people under five-and-twenty were incapable of making contracts, Pl.

vicēni, ae, a, num. adj. distr. [for *vi-centi-ni*, where *centi* is for *decenti*; v. *viginti*], twenty each: Caes.

vicēsima, ae, v. vicesimus, no. II. **vicēsīmāni**, orum, m. plu. [vicesima] soldiers of the twentieth legion: Tac.

vicēsīmārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to the twentieth part: aurum, derived from the tax called vicesima, Liv.

vicēsīmus or **vicēsīmus** (vicesimus, Caes.: Sall.), a, um, ord. num. adj. [viginti] twentieth: Pl.: Cic. II. Subst.: vicesima, ae, f. (sc. pars), the twentieth part, as a tax: the twentieth part or 5 per cent. of the value of a slave manumitted: Liv. (II) As export-duty: portorii, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 414.

vicia, ae, f. a vetch: Virg.: Ov. (Cf. Gr. *βίξ-ος*, *βίξιον*.) (Hence It. *veccia*; Fr. *vesce*.)

vicēs (-ens), adv. num. [viginti] twenty times: Caes.: Cic.

vicinālis, e, adj. [vicinus] neighbouring, near: usus, Liv.

vicinā, ae, f. [id.] neighbourhood, nearness, vicinage, vicinity: Cic. II. Meton.: the neighbourhood, i. e. the people living in it (rare): Hor. III. Fig.: near likeness, resemblance, affinity: diversarum rerum, Quint.

vicinītas, ātis, f. [id.] neighbourhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity: Cic. II. Meton. the neighbourhood, i. e. neighbours: Id.: Sall. III. Fig.: near likeness, resemblance, congeniality, affinity: Quint.

vicinus, a, um, adj. [vicus] near, neighbouring, in the neighbourhood or vicinity: taberna, Hor.: bellum, Liv. With *Dat.*: vicina astris sedes, Virg. Poet.: iurgis, i. e. of neighbours, Hor. Neut. pl. without subst., vicina, neighbouring places, the neighbourhood, Plin. Comp.: Ov. 2. Subst.: vicinus, i, m., and vicina, ae, f. a neighbour: Cic.: Hor.: Pl. (II) After a prep., vicinum, i, n. the neighbourhood, vicinity: stellae in vicino terrae, Plin.

II. Fig. nearly resembling in quality or nature, like, kindred, allied: Cic. (Hence It. *vicino*; Sp. *vecino*; Fr. *voisin*.)

vicis (Gen.: the Nom. sing. does not occur), vicem, vice; plur. vices (Nom. and Acc.) and vicibus (Dat. and Abl.), f. change, interchange, alternation, alternate or reciprocal succession, vicissitude: (I) Sing.: hac vice sermonum, conversation, Virg.: commoti vices fortunarum humanarum, reverse,

Liv.: versā vice, reversely, Just. (II) Plur.: mutat terra vices, renews her changes, Hor.: cur vicibus factis convivium ineant, alternately, by turns, Ov.: nec tela nec ullas vitavisse vices Danaum, hand to hand conflicts (interchange of blows), Virg. 2. Adverbially: in vicem (and as one word, invicem), and less freq. vicem or in vices, by turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally: hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt, Caes.: suam cuiusque vicem, according to each one's own turn, to each in turn, Liv.: defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, in their stead, Caes.: Liv.

II. Esp. return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, retaliation: vicem officii praesentis, Cic. Plur.: sequenti redde praesentis, i. e. do as much in return, Ov. 2. the changes of fate, fate, condition, fortune, misfortune: convertere humanam vicem, Hor. Plur.: fors et debita jura vicesque superbae te maneat ipsum, a return of contumely, Id. III. Transf. the position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty of one person or thing as assumed by another: per speciem alienae fungendae vici opes suas firmavit, Liv. More generally, office, function: sortiti vices, having drawn lots for our several duties, Virg.: vestramque meamque vicem explete, your duty and mine, Tac. 2. Adverb.: (I) vicem, with Gen. or pronom. adj., in the place of, instead of, on account of, for: heri vicem meamque, Pl.: tuam vicem saepe doleo, on your account: Cic. Hence (β) in a more general sense, after the manner of, like: Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, Id. In same sense, vice: Tac. (II) vice, instead of, for: arenae vice bitumine interstrato, instead of mortar, Just. [The root is *vik*, to separate, put asunder, whence Gr. (*ῥίξ*) *εἰς-ω*; O. H. G. *wichu* (mod. Germ. *weiche*), I go aside, also *wichsal* (mod. Germ. *wechsel*), change, exchange.] (Hence It. *vice*, *vece*; Sp. *vez*; Fr. *fois*.)

vicissatim, adv. [from root of *vicis*] used by ancient writers = vicissim, in return, again: Pl.

vicissim, adv. [id.] in turn, again: Cic.

vicissitudo, inis, f. [id.] change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude: Ter.: Cic.

victima, ae, f. a beast for sacrifice, a sacrifice, victim: Hor.: Cic. Fig.: se victimam rei publicae praebere, Id. (Etym. uncertain.)

victimārius, a, um, adj. [victima] of or belonging to victims: Plin. II. Subst.: victimarius, ii, m. an assistant at sacrifices: Liv.

victito, i, v. a. freq. [vivo] to live, support oneself, subsist on: Pl.

victor, ōris, m. [vinco] a conqueror, vanquisher, victor. Absol.: quod (stipendium) victores victis imponere consueverint, Caes. With Gen.: omnium

gentium, Cic. With Abl.: bello civili, id. (II) Adj.: exercitus, victorious, Caes. Of things: currus, i. e. a triumphal car, Ov. II. Fig. (rare): animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, that rose superior to, Sall.: propositi, i. e. having achieved, Hor.

victōria, ae, f. [victor] victory: Cic.: Caes. In plur.: victoriae eorum bellorum, Cic. In gen. sense: victory, success: victoria penes patres fuit, Liv.

victōriātur, i, m. (sc. numus) [victoria] a silver coin stamped with the image of Victory, in Varro's time worth half a denarius: Cic.: Liv.

victōriola, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little statue of Victory: Cic.

victrix, icis, f. and n. (the masc. form is victor, q. v.) [vinco] conquering, victorious: Athenae, Cic.: litterae, telling of victory, id.: arma, Virg. (II) Subst. fem.: victrix Asiae et Europae Roma, Flor. Fig.: mater victrix filiae, non libidinis, Cic.

victus, a, um, Part. [vinco].

victus, ūs (Gen. sing. victi, Pl.), m. [vivo] that upon which one lives; sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals: Cic.: facilem victu, abounding in the means of life, wealthy, Virg. Plur.: Pl.: Cic. II. a way of life, mode of living (rare): consuetudo victus, Caes. (From victualia comes Fr. vitaille.)

vīcūlus, i, m. dim. [vicus] a little village, hamlet: Cic.: Liv.

vīcus, i, m. a district or quarter of a city, a street: Cic.: Caes.: Hor.

II. a village, hamlet: Cic.: Caes. [Of. Skr. veṇa-s; Gr. φοῖκος; Goth. veih, Eng. wick or wich, as in Norwich.]

vidēlicet, adv. [videre licet; cf. i-licet and sci-licet: hence] it is easy to see, is clear or evident, clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly, etc. (I) With Acc. and Inf. dep. on videre, one may see that: videlicet parcum illum fuisse senem, Pl. (II) Adv., evidently, undoubtedly: quae videlicet ille non ex agri consitura, sed ex doctrinae indicia interpretabatur, Cic. 2. In ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended, of course, forsooth: tuus videlicet salutaris consiliatus, perniciosus meus, id.: quid metuebant? vim videlicet, id. II. Transf. as a complementary or explanatory particle, to wit, namely: caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, id.

vidēo, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. (viden', i. e. videsne, Pl.: Virg.) to see: constr. usu. with Acc. (or Nom. with pass.), or with Acc. and Inf.: ea, quae videmus, Cic.: Caes.: videres infernas errare canes, Hor. Poet. with ut and Ind. or Subj.: esp. in calling attention to something: viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae! seest thou how . . . , Virg.: vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor. (In the former case viden' is interjectional). Absol.: jamque vident . . . pingit, as he begins to open his eyes, Virg. 2. Esp. to see on purpose, to look at: quin tu me vides? only look at me! Cic. Also, me vide, look to me, i. e. trust to me: Pl. 3. In colloquial lang., as in English, to visit: id. 4. Transf. to perceive, observe by any other sense: mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, Virg.: naso pol jam haec quidem videt plus quam oculis, Pl. II. Fig.: to see with the mind's eye, to perceive, mark, observe, discern, understand, be aware, know, etc.: exitum animo, Cic.: video meliora proboque, Ov. 2. Esp. to look at, look to, consider, to think or reflect upon; to see to, care for, provide: te moneo, videas quid agas, Cic.: antecesserat, ut prandium nobis videret, to see after, i. e. provide, id. 3. to live to see a period or event: utinam eum diem videam, cum, etc., id. III. Reflect. videor, visus sum: to seem, appear; to be regarded as: freq. with Dat. of person; the predicate is completed either by an adj. or by an Inf. (I) With adj.: ut imbelles timidique videamur, id. (II) With Inf.: ut beate vixisse videar, id. 2. Esp. in official decisions, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration: consul adjecit Senatusconsultum, Ambraciam non videri vi captam esse, Liv. 3. Impersonal, with subject clause: non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. (II) Esp. to seem proper, right or good; he (she, etc.) pleases, likes: ut consul, quem videretur ei, cum imperio mitteret, whomsoever he thought proper to send, Liv.: ubi visum est, sub vesperum dispersi discedunt, Caes. [Cf. Skr. vid; Gr. ἴδω (eīdō, oīdō); Goth. vait, Eng. wit, O. H. G. wizan, mod. Germ. wissen. The radical idea, from which those of seeing and knowing are derived, is prob. that of distinguishing, as in cerno; cf. Skr. vi-vid, 'dignoscere,' and Lat. di-vid-o.] (Hence It. vedere; Sp. ver; Fr. voir.)

vidūtas, ātis, f. [viduus] bereavement, want: Pl. II. Esp. widowhood: Cic.

vidūlaria, ae, f. [vidulus] the 'play of the portmanteau,' the title of a lost comedy by Plautus.

vidūlus, i, m. a leathern travelling-trunk, portmanteau, knapsack: Pl. (Hence, through low Lat. vidulitia, It. valigia; Fr. valise.)

vidūo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [viduus] to deprive or bereave of: constr. usu. with Abl.: urbem civibus, Virg. Absol.: Agrippina, viduata morte Domitii, left a widow, Suet. With Gen.: manuum viduata, deprived of, without, Lucr.

vidūus, a, um, adj. bereft of: constr. with Abl., rarely Gen.: pharetra, robbed of, Hor.: solum arboribus viduum, destitute of, Col.: pectus amoris, Ov. Also with ab: lacus viduus a lumine Phoebi, Virg. (Cul.)

2. Esp. to bereft of husband or wife: vir, Pl.: puellae, Prop. Fem. as subst., vidua, a widow, Cic.: also in sense of not married, single, a spinster, Liv. Transf. of animals: columba, Plin. (II) Of things: cubile, Ov.: noctes, id. So of a vine not trained to a tree: Cat.: also of trees without vines: Hor.: Ov. [With vidua cf. Skr. vidhava; Goth. vidurō, Eng. widow. The root is prob. vidh, vindh (which is found in Vedic Skr.), 'to be empty, to want.' Gr. ἡ-ἰθ-εο-ς, an unmarried man, is perh. cognate, the η being prothetic (for ε).] (Hence Fr. vide and veuf.)

vīeo, no perf., etum, 2. v. a. to bend, twist together, to plait, weave: Varr. [The root is vi, 'to bend, to twist, weave,' whence Gr. ἴ-ρυ-ς (orig. ἴ-ρυ-ς), i-ré-a, willow, osier; Lat. vi-men, vitis, vitta; O. H. G. wi-d, a rope, wi-da, osier, Eng. withe.]

vīetor, ōris, m. [vīeo] a cooper: Pl.

vīetus (as dissyl., Hor.), a, um, Part. [vīeo]. II. Adj.: shrunk, withered, wrinkled: aliquid vietum et caducum, Cic.: vestis (of a spider's web), shrivelled, Lucr.: senex, Ter.

vīgēo, 2. v. n. to be lively or vigorous: to flourish, bloom, etc.: quae a terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent, thrive, Cic.: integris vobis ac vigentibus, when you were in your full vigour, Liv.: quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio, i. e. is in the highest repute or esteem, Cic. [Cogn. with vigeo, q. v.]

vīgesco, gūl, 3. v. n. incept. [vīgēo] to become lively or vigorous; to thrive; to begin to flourish or bloom: Lucr.: Cic.: Tac.

vīgēsīmus, a, um, v. vicesimus.

vīgīl, īlis, adj. awake, wakeful, on the watch, alert: amore vīgīl torquebere, sleepless, Hor.: ales, i. e. the cock, Ov. (II) Transf. of things: oculi, ever wakeful, Virg.: lucernae, night-lamps, Hor.: ignis, ever-alight, Virg.: cura, that keeps one awake, id. 2. Subst.: a watchman, sentinel: clamor a vīgīlibus fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic.: Suet. Transf.: mundi (sol et luna), Lucr. [Cogn. with vigeo, vegetus, vīgēo; cf. Eng. wake, Germ. wachen.]

vīgīlans, antis, Part. [vīgīlo]. II. Adj.: watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant: Cic. Comp.: id.

vīgīlanter, adv. watchfully, carefully, vigilantly: Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: id.

vīgīlantia, ae, f. [vīgīlo] wakefulness (rare): Cic. II. Fig.: watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance: id.

vīgīlax, ācis, adj. [vīgīlo] watchful (rare): canes, Col. II. Fig.: curae, Ov.

vīgīlia, ae, f. [vīgīl] wakefulness, sleeplessness, a lying awake: patiens vīgīliae, able to go without sleep, Sall.: Cic. In plur.: Demosthenis vīgīliae, i. e. his nightly studies, id. II. In

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partic. a keeping awake for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp, a watching, watch, guard: *vigillas agere ad aedes sacras*, *id.* Hence,

2. Meton.: a watch, i.e. the time of keeping watch by night, among the Romans a fourth part of the night: *prima, secunda, tertia, quarta*, *Caes.*: *Liv.* (ii) the watch, i.e. those standing on guard, watchmen, sentinels: *vigillas ponere*, *Sall.*: *Cic.* 3. a watching at religious festivals, nightly vigils; esp. in plur.: *Cereris vigillae*, *Pl.* III. Fig.: watchfulness, vigilance: *vigilla et prospicientia*, *Cic.*

vigilo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n. and a.* [*id.*] Neut.: to watch, i.e. to be or keep awake at night, not to sleep, be wakeful: *ad multam noctem*, *Cic.* Transf.: *lumina vigilantia* (of a lighthouse), *Ov.* II. Fig.: to be watchful, vigilant: *vigilandum est semper*, *Cic.* Of non-personal subjects: *vigilantes curae*, *id.* 2. Esp.: to keep watch over, to be attentive to: with *Dat.*: *studiis severis*, *Prop.* B. Act.: to watch through, spend in watching, to do or make while watching (poet.): *noctes amaras*, *Ov.*: *vigilatum carmen*, *serenade*, *id.* (Hence *It. vegliare*; *Sp. velar*; *Fr. veiller*.)

viginti, *num. adj. card. twenty*: *Cic.* [For *du-decen-ti*, 'two tens.' *G* is for *c*, as in *tri-ginta* and *in digitus* (beside *δάκ-τυλο-ς*). Cf. *Skr. vīcati*, and *Gr. εἰκοσι* (*Boeot. fixati*).] (Hence *It. venti*; *Sp. veinte*; *Fr. vingt*.)

vigintiviratus, *ūs, m.* [*vigintiviri*] the office of the *vigintiviri*, for the distribution of lands: *Cic.* (ii) of the inferior civil court (*v. foll. art.*): *Tac.*

viginti-viri, *orum, m. plu.* a college or board of twenty men, the *vigintiviri*. (i) Appointed by Caesar for distributing the Campanian lands: *Cic.* (ii) an inferior civil court, one-half of whose members assisted the praetor, while the other half presided over the roads, the mint, and public executions: *Tac.* (*v. Smith's Ant. 415*).

vigor, *ōris, m.* [*vigeo*] liveliness, activity, force, vigour: *Hor.*

villicus, *v. villicus*.

villipendo, *3. v. a.* [*villis pendo*] to hold in slight esteem, to despise, *villipend*: *allquem*, *Pl.*

vilis, *e, adj.* of small price or value, cheap: *supellex*, *Virg.* Comp.: *Cic.*: *Sup.*: *id.* Neutr. absol.: *Ep. Quantiam emit?* *Th. Villi*, at a cheap rate, *Pl.*

II. Transf. of trifling value, paltry, common: *Cic.*: *villor algā*, of less value than sea-weed; quite worthless, *Hor.* 2. found or produced in great quantities (and thus cheap), common (poet. and rare): *poma*, *Virg.* (Ety. unknown.) (Hence *It. vile*; *Sp. Fr. vil*.)

villitas, *Atis, f.* [*villis*] lowness of price, cheapness: *annonae*, low price of corn, *Cic.* II. Transf.: trifling value, meanness, baseness, vileness:

Plin. 2. low esteem, disregard, contempt: *Sen.*

villiter, *adv. cheaply*: *App. Comp.*: *Pl. Sup.*: *Plin.*

villa, *ae, f. dim.* (for *vicula* from *vicus*) a country-house, country-seat, farm, *villa*: *Cic.*: *Hor.* (*v. Smith's Ant. 415*). II. In partic.: *villa publica*, in the Campus Martius, as a gathering-place, rendezvous for recruits, and of the people for the census, etc.: *Liv.* As quarters for foreign ambassadors: *id.* (Hence *Fr. ville*, and, through low *L. villaticum*, *It. villaggio*, *Sp. Fr. village*.)

villica, *ae, v. villicus*, *II. 2.*

villico, *i. v. a.* [*villicus*] to manage an estate or farm in the country: *Cic.*

villicus (more correctly *villicus*), *a, um, adj.* [*villa*] of or belonging to a country-house or villa: *Aus.* II. Subst.: *villicus*, *i, m.* an overseer of a farm or estate, a steward, bailiff: *Cic.*: *Hor.* 2. *villica*, *ae, f.* the wife of a *villicus*, a female overseer: *Cat.*: *Juv.*

villōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*villus*] hairy, shaggy, rough: *leo*, *Virg.* (Hence *Fr. velours*.)

villula, *ae, f. dim.* [*villa*] a little country-house, a small villa: *Cic.*

villum, *i, n. dim.* [contr. from *vinulum*, from *vinum*] a sup of wine: *Ter.*

villus, *i, m.* shaggy hair, a tuft of hair: *Cic.*: *tonsus villis*, with smooth-shorn nap, *Virg.* [For *vil-nus*; cogn. with *vellus*, *q. v.*]

vimen, *inis, n.* [*v. vleo*] a pliant twig, a switch, withie, osier, etc.: *Caes.*: *Ov.* 2. the wand of Mercury: *Lethaeum*, *Stat.*

vimentum, *i, n.* [*id.*] an osier, withy: *Tac.*

vimineus, *a, um, adj.* [*vimen*] made of osiers: *tegumenta*, *Caes.*

vin, *i. e. visne, v. volo, ad init.*

vinaceus, *a, um, adj.* [*vinum*] of or belonging to wine or the grape: *acinus*, a grapestone: *Cic.*

vinālia, *ium and iorum, n. plu.* [*id.*] the name of two wine-festivals, the former (priora) celebrated annually on the 23rd of April, at which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter; and the latter (rustica) on the 19th of August, when the vintage was begun: *Ov.* (*v. Smith's Ant. 415*).

vinārius, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] of or belonging to wine, wine-: *vas*, *Cic.* II. Subst.: *vinarius*, *ii, m.* a wine-dealer, vintner: *Pl.* 2. *vinaria*, *orum, n. plu.* wine-pots, wine-flasks: *Hor.*

vincēus, *a, um, adj.* [*vincio*] that serves for binding: *Pl.* (dub.: *al. Juncus*).

vincibilis, *e, adj.* [*vincio*] that can be easily gained: *causa*, *Ter.*

vincio, *vinxi, vinctum, 4. v. a.* to bind, to bind or wind about, to fetter: *civem Romanum*, *Cic.*: *suras cothurno*, *Virg.*: *digitum puellae*, to encircle, of a ring, *Ov.*: (*virgo*) *vincto pectore*,

with tight stays on, *Ter.* II. Fig. to bind, fetter, confine, restrain; to fortify, secure: *vi Veneris vinctus*, *Pl.*: *religione vinctus*, *Cic.*: *numine teste fidem*, *Ov.* [Prob. from root of *vico*, augmented by *k* and nasalized.]

vinco, *vici, victum, 3. v. a. and n.* to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish: *Carthaginenses*, *Cic.*: *Galliam bello*, *Caes.* II. Transf.: in gen. to be successful, to get the better of, prevail over: to win, gain, etc.: *vincere iudicio*, *Cic.*: *allquem carnalibus*, to outdo, surpass, *Virg.*: *causam suam*, to win, *Ov.*: *Othonem vincas volo*, outbid (in an auction), *Cic.*: to win at play: *i. millia*, *Suet.* (ii) Of inanimate subjects: (*naves*) *neu turbine venti vinctur*, be overpowered, *Virg.*: *aëra* (*sagittae*), surmount, *id.* (iii) to reduce: *metallorum primitias fornacibus*, to smelt, *Tac.*: *viscera flammā*, to purge by fire (i.e. in cooking), *Virg.* III. Fig.: *naturam studio*, *Caes.*: *rationem*, *Cic.* With *Subj.*: *vincor ut credam*, am constrained, compelled, *Hor.* 2. to prove triumphantly, show or demonstrate conclusively: with *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *Subj.*: *vincet stultos ratio insanire nepotes*, *id.*: *nec vincet ratio*, hoc, ut, etc., nor will any logic prove, *id.* 3. Absol.: to prevail, gain one's point, carry the day: *vicit in senatu pars illa quae*, etc., *Sall.* (ii) Esp. in expressions of reluctant assent: *vincite*, si ita vultis, have it your own way, *Caes.* [The root is *vic*: cf. *vic-tor*, *per-vic-az*: this root seems to imply stubborn effort; *v. vix*.] (Hence *It. vincere*; *Sp. vencer*; *Fr. vaincre*.)

vinctus, *a, um, Part.* [*vincio*].

vinculum (contr. *vinculum*), *i, n.* [*id.*] that with which anything is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter: *corpora constricta vinculis*, *Cic.* Of the latchet or thong of a sandal; *Virg.*: *epistolae*, i.e. the thread tied round, *Nep.*: the cable of a ship, *Virg.*: the strap of the caestus, *id.*: *tunicarum*, *Ov.* (ii) Esp. plur. of the fetters of prisoners; hence, a prison: *mitto vincula*, *mitto carcerem*, *Cic.*: *In vincula coniecti*, *Caes.*: *in vincula ducl*, *Liv.*: *ex vinculis causam dicere*, to plead in chains, *Caes.* II. Fig.: a bond, fetter, tie: *Cic.*: *Virg.*: *mercenaria vincula*, business engagements, *Hor.* (Hence *It. vinchio*.)

vindemia, *ae, f.* [*vinum demo*] a grape-gathering, vintage: *Pl. Plur.*: *Suet.* II. Transf.: grapes, wine: *arboribus pendet vindemia*, *Virg.* (Hence *Fr. vendange*.)

vindemiator (*quadrisyll.* in *Hor.*; *vindemyator*), *ōris, m.* [*vindemia*] a grape gatherer, vintager: *Hor.* II. Transf.: a star in the constellation *Virgo*: *Col.*: called also, *vindemitor*: *Ov.*

vindemiola, *ae, f. dim.* [*id.*] a little vintage: transf. of minor sources of income: *Cic.*

vindex, *icis, comm.* one who lays

legal claim to a thing, a claimant; hence, a maintainer, protector, deliverer, vindicator: libertatis, Cic.: aeris alieni, a protector of debtors, id.: injuriae, a protector from wrong, Liv. Adj.: vindicibus pacatus viribus orbis, avenging, Ov. II. an avenger, punisher, revenger: conjurationis, Cic. Fem.: deae vindices scelerum, i.e. the Furies, id. Adj.: flamma, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

vindicatio, ōnis, f. [vindico] a taking into protection, a protection, vindication; an avenging, punishment: Cic.

vindiclae, arum, f. plu. [vindex] a laying claim to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in the plur.); a legal claim made in respect of a thing, whether as one's property or for its restoration to a free condition: Cic.: vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dare, to sentence a free person to slavery, Liv.: vindicias secundum libertatem dare, to admit a claim to liberty, id.

vindico (vendico), avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to lay legal claim to a thing, whether as one's property or for its restoration to a free condition: rem publicam in libertatem, to claim the restoration of freedom to the commonwealth, Cic.: Liv. With the words in libertatem understood, to deliver, save; usu. with a or ab: te ab eo vindico et libero, Cic.: quam dura ad saxa revinctam vindicat Alcides, rescues, Ov. II. Transf.: in gen., to lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon; to arrogate, assume, appropriate: omnia pro suis, Cic.: Homerum Chii suum vindicant, id.: ad se, Liv.: universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, for asserting their independence, Caes.

III. to avenge, revenge, punish; to take vengeance on: maleficium in aliis, Cic.: in quos vindicandum statuit, Caes. (Hence It. vengiare; Sp. vengar; Fr. venger.)

vindiota, ae, f. [vindico] the staff or rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission, a liberating-rod, manumission-staff (v. Smith's Ant. 248): Cic. II. Transf.: assertion, defence, maintenance: libertatis, Liv.: Vell. 2. vengeance, revenge, punishment: Juv.: Tac.

vineae, ae, f. [vinum] a plantation of vines, a vineyard: Cic.: Hor. Transf.: a vine: Phaedr. II. Millt. t. t.: a kind of pent-house, shed, or mantlet, for sheltering besiegers: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 415). (Hence Fr. vigne.)

vinetum, i, n. [id.] a plantation of vines, a vineyard: Cic. Proverb.: vineta ut egomet caedam mea, to clip my own vineyard, i.e. be severe against myself, Hor.

vinitor, ōris, m. [id.] a vine-dresser: Cic.: Virg.

vinosus, a, um, adj. delightful, sweet: Pl. [Prob. cogn. with venus.]

vinolentia, ae, f. [vinolentus] wine-bibbing, intoxication from wine: Cic.

vinolentus, a, um, adj. [vinum] full of or drunk with wine, drunk, intoxicated: Cic. 2. mixed with wine: medicamina, id.

vinosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of wine, drunk with wine: Liv. 2. fond of wine, wine-bibbing: Hor. Comp.: aetas, Ov. Sup.: lena, Pl. 3. having the flavour or taste of wine: pomum suci vinosioris, Suet.

vinum, i, n. wine: Cic.: Hor. 2. Transf. (i) grapes: Pl.: Cato. (ii) vines: vinum conserere, Cato: Plin.

3. Meton.: drunkenness, intoxication: vini plenus, Cic.: vino sepulta urbs, Virg.: per vinum, owing to 'drink,' Cic. [This word cannot be separated from vitis, for which v. vicio; cf. Gr. οἶνος (Folvos), and οἶνη (a vine). Goth. vein was borrowed from the Latin.] (Hence It. Sp. vino; Fr. vin.)

viola, ae, f. dim. a name applied to the violet, and also to the wall-flower: Virg.: Cic. II. a violet colour, violet: Hor. [Cf. Gr. ἰο-ν (Fio-v).]

violabilis, e, adj. [violo] that may be injured or violated, violable (poet.): only with neg.: non violabile numen, inviolable, Virg.

violarium, i, n. [viola] a bed or bank of violets: Virg.: Hor.

violarius, i, m. [id.] a dyer of violet colour: Pl.

violatio, ōnis, f. [violo] an injury, profanation, violation: templi, Liv.

violator, ōris, m. [id.] an outrager, profaner, violator: templi, Ov.: juris gentium, Liv.: foederis, Tac.

violens, entis, adj. impetuous, vehement, furious, violent (violentus more usual, q. v.): Aufidus, Hor. [Appy. from vi-s; but the formation is peculiar.]

violenter, adv. impetuously, vehemently, violently: Hor.: Liv. Comp.: Suet. Sup.: Just.

violentia, ae, f. [violentus] violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity: novi hominis, Cic.: leonum, fierceness, Lucr. (ii) Of things: vultus, fierceness, Ov.: vini, Lucr.

violentus, a, um, adj. [violens] forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous: homo, Cic. Comp.: violentior Eurys, Virg.: pars violentior natalis horae, more potent influence in the hour of birth, Hor. Sup.: violentissima tempestas, Cic. Transf. of style: nimis violentum est dicere, it is overdoing it, it is exaggeration, id.

violo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to treat with violence, to injure, dishonour, profane, violate: hospites, to do violence to, Caes.: fines, to ravage, waste, id.: agros, Virg.: parentes, Cic.: Cereale nemus securi, Ov.: indutias per scelus, to break, Caes. [Appy. from vi-s; but the formation is peculiar.]

vipera, ae, f. [contr. from vivi-pera, from vivus pario, because supposed to

be the only serpent that brings forth its young living] a viper: Plin. II. Transf.: an adder, snake, serpent, in gen.: Virg.: Hor. 2. viper/serpent/ as a term of reproach, Juv. (Hence Fr. guivre.)

vipereus, a, um, adj. [vipera] of a viper, serpent, or snake: dentes, Ov.: monstrum, i.e. the serpent-haired head of Medusa, id.: anima, poisonous breath, Virg.

viperinus, a, um, adj. [id.] of a viper, serpent, or snake: sanguis, Hor.

vir, viri, m. a male person, a man: Cic.: Caes.: de viro factus femina, Ov. II. In various special uses: (i) husband: Pl.: Hor.: Ter. Transf. of animals: vir gregis, male, sire, Virg.: Ov. (ii) a man, opp. to a boy: id.: Just. (iii) As disting. from homo (a human being), a man of courage, one who deserves the name of a man: tulit dolorem, ut vir, et ut homo majorem ferre sine causa noluit, Cic. (iv) In military lang. as opposed to cavalry, equites virique, horse and foot, Liv. Hence proverb.: equis viris or viris equisque, with horse and foot, i.e. with might and main: v. equus. III. Meton. manhood, virility (poet. and rare): Cat. [Cf. Skr. vira-s, a hero; Goth. vaír; Irish fear; and perh. Gr. ἥρως.]

virago, inis, f. [vir] a man-like, vigorous, heroic maiden, a female warrior, heroine: Pl.: Ov.: Virg.

virectum, v. viretum.

vireo, 2. v. n. to be green or verdant: Cic.: Virg. II. Fig. to be fresh, vigorous or lively; to flourish, bloom: ingenium virebat, Liv.: Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

vires, ium, f. plu. strength: v. vis.

viresco, 3. v. n. insep. [vireo] to grow green or verdant: gramina, Virg.

viretum (virect-), i, n. [id.] a green or verdant spot, turf, greensward: usu. plur.: vireta nemorum, Virg.

virga, ae, f. a twig, sprout, switch, rod: Ov.: rasae hastilia virgae, of peeled shrub-wood, Virg. Esp. a graft, scion, set: Ov. 2. a rod, switch for flogging: Pl.: Juv.: esp. the rods in the fasces of the lictors, with which criminals were scourged: Cic. Hence, poet. for fasces, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates: Ov. 3. a wand, a staff, as a support: Liv. 4. a magic wand: Virg. 5. Transf. a coloured stripe in a garment: purpureae, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. Sp. verga; Fr. verge.)

virgator, ōris, m. [virga] one who beats with rods, a flogger: Pl.

virgatus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of twigs or osiers: calathisci, Cat. II. striped: sagula, Virg.: nurus, in striped garments, Val. Fl.

virgetum, i, n. [id.] a thicket of rods or osiers: Cic.

virgeus, a, um, adj. [id.] of rods or

twigs, of brushwood: flamma, a fire of sticks, Virg.

virgīdēmīa, ae, f. [formed from *virga*, after the analogy of *vindemia*] a harvest of rods, i. e. of blows: Pl.

virgillae, v. *vergillae*.

virginālis, e, adj. [virgo] of or belonging to a maiden or virgin, maidenly, virgin, virginal: habitus atque vestitus, Cic.: feles, a girl-stealer, Pl.

II. Subst.: *virginale*, is, n. (sc. membrum): Phaedr.

virginārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to virgins: Pl.

virginēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a maiden or virgin, maidenly, virgin (poet.): forma, Ov.: sagitta, i. e. of Diana, Hor.: ara, of Vesta, Ov.: urnae, of the Danaides, Prop.: bellum, with the Amazons, Val. Fl.: volucres, the Harpies, Ov.

virginisvendōnides, is, m. [virgo vendo] virgin-seller: Pl.

virginitas, ātis, f. [virgo] maidenhood, virginity: Cic.: Virg.

virgo, inis, f. a maid, maiden, virgin; an unmarried woman: Cic.: bellica, i. e. Pallas, Ov. In apposition: virgo filia, virgin daughter, Cic.: dea, i. e. Diana, Ov. II. Transf. in gen. a young woman, girl: Virg.: Hor. 2. the constellation Virgo: Cic. poet. 3. Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, an aqueduct constructed by M. Agrippa (so called because a young girl discovered the source of the water): Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *vergine*; Sp. *virgen*; Fr. *vierge*.)

virgūla, ae, f. dim. [virga] a little twig, a small rod, a wand: Cic.: divina, a divining-rod, id.

virgultum, i, n. [contr. from *virgule*, from *virgula*] a bush, thicket, copse; in pl., brushwood, twigs: Caes.: Cic.: Virg.

virguncula, ae, f. dim. [virgo: cf. *homunculus* from *homo*] a little maid, young girl: Juv.

viridārium (*viridarium*, and, contr. *viridarium*), il, n. [viridis] a plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden: Cic. (Hence It. *verziere*; Fr. *verger*.)

viridia, lum, v. *viridis*, no. 1. 2.

viridicatus, a, um, adj. [viridis] made green, green: silva, Cic.

viridis, e, adj. [vireo] green (as the most general designation for every shade of that colour): smaragdī, Lucr.: colles viridissimi, Cic.: colubrae, Hor.

2. Subst.: *viridia*, lum, n. plu. green plants, herbs or trees: Plin.: Phaedr. II. Transf.: green, fresh, blooming, young, youthful, lively, vigorous: Juvenal, Virg.: senectus, green, hearty, id. (Hence It. Sp. *verde*; Fr. *verd*, *vert*.)

viriditas, ātis, f. [viridis] green colour, greenness, verdure: Cic. II. Transf. freshness, briskness, vigour: id.

virido, i, v. a. and n. [id.] Act.: to make green, cause to grow green: Ov. II. Neutr.: to grow or be

green (only in Imperf. part.): cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Virg.: viridante toro, id.

virilis, e, adj. [vir] of or belonging to a man, male, masculine: vox, Ov. (ii) In grammar, of the masculine gender, masculine: nomen, Varr. 2. manly, full grown, arrived at the years of manhood: partes viriles, the parts of full-grown men (in plays), Hor.: toga (also called *pura*), assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year, Cic. II. In law, belonging to a person, that falls to a person or to each one in the division of inheritances: only in the phrase, *virilis portio* or *pars*: Gal. 2. Transf. in gen. *virilis pars* or *portio*, share, part, lot: est aliqua mea pars virilis, some duty devolves upon me, Cic.: haec pro virili parte defendunt, to the utmost of their ability, id.: pro virili portione, Tac. III. Fig. manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited, etc.: Cic.

virilitas, ātis, f. [virilis] the age of manhood: Plin. 2. the power of procreation, virility: Abdus, ademptae virilitatis, an eunuch, Tac. II. Fig. manliness, manly vigour: Quint.

viriliter, adv. manfully, firmly, courageously: Cic.: Ov.

viripotens, entis, adj. [vis] mighty in power, an epithet of Jupiter: Pl.

viritim, adv. [vir] man by man, to each one separately: aliquid dividere, Cic.: Sall.: Hor.

virōsus, a, um, adj. [virus] full of or covered with slime, slimy: loci, Cato. II. having a bad odour, strong-smelling, rank: castorea, Virg.

virtus, ūtis, f. [vir] manliness, manhood; including all that is excellent in the physical and moral nature of man: excellence, virtue, merit: ut animi virtus corporis virtuti antepontatur, excellence, superiority, Cic. 2. moral perfection, virtue: id. 3. Esp. courage, valour, bravery, etc.: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes.: Cic. II. Transf. of animals and things, goodness, excellence, value, etc.: equi, Cic.: navium, Liv.: Cic. (Hence It. *virtù*; Sp. *virtud*; Fr. *vertu*.)

virus, i, n. a slimy liquid, slime; of animals and plants: Virg. II. Esp. a poisonous liquid, poison, virus: Cic.: Virg. (ii) Fig.: evomere virus acerbitalis suae, venom, Cic. 2. strong smell, pungency: Lucr. 3. saltiness, saline taste, of seawater: id. [Cf. Skr. *visha-m*, poison; Gr. *ἰός* (for *ἰός-ς*)]

vis, vis, f.: plu. vires, lum (Nom. and Acc. plu. vis, Lucr. Gen. and Dat. sing. very rare: Gen. vis, Tac.: Dat. vi, Auct. B. Afr.: Acc. vim), strength, physical or mental; force, vigour, power, energy. Sing.: equorum, Cic.: tempestatis, Caes.: fluminis, id. (ii) Plur. (most freq. of physical strength): non viribus... corporum res magnae geruntur, bodily strength, Cic.: me jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, Caes. Poet.

with Inf.: nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis, Ov. 2. Esp. hostile strength, force, violence; in sing. only: vi vis illata defenditur, Cic.: nec vi nec munimento capi poterat, neither by assault nor by blockade, Liv.: vim viribus exit, he eludes the attack by means of his strength, Virg. Esp. in legal phr., de vi (reus, etc.), of open violence, Cic. (ii) In partic. force, violence offered to chastity: id. II. Meton.: quantity, number, abundance: auri argentique, id.: hominum, Liv.: odora canum vis, a pack of keen-scented hounds, Virg. 2. vires, military forces, troops: vires ad coercendum habere, Caes. III. Fig. mental or legal strength, power, energy, vigour: oratoris, Cic.: vim ac jus magistratui demere, Liv. 2. Transf. of abstract things, force, meaning, import, nature, essence: amicitiae, Cic.: quae vis insit in his paucis verbis, si attendas, intelliges, id. [App. cognate with Gr. *ἰς* (*ἰς*); the radical *vi* being augmented in Greek by *n* (*in-ōs*), in Latin by *s* (*vis-es*, *vir-es*)]

viscatus, a, um, adj. [viscum] smeared with bird-lime: virga, Ov.

visceratio, ōnis, f. [viscera] a public distribution of flesh or meat: Cic.: Suet.

viscum, i, n. (viscus, i, m; Pl.) mistletoe: Virg. Hence, birdlime made from its berries: Cic.: Virg. 2. Fig.: viscus merus vestra est blanditia, i. e. a mere trap or snare, Pl. [Cf. Gr. *ἰζός* (*ἰζός*)] (Hence It. *visco*; Fr. *gui*.)

(1) **viscus**, ēris, and more freq. in plu. *viscera*, ūnis, n. the internal organs of the animal body, the viscera, including the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the stomach, entrails, etc. Sing.: Cels.: Ov. Plur.: Cels.: Ov. II. Transf. flesh, as being beneath the skin: Cic.: solida taurorum viscera, whole carcasses, Virg. 2. the fruit of the womb, offspring: Ov. III. Fig.: the bowels, i. e. inward or inmost part: montis (Aetnae), Virg.: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, in the very heart of, Cic.: magnarum domuum, the minion of, Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

(2) **viscus**, i, v. viscum, ad init.

visendus, a, um, Part. [viso].

II. Adj.: worthy of being seen, admirable, remarkable: Cic.

visio, ōnis, f. [video] the act or sense of seeing, sight, vision: App. II. Transf.: a thing seen, an appearance, apparition: Cic. 2. Fig. an idea, notion: veri falsique, id.

visito, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [viso] to see frequently or habitually: aliquem, Pl. II. to go to see, to visit (rare): aliquem, Suet.: Cic.

viso, si, sum, 3. v. a. freq. [video] to look at often or attentively, to view, behold, survey: ex muris visite agros vestros ferro vastatos, Liv. Absol.: visendi causa venire, Cic. II.

Transf.: to go or come in order to look at, to see to, look after: (i) with Acc.: filios, Pl. (ii) With depend. interrog. clause: ego quid me velles, visebam, id. (iii) With ad: vise ad portum, id. 2. to go to see, to visit (esp. a sick person): (i) With Acc.: uxorem, Ter.: Cic. (ii) With ad: aegram esse simulant mulierem: nostra illico it visere ad eam, to pay her a visit, Ter.

visum, i. n. [id.] something seen, a sight, appearance, vision: visa somniorum, Cic. II. Esp. as transl. of the Gr. *phantasia*, an image of an external object impressed upon the sensorium: id.

visus, a, um, Part. [video].
visus, ūs, m. [id.] a seeing, looking; a look, glance; the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision: oculorum visus, Lucr. Plur.: Ov. II. a sight, appearance, apparition, vision: rite secundarent visus, that they would duly prosper (give a favourable issue to) the sights seen, Virg.: augustior humano visu, grander than any (mere) human appearance, Liv.: inopino territa visu, Ov.: nocturni visus, Liv.

vita, ae (old *uen. sing.* *vitali*, Lucr.), f. (v. vivo) life: Cic.: vitae necisque potestas, Caes.: nae ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, a good, pleasant life, Pl. II. Transf.: a livelihood: sibi reperire, id. 2. a way or mode of life: rustica, Cic.: utriusque vita et mores, Liv. 3. To denote a very dear object: mea vita, or simply vita, my life (i.e. dear as life), Cic. 4. Meton. the living, i.e. mankind, the world (late): Plin. 5. a life, i.e. a course of life, career, as the subject of biography: Nep. 6. a spirit, shade, in the infernal regions (=umbra): tenues sine corpore vitae, Virg. (Hence It. *vita*; Sp. *vida*; Fr. *vie*.)

vitabilis, e, adj. [vito] that may be or ought to be shunned: Ov.

vitabundus, a, um, adj. [id.] shunning, avoiding, evading (rare): with Acc.: castra hostium, keeping out of the way of, Liv. Absol.: vitabundus, per saltuosa loca exercitum ducere, Sall.

vitalis, e, adj. [vita] of or belonging to life, vital: vis, vital power, Cic.: viae, i.e. the air-passages, Ov.: secula, generations, i.e. periods over which a (human) life extends, Lucr.

II. Subst.: vitalia, ūm, n. plu. the vital parts, vitals: fusa solo vitalia, Lucan.: rerum (sc. principia), life-giving elements, Lucr.

vitaliter, adv. vitally: Lucr.
vitatio, ōnis, f. [vito] a shunning, avoiding, avoidance: doloris, Cic.

vitelliani, ōrum, m. pl. (sc. codices) tablets used for wanton subjects, so named from Vitellius: Mart.

vitellus, i, m. dim. [vitulus] a little calf, as a term of endearment: Pl. II. Transf. the yolk of an egg: Cic. (Hence Fr. *veau*.)

vītēus, a, um, adj. [vitis] of or belonging to the vine: pocula, i.e. wine, Virg.

vītīātus, a, um, Part. [vītio]. II. Adj.: forged, counterfeit: Cic.

vītīcūla, ae, f. dim. [vitis] a little vine: Cic.

vītifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [vitis fero] vine-bearing, that produces vines: Mart.

vītīgēnus, a, um, adj. [vitis and gen in gigno] vine-born, produced from the vine: liquor, Lucr.

vītīlēna, ae, f. [vītium lena] a bawd, procuress: Pl. (dub.)

vītīnēus, a, um, adj. [vitis] of the vine, vine-: Flor. (dub.)

vītīo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vītium] to make faulty, to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate: lues vitiaverat auras, Ov.: oculos, id.: vina, Hor. 2. Esp. to violate: virginem, Ter. II. Fig.: to falsify: senatus consulta, Liv.: vitlandis diebus, by tampering with the days (dates), Cic.

vītīōse, adv. faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly: Cic. 2. Fig.: id.

vītīōsitas, ātis, f. [vītiosus] faultiness, corruption: humoris, Macr. II. Fig.: Cic.

vītīōsus, a, um, adj. [vītium] full of faults or defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt: nux, empty, rotten, Pl.: vitiosissimus orator, Cic. II. Fig.: defective in point of order or ceremonial: suffragium, informal, not good in point of law, id.: consul, chosen contrary to the auspices, id. 2. morally faulty, vicious: vita, id.: cura, morbid, Hor. Comp.: progenies vitiosior, id. Sup.: Vell.

vītīs, is, f. (v. vicio) a vine, grapevine: Cic.: Virg. II. Transf. a vine-branch: Ov. 2. a centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch: Tac.: Ov. Used for flogging: Tac. (ii) Meton. the office of a centurion, centurionship: Juv. (Hence It. *vite*; Sp. *vid*.)

vītī-sātor, ōris, m. [vitis] a vine-planter: Virg.

vītium, il, n. a fault, defect, blemish, flaw, imperfection, vice: corporis, Pl.: in parietibus aut in tecto, Cic.: animadverso vitio castrorum, i.e. the faulty, unfavourable position, Caes.: aeris, sickness, Virg.: in animals, distemper: id.: of the soil: omne per ignem excoquitur vitium, every noxious property, id. II. Fig. a fault, defect, blemish: vitia in dicente videre, Cic. 2. Esp. a moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice: id.: virtus est vitium fugere, Hor.: in collect. sense: vitio parentum rara juvenus, thinned by their vices, id. (ii) a violation of female chastity: Ter. 3. In relig. lang. a defect in the auspices or auguries, causing any subsequent proceedings to be null and void: comitiorum, i.e. a cause sufficient to render them illegal, Cic.: vitio creatus, informally appointed, Liv. (Etym. un-

certain.) (Hence It. *visio*; Sp. *vicio*; Fr. *vice*.)

vītō, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to avoid, shun, seek to escape, evade: tela, Caes.: aliquem, Hor. II. Fig.: vitia, Cic.: suspiciones, Caes. With Abl.: infortunio, Pl. With Subj.: erit vitandum, ne, etc., Cic. With Inf.: tangere vitet scripta, Hor. (Prob. for vic-i-to, from root vik, to separate, v. vicis. Cf. Gr. (Fix) *εἰχω*.)

vītēus, a, um, adj. [vitrum] of glass, glass-, vitreous: hostia, i.e. a glass draughtsman, Ov. 2. Subst.: vitrea, ōrum, n. plu. glass vessels, glass-ware: Mart. II. Transf. like glass, glassy, in colour or transparency, clear, bright, shining, transparent: unda, Virg.: hence, of Circe, as a sea-nymph; glassy, Hor. 2. Fig.: fama, brilliant, glittering, id.

vītīcus, i, m. a stepfather: Cic. Poet. of Vulcan, the husband of Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus: Ov. (Etym. unknown.)

vītūm, i, n. glass: Lucr.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 420). II. wood, a plant used for dyeing blue: Caes. (Perh. for vid-tru-m, from the root of video, as transparent.) (Hence It. *vetro*; Sp. *vidrio*; Fr. *verre*.)

vītā, ae, f. (v. vicio) a band, esp. a fillet or chaplet, worn round the head; and in relig. lang. a head-band, a sacrificial or sacerdotal fillet: Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 421). Also bound around the altar: Virg.: and upon the branches borne by suppliants for protection or pardon: id.: Hor.

vītātus, a, um, adj. [vītā] bound with a fillet or chaplet: capilli, Ov.

vītūla, ae, v. vitulus.

vītūlinus, a, um, adj. [vitulus] of a calf: caruncula, a piece of veal, Cic.: assum, roast of veal, id. II. Subst.: vitulina, ae, f. (sc. caro), calf's-flesh, veal: Pl. Also, vitulina, ōrum, n. plu.: Nep. (Hence Fr. *velin*.)

vītūlor, i, v. n. dep. [Vitula, the goddess of victory, of joy] to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful: Jovi lubens vitulor, i.e. bring a thank-offering, Pl.

vītūlus, i, m. and vītūla, ae, f. [cogn. with Gr. *ῥιταλός* (=ταῦρος, Hesych.)] a calf: (i) Masc. a bull-calf: Cic. (ii) Fem. a cow-calf: Virg. II. Transf. in gen.: a calf, foal: of the horse: id. 2. vitulus marinus, a sea-calf, seal: Juv.

vītūpērābilis, e, adj. [vitupero] blameworthy, blameable, censurable (rare): Cic.

vītūpērātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a blaming, censuring; blame, censure, vituperation: Cic. Plur.: id. II. Transf.: blame-worthiness, scandalous conduct: id.

vītūpērātor, ōris, m. [id.] a blamer, censurer, vituperator: Cic.

vītūpēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vītium]

paro, i. e. to find fault; hence] to censure, blame, disparage, vituperate: Plin.: Cic. Proverb.: qui caelum vituperant, who find fault with heaven itself, i. e. are satisfied with nothing, Phaedr. II. In relig. lang. to render defective, to spoil an omen: allcul omen, Pl.

vivacitas, ātis, f. [vivax] tenacity of life: Plin.

vivarium, ii, n. [vivus] an inclosure in which game or fish are kept alive; a preserve, fish-pond, etc.: Juv. Fig.: exultant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, i. e. to get them under their control in order to secure their fortunes, Hor.

vivatus, a, um, adj. [id.] animated, lively (v. rare): potestas animi, quickened, Lucr.

vivax, ātis, adj. [vivo] tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious: phoenix, Ov.: mater, Hor.: cervus, Ov. Comp.: heres, Hor. 2. Transf. of things, lasting long, enduring, durable: oliva, Virg.: gratia, Hor.: carmine fit vivax virtus, Ov. II. lively, vigorous, vivacious (rare): sulfura, burning briskly, inflammable: id.: Quint.

vivesco (vivisco), vixi, i. v. n. in-cep. [id.] to become alive, get life: Plin.

II. Transf. to grow lively, strong, or vigorous: ulcus, Lucr.

vividus, a, um, adj. [vivus] full of life, living, animated: tellus, teeming, Lucr. 2. Transf. of pictorial representations, true to the life, animated, spirited, vivid: signa, life-like, Prop.: cera, Mart. II. full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid: vis animi, Lucr.: senectus, Tac.: Umber (canis), keen, Virg.: virtus, glowing valour, id.: Liv.

vivī-rādix, icis, f. a set or cutting having a root, a layer, quickset: Cic.

vivisco, v. vivisco.

vivo, vixi, victum, i. v. n. (past perf. Subj. syncop. vixet, Virg.) to live, be alive, have life: vivere ac spirare, Cic.: ad summam senectutem, id.: vivet (civis), et e minimo maximus ignis erit, will revive, Ov. In pass.: tertia vivitur aetas, i. e. is now passing, id. 2. Particular phrases: (i) vixit (like fuit), he has done with life, he is dead: Pl. (ii) ita vivam, as true as I live, and negatively (with ne), may I not live, may I die, if, etc.: as a formula of asseveration: nam, ita vivam, putavi, Cic.: ne vivam, si scio, id. 3. With ref. to the conduct of life: secum vivere, to live for oneself, care only for oneself, id. Pass. impers.: negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, that one can live happily, id.

4. Esp. to live well, enjoy life: sed quando vivemus? id.: Cat. Hence, in bidding farewell, vive valeque, Hor.

5. to last, endure, remain (poet.): tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.: vivunt commissi calores Aeolae fidibus puellae, i. e. still live and glow in verse, Hor. II. Transf. to live on anything or in any manner,

i. e. to support life: piscibus atque ovibus avium, Caes.: raptō, Virg.: parcius, Hor. 2. to pass one's life, to reside, dwell: vixit Syracusa, Nep.: in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium, id. [Cf. Skr. jīve, to live, jīva-s=vivus; Gr. βίω-ς; Goth. quīu-s, living, O. H. G. quēk, Eng. quick. Orig. initial g became gv, whence Gr. β and Lat. v; cf. venio.] (Hence Ital. vivere; Sp. vivir; Fr. vivre.)

vivus, a, um, adj. [v. vivo] alive, living, that has life: (simulacrorum) membra vivis hominibus complent, Caes.: Tatius vivo, in the lifetime of Tatius, Cic. Esp. in phrase, vivus vidensque, before one's very eyes: hunc vivo videntique funus ducitur, id.: vivus vidensque pereō, with my eyes wide open, Ter. 2. Of things: caespes, fresh cut turf, Hor.: Ov.: flumen, running, Liv.: ros, fresh, Ov.: lucernae, burning, Hor.: saxum, natural, unthought, Virg.: vivos ducent de marmore vultus, life-like, speaking, id.: vox, i. e. as opp. to reading and writing, Cic.: Quint. (ii) Neut. absol.: ad vivum, to the quick: v. resecō.

vix, adv. [for etym. v. vinco] with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely: carros ducere, Caes.: vix teneor, quin, etc., Cic. Strengthened with aegre: vix et aegre, Pl. II. Of time, hardly, scarcely, only just: Cic. With quum, or (poet.) et, to denote the immediate succession of two events: scarcely had (something happened) . . . when, id.: Virg. 2. Strengthened with dum, and usually written in one word, vixdum, hardly then, scarcely yet: (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv.

vixdum, adv. v. vix, fin.

vixet, v. vivo, ad init.

vocābūlum, i, n. [voco] an appellation, designation, name: Cic. II. Esp. in grammar, a substantive or noun; both in gen. and an appellative noun in partic., in contradistinction to nomen, a proper name: Varr.

vocālis, e, adj. [vox] that has a voice, sounding, speaking, singing, vocal: Orpheus, tuneful, Hor.: chordae, Tib.: carmen, Ov.: ne quem vocalem praeterisse videamur, that speaks, Cic.: boves, gifted with speech, Tib.: antra, in which oracles were given, Stat.

II. Subst.: vocalis, is, f. (sc. littera), a vowel: id. (Hence Fr. voyelle.)

vocāmen, inis, n. [voco] an appellation, designation, name: Lucr.

vocatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a citing before a court, a summons: Varr. II. an invitation to dinner, etc.: Cat.

vocātīvus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to calling: casus, the vocative case, in grammar: Gell.

vocātor, ōris, m. [id.] a bidder, inviter to dinner, etc.: Suet.

vocātus, ūs, m. [id.] a calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation:

Cic. II. Esp. an invitation to dinner, etc.: Suet.

vociferatio, ōnis, f. [vociferor] a loud calling, outcry, vociferation: Cic.

vocifero, avi, atum, i. v. a. = vociferor (rare): Liv.

vociferor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [vox fero] to cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, scream, bawl, vociferate: Cic.: Virg. (ii) Of things: to sound, resound, Lucr.

vocito, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. freq. [voco] to be wont to call, to call, name: Demetrius qui Phalereus vocitatus est, Cic. II. to call repeatedly, call out again and again (rare): clamor accurrentium, vocitantium, Tac.

voco, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to call; to call upon, summon, invoke: nutu vocibusque hostes, to invite, challenge, Caes.: populum R. ad arma, to summon, id.: milites ad concilium, Liv.: aliquem in contionem, Cic.: imbre votis, to call down, Virg. 2. Esp. to cite, summon into court, before a magistrate: Cic. 3. to bid, invite one as a guest to dinner, etc.: Pl. (ii) In gen. to invite, etc.: me ad vitam vocas, i. e. you dissuade me from suicide, Cic.: arrogantia offensas, to provoke, Tac. (iii) Of inanimate or abstract subjects, to invite, summon, incite, arouse: vocat Auster in altum, Virg.: quaque vocant fluctus, Ov.

4. to call by name, to name, denominate, style: aliquem regem, Cic.: me miserum vocares, Hor. Pass.: ego vocor Lyconides, Pl. II. Transf.: to call, i. e. to bring, draw, put, set, place in some position or condition: ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic.: aliquem in partem curarum, Tac. (ii) With inanimate or abstract objects: quae fecisti, in iudicium voco, I call to account, Cic. [Cf. Skr. vāḥ, to speak; Gr. φωνή in ἐπος, εἶπον, ὁψ; Germ. er-wähnen.]

vocula, ae, f. dim. [vox] a small or feeble voice (rare): Cic.: Prop.

II. Transf. a soft note or tone: Cic. 2. a little, petty speech; a little word, particle: id.

völans, ntis, Part. [volo, 2]. II. Subst. in pl. only: volantes, lum, f. birds (poet.): Virg.

völaticus, a, um, adj. [volo, 2] flying, winged: Pl. II. Transf. fleeting, flighty, volatile, inconstant, transitory: Cic. (Hence Fr. volage.)

völätilis, e, adj. [id.] flying, winged: bestiae, Cic.: puer, i. e. Cupid, Ov. II. Transf. swift, rapid: telum, Lucr.: ferrum, flying, Virg. 2. fleeting, transitory: aetas, Ov. (From n. pl. volatilia comes Fr. volaille.)

völätus, ūs, m. [id.] a flying, flight: aquillae, Cic. Plur.: id.

völēma (-aema) pīra, n. pl. a kind of large pear: Virg.

völens, entis, Part. [volo, 1]. II. Adj.: willing, voluntary, ready: fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura sponte

tulere sua, Virg. 2. *favourable, well inclined*: virtute ac dis volentibus, Sall. (ii) Subst.: volentia, lum, n. plu. *acceptable or suitable things*: Muciano volentia rescribere, answers agreeable to the wishes of M., Tac.

volgo and **volgus**, v. vulgus.

vōlitans, antis, part. [volito]. 2. Subst.: a flying creature, winged insect, Virg.

vōlito, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [volo, 2] to fly to and fro, to fly or flit about, to flutter: Cic. 2. Transf. to fly or hover about: in foro, to flit about, id.: tota acie, Liv.: tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, i.e. roams about as if it belonged to him, Cic. (ii) Of things: atra favilla in nimbo, Virg.: voces per auras, Lucr.: umbrae inter vivos, id. II. Fig.: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, fly abroad and spread, Cic.

volnus, volnēro, etc. v. vuln.

(i) **vōlo**, vōlū, velle (contr. vīn', for visne, Pl.: Ter.: sis = si vis; sultis = si vultis), irreg. and defect. v. n. and a. to will, be willing; to wish, desire, be disposed; to intend, purpose: constr. with Inf., Acc. and Inf., Acc. (with which an Inf. may usu. be understood), Subj. or absol.: (i) With Inf.: idem Stolicus esse voluit, Cic. With ellipsis of Inf. before Acc. of place: deinde Arpinum volebamur, I am thinking of (going to) A., id. (ii) With Acc. and Inf.: si vis me flere, Hor. (iii) With Acc.: faciam, quod vultis, ut potero, Cic.: eadem, to have the same desires, Sall. (iv) With Subj.: volunt haec ut infecta faciant, Pl.: quam vellem Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus! Cic. (v) Absol.: velit, nollit, scire difficile est, id. (vi) With adv.: sic Di voluistis, Virg.: hactenus Vitellius voluerat, i.e. this was all V. wanted, Tac. 2. Of things: neque chorda sonum reddit quem vult manus et mens, Hor. II. Esp. with Acc. of person, elliptically, to want, to wish to speak to, have something to say to: si quid ille se velit, wanted him for anything, Caes.: num quid me vis? have you anything further to say to me? have you done with me? may I go? Pl.: and without Acc. of pers.: numquid vis aliud? Ter.

2. With Dat. of person and adv., to wish one (well or ill): tibi bene ex animo volo, id.: male alicui, Pl. 3. Legislative t. t.: to will, determine, ordain: majores vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Cic. Hence, at the commencement of a bill proposing a new law; velitis, jubeatis, as a question to the people, whether they approved and accepted it: Liv. 4. to suppose, be of opinion; to think, say, maintain: quod quum volunt, declarant quaedam esse vera, Cic.: Mars alter, ut isti volunt, will have it, Liv. 5. to mean, signify, only with Interrog. quid and sibi: nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid verba ista vellent, what that

law or those words meant, Cic. 6. to wish rather, to prefer = malo: malae rei se quam nullius duces esse volunt, Liv. [Cf. Skr. var, to choose; Gr. βούλαμαι (Hom. βόλα-ε-ται); Germ. wöllen, wählen, Eng. will, Scot. wale.] (Hence, through low Lat. volere, It. volere; Fr. vouloir.)

(2) **vōlo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly: corvi, Lucr.: apes, Ov. II. Transf. to move swiftly like one flying, to hasten: I sane, vola curriculo, Pl.: litterae ad Pompeium, Cic.: faces et saxa, Virg.: hasta, id. [Cogn. with veles, velox: but the further affinities of these words are obscure.] (Hence, through the form volata, Fr. volée, and, from it, Eng. volley.)

vōlōnes, um, m. plu. [volo, i.] volunteers ('willers'), the slaves, who, after the defeat at Cannae, voluntarily offered themselves for military service: Liv.

volpes, is, v. vulpes.

volcella, ae, f. [vello] a kind of pincers for pulling out hairs, tweezers: Pl.

volsus, a, um, Part. [vello].

voltus, ūs, v. vultus.

vōlūbilis, e, adj. [volvo] that is turned round, or (more freq.) that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, rolling, revolving: buxum, i. e. a top, Virg.: amnis, rolling on and on, Hor.: caelum, Cic. II. Fig. of speech, rapid, fluent, voluble: id. Transf. of the speaker: id. 2. changeable, mutable: fortuna, id.

vōlūbilitas, ātis, f. [volubilis] a rapid, whirling motion: mundi, Cic.

2. Transf. roundness, round form: capitis, Ov. II. Fig. of speech, fluency, volubility: Cic. 2. changeableness, mutability: fortunae, id.

vōlūbiliter, adv. of speech, rapidly, fluently, volubly: Cic.

vōlūcer, cris, e, adj. [volo, 2] flying, winged: bestiae, Cic.: dracones, Ov.: o nuntium volucrum! Cic. (ii) Subst.: volucris, is, f. (sc. avis: once only masc., sc. ales: teneros volucres, Cic. poet.), a bird: Lucr.: Virg.: Hor.: Tityi volucres, vultures, Prop.: novae coeunt volucres, insects, Ov.: of bees, id. 2. Transf. flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid (mostly poet.): lumen, Lucr.: sagitta, Virg.: equi, Ov. Fig.: maledictum, Cic.: Somnus, Virg. 3. Esp. passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory: fortuna, Cic.: dies, Hor.

volucris, is, v. volucer.

vōlūmen, inis, n. [volvo; lit. a thing that is rolled or wound up; hence] a roll of writing, a roll, book, volume: Cic.: Hor. 2. Esp. like liber, of a separate portion of a work, a part, book: Cic. II. a roll, whirl, wreath, fold, eddy, etc.: (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, with rolling motion, Virg.: fumi, wreath, whirl, Ov.: alterna volumina crurum,

curves (of a horse's action in trotting), Virg.

vōluntārius, a, um, adj. [voluntas] willing, of his or its own free will, voluntary: milites, volunteers, Caes.: auxilia, Cic. 2. Subst.: voluntarii, orum, m. plu. (sc. milites), volunteers: Caes. II. Transf. of things: mors, suicide, Cic.: accusationes, Tac.

vōluntas, ātis, f. [volens] will, wish, choice, desire, inclination: Caes.: Cic. Adverb. phr.: (i) voluntate with pronom. adj. or Gen., or alone, of one's own will, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily: sua voluntate descendere, id.: voluntate omnium concedi, id.: aliae civitates voluntate in dicionem venerunt, Liv. (ii) ad voluntatem; de, ex voluntate, according to the will, at the desire of: ad voluntatem loqui, at the will of another, Cic. 2. Esp. good-will, favour, affection: erga Caesarem, id.: in se, Caes. 3. a last will, testament: Cic. 4. Of speech; meaning, sense, signification, import: Quint. (Hence Fr. volonté.)

vōlūpē, or, apocopated, vōlūp, adv. agreeably, delightfully, to one's satisfaction, etc.: Pl.: Ter. [Cf. Felix in Gr. εὐλοπ-μα. The u in volupe is an inserted auxiliary vowel.]

vōluptābilis, e, adj. [voluptas] that causes pleasure or satisfaction: Pl.

vōluptārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to pleasure or enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable, delightful; devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous: possessiones, Cic.: Just.: Epicurus, homo, ut scis, voluptarius, a man who regarded enjoyment as the chief good, Cic.

vōluptas, ātis, f. [volupe] satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight of whatever kind: omne id quo gaudemus voluptas est, Cic.: corporis, sensual pleasure, id. In plur. usu. of sensual gratifications: id.: a voluptatibus (servus), an officer in the imperial household, master of the revels, Suet. II. Meton. of persons, as a term of endearment: mea voluptas, my joy, my charmer, Virg. 2. voluptates, sports, shows, spectacles, given to the people: Cic. (Hence Fr. volupté.)

vōlūtābrum, i, n. [voluto] a wallowing-place for swine: Virg.

vōlūtābundus, a, um, adj. [id.] wallowing about: Cic.

vōlūtātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a rolling about, wallowing: corporis, Cic. II. Fig.: restlessness, disquiet: animi, Sen.: rerum humanarum, changefulness, id.

vōlūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. freq. [volvo] to roll, turn, twist, or tumble about: genaa amplexus genibusque volutans haerebat, writhing round, Virg. II. Fig.: vocem per ampla atria, to roll, spread, id. Reflect.: in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutari, to wallow, Cic. 2. to turn over or revolve in the

mind: to consider, weigh, ponder: allquid animo, id.: allquid in animo, Liv. 3. Transf.: to engross, occupy: animum cogitationibus, id.

volutus, a, um, Part. [volvo].

volva (vulva), ae, f. [id.] a wrapper, covering, integument: fungorum, Plin. II. Esp. the womb, matrix of women and animals: Juv. (II) a sow's womb as a favourite dish: Hor.

volvo, volvi, volutum, 3. v. a. to roll, turn about, turn round, tumble: sub undis scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora, Virg.: (amnis) saxa, Lucr.: huc illuc oculos, Virg.: volvendis sunt libri, unrolled, i.e. opened and read, Cic.: sub naribus ignem, to exhale, Virg.: volvere orbem, as milit. t. t., to turn circle, Liv. (II) Reflect. to form or roll about or along: (anguis) inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus volvitur, winds, Virg.: volvuntur stellarum cursus, Cic.: lacrimae volvuntur, roll down the cheeks, Virg.

II. Fig.: (lunam) celerem pronos volvere menses, in rolling on, Hor.: celeriter verba, to roll off, Cic.: tot casus, run the round of, pass through, Virg.: sic volvere Parcas, are unfolding the future, id. 2. Esp. to turn over or revolve in the mind; to ponder, meditate upon, consider: multa cum animo suo, Sall.: immensa omnia animo, to brood over all kinds of extravagant schemes, Liv.: ingentes iras in pectore, id. [Cf. Gr. *ἐλύνω*, *ἐλύω* (root *Feλ*); Goth. *vale-jan*. In Gr. (*Feλ-F*), Lat. and Goth., there is broken reduplication: the simple root *val* appears in O. H. G. *wellan*, to roll.] (Hence through the part. *volutus*, It. *voluta*; Fr. *volte*, *voûte*; and, through low Lat. *volutare*, Fr. *vautrer*.)

vomer, *eris* (Nom. sing. vomis, Virg.), m. a ploughshare: Cic.: Hor.

II. By analogy, of the organ of generation: Lucr. [Ety. uncertain: by some connected with vomo, as 'throwing out' the earth.]

vōmīca, ae, f. a sore, boil, ulcer, abscess: Cic.: Juv. II. Fig.: an evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse (rare, and censured as vulgar by Quint.): Liv. (old prophecy). [Most prob. from vomo; 'a discharging sore.']

vōmīs, *eris*, v. vomer.

vōmītīo, *ōnis*, f. [vomo] a vomiting: Cic.

vōmīto, 1. v. n. freq. [id.] to vomit often: Suet.

vōmītus, *ūs*, m. [id.] a vomiting: Pl.: Suet. II. Meton. a disgusting fellow: Pl.

vōmo, *ai*, Itum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to throw up, vomit: post cenam, Cic. 2. Transf. of a river: qua largius vomit (Padus), discharges itself into the sea, Plin. II. Act.: to throw or pour out in abundance; to emit, discharge (poet.): fluctus, Ov.: argentum, to disgorge, give up, Pl. [Cf. Skr. *vam*, 'vomere'; Gr. *ῥέω*, *ῥέω*.] (Hence Fr. vomir.)

vōrācitas, *ātis*, f. [vorax] greediness, ravenousness, voracity: Eutr.

vōrāgo, *inis*, f. [vorox] an abyss, chasm: submersus voraginibus (fluminis), deep holes, Cic.: fluvii profundas voragines, Liv. Sing. collect.: vasta voragine, Virg. Of a gulf or chasm in the earth: Liv. Poet. of a devouring stomach: ventris, Ov. II. Fig.: gurgis et vorago patrimonii, i.e. a wholesale spendthrift, Cic.: reipublicae, an abyss of perdition to the state, id.

vōrax, *ācis*, adj. [id.] swallowing greedily, devouring, consuming, destructive: Charybdis, Cic. Comp.: ignis, Ov.

vōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to swallow whole, swallow up, eat greedily, devour (cibum): animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. Proverb.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, gorges, Pl. 2. Transf. to overwhelm, swallow, cover, etc.: (navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Virg.: viam, to get over very quickly, Cat. II. Fig. to devour, i.e. to acquire with eagerness, pursue passionately (rare): litteras, Cic. [The orig. root was *gar*, whence *gar-gar-is*, *gur-ges*, *gur-gul-i-o*, and most prob. *gul-a*. *Gar* became *gear*, whence (v. letter B) Gr. *βόρ-α*, *βι-βρω-σκ-ω*, and Lat. *vor-o* (for *geor-o*); for loss of initial *g* before *v*, cf. *venio* and *vivo*.]

vorso, etc., v. vers.

vortex, etc., v. vert.

vos, v. tu.

voster, tra, trum, v. vester.

vōtīvus, a, um, adj. [votum] of or belonging to a vow, promised by a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive: ludi, Cic.: tabula, Hor.: legatio, which was undertaken (often as a mere pretext) to fulfil a vow in a province, Cic.

vōtum, 1. n. [voveo] a solemn promise made to some deity, a vow: Cic.: Virg.: voti damnari, to obtain one's wish (lit. to be condemned to the payment of one's vow), Liv.: voti reus (v. reus), Virg. 2. Meton. that which is vowed or devoted, a votive offering (poet.): votis incendimus aras, with burnt offerings, id.: pro reditu, a votive offering for their safe return, id. II. Transf. a wish, desire, longing, prayer: Cic.: audire di mea vota, my prayers, Hor. (Hence Fr. *vœu*.)

vōtus, a, um, Part. [voveo].

vōvō, *vōvi*, vōtum, 2. v. a. to vow, i. e. to promise solemnly or sacredly; to devote, dedicate, consecrate something to a deity: Herculi decumam, Cic.: voti ludi, Liv.: victimam pro reditu, Ov. With ut and Subj.: Just.

II. Transf. (from the wish implied in every vow), to wish, wish for (rare, and only poet.): elige, quid voveas, Ov. With ut and Subj.: ut tua sim voveo, id. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence, through freq. *votare*, Fr. *vouer*.)

vox, *vōcis*, f. [same root as voco,

q. v.] a voice, sound, tone, cry, call: Cic.: magna voce dicere, with a loud voice, Caes. II. Meton. that which is uttered by the voice, i. e. a saying, speech, exclamation; a proverb, maxim: vocem pro aliquo mittere, Cic.: quae vox potest esse contemptior, what saying, id.: nescit vox missa reverti, words once uttered, Hor. Plur.: illius nefarii gladiatoris voces, remarks, the things he said, Cic.: contumeliosae, abusive expressions or cries, abuse, Caes. 2. speech, language, in gen.: cultus hominum recentum voce formasti catus (Mercurius), Hor. 3. accent, tone: acuta, Cic. (Hence It. *voce*; Sp. *voz*; Fr. *voix*.)

vulcānus, 1. m. [Vulcanus, the god of fire; hence transf.] fire: Virg.: Ov.

vulgāris (volg.), e, adj. [vulgus] of or belonging to the multitude; general, usual, common, common-place, vulgar: (artis) usus, Cic.: consuetudo, id.: liberalitas, extended to all, id.: jejuna raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, common, every-day fare, Hor.

vulgārīter, adv. after the ordinary or common manner (rare): scribere, Cic.

vulgātor (volg.), *ōris*, m. [vulgo] one that makes generally known, a divulger: taciti, of Tantalus, who divulged the secrets of the gods, Ov.

vulgātus, a, um, Part. [vulgo].

II. Adj.: general, common: vulgarissimi sensus, Quint. 2. Esp. commonly or generally known, notorious: vulgarior fama est, a more popular tale is, Liv.

vulgī-vāgus (volg.), a, um, adj. [vulgus, vagus] that wanders about everywhere, roving, inconstant: Lucr.

vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [vulgus] to make general, common, or universal; to publish: morbos, spread, Liv.: librum, to publish, Quint. Reflect.: vulgari cum privatis, i. e. to confound oneself with, put oneself on a level with, Liv. II. Esp. to make known to all by words, to spread abroad, publish, divulge: dolorem verbis, Virg.

2. Of sexual intercourse, to make common, confound, prostitute: concubitus plebis patrumque, Liv.

vulgō, adv. [vulgus] lit. in the multitude; hence, before everybody, before all the world, generally, everywhere, commonly, publicly: vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes.: aliquid vulgo ostendere ac proferre, before all the world, Cic.: habitant vulgo, they live scattered about, Virg.

vulgus (volg.), 1. n. (masc. Virg.) the great mass of the people, the masses, the multitude, the people, public: non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, Cic. 2. any crowd, throng, multitude: animae, vulgus inane, unsubstantial throng, Ov.: servorum, common run, generality, Ter. Of deer; the herd (opp. to ductores): Virg. II. With the idea of contempt, the crowd, the vulgar, mob

rabble, populace: Sall.: odi profanum vulgus, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

vulnērātio (voln.), ōnis, f. [vulnēro] a wounding, wound: Cic. II. Fig. an injuring: famae, salutis, id.

vulnēro (voln.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [vulnus] to wound, to hurt or injure by a wound: Caes.: acie ipsa et ferri viribus vulnerari, Cic. (II) Of things: to damage: naves, Liv. II. Fig.: virorum animos, id.

vulnificus, a, um, adj. [vulnus facio] wound-making, wound-inflicting (poet.): sus, Ov.: chalybs, Virg.

vulnus (voln.), ōris, n. a wound: in latere, Cic.: multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes. 2. Transf. of things, a wound, i. e. a blow, injury, cut, rent, crack: vulneribus evicta (ornus), strokes of the axe, Virg. II. Fig.: a blow, disaster: fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Esp. of campaigning: disaster, defeat: Tac.: Just. (II) of grief, sorrow: Lucr.: Virg. (III) of the wounds of love: Prop.: Hor. [Cogn. with Skr. vra-na-m, a wound; and perh. with Gr. οὐλ-η, a scar.]

vulpēcula, ae, f. dim. [vulpes] a (sly) little fox: Cic. (From low Lat. vulpeculus comes Fr. goupil.)

vulpes (volpes), is, f. a fox: Hor. (II) Meton.: cunning, craftiness: id. Proverb.: (i) jungere vulpes, to harness foxes, of any absurd undertaking, Virg. (ii) vulpes pilum mutat, non mores, of a hypocrite, Suet. [Cf. Gr. ἀλώπηξ (stem φαλωπ-εξ); for inserted ω cf. Gr. ἰπποδῖος, Lat. ardea.]

vulsus, a, um, Part. [vello]. II. Adj.: with the hair plucked out, i. e. smoothfaced, beardless, effeminate: Pl.: Prop. 2. Fig.: mens, soft, Mart.

vulticulus (volt.), i, m. dim. [vultus] a (mere) look: Cic.

vultum, i, v. vultus, ad inīt.

vultuōsus (volt.), a, um, adj. [vultus] of an expressive countenance, full of expression; full of airs or grimaces, grimacing, affected: Cic.: Quint.

vultur (volt.), ōris, m. a vulture: Liv.: Virg. II. Transf. a grasping, avaricious person: Sen.: Mart. (Perh. cogn. with vello.)

vulturinus (volt.) a, um, adj. of or belonging to a vulture, vulturine: collum, Mart.

vulturius (volt.), II, m. [vultur] a vulture, bird of prey: Pl.: Lucr. II. Transf.: a rapacious or covetous person, an extortioner, etc.: Cic. 2. an unlucky throw at dice: Pl. (Hence Fr. vautour.)

vultus (volt.), ōs, m. (neut. plur. volta, Lucr.) the countenance, visage, as to features and expression: hence, features, looks, air, mien, expression, aspect: imago animi vultus est, Cic.: vultus acer in hostem, fierce glance, Hor. Plur.: Cic.: Hor.: Ov. 2. Esp. an angry countenance, stern look, grim

visage: instantis tyranni, Hor. II. Transf. in gen. the face: petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, will tear thy features, id. 2. Of things, the look, appearance (poet.): unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov. [Commonly connected with volo (velle) through the notion of 'expression'; but this is very doubtful.]

vulva, ae, v. volva.

X, x, the twenty-third letter of the Roman alphabet. It is found in the oldest Latin inscriptions known to us. It is a double consonant, like the Greek ξ, being substituted for cs; e. g. pax=pac-s, dixi=dic-si. As the other gutturals, g, q, and h, become c before s, x takes the place of the combinations gs, qs, and hs; e. g. rex=reg-s, coxi=coq-si, traxi=trah-si. In nix, and in the perfects of nitor, coniveo, vivo, the x arises from a guttural which was radical in each of these words, but disappeared in some of their parts; in the perfects fluxi, struxi, a (so-called) determinative g has been added to the root (flug, strug, for flu, stru). The sibilant element of x was very strongly pronounced, whence xs is written for x in some, though not the earliest, inscriptions; hence s sometimes remains alone before c and t, as in sescenti, Sestius, mistus (beside mixtus); in sedecim, se-ni, etc., the sibilant also is lost. As an initial, x appears only in a few Latin words, all of which are borrowed from the Greek. II. In Italian, x becomes s, ss, or sci, as in esempio from exemplum; testa from textus; tessere from texere; frassino from frazinus; coscia from coxa. In French it commonly changes to ss, as in aisselle from axilla, essaim from examen, cuisse from coxa, laisser from lazare, tisser from texere; or, less frequently, s, as in buis from buxus, frêne (through fresne) from frazinus, setier (through sestier) from sextarius. III. As an abbreviation, X stands for denarius and also for the number ten.

xērampēllinae, arum, f. plu. (sc. vestes) = ξηραμπέλλιναι (of the colour of dry vine-leaves), dark-red or dark-coloured clothes: Juv.

xiphias, ae, m. = ξιφίας, a sword-fish: Ov.

xysticus, a, um, adj. = ξυστικός, of or belonging to a xystus (q.v.): Tert. Subst.: xystici, orum, m. plu. athletes: Suet.

xystum, i, v. xystus.

xystus, i, m. and **xystum**, i, n. = ξυστός. Among the Greeks, a covered portico or gallery, where athletes exercised in winter: Tert. 2. Among the Romans, an open colonnade or portico, or a walk planted with trees, etc., for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, etc.: Cic.: Suet.

Y, y. Though (as was mentioned on letter U) the Latin u had a different sound from Greek u, yet in the early period of the language, it was used to represent the latter; thus we find Pulades, Eurudica; and Cicero tells us that Ennius wrote Bruges (for Φρύγες) and Burrus (for Βύρρος). But the letter Y was adopted into the later Roman alphabet as representative of v. It appears to have been already in use in Cicero's time; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the forms Sylla, Tybris, pyrum, satyra, are to be rejected.

Z, z. This letter had a place in the oldest Roman alphabet, and occurred in the Carmen Saliare. It afterwards ceased to be written. In Cicero's time it again came into use, but only to represent ζ in words borrowed from the Greek. When in our MSS. of Plautus, zona, zonarius, zamla, badizo, trapezita are found, these forms must be attributed to the grammarians of the first century A.D., who adapted the orthography of the poet to that of their own period. In Plautus' time, initial ζ was represented in Latin by s, as in sona for ζώνη; medial ζ by ss, as in badisso, cyathisso, malacisso; so also comissor (from κομίζω). In the ecclesiastical and other late Latin writers z sometimes takes the place of initial di before a vowel in words borrowed from the Greek, as in zabolus, zaconus, zeta, for diabolus, diaconus, diaeta.

zāmīa, ae, f. = ζημία, hurt, damage, loss: Pl.

zēlotypus, a, um, adj. = ζηλότυπος, jealous: Iarbas, Juv. II. Subst.: zēlotypus, i, m. a jealous man: Quint.

zēphyrus, i, m. = Ζέφυρος, a gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr (pure Latin, Favonius): Hor.: Ov. 2. Poet. wind, in gen.: Virg.

zmāragdus, i, v. smaragdus.

zōdiacus, i, m. = ζωδιακός, the zodiac; pure Lat., orbis signifer: Cic.

zōna, ae, f. = ζώνη, a belt, girdle, zone, worn about the loins by women: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 422). 2. a girdle worn by men for containing money, a money-belt: Hor. II.

Transf. the girdle or belt of Orion, a constellation: Ov. 2. one of the imaginary belts which divide the earth into five climates, a zone: Virg.: Ov.

zōnārius, a, um, adj. [zona] of or belonging to a belt or girdle: sector, a cut-purse, Pl. II. Subst.: zonarius, ii, m. a maker of girdles: Cic.

zōnūla, ae, f. dim. [Id.] a little girdle: Cat.

PROPER NAMES.

(Part I. signifies the former part of the Dictionary.)

ABAS

Ābas, *antis*, m. the twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra (q.v.). Hence **Ābantēus**, a, um, adj. belonging to Abas, and **Ābantiādēs**, ae, m. a male descendant of Abas: esp. Acrisius, son of Abas and Perseus, his great-grandson.

2. son of Metanira, changed by Ceres into a lizard. 3. a companion of Aeneas. 4. a Tuscan chieftain in Virg. 5. a centaur.

Ābātōs, l, f. (i.e. inaccessible), a rocky island in the Nile, near Philae.

Abba (more correctly Obba), ae, f. a town in Africa.

Abbassus, l, f. a town in Phrygia.

Abdalonymus, l, m. a king of Sidon.

Abdēra, ae, f. (also *ōrum*, n. plu.) a town on the Thracian coast, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants.

Hence **Abdērīta**, ae, and **Abdērītēs**, ae, m. an inhabitant of Abdēra, esp. the philosopher Democritus; and **Abdērītānus**, a, um, belonging to Abdēra, i.e. foolish, insane.

Ābella (not Avella), ae, f. a town in Campania, abounding in nuts, now Avella. Hence **Ābellāni**, *ōrum*, m. its inhabitants, and **Ābellāna** nux, the filbert.

Ābīi, *ōrum*, m. plu. a Scythian tribe in Asia.

Abnōba, ae, m. a mountain range in Germany; the northern part of the Black Forest, in which the Danube rises.

Ābōrīgīnes, um, m. the original inhabitants of Italy, the ancestors of the Romans.

Absyrtus, l, m. a son of Aeetes, king of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea; also called Aegialeus.

Ābydus, and **Ābydos**, l, f. and m. a town in Mysia, near the Hellespont, opposite Sestos. Hence **Ābydēnus**, a, um, and **Ābydēni**, *ōrum*, m. the inhabitants.

Ācadēmus, l, m. a Greek hero, from whom the Academia is said to have

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derived its name. (V. academia, academicus, Part I.)

Ācāmas, *antis*, m. a son of Theseus and Phaedra.

Ācanthus, l, f. a town of Macedonia.

Ācarnān, *ānis* (Acc. *Ācarnāna*), m. an Acarnanian.

Ācarnāniā, ae, f. the most westerly province of Greece. Hence **Ācarnānīcus**, a, um.

Ācastus, l, m. son of Pelias, king of Thessaly.

Acca, ae, f. a companion of Camilla.

2. Acca Larentia, v. Larentia. Hence **Accālīa**, *iūm*, n. the festival of Acca Larentia.

Acciūs (Attius), ll, m. a Roman proper name. More esp. L. Accius, a distinguished Roman poet, the rival of Pacuvius in tragedy and comedy.

Hence **Acciānus** (Att.), a, um, belonging to Acciūs. 2. Accius Navius, a soothsayer who, in the time of

Turquinius Priscus, cut through a grindstone with a razor.

Acco, *ōnis*, m. a chief of the Senones (Gauls).

Acē, *ēs*, f. (later Ptolemais or Acca), a town in Phoenicia, now Acre.

Ācerbas, ae, m. another name for Sichaeus, q.v.

Ācerāe, *ārum*, f. plu. a town in Campania, near Naples, now Acerra.

Hence **Ācerāni**, *ōrum*, m. its inhabitants.

Ācēsīnes, ae, m. a river in India, the chief tributary of the Indus, now the Chenab.

Ācesta, ae, also *Acestē*, *ēs*, f. a town in Sicily: its earlier name was Egesta, later Segesta. Hence **Ācestenses**, *iūm*, m. its inhabitants.

Ācestes, ae, m. a mythical king of Sicily.

Āchaemēnes, l, m. the first king of Persia, the grandfather of Cyrus.

Hence **Āchaemēnius**, a, um, Persian; and **Āchaemēniāe**, *ārum*, m. the royal house of Persia.

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Āchaemēnīdes, l, m. a companion of Ulysses.

Āchaeus, l, m. son of Iuthus, brother of Ion, and reputed ancestor of the Achaeans. 2. a king of Lydia.

Āchaeus, a, um, adj. belonging to Achaia, Achaean, Grecian. As Subst.: an Achaean, a Greek.

Āchāia, ae, f. (in poets *Achāia* quadri-syll.) the province of Achaia, in the northern part of the Peloponnesus.

2. the name of Greece as a Rom. province. Hence **Āchāias**, *ādis*, f. an Achaean or Greek woman; **Āchāicus** (*Achālus*), a, um, Achaean, Grecian; **Āchāis**, *īdis*, f. adj. Achaean, Grecian, also subst. an Achaean or Greek woman.

Ācharnae, *ārum*, f. plu. a district (or demus) in Attica. Hence **Ācharnānus**, l, m. a native of Acharnae.

Ācharrae, *ārum*, f. plu. a town in Thessaly.

Āchātes, ae, m. a companion of Aeneas. 2. a river in Sicily.

Āchēlōus, l, m. one of the largest rivers in Greece in Epirus, now the Aspropotamo. 2. the river-god Achelous. Hence **Āchēlōius**, a, um, adj. belonging to the river A.: pocula Acheloia = draughts of water (Virg.). 3. Aetolian: heros, i.e. Tydeus, king of Aetolia. Also **Āchēlōias**, *ādis*, and **Āchēlōis**, *īdis*, f. a daughter of Achelous. In plur., the Sirens.

Āchēron, *ōntis*, or **Āchērūns**, *ūntis*, m. (f. In Pl., and the 1st syll. long; Acc. *Acherunta*, Lucr.); in Liv. coll. form **Āchēros**, l, m. a river in Epirus. 2. a river in Southern Italy.

3. a river in the Lower World; hence the Lower World itself. Hence **Āchērōntēus**, a, um, **Āchērōntius**, a, um (-*ūntius*), and **Āchērōnticus**, a, um, belonging to Acheron, or the Lower World. (See Part I.)

Āchērōntia, ae, f. a small town near Venusia (birthplace of Horace); now Acerenza.

Āchērūns, v. Acheron.

Achilla, v. Acholla.

Achillas, ae, m. the murderer of Pompey.

Achilles, is, m. (poet. Nom. Achilleus, trisyl.; Gen. Achillē and Achilli; Acc. Achillēa; Voc. Achille; Abl. Achillē rarely -i, Ov.) the most renowned Grecian hero in the Trojan war, son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of the sea-goddess Thetis. Hence

Achillēus, a, um, belonging to Achilles, and **Achillides**, ae, m. a descendant of Achilles; esp. his son Pyrrhus.

Achivus, a, um, adj. Achæan, Grecian. Hence **Achivi**, ōrum (Gen. plur. Achivom, Virg.), m. the Greeks.

Acholla (Achilla), ae, f. a town in Africa, near Thapsus. Hence **Achillitani**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Achrādina, or **Acradina**, ae, f. a part of the city of Syracuse. Hence **Achrādinus**, a, um, adj.

Achidālius, a, um, adj. belonging to Venus. Hence **Achidālia**, ae, f. an epithet of Venus.

Achillus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Achillanus**, a, um.

Achis, is and Idis, m. son of Faunus, beloved by Galatea, and changed by her after his death into the river of the same name, in Sicily.

Acmōn, ōnis, m. a companion of Aeneas. 2. a companion of Diomedes mentioned by Ovid.

Acmōnensis, e, adj. belonging to Acmonia, a town of Phrygia.

Acmōnides, is, m. [ἀκμων, anvll] one of Vulcan's workmen.

Acontius, i, m. a lover of Cydippe.

Aorae, ārum, f. a city in Sicily, on a lofty hill near Syracuse, now Palazzolo.

Acræphla, ae, f. a town in Boeotia.

Aoraus, a, um, adj. "occupying a height," an epithet of Jupiter and Juno, whose temples stood on heights.

Aorāgās, antis, m. (Acc. Acraganta) a mountain on the S.W. coast of Sicily and a city upon it: the city was also called Agrigentum, q. v., now Girgenti. Hence **Aorāgantinus** (Agrigent-), belonging to Agrigentum, applied to Empedocles, who was born there.

Aorīae, ārum, f. a town in Laconia.

Aorillae, ārum, f. plu. a town in Sicily.

Aorīsius, is, m. king of Argos, father of Danaë, unintentionally killed by his grandson Perseus. Hence **Acrīsiōnē**, ēs, f. the daughter of Acrisius, i. e. Danaë. Hence **Aorīsiōnēus**, a, um, adj. belonging to Acrisius, and **Acrīsiōniades**, ae, m. a descendant of Acrisius, i. e. Perseus, son of Danaë.

Acrocœraunia, ōrum, n. plu. a lofty mountain-range on the W. coast of Epirus, running out into the sea in a promontory, now C. Linguetta.

Acrocōrinthus, i, f. the citadel of Corinth.

Acron, ōnis, m. a king of the Caeninienses, slain by Romulus. 2. a Greek, slain by Mezentius.

Acrota, ae, m. a king of Alba, brother of Romulus Silvius.

Actæon, ōnis, m. a grandson of Cadmus, who, on account of his intrusion upon her when bathing with her nymphs, was changed by Diana into a stag, and in that shape was torn to pieces by his own dogs.

Actē, ae, f. (lit. coast-land), the early name of Attica. Hence **Actæus**, a, um, belonging to Attica, Attic, Athenian; and **Actias**, ādis, f. epith. of Cleopatra (Stat.) adj. Attic, Athenian.

Actium, il, n. a promontory and town in Epirus, at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta; near which Octavius defeated Antony and Cleopatra, B.C. 31. Hence **Actiæus**, a, um and **Actius**, a, um; also **Actias**, ādis, f. 2. a harbour in Corcyra.

Actor, ōris, m. a companion of Aeneas. 2. the grandfather of Patroclus. Hence **Actōrides**, ae, m. a descendant of Actor, i. e. Patroclus.

Adherbal, ālis, m. a Numidian prince, son of Micipsa. 2. a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.

Adlābēna, ae (-ē, ēs), f. a district of Northern Assyria. Hence **Adlābēnus**, a, um, and subst. **Adlābēni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Admētus, i, m. a king of Phæac in Thessaly, the husband of Alceste. 2. a king of the Molossi, the protector of Themistocles.

Adōnis, is or Idis (also, in Pl., Adōneus, ei, trisyl.), m. (Acc. Adonidem or Adonim; Voc. Adoni) a son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus; beloved by Venus on account of his great beauty.

Adōrēus, i, m. a mountain range of Galatia.

Adrāmyttēos, i, f., and **Adrāmyttēum**, or **Adrāmyttium**, i, n. a maritime town in Mysia, now Adramyti. Hence **Adrāmyttēus**, a, um.

Adrāna, ae, f. a river of Germany, in Hesse; now the Eder.

Adrastēa or **Adrastia**, ae, f. the daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, the goddess who rewards men for their deeds; similar in power to Nemesis.

Adrastus, i, m. a king of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices.

Hence **Adrastēus**, a, um, and **Adrastis**, Idis, f. a female descendant of Adrastus, esp. Argia, daughter of Adrastus.

Adria, etc.: v. Hadria, etc.

Adrūmētum, v. Hadrumetum.

Adūātūca, ae, f. a fortress in the territory of the Eburones; now (prob.) Tongres.

Adūātūci or **Adūātīci**, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Cimbric origin in Gallia Belgica.

Aea, ae, f. a peninsula in Colchis, round which the Phasis flowed. Hence **Aeæus**, a, um, Colchian; also Circean.

Aeæus, i, m. (Gr. acc. Aeæoon) son of Jupiter by Aegina; a king of Aegina: on account of his just government made judge in the lower regions, with Minos and Rhadamanthus. Hence **Aeæcidēus**, a, um, and **Aeæcidinus**, a, um, belonging to the Aeacidae. Also **Aeæcides**, ae, m. (Voc. Aeacida and Aeacide) a male descendant of Aeacus. Esp. his son Phocus. 2. his son Peleus. 3. his grandson Achilles. 4. his great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles. 5. his later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. 6. Perseus, king of Macedonia, conquered by Aemilius Paulus.

Aeaea, ae, f. an island in the Tyrrhene Sea where the Circe of Homer had her abode, and where Calypso also dwelt, now called Monte Circello.

Aeas, antis, m. a river in Epirus.

Aeculanum (Aeol.), i, n. a city of the Hirpini in Samnium. Hence **Aeculani**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Aedui (less correctly Haedul), ōrum, m. a powerful tribe in Gallia Celtica.

Aeetes, **Aeētas**, or **Aeēta**, ae, m. king of Colchis; father of Medea, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece. Hence **Aeētaeus**, a, um, belonging to Aeetes; and **Aeētias**, Idis, f. or **Aeētino**, ēs, f. daughter of Aeetes, i. e. Medea.

Aegae and **Aegaeae**, ārum, f. a town in Macedonia. 2. a town in Aeolis. 3. a town in Cilicia. Hence **Aegēates**, ium, its inhabitants.

Aegæon, ōnis, m. a giant. 2. a sea-god.

Aegæus (Aegēus), a, um, adj. Aegean, epith. of Neptune and Venus. **Mare Aegæum**, the Aegean Sea, extending eastwards from the coast of Greece to Asia Minor; now the Archipelago. Also absol. **Aegæum**, i, n. for Aegæum Mare. [Ety. uncertain. Curt. connects it with aiyis, storm-wind; alyes, waves.]

Aegates, um, f. plu. a group of three islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily, not far from the promontory of Lilybaeum, where the Carthaginians were defeated by the Romans in a naval battle, which terminated the first Punic War, B.C. 241.

Aegæus (disyll.), ēl, m. king of Athens, father of Theseus. Hence **Aegides**, ae, m. Theseus; and plur., **Aegidae**, ārum, m. descendants, children, or grandchildren of Aegæus.

Aegēus, adj., v. Aegaeus.
Aegialeus (quadrissyl.), ðl, m. son of Aegle, brother of Medea, commonly called Absyrtus.

Aegina, ae, f. the mother of Aeacus.

2. an island near Attica. Hence **Aeginēta**, ae, m. a native or inhabitant of Aegina, and **Aeginētious**, a, um, Aeginetan.

Aegium, il, n. a fortress in Thessaly, now Stagūs. Hence **Aeginēsis**, is, m. an inhabitant of Aegium.

Aegisthus, l, m. the son of Thyestes: he was the paramour of Clytemnestra, and joined with her in murdering Agamemnon, by whose son, Orestes, he was himself slain.

Aegium, il, n. a town in Achaia. Hence **Aegienses**, lum, m. the inhabitants of Achaia.

Aegle, ðs, f. a nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neera.

Aegon, ðnis, m. the name of a shepherd in Virg.

Aegōs flūmen (=αἰγὸς ποταμός), n. a river in the Thracian Chersonesus, where Lysander defeated the Athenians, B.C. 405.

(1) **Aegyptus**, l, f. Egypt, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia. Hence **Aegyptius**, a, um, Egyptian, and subst.: an Egyptian. **Aegyptiacus**, a, um.

(2) **Aegyptus**, l, m. a mythical king of Egypt, son of Belus and brother of Danaus. He had 50 sons, who married the 50 daughters of Danaus.

Aellus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Aellianus**, a, um.

Aellō, ðs, f. one of the Harpies.

2. the name of a swift dog in Ov.
Aemilius, a, the name of a distinguished Roman gens. **Aemilia via**, or simply **Aemilia**, a famous highway in the North of Italy. Hence **Aemilianus**, a, um, belonging to the Aemilian gens: thus Scipio Africanus Minor, the son of L. Aemilius Paullus, was called Aemilianus.

Aemilius Mācer, of Verona, a poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid.

Aemōnia, v. Haemonia, etc.

Aenāria, ae (also called Pithēcūsa), f. an island on the coast of Campania, the landing-place of Aeneas; now Ischia.

Aenēa or **Aenīa**, ae, f. a city of Chalcidice, in Macedonia. Hence **Aenēates**, lum, m. its inhabitants.

Aenēas, ae, m. (Nom. sometimes Aenēas; Gen. sometimes Aenēā; Acc. often Aenean; Voc. Aenēā) a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as Jupiter Indiges. Hence **Aenēades**, ae, m. (Gen. plur. sync. Aeneadum) a descendant of Aeneas; esp. in plur. **Aenēadae**, ārum and um, the Trojans, and hence the Romans. Also an epithet of Augustus. Another

form of the patronymic is Aenides, which is now read in Virg. Aen. 9. 653 = Ascanius. **Aenēis**, Idis or Idos, f. Virgil's epic, the Aeneid, the hero of which is Aeneas, and **Aenēius**, a, um (quadrissyl.); of or belonging to Aeneas.

Aenōbarbus, v. Ahenobarbus.

Aenus (os), l, f. a harbour of Thrace, at one of the mouths of the Hebrus. Hence **Aenli**, ðrum, its inhabitants.

2. a river between Rhaetia and Noricum, now the Inn.

Aeolēs, um, m. pl. more freq. **Aeolli**, ðrum, the Aeolians of Greece and Asia Minor; one of the four tribes into which the Hellenes are usually divided.

Aeolia, ae, f. a group of islands near Sicily, now the Lipari Islands.

2. the abode of Aeolus, the god of the winds. 3. the part of Asia Minor inhabited by the Aeolians.

Aeolis, Idis, f. a country in Asia Minor, inhabited by the Aeolians.

Aeolius, a, um, belonging to Aeolus or Aeolia, Aeolian. Esp. used with ref. to the poetry of Alcaeus and Sappho, who were Aeolians born in Lesbos.

Aeolus, l, m. the god of the winds, son of Jupiter, ruler of the islands between Italy and Sicily, in which he kept the winds shut up in caverns.

2. a king of Thessaly. Hence **Aeolides**, ae, m. a descendant of Aeolus; esp. his son Sisyphus; also, Athamas, and others.

Aequi, ðrum, m. plu. a warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighbourhood of Rome. Hence, **Aequiculus** or **-culus**, a, um, and **Aequicus**, a, um.

Aequimaellum (not **-mellum**), l, n. an open space in Rome below the Capitol, on which the house of Sp. Maellius stood, before it was levelled to the ground (aequata solo).

Aērōpē, ðs, and **Aērōpa**, ae, f. the wife of Atrous.

Aesācus (-os), l, m. a son of Priam.

(1) **Aesar**, a name of God among the Etruscans.

(2) **Aesar**, āris, m. a river in Southern Italy, near Crotona. Hence **Aesāreus**, a, um, adj.

Aeschines, is, m. a disciple of Socrates. 2. a celebrated Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes.

Aeschylus, l, m. the first great tragic poet of Greece, flourished about B.C. 480. 2. a rhetorician of Cnidus, contemporary of Cicero.

Aesculāpius, l, m. son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine: the god of medicine.

Aesernia (not Es.), ae, f. a town in Samnium, on the river Vulturinus, now Isernia or Sergna. Hence **Aeserninus**, a, um.

Aeson, ðnis, m. a Thessalian prince,

brother of King Pelias, and father of Jason, who was transformed by the magic arts of Medea from an old man into a youth. Hence **Aesonides**, ae, m. Jason; and **Aesonius**, a, um, Aesonian.

Aesōpus, l, m. a Greek fabulist of Phrygia, who is said to have lived in the time of Croesus. Hence **Aesōpius**, **Aesopēus**, and **Aesōpicus**, a, um, Aesopic. 2. a tragic actor, friend of Cicero.

Aesquillae, v. Esquillae.

Aestii (not Aestui), ðrum, m. a people of Germany on the Baltic, now the Esthen.

Aesula, ae, f. a town near Tibur. Hence **Aesulanus**, a, um.

Aethalia, ae, f. a small island off the coast of Etruria, also called Iva, now Elba.

Aethiōpia, ae, f. a country in Africa, S. from Egypt, on both sides of the equator. Hence **Aethiōpicus**, a, um, Aethiopian.

Aethiops, ðpis, m. (also adj.) (i.e. sun-burnt face) an Ethiopian, also an Egyptian. 2. any black man.

Aethon, ðnis, m. (i.e. burning) the name of a horse in the chariots of several gods.

Aethra, ae, f. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. 2. daughter of Pitheus and mother of Theseus.

Aetna, ae, and Greek form **Aetnē**, ðs, f. the volcano Aetna in Sicily, now called also Monte Gibello. Hence **Aetnaeus**, a, um, Aetnean. 2. a town at the foot of Mt. Aetna. Hence **Aetnensis**, e, adj.

Aetolia, ae, f. a district in Greece, between Locri and Acarnania. Hence **Aetolicus**, **Aetolius** (poet.), and **Aetolus**, a, um; also **Aetolis**, Idis, f. an Aetolian woman.

Afor, fra, frum, adj. African. Subst. **Afri**, ðrum, m. plu. Africans. Hence **Africanus**, a, um, belonging to the Afri, African.

Afranius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Lucius Afranius, a celebrated Roman comic poet, of whose works we possess only a few fragments.

2. a general of Pompey. Hence **Afraniani**, ðrum, m. soldiers of Afranius.

Africa (strictly fem. of Africus, a, um; v. Afer), ae, f. originally the territory of Carthage, which was made a Roman province under this name after the third Punic war, B.C. 146.

2. in an extended sense, the continent of Africa. Hence **Africānus**, a, um; esp. as the agnomen of the two most distinguished Scipios, viz. P. Cornelius Scipio, who defeated Hannibal at Zama (B.C. 201), and his grandson by adoption, P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus, who conducted the third Punic war.

Africus, l, m. the south-west wind, the Sirocco.

Agamēdes, ae, m. brother of Trophonius, with whom he built a temple to the Delphic Apollo.

Agamemnon, ōnīs, m. (Nom. also Agamemno) king of Mycenae, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy. Hence **Agamemnōnides**, ae, m. his son, Orestes; and **Agamemnōnīus**, a, um.

Aganippē, ēs, f. a fountain in Boeotia, at the foot of Mt. Helicon, sacred to the Muses. Hence **Aganippēus**, a, um, and **Aganippis**, idis, f. adj. belonging to Aganippe, i. e. sacred to the Muses.

Agathōcles, is, m. a king in Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of that island. Hence **Agathōclēus**, a, um. 2. the author of a history of Cyzicus.

Agath-rna, ae, f. a town on the N. coast of Sicily, between Tyndaris and Calacte.

Agathyrsi, ōrum, m. plu. a Scythian people of Europe, in what is now called Transylvania.

Agavē (-auē), ēs, f. daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion king of Thebes, and mother of Pentheus, whom, when in a state of frenzy, she tore in pieces with her own hands, because he despised the orgies of Bacchus.

Agendicūm, i, n. a town of the Senones in Gallia, prob. the mod. Sens.

Agēnor, ōrīs, m. father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido. Hence **Agēnorēus**, a, um, and **Agēnorīdes**, ae, m. a descendant of Agēnor: esp. his son Cadmus; also Perseus, whose grandfather Danaus was descended from Agēnor.

Agēsīlāus, i, m. a celebrated Spartan king, about 400 B.C.

Agis, idis (Acc. Agin), m. the name of several kings of Sparta. Esp. Agis II., brother of Agesilaus, and son of Archidamus; and Agis IV., who endeavoured to effect various reforms, but was put to death by the ephors. 2. a Lycian warrior in Virg.

Aglaīā, ae, or **Aglaīē**, ēs, f. one of the Graces.

Aglaōphon, ōnīs, m. a celebrated Greek painter; father and teacher of Polygnotus, about 400 B.C.

Aglauros, i, f. daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos, changed by Mercury into a stone.

Agriōla, ae, m. a Roman family name. Esp. Cn. Julius Agricola, a celebrated Roman commander, for seven years governor of Britain, and father-in-law of Tacitus the historian, who wrote his life.

Agri-gentum, i, n., v. Acragas. Hence **Agri-gentini**, ōrum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Agrigentum.

Agrippa, ae, m. a Roman family name. Esp. Menenius Agrippa, who pacified the plebs in the 1st Secession; and M. Vipsanius Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus. 2. the surname of several members of the family of Herod, king of Judaea.

Agrippina, ae, f. the wife of the Emperor Tiberius, grand-daughter of Atticus. 2. a daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, grand-daughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the Emperor Caligula. 3. daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and mother of the Emperor Nero. Hence **Agrippinensis**, e, adj. of or belonging to Agrippina; and Colonia Agrippinensis (now Cologne), a colony planted on the Rhine and named after No. 3.—As Subst.: **Agrippinenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Agrius (trisyl.), ēi or eos, an epithet of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and ways (ἀγριαί).

Agvlla, ae, f. a town in Etruria, subsequently called Caere, now Cervetri. Hence **Agvllini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Agvrium, ii, n. an ancient town in Sicily, not far from Enna; the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus. Hence **Agvrienses**, ium, m. its inhabitants, and **Agvrius**, a, um.

Agvrtēs, ae, m. a parricide mentioned by Ovid.

Ahala, ae, m. a family name of the gens Servilia. Esp. C. Servilius Ahala, master-of-the-horse to the Dictator Cincinnatus; the slayer of Maelius.

Aharna, ae, f. a town in Etruria.

Ahēnōbarbus (Aēn-), i, m. a family name of the gens Domitia.

Aius Lōquens or **Aius Lōcūtius**, a deity who announced to the Romans "The Gauls are coming."

Ajax, ācis, m. = **Aias**, the name of two Greek heroes, renowned for their bravery: Ajax Telamonius (son of Telamon), 'the greater,' who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles. 2. Ajax Oileus (son of Oileus), 'the less,' king of the Locri.

Alābanda, ae, f. and ōrum, n. plu. a town in Caria, distinguished for its wealth and luxury. Hence **Alābandenses**, ium, or **Alābandēni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants; and **Alābandeus** (quadrisyll.) belonging to Alabanda.

Alaesa, v. Halaesa.

Alamanni, v. Alemanni.

Alāni, ōrum, m. plu. a warlike Scythian nation on the Tanaïs (Don).

Alastor, ōrīs, m. one of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy.

Alba, or **Alba Longa**, ae, f. the

mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, situated between the Alban Lake (Lacus Albanus) and Mons Albanus. Hence **Albānus**, a, um, Alban; and **Albāni**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants, the Albans. Also **Albensis**, e, in phr. populi Albenses, the tribes having a common origin with Alba. 2. Alba Fuentia, a town north-west of Lacus Fucinus, on the borders of the Marsi.

Albici, ōrum, m. pl. a Gallic tribe of mountaineers, N. of Massilia.

Albigaunum (Albin-), i, n. a town of Liguria, now Albengo. Hence **Albingauni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Albinus, ii, m. a Roman who conveyed the sacred vessels to Caere, after the defeat on the Allia.

Albinōvanus, i, m. a Roman family name. Esp. C. Peto Albinovanus, a contemporary and friend of Ovid. 2. Celsus Albinovanus, a friend of Horace.

Albintimēlium, ii, n. i. q. Intimelli, ōrum, m. a town of Liguria, now Ventimiglia.

Albinus, i, m. a Roman family name.

Albion, ōnīs, f. an ancient name of Britain.

Albis, is, m. a river of Germany, now the Elbe.

Albius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Albius Tibullus, a Roman elegiac poet. Hence **Albiānus**, a, um, adj.

Albula, ae, f. (sc. aqua) the old name of the Tiber.

Albūnea, and **Albūna**, ae, f. a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks; or poet. the nymph who dwelt there.

Alburnus, i, m. a mountain in Lucania, now Monte di Postiglione.

Alcaeus, i, m. a famous lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho, inventor of the verse named after him, Alcaic. Hence **Alcaeus**, a, um, Alcaic.

Alcāmēnes, is, m. a celebrated statuary, pupil of Phidias.

Alcander, dri, m. a Trojan, mentioned by Ovid. 2. a companion of Aeneas.

Alcāthōē, ēs, f. the castle of Megara. Hence Megara itself.

Alcāthōus, i, m. a son of Pelops, founder of Megara.

Alcē, ēs, f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Alceste, is, or **Alcestē**, ēs, f. daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Phærae, for the preservation of whose life she gave up her own. She was brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband.

Alceus (dissyl.), ēi and eos, m. father of Amphitryo, and grandfather of Hercules. Hence **Alcides**, ae, m. Hercules.

Alcibiādes, is, m. (Voc. Alcibiādē) a celebrated Athenian in the time of the Peloponnesian war.

Alcides, v. Alcens.

Alcīdāmas, antls, m. a wrestler mentioned by Ovid.

Alcīmēdē, ēs, f. wife of Aeson, and mother of Jason.

Alcīmēdon, ontls, m. a wood-carver mentioned by Virgil.

Alcīnōus, l, m. a king of the Phaeacians, by whom Ulysses was entertained. He and his courtiers were proverbial for luxury; hence, juvenis Alcīnol (Hor.).

(1) **Alois**, Idls, f. an appellation of Minerva among the Macedonians (dub.).

(2) **Alois**, is, m. a deity of the Naxos.

Alcīthōē, ēs, f. one of the daughters of Minyas of Thebes, changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus (Ov.).

Alomaeo and **Alomaeon**, ontls, m. a son of Amphiaras and Eriphyle. In obedience to the command of his father he killed his mother, and hence was pursued by the Furies. Hence **Alcmaeōnīus**, a, um.

Alcēmēna or **Alcūmēna**, ae, also **Alcmēnē**, ēs, f. daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.

Alcyōnē (Halc.), ēs, f. daughter of Aeolus, wife of Ceyx, changed into a king-fisher. Hence **Alcyōnēs** and **-nīus** (Halc.), a, um. Dies Alcyonil = alcedonla, q. v. (Part I.).

Alēbas or **Alēvas** (-eas), ae, m. a tyrannical ruler of Larissa.

Alectō (All.), ūs, f. (found only in Nom. and Acc.) one of the three Furies or Erinyes.

Alēūs, a, um, pertaining to Ale in Lycia. 2. **Alēli** campi, ōrum, m. the Aleian plains (Gr. ἀλεῖαι, to wander), in which Bellerophon, thrown by Pegasus, and blinded by the lightning of Jupiter, wandered.

Alēmānni (more correctly **Almānni**), ōrum, m. (i.e. Germ. alle Männer), Alemanni, a people of Germany on the Upper Rhine and the Danube, whose name the Gauls used to signify the whole German people. Hence 1. **Alēmānnia**, ae, f. the country of the Alemanni (whence Fr. Allemagne). 2. **Alēmānnicus**, a, um, adj. belonging to the Alemanni.

Alēmōn, ontls, m. father of Myscelus, who built Crotona. Hence **Alēmōnīdēs**, ae, m. his son Myscelus.

Alēsīa, ae, f. a town in Gaul, besieged and taken by Caesar, now Alise.

Alētrīum, l, n. a town in Latium, now Alatri. Hence **Alētrīnas**, attls, and **Alētrīnensis**, e.

Alexander, dri, m. a frequent Greek name. Esp. the son of Philip II.

and Olympias, surnamed the Great.

2. a son of Perseus, king of Macedonia. 3. a tyrant of Pherae, in Thessaly. 4. a king of Epirus. 5. another name of Paris, son of Priam.

Ālexandria (also **Ālexandrēa**, the form in the time of Cic.), ae, f. a city built by Alexander the Great on the coast of Egypt. Hence **Ālexandrinus**, a, um, adj. Alexandrine. 2. a town in Troas (called also Alexandria Troas).

Alexirhōē, ēs, a daughter of the river-god Granicus, mother of Aesacus.

Alexis, Idls (Acc. Alexim; Voc. Alexi), m. the name of a beautiful youth, in Virg. 2. a freedman and amanuensis of T. Pomponius Atticus.

Algīdum, l, n. a town on Mount Algidus.

Algīdus, l, m. (sc. mons) a mountain near Rome. Also adj. **Algīdus**, a, um.

Aliphēra, ae, f. a town in Arcadia.

Ālis, Idls, f. = Ellis, q. v. Hence **Ālius** or **Ālēus**, a, um, adj. = Elius.

Āliso, ontls, m. a fortress built by Drusus near the Wesel, now Liesborn.

Allia (not **Alia**), ae, f. a small river which flows into the Tiber, 11 miles north of Rome: it was made memorable by the terrible defeat on its banks of the Romans by the Gauls, on the 18th of July B.C. 390, which day, called dies **Alliensis**, was considered ever after as a dies nefastus.

Allifae, ārum, also **Ālifa**, ae, f. a town of Samnium, situated in the valley of the Volturnus, now Alife.

Hence **Allifanus**, a, um: pocula, drinking-cups made at Allifae.

Allōbrox, ōgis, and plur. **Allōbroges**, um, m. (Acc. sing. Allobroga, Juv.), the Allobrogians, a people of Gallia, who occupied the country between the Rhone and the Isère: subdued B.C. 121 by Q. Fabius Maximus.

Hence **Allōbrōgius**, a, um, Allobrogian.

Almo, ontls, m. a small stream, which flows into the Tiber just below the walls of Rome, now the Acquatacia. 2. the deity of the stream, father of the nymph Lara.

Ālōeus (trisyl.), ēl and ēos, m. the name of a giant. Hence **Ālōidae**, arum, m. plu. his sons, Utus and Ephialtes.

Alpēs, ium, f. plu. (Nom. sing. Alps, rare) the Alps. Hence **Alpīcus**, a, um, and **Alpīnus**, a, um, Alpine.

Alphēias, ēdls, f. the nymph and fountain Arethusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus.

Alphēiboeus, l, m. the name of a herdsman, in Virg.

Alphēūs (trisyl.) or **Alphēōs**, l, m. the chief river of Peloponnesus,

which flows in a westerly direction through Arcadia and Elis, and falls into the Ionian Sea. It disappears more than once, and emerges again after flowing some distance underground. This gave rise to the fable that it flows under the sea, and, reappearing in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa. Hence **Alphēus**, a, um, epith. of Pisae (Pisa) in Italy, founded by a colony from Pisa in Elis; Alphean.

Alsium, l, n. a city on the coast of Etruria, now Palo. Hence **Alsiensis**, e, and **Alsīus**, a, um.

Althaea, ae, f. wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager.

Altinum, l, n. a town in the north of Italy, near Venice, now Altino. Hence, **Altinātes**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Aluntium, l, n. a town on the north coast of Sicily. Hence **Aluntinus**, a, um.

Ālyattes, is or ēl, m. a king of Lydia, father of Croesus.

Ālyzia or **Ālyzēa**, ae, f. a town on the west coast of Acarnania.

Āmalthēa, ae, f. a nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed the infant Jupiter with goat's milk; or, acc. to others, the name of the goat itself, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amalthaeae, or Cornu copiae. 2. the name of the Cumaeen sibyl.

Āmantia, ae, f. a town on the coast of Illyria. Hence **Āmantīani**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Āmānus, l, m. a mountain range, a branch of the Taurus, between Cilicia and Syria. Hence **Āmānicāe Pylae**, the Passes of Amanus; and **Āmānīenses**, ium, m. plu. the inhabitants of Mt. Amanus.

Āmāryllis, Idls or Idos, f. (Acc. Amaryllida; Voc. Amarylli), a shepherdess in Virg.

Āmāsēnus, l, m. a small river of Latium, now Amaseno.

Āmāsis, is and Idls, a king of Egypt, about 500 B.C.

Āmastris, is, f. a town of Paphlagonia. Hence **Āmastrīacus**, a, um.

Āmāta, ae, f. the wife of king Latinus in Virg.

Āmāthūs, untls, f. (Acc. Gr. Amathunta) a town on the southern coast of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, who was hence called **Āmāthūsia**. Hence **Āmāthūsīacus**, a, um.

Āmāzon, ontls, f.: plur. Amazones, the Amazons, warlike women, said to have dwelt on the river Thermodon, near the S.E. coast of the Euxine. Hence **Āmāzōnīcus**, a, um, and

(poet.) **Amazōnius**, a, um, Amazonian; and **Amazōnis**, Idls, f. an Amazon.

Ambarri, ōrum, m. a people of Gaul, between the Aedui and the Allobroges.

Ambiāni, ōrum, m. a people of Gallia Belgica, whose chief town was Samarobriā, now Amiens.

Ambibāri, ōrum, m. a people in the N.W. of Gallia (Armorica).

Ambigātus, i, m. an ancient king of the Celts in Gaul.

Ambiōrix, Iglis, m. a chief of the Eburones in Gaul.

Ambivareti, ōrum, m. a Gallic people in the neighbourhood of the Ambarri.

Ambivariti, ōrum, m. a Gallic people near the Meuse.

Ambivus, il, m. (L. Turpio) a celebrated actor in the time of Terence.

Ambrācia, ae, f. a city of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name, now Arta. Hence **Ambrāciensis**, e, and **Ambrācius**, a, um; also **Ambrāciotes**, ae, m. and n. Ambracian.

Ambrōnes, um, a Celtic tribe; conquered by Marius.

Amēnānus, i, m. a river of Sicily, which rises at the foot of Aetna. Also adj. **Amēnānus**, a, um.

Amēria, ae, f. a very ancient town in Umbria, noted for its osiers, now Amelia. Hence **Amērinus**, a, um.

Amilcar, v. Hamilcar.

Amīnaeus (-ēus), a, um, belonging to Amīnaea, a region in the Picentine country, celebrated for the culture of the vine.

Amīsia, ae, m. a river in Germany, now the Ems. 2. f. a fortress built by the Romans upon that river.

Amīsus, i, f. a town in Pontus, now Samsūn.

Amīternum, i, n. a very ancient town in the Sabine country, the birth-place of Sallust; now San Vittorino. Hence **Amīternus**, a, um, and **Amīternini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Ammōn (more correctly Hammon), ōnis, m. an Aethiopian deity, regarded by the Greeks as identical with Jupiter, sometimes represented in the form of a ram. Hence **Ammōniacus**, a, um.

Amorgus (-os), i, f. one of the Sporades in the Aegean Sea, the birth-place of the elder Simonides.

Ampēlos, i, m. (Gr. ἀμπελος, vine), a Thracian youth, beloved by Bacchus.

Amphīarāus, i, m. a distinguished Grecian seer, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus. Hence **Amphīarēus**, (five syll.), a, um, Amphiarian, and **Amphīarāides**, ae, m. son of Amphiarāus, i.e. Alcmaeon.

Amphictyōnes, um (Acc. Gr. -as), m. plu. the representatives of certain Gr. states, who met at Thermopylae, later at Delphi; the Amphictyons.

Amphīlōchia, ae, f. a small province in Acarnania. Hence **Amphīlōchicus** or **Amphīlōchius**, a, um; and **Amphīlōchi**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Amphilocheia.

Amphīlōchus, i, m. a son of Amphiarāus, founder of Argos Amphilocheium in Epirus. 2. a son of Alcmaeon and Manto, who had a temple at Oropus in Attica.

Amphimēdon, ōntis, m. a Libyan slain by Perseus.

Amphion, ōnis, m. son of Antiope by Jupiter, and twin-brother of Zethus; king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe; renowned for his musical skill. Amphionis arces, i.e. Thebes (Ov.). Hence **Amphionius**, a, um.

Amphipolis, is, f. a city in Macedonia on the Strymon. Hence **Amphipolitānus**, a, um.

Amphissa, ae, f. the chief town of the Locri Ozolae. 2. a promontory of Locri Epizephyrii, in Lower Italy. Hence **Amphissius**, a, um, Amphissian (Ov.).

Amphissus (-os), i, m. son of Apollo and Dryope, founder of the town Oeta, at the foot of Mt. Oeta.

Amphitritē, ēs, f. the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea.

Amphitryō (-ō) or -ōn, ōnis, m. son of Alceus and Hippodame, king of Thebes and husband of Alcmena. Hence **Amphitryōniades**, ae, m. Hercules.

Amphrysus or -os, i, m. a small river in the Thessalian province of Phthiotis, on the banks of which Apollo fed the flocks of king Admetus. Hence **Amphrysus**, a, um, Amphrysian; and thus, belonging to Apollo. Also **Amphrysiacus**, a, um.

Ampycus, i, m. father of Mopsus, the seer, who is hence called **Ampycides**, ae. 2. a priest of Ceres in Ovid.

Ampyx, ūctis, m. (Gr. Acc. -a), one of the Lapithae. 2. a companion of Phineus, changed by Perseus into a stone.

Amsanctus (better, Amps-), i, m. a valley and lake in Italy, dangerous from their pestilential exhalations, now Le Mofete.

Amūlius, i, m. son of Procas, king of Alba, who expelled his brother Numitor, and ordered Numitor's grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber.

Amyclae, ārum, f. plu. a town in Laconia, the residence of Tyndareus, and the birth-place of Castor and Pollux. 2. a town in Latium, between Caieta and Tarracina. Hence **Amyclaeus**, a, um.

Amyclides, ae, m. a descendant of Amyclas, founder of Amyclae, i.e. Hyacinthus.

Amýcus, i, m. a centaur slain in

the contest with the Lapithae. 2. the name of two followers of Aeneas, killed by Turnus.

Amýdōn, ōnis, f. a town of Paonia, in Macedonia.

Amýmōnē, ēs, f. daughter of Danaus and grandmother of Palamedes. 2. a fountain near Argos.

Amýntas, ae, m. the father of Philip II., king of Macedon. Hence **Amýntīdēs**, ae, m. Philip. 2. a shepherd in Virg.

Amýntor, ōris, m. king of the Dolopians, and father of Phoenix, who is called **Amýntōrides**, ae.

Amýthāon (also Amíth-), ōnis, m. son of Cretheus and father of Melampus, who is called **Amýthāonius**.

Anāces, um, m. plu. (Gr. ἀνακες) an epithet of the Dioscuri.

Anācharsis, is, m. a distinguished Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon.

Anācrēon, ōntis, m. a distinguished lyric poet of Teos. Hence **Anācrēontēus** (-tius), a, um.

Anactōrium, i, n. a promontory at the entrance of the gulf of Ambracia, now la Madonna.

Anagnia, ae, f. a town in Latium, the chief seat of the Hernici, now Anagni. Hence **Anagninus**, a, um, and **Anagnini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Anāphē, ēs, f. one of the Sporades, E. of Thera, now Naxos or Naxio.

Anāpus, i, and **Anāpis**, is, m. a river in Sicily, now Anapo.

Anartes, ium (-i, ōrum), m. a people of Transylvania, on the Theiss.

Anas, ae, m. a river in Spain, now the Guadiana.

Anaurus, i, m. a river of Thessaly, rising in Mount Pelion.

Anaxāgoras, ae, m. a distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, teacher of Pericles and Euripides.

Anaxarohus, i, m. a philosopher of Abdera, pupil of Democritus.

Anaxarētē, ēs, f. a maiden of Cyprus, who, disdaining the addresses of Iphis, was changed into a stone.

Anaximander, dri, m. a distinguished philosopher of Miletus, who was the first to make a map of the world.

Anaximēnes, is, m. a famous philosopher of Miletus: he taught that all things began from air.

Ancaeus, i, m. an Arcadian killed by the Calydonian boar.

Ancalites, um, m. a people of Britain mentioned by Caesar.

Anchialus, i, f. a small town of Thrace, mentioned by Ovid.

Anchises, ae (Abl. Anchisā), m. son of Capys, father of Aeneas, who bore him forth from the flames of Troy upon his shoulders. Hence **Anchisēus**, a, um; and **Anchisiādēs**, ae, m. son of Anchises, i.e. Aeneas.

Ancōn, ōnis, f. (also Ancōna, ae) an important city of Picenum on the Adriatic, now Ancona.

Ancus Marcius, i, m. the fourth king of Rome.

Ancyra, ae, f. a town in Galatia, now Angora. Hence **Ancyranus**, a, um. Monumentum Ancyranum, an important record of the reign of Augustus found at Ancyra.

Andegavi or **Andecavi**, ōrum, also Andēs, ium, m. pl. a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Anjou.

Andēs, ium, f. a village near Mantua; the birthplace of Virgil. Hence **Andinus**, a, um.

Andraemon (-ēmon), ōnis, m. father of Amphissus and husband of Dryope, changed into a lotus. 2. the father of Thoas, who fought at Troy.

Andria, ae, v. Andros.

Andriscus, i, m. a slave who gave himself out to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and thus occasioned the third Macedonian war.

Andrōcles, is (-us, i), m. a slave who cured the foot of a lion, and was afterward recognized and saved from death by the lion.

Andrōgēōs (-ēus), i, also, -on, ōnis, m. (Acc. sing. Androgeōna), a son of Minos, king of Crete, slain by the Athenians and Megarians. Hence **Andrōgēōnēus**, a, um, adj.

Andrōmachē, ēs, and -a, ae, f. daughter of king Eëtion, and wife of Hector.

Andrōmēda, ae, and -ē, ēs, f. daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, rescued from a sea-monster by Perseus. After her death she was placed as a constellation in heaven.

Andrōnīcus, i, m. the surname of several Romans, the most distinguished of whom was L. Livius Andronicus, the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans: about 250 B.C.

Andros and **Andrus**, i, f. the most northerly and one of the largest of the Cyclades, now Andro. Hence **Andrius**, a, um; and **Andria**, ae, f. a woman of Andros; The Maid of Andros, a comedy of Terence.

Ānēmūrium, ii, n. a promontory and town of Cilicia, opp. to Cyprus. Hence **Ānēmūriensis**, e, adj.

Angitia, ae, f. a goddess worshipped by the Marsi, by some identified with Medea. Hence **Nemus Angitiae**, in the Marsian territory.

Angli (Anglī), ōrum, m. plu. the Angles, a German tribe, conquerors of Britain (in union with the Saxons) about the middle of the fifth century A.D., from whom England derives its name.

Angrivarii, ōrum, m. plu. a German tribe in the neighbourhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser.

Anicius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Aniciānus**, a, um: Aniciāna nōta, the Anician brand (of wine dating from the consulate of Anicius, B.C. 159).

Aniēn, v. Anio.

Anigros, i, m. a small river of Elis.

Anio, ōnis (the original form was Anien whence Gen. -enis; there was a form Anienus, i), m. a river of Latium, and one of the largest of the tributaries of the Tiber, into which it falls about three miles above Rome; now the Tevereone. Hence **Aniensis**, e, and **Aniēnus**, a, um.

Anius, ii, m. a king and priest at Delos, who hospitably entertained Aeneas.

Anna, ae, f. the sister of Dido.

Anna Perenna, a native Italian goddess: wrongly identified with Anna, the sister of Dido.

Annibal, v. Hannibal.

Annius, a, name of a Roman gens. Esp. T. Annius Milo, whom Cicero defended in an extant oration. Hence **Anniānus**, a, um.

Anno, v. Hanno.

Anser, ōris, m. a poet, a friend of the emperor Antoninus, who presented him with an estate at Falernum.

Ansibarii, ōrum, m. a Cheruscan tribe on the western bank of the Weser.

Antaeus, i, m. a huge giant in Libya slain by Hercules: he was said to gain new strength for the struggle every time he touched earth.

Antandros (us), i, f. a maritime town in Mysia, at the foot of Ida. Hence **Antandrius**, a, um.

Antemnae, ārum, f. (also Antenna, ae, f.) a Sabine town, situated at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber. Hence **Antemnates**, ium, its inhabitants.

Antenor, ōris, m. a noble Trojan, who, after the fall of Troy, went to Italy and founded Patavium (Padua). Hence **Antenorēus**, a, um, belonging to Antenor; Patavian, Paduan; and **Antenorides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Antenor.

Antērōs, ōtis, m. (an opponent of Eros), an avenger of slighted love.

Anthēdon, ōnis, f. a town and harbour in Boeotia, opposite Euboea, the birth-place of Glaucus, and noted for its traffic in sponges. Hence **Anthēdonius**, a, um.

Antiolēa (-ia), ae, f. the wife of Laertes and mother of Ulysses.

Anticyra, ae, f. a town of Phocis, situated on the Corinthian gulf, now Aspra Spitia. 2. a town in Thessaly.

3. a town in Locris. All three towns were celebrated for the produc-

tion and preparation of hellebore, a supposed cure for madness.

Antigōnē, ēs (a, ae), f. daughter of the Theban king Oedipus. 2. daughter of the Trojan king Laomedon, changed into a stork.

Antigōnēa (-ia), ae, f. a town in Epirus. Hence **Antigōnensis**, e. 2. a town in Macedonia.

Antigōnus, i, m. the name of several kings: 1. "king of Asia"; a general and successor of Alexander the Great, father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, died B.C. 301. 2. Antigonus Gōnatas, king of Macedon, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, died B.C. 239. 3. Antigonus Doson, brother of No. 2; died B.C. 220.

Antilibānus, i, m. a mountain range in Phoenicia, parallel to Libanus (Lebanon).

Antilochus, i, m. son of Nestor, slain by Menon before Troy.

Antimachus, i, m. a Greek poet of Colophon, contemporary with Socrates and Plato. 2. a centaur.

Antiochia (also Antiochēa), ae, f. Antioch, the capital of the Greek kings of Syria, on the Orontes; now Antakieh. (There were several other cities of this name.) Hence **Antiochenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Antiochus, i, m. the name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus the Great was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans: died B.C. 187. Hence **Antiochīnus**, (-ēnus) a, um, and **Antiochensis**, e.

2. the name of an Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus. Hence **Antiochīnus**, a, um, and **Antiochēus** (-ius), a, um.

Antiope, ēs (-a, ae), f. daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus. 2. the name of a tragedy of Pacuvius.

Antipater, tri, m. one of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassander. 2. his grandson, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus. 3. the name of several philosophers: of a Cyrenaic; of a Stoic; of a contemporary of Cicero from Tyre. 4. a distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus.

Antiphates, ae, m. king of the Laestrygones (a race of giants). 2. son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus, in Virg.

Antiphon, ōtis, m. the first of the "Attic Orators," born 480 B.C. 2. a sophist, contemporary with Socrates.

Antipolis, is, f. a city of Gaul, now Antibes. Hence **Antipolitānus**, a, um.

Antissa, ae, f. a town in Lesbos. Hence **Antissaei**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Antisthenes, is and ae, m. a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy.

Antistius, a, the name of a Roman

gens. Esp. Q. Antistius Labeo, a celebrated jurist.

Antium, *il*, *n*. a town on the coast of Latium, celebrated for the temple of Fortune, now Anzio. Hence **Antianus**, *a*, *um*, **Antiatinus**, *a*, *um*, also **Antias**, *atis*, and **Antiates**, *ium*, *m*. its inhabitants.

Antoninus, *i*, *m*. the name of several Roman emperors; esp. of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-161) and of M. Aurelius Antoninus (A.D. 161-180). Hence **Antoninianus**, *a*, *um*.

Antonius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Antonius, a celebrated orator just before the age of Cicero.

2. C. Antonius, Cicero's colleague in the consulship. 3. M. Antonius, the triumvir, defeated by Octavianus at Actium, B.C. 31. Hence **Antonius**, *a*, *um*, and **Antonianus**, *a*, *um*.

Anubis, *is* and *idis* (Acc. Anubin or -im), *m*. an Egyptian deity who was represented with the head of a dog, the tutelary deity of the chase.

Anxur, *uris*, *n*. an ancient town in Latium, also called Tarracina. Hence **Anxurus**, *a*, *um*, epith. of Jupiter, as worshipped at Anxur; and **Anxuras**, *atis*, *m*. a native of Anxur.

Anytus, *i*, *m*. one of the accusers of Socrates.

Aones, *um*, *m*. (Acc. Aonas) the Boeotians.

Aonia, *ae*, *f*. a part of Boeotia, in which are Mount Helicon and the fountain Aganippe. Hence **Aonis**, *idis*, *f*. a Boeotian woman; plur. **Aonides**, the Muses; and **Aonius**, *a*, *um* (poet.), Aonian, Boeotian; also relating to the Muses: Aonius vir, i.e. Hercules (Ov.): deus, i.e. Bacchus (id.). Also **Aonides**, *ae*, *m*. a Theban.

Aornos, *i*, *m*. the Lake of Avernus.

Aous, *i*, *m*. a river of Illyria, falling into the Ionian sea.

Apamea or **-ia**, *ae*, *f*. one of the principal towns in Coele-Syria, on the Orontes. 2. a town in Phrygia. Hence **Apamensis**, *e*.

Apella, *ae*, *m*. prob. the name of a credulous Jew, who lived in the time of Horace.

Apelles, *is* (Voc. Apella), *m*. a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great. Hence **Apellus**, *a*, *um*.

Apenninus (perh. better App-), *i*, *m*. (from Celtic pen, "a head" or "height") the Apennine Mts. Hence **Apennincola**, *ae*, *comm*. an inhabitant of the Apennines. Also **Apenninigena**, *ae*, *m*. adj. born on the Apennines: of a river: rising in the Apennines (Ov.).

Apērantia, *ae*, *f*. a small province of Thessaly, south of the Dolopes.

Hence **Apērantii**, *orum*, *m*. its inhabitants.

Aphareus (trissyll.), *ei*, *m*. a king of the Messenians. Hence **Aphareus**, *a*, *um*: proles, i.e. Lynceus and Idas, the sons of Aphareus. 2. a centaur in Ov.

Aphidnae, *arum*, *f*., *-a*, *ae*, *f*. a small place in Attica.

Aphrōdisias, *adis*, *f*. a region in Asiatic Aeolis.

Apicius, *il*, *m*. a notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius. Hence **Apicianus**, *a*, *um*.

Apidanus, *i*, *m*. a river in Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus.

Apina, *ae*, *f*. a poor and small town in Apulia. Hence perh. pl. trifles, worthless things (Mart.).

Apollae (App-), *arum*, *f*. plur. a town of Latium.

Apis, *is*, *m*. a deity worshipped by the Egyptians in the form of an ox.

Apollo, *inis*, *m*. son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, the sun-god. Hence **Apollināris**, *e*, and **Apollinēus**, *a*, *um*; belonging to Apollo.

Apollodorus, *i*, *m*. a distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus. Hence **Apollodorēi**, *orum*, *m*. his pupils. 2. a distinguished grammarian of Athens. 3. an academic philosopher. 4. a tyrant of Casandrea.

Apollonia, *ae*, *f*. the name of several towns: in Aetolia: in Macedonia: in Illyria: in Crete. Hence **Apolloniātes**, *ae*, *m*. and **Apolloniās**, *atis*, *m*. a native of Apollonia; **Apolloniensis**, *e*, belonging to Apollonia; and **Apollonienses**, *ium*, *m*. the inhabitants of Apollonia.

Apollonidenses, *ium*, *m*. plur. the inhabitants of Apollonis in Lydia.

Apollonius Rhodius, *il*, *m*. a Greek poet of Rhodes, author of the Argonautica.

Appias, *adis*, *f*. an epithet of the nymph of the fountain of Aqua Appia.

Appi Forum, a small town in Latium, on the Appia Via.

Appius, *il*, *m*., and **Appia**, *ae*, *f*. a Roman praenomen, esp. of persons of the gens Claudia. Hence **Appius**, *a*, *um*, and **Appianus**, *a*, *um*. **Appia via**, or simply **Appia**, the Appian highway, leading S. from Rome to Capua and thence to Brundisium, made by the censor Ap. Claudius; and **Appia aqua**, the aqueduct made by the same Appius.

Appuleius (Appul.), *i*, *m*. the name of several Romans: esp. of L. Appuleius Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people, B.C. 102. Hence **Appuleius**, *a*, *um*. 2. Of Madaura in

Africa, who lived in the 2nd century A.D., and wrote a tale called the *Metamorphoses*.

Apronius, *i*, *m*. a Roman name. Esp. a tribune of the people, B.C. 449.

2. an officer under Verres in Sicily. 3. consul, A.D. 8. Hence **Apronianus**, *a*, *um*.

Apsus, *i*, *m*. a river of Illyria.

Apunani, *orum*, *m*. plur. a Ligurian tribe.

Apulia (Appul.), *ae*, *f*. a region in the south-east of Italy, now Puglia. Hence **Apulicus** (Appul.), *a*, *um*, and **Apulus** (Appul.), *a*, *um*, Apulian.

Aquileia, *ae*, *f*. the capital of Venetia, and one of the most important cities of Northern Italy. Hence **Aquileiensis**, *e*, *adj*.; and **Aquileienses**, *ium*, *m*. plur. its inhabitants.

Aquilius (-ilius), the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Aquilius Gallus, a famous jurist, and friend of Cicero. Hence **Aquilianus** (-iliānus), referring to the jurist Aquilius.

Aquilo, *onis*, *m*. the husband of Orithyia and father of Calais and Zetes. Hence **Aquilonius**, *a*, *um*: proles, i.e. Calais and Zetes.

Aquilonia, *ae*, *f*. a town of the Hirpini, in the south of Samnium. 2. a town in the north of Samnium, now Lacedogna. Hence **Aquilonii**, *orum*, *m*. its inhabitants.

Aquinum, *i*, *n*. a town of the Volscians, now Aquino, the birth-place of the poet Juvenal. Hence **Aquinas**, *atis*, belonging to Aquinum; and **Aquinates**, *ium*, *m*. its inhabitants.

Aquitania, *ae*, *f*. a province in Southern Gaul, between the Garumna (Garonne) and the Pyrenees. Hence **Aquitani**, *orum*, *m*. its inhabitants.

Arābia, *ae*, *f*. a country of Western Asia, divided by the ancients into Petraea, Deserta, and Felix. Hence **Arabicus**, *a*, *um*, and **Arabius**, *a*, *um*.

Arabs, *abis* (Gr. acc. Arabās), *adj*. Arabian. Hence subst.: an Arab, Arabian; and **Arabus**, *a*, *um*. As Subst. **Arabi**, *orum*, the Arabians.

Arachnē, *ēs*, *f*. a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by her into a spider.

Aracynthus, *i*, *m*. a mountain between Boeotia and Attica.

Arādis, *i*, *f*. an island off the coast of Phoenicia, with a city of the same name. Hence **Arādus**, *a*, *um*.

Arar (Nom. Arāris, Claud.; Acc. Ararim), *aris*, *m*. a river in Gaul, a tributary of the Rhodanus; now the Saône.

Aratus, *i*, *m*. a Greek poet of Soli,

in Cilicia, author of an astronomical poem, entitled *Φαινόμενα*, which Cic., and, after him, Caesar Germanicus translated into Latin. Hence *Aratēus*, a, um. 2, of Sicyon, a distinguished Greek general, the founder of the Achaian League.

Araxes, is, m. a river in Armenia Major. 2, a river in Persia.

Arbaces, is, m. the first king of Media.

Arbēla, ōrum, n. plu. a town in Assyria, now Arbil. Near this town Alexander the Great finally defeated Darius, B.C. 331.

Arbuscula, ae, f. a mimic actress in the time of Cicero.

Arcades, v. Arcas.

Arcadia, ae, f. a mountainous inland district of the Peloponnesus. Hence *Arcadiūs*, a, um, and *Arcādīus*, a, um.

Arcās, ādis, m. son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians. Hence, 2, an Arcadian: plur. *Arcādes* (-ēs, Virg.), um, m. (Gr. acc. *Arcādās*) and adj. (= Arcadius) Arcadian.

Arcēsīlas (-lāus), ae (Acc. *Arcēsīlam*), m. a Greek philosopher, founder of the Middle Academy.

Arcēsīus, il, m. son of Jupiter, father of Laertes.

Archēlāus, i, m. a philosopher of the Ionian school, pupil of Anaxagoras and teacher of Socrates. 2, a king of Macedonia, friend of Euripides.

3, son of a general of Mithridates (also called Archelaus), slain by Gabinius. 4, a king of Cappadocia in the time of Tiberius.

Archīas, ae, m. a Greek poet of Antiochia, whom Cicero defended. 2, Appy. a maker of cheap furniture at Rome, whose couches (*Archiaci lecti*) are mentioned by Horace.

Archilochus, i, m. a Greek poet of Paros, the originator of iambic verse, and the author of bitter satires. Hence *Archilochīus*, a, um, *Archilochian*, and so, sarcastic, bitter.

Archimēdes, is (Gen. *Archimēdi*, Cic.; Acc. -em and -ēn), m. the most celebrated mathematician of antiquity, killed at the taking of Syracuse by Marcellus. Hence *Archimēdēs* or -īus, a, um.

Archytas, ae, m. a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato. He perished in a shipwreck off the coast of Italy.

Ardēa, ae, f. a very ancient city of Latium, twenty-four miles south of Rome, now Ardea. Hence *Ardēas*, ātis, adj. Ardean, and in plur. *Ardēates*, ium, m. the inhabitants of Ardea; *Ardēatīnus*, a, um.

Ardūenna, ae, f. the largest forest in Gaul in Caesar's time, now Ardennes.

Areotaeus, a, um, adj. (orig. Hebr. word) Babylonian; camp (Tib.).

Arēlas, ātis (*Arēlātē*, ēs), f. a town in Southern Gaul, now Arles. Hence *Arēlātensis*, e.

Arēopāgus (-os), i, m. better as two words, *Arēus pāgus* or *Arīus pāgus*, Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the criminal tribunal of the same name held its sessions. Hence *Arēopāgites*, ae, m. a member of the court of the Areopagus.

Arēs, is, m. the Greek name of the war-god Mars. Hence *Arēus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to Mars.

Arēstōrīdes, ae, m. son of Arestor, i. e. Argus.

Arēthūsa, ae, f. a celebrated fountain near Syracuse. According to fable, she was a nymph pursued by the river-god Alpheus in Peloponnesus, and changed by Diana into a fountain, which flowed under the sea, appearing again near Syracuse. Hence *Arēthūsis*, Idis, adj. Arethusan, a poet. epithet of Syracuse; and *Arēthūsīus*, *Arēthūsaeus*, a, um.

Arētīum (*Arretium*), il, n. one of the most ancient and powerful cities of Etruria, now Arezzo. Hence *Arētīni*, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Argaeus, i, m. a lofty mountain of Cappadocia. Hence *Argaeus*, a, um.

Arganthōnīus, il, m. a king of Tartessus, who lived to a great age. Hence *Arganthōnīacus*, a, um.

Arganthus, i, m. a mountain in Mysia, near Bithynia.

Argēi, ōrum, m. certain consecrated places in Rome ascribed to Numa.

Argēus, a, um; *Argi*, ōrum, v. Argos.

Argīa, ae, f. a daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices.

Argilētum, i, n. a part of Rome, in the Vicus Tuscus, between the Circus Maximus and Mons Aventinus, inhabited chiefly by mechanics and book-sellers. Hence *Argilētānus*, a, um.

Argīvus, a, um, v. Argos.

Arginūsae, ārum, f. plu. three small islands in the Aegean Sea, near Lesbos.

Argō, ōs (Acc. *Argo* and perh. also *Argon*), f. the ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece. Hence *Argōus*, a, um, and *Argonautae*, ārum, m. the Argonauts.

Argōs, n. (only Nom. and Acc.), more freq. as plur. *Argi*, ōrum, m. Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, and the most ancient city in Greece. Hence *Argīvus*, a, um, *Argive* or *Grecian*; and *Subst.* *Argīvi*, ōrum, m. the Argives or Greeks; *Argēus*, a, um; *Argōlis*, Idis, f. adj.; and as *Subst.* the country so called; *Argōlīus*, a, um, and *Argus*, a, um (rare).

Argus, i, m. the hundred-eyed keeper

of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter. He was slain by Mercury at the command of Jupiter.

2, a guest of Evander.

Argyrippa (-īpa), ae, f. the ancient name of Arpi, q. v.

Āriadnē, ēs (-a, ae), f. the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece. She was deserted by Theseus at Nazos, where Bacchus fell in love with her, and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens (*Ariadne's Crown*). Hence *Āriadnaeus*, a, um.

Āricia, ae, f. an ancient town of Latium, upon the Appian Way, 16 miles from Rome; now La Riccia. Hence *Āricīnus*, a, um, *Arician*; and *Subst.* *Arīcīni*, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Aricia. 2, wife of Hippolytus and mother of Virbius.

Āridaeus, i, m. a natural son of Philip of Macedon by Philinna; half-brother and successor of Alexander the Great.

Ārimaspi, ōrum, m. a Scythian people in the north of Europe.

Ārimīnum, i, n. a town in Umbria, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name; now Rimini. Hence *Ārimīnensis*, e, adj.; and *Ārimīnenses*, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Ārīōbarzānes, is, m. a king of Cappadocia.

Ārīon, ōnis, m. (Acc. *Ariona*) a celebrated lyric poet and cithara player of Methymna in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin. Hence *Ārīōnīus*, a, um. 2, a horse endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adrastus.

Āriovistus, i, m. the king of a German tribe in the time of Caesar.

Ārisba, ae, or -ō, ēs, f. a town in Troas.

Āristaeus, i, m. son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught men the management of bees, and to have been the first to plant olive-trees.

Āristarchus, i, m. a grammarian and distinguished critic of Alexandria.

Āristides, is, m. an Athenian renowned for his integrity, a contemporary and rival of Themistocles. 2, a poet of Miletus.

Āristippus, i, m. a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school, which was akin to the Epicurean. Hence *Āristippēus*, a, um.

Āristīus, v. Fuscus.

Āristōgiton, ōnis, m. (Acc. -onem and -ona) an Athenian who conspired against the Pisistratidae.

Āristōn (and -o), ōnis, m. a philosopher of Chios, disciple of Zeno. Hence **Āristōnēus**, a, um.

Āristōnīcus, i, m. son of Eumenes II., conquered by M. Perperna, and slain in prison.

Āristophānes, is, m. the most celebrated comic poet of Greece. Hence **Āristophānēus**, or -īus, a, um. 2. a distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, teacher of the critic Aristarchus.

Āristotēles, is (Gen. Aristoteli, Clo.), m. a celebrated philosopher, born at Stagira, in Macedonia, pupil of Plato, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy. Hence **Āristotēlianus**, and -ēus, a, um.

Āristoxenus, i, m. a Peripatetic philosopher and musician.

Ārīstus, a, um, belonging to Arisia in Chios.

Armēnia, ae, f. a country of Western Asia. Hence **Armēniācus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Armēniāca**, ae, f. (sc. arbor) the Armenian tree, i.e. the apricot tree: **Armēniācum**, i, n. (sc. malum) the Armenian apple, i.e. the apricot (called also Armenium). 2. **Armēnius**, a, um, adj. Armenian. As Subst.: **Armēnius**, li, m. an Armenian.

Armīlustrum, i, n. [arma, lustrum], a place in Rome, where the festival of the purification of arms was celebrated.

Armīnius, li, m. a German prince, who defeated the Romans under Varus, and saved the independence of Germany.

Armōriacae, ārum, f. plu. certain states in the northern part of Gaul, now Brittany, with a part of Normandy.

Arna, ae, f. a town in Umbria, a mile east of Perugia, now Civitella d'Arno. Hence **Arnātes**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Arnē, ēs, f. a woman who betrayed her country (the island Siphnos), and was changed into a jackdaw.

Arnus, i, m. a river of Etruria, now the Arno. Hence **Arniensis**, e.

Arpi, ōrum, m. plu. a city in Apulia, now Arpa. Hence **Arpinus**, a, um, belonging to Arpi, and **Arpini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Arpinum, i, n. a town in Latium, the birth-place of Marius and Cicero, now Arpino. Hence **Arpinas**, ātis, adj. belonging to Arpinum, a native of Arpinum; and **Arpinātes**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Arretium, v. Aretium.

Arria, ae, f. the wife of Paetus, distinguished for her fortitude.

Arsaces, is, m. the first king of the Parthians. Hence **Arsacidae**, ārum, m. plu. his successors: **Arsaci**, a, um, Arsacian, poet. for Parthian.

Arsia Silva, a forest in Etruria,

celebrated for a battle between the Tarquins and the Romans.

Arsinoē, ēs, f. the name of several princesses of the Ptolemies in Egypt.

2. the name of several towns: in Egypt; in Cyrene; in Cilicia. Hence **Arsinoēticus**, a, um.

Artābanus, i, m. a Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidae. 2. a general of Xerxes.

Artaxata, ōrum, n. plu. (-a, ae, f.) the capital of Armenia, on the Araxes.

Artaxerxes, is, m. the name of several Persian kings; esp. Artaxerxes I. the son and successor of Xerxes; and Artaxerxes II. the brother of Cyrus the younger.

Artemis, Idis, f. the Greek name of Diana.

Artēmisia, ae, f. the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria, to whose memory she built the celebrated Mausoleum.

Artēmisium, li, n. a promontory of Euboea.

Aruns, ntis, m. an Etruscan name for the younger son of a king (while the elder was called Lar or Lars). 1. a brother of Lucumo (Tarquinius Priscus). 2. a younger son of Tarquin the Proud. 3. a son of Porsenna.

Arverni, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Gaul, in Auvergne.

Asbolus, i, m. the name of a black hound belonging to Actaeon, in Ov.

Ascalaphus, i, m. son of Acheron and Orpheus, changed into an owl.

Ascalo, ōnis, f. a town on the coast of Palestine, between Gaza and Asotus, now Ascalon. Hence **Ascalōnius**, a, um.

Ascanius, li, m. son of Aeneas and Creusa, and founder of Alba Longa.

Asciurgium, i, n. a town in Gallia Belgica on the Rhine; now prob. Asburg.

Asclepiades, ae, m. a distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus. 2. a blind philosopher of Eretria. 3. a Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him metrum Asclepiadēum.

Asora, ae, f. a village in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Hesiod. Hence **Asoraenus**, a, um, Asoraean, of or belonging to Hesiod. Also Subst.: **Asoraenus**, i, m. the Ascrean, i.e. Hesiod.

Asculum, i, n. the capital of Picenum, now Ascoli. Hence **Asculānus**, a, um, and **Asculāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants. 2. a town in Apulia.

Asdrubal, v. Hasdrubal.

Asellio, ōnis, m. an early Roman historian.

Asellus, i, m. a Roman cognomen; the name of a messenger employed by Horace.

Āsia, ae, f. (poet. form Asia, Idis, f. Ov.), orig. a town of Lydia, and afterwards the country around it. Hence **Asius**, a, um, of or belonging to Asia: palus, the marshy region on the river

Caÿster, near this town. 2. the kingdom of Troy. 3. the Roman province of Asia comprehending Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia. 4. Asia Minor. 5. the kingdom of Pergamos. 6. the continent of Asia. Hence **Asiānus**, a, um, Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province Asia. As Subst.: **Asiāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of the province Asia. Also **Asiāticus**, a, um, adj. Asiatic. As Subst.: **Asiāticus**, i, m. a surname of Cornelius Scipio, the conqueror of Antiochus.

Āsinus, li, m. a Roman name; esp. Asinius Pollio, a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, author of a history (now lost) of the civil war between Caesar and Pompeius, and a writer of Tragedies.

Āsopus, i (Gr. acc. Asopon), m. a river in Boeotia; personified, the father of Aegina, Evadne, and Euboea, and grandfather of Aeacus. Hence **Āsopīdes**, ae, m. a grandson of Asopus, i.e. Aeacus; and **Āsopis**, Idis, f. (Gen. Asopidos; Acc. Asopida) a daughter of Asopus.

Āspāsia, ae, f. a celebrated and accomplished Greek woman in the time of Pericles.

Aspendos, i, f. a city of Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon. Hence **Aspendius**, a, um.

Assaracus, i, m. king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, father of Capys and grandfather of Anchises.

Assyria, ae, f. a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia. Hence **Assyrius**, a, um, Assyrian, and **Assyrii**, ōrum, m. the Assyrians, and in general the eastern nations.

Asta, ae, f. a town in Liguria, now Asti. 2. a town in Hispania Baetica. Hence **Astensis**, e; and as Subst. **Astenses**, ium, m. the inhabitants.

Astacoides, ae, m. son of Astacus, i.e. Melanippus.

Astapa, ae, f. a town of Hispania Baetica.

Astartē, ēs, f. a Syro-Phoenician goddess; acc. to Cic. the fourth Venus.

Asteria, ae (-e, ēs), f. daughter of Polus and Phoebe, mother of the Titan Hercules. 2. daughter of the Titan Coeus, changed by Jupiter into a quail (ōpruē), and thrown into the sea. Hence, a name of the island Ortygia (quail-island), afterwards Delos, which arose in the place where Asteria fell into the sea. 3. name of a woman in Hor.

Astraea, ae, f. the goddess of Justice. 2. As a constellation = Virgo.

Astraeus, a, um, belonging to Astraeus, a Titan, husband of Aurora, and father of the winds: fratres, i.e. the winds (Ov.).

Astur, v. Asturia.

Astūra, ae, m. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Esla. 2. a river in Latium; and 3. f. an island at its mouth, on which Cicero had a villa.

Astūria, ae, f. a province of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the N. of Spain. Hence **Astūrius**, a, um, adj. belonging to Asturia. As Subst.: **Astūrica**, ae, f. the capital of Asturia, now Astorga. **Astur**, ūris, adj. belonging to Asturia: equus (Mart.). As Subst.: **Astur**, ūris, m. an Asturian.

Astýages, is, m. king of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus. 2. an enemy of Perseus, changed by him into stone by means of Medusa's head.

Astýanax, actis, m. (Acc. Astyanacta, Virg.), son of Hector and Andromache. 2. a tragic actor in the time of Cicero.

Astýlos, l, m. a centaur and tooth-sayer, who warned his fellow-centaurs against the conflict with the Lapithae.

Astýpālaea, ae, f. an island near Crete, one of the Sporades, now Stampalia. Hence **Astýpālaeenses**, lum, m. plu. its inhabitants. **Astýpālaeius**, a, um, and (poet.) **Astýpālēius**, a, um.

Ātābūlus, l, m. a hot, burning wind, blowing in Apulia, now called Sirocco.

Ātālanta, ae (-ē, ēs), f. daughter of king Schoeneus, in Boeotia, celebrated for her swiftness in running. She was wooed and gained by Milanion. Hence **Ātālantaeus** (-ēus), a, um. 2. daughter of Iasus of Arcadia, beloved by Meleager.

Ātax, ācis, m. a small river in Gallia Narbonensis (now the Aude). Hence **Ātācinus**, l, m. an inhabitant of the country through which the Atax flows: P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet in the time of Caesar.

Ātella, ae, f. an ancient town of Campania, midway between Capua and Neapolis, near the modern Aversa. Hence **Ātellānus**, a, um: Atellanæ fabulae, a kind of native Italian drama which originated in Atella; **Ātellānius**, a, um; and **Ātellānīus**, a, um.

Aternum, i, n. a town of Samnium, on the river Aternus; now Pescara.

Āteste, is, n. a town in the Venetian territory, now Este. Hence **Ātestīnus**, a, um.

Athacus, l, f. a town of Macedonia.

Athāmānia, ae, f. a district in Epirus. Hence **Athāmānes**, um, m. plu. its inhabitants; **Athāmānis**, Idis, f. an Athamanian woman; and **Athāmānus**, a, um.

Athāmas, antis, m. son of Aeolus, grandson of Hellen, king in Thessaly, the father of Helle and Phrixus by

Nephele, and of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino. In a fit of madness he pursued Ino, who, with Melicerta, threw herself into the sea, when both were changed into sea-deities: Ino becoming Leucothea (Matuta), and Melicerta becoming Palaemon (Portunus). Hence **Athāmāntēs**, a, um. **Athāmantiādes**, ae, m. son of Athamas, i. e. Palaemon. **Athāmantis**, Idis, f. daughter of Athamas, i. e. Helle.

Āthēnae, ārum, f. plu. Athens, the capital of Attica, and the most celebrated city of Greece. Hence **Āthēniensis**, e, belonging to Athens, Athenian, and **Athēnienses**, lum, m. the Athenians. Also **Āthēnaeus**, a, um.

Āthēnaeum, l, n. a fortress in Athamania. 2. a temple of Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works.

3. a similar temple at Rome, built by the Emperor Adrian.

Āthēniō, ōnis, m. a slave, leader in a slave insurrection in Sicily, about 100 B.C.

Āthēsis, is (Acc. Athesim; Abl. Athesi), m. one of the principal rivers of northern Italy, now the Adige.

Āthōs, also Atho and Athon (Gen. not found; Dat. Atho; Acc. Atho, Athōn, Athōnem; Abl. Athōne), m. a high mountain in Macedonia, on the Strymonian Gulf, now Monte Santo.

Ātīlius, a, the name of a Roman gens. To this gens belonged M. Atilius Regulus, who was defeated and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic War. Hence **Ātīliānus**, a, um.

Ātīna, ae, f. a town in Latium, still called Atina. Hence **Ātīnas**, ātis, belonging to Atina; **Ātīnates**, lum, m. its inhabitants.

Ātīntānia, ae, f. a region in Epirus, on the borders of Macedonia.

Ātīus, a, name of a Roman gens.

Ātlas, antis, m. a mythical king of Mauretania, son of Iapetus and Clymene; changed by Perseus, with the aid of Medusa's head, into Mount Atlas, because he refused him a hospitable reception. He was the father, by Pleione, of the Pleiades, and by Aethra of the Hyades. The name is given to a man of colossal height, and (ironically) to a dwarf (Juv.). Hence (ii) as geogr. name, the Atlas Mts., in N. Africa. **Atlantiādes**, ae, m. a male descendant of Atlas. 1. Mercury, the grandson of Atlas by Maia. 2. Hermaphroditus, great-grandson of Atlas, and son of Mercury. **Atlantis**, Idis, f. a female descendant of Atlas: 1. Electra. 2. Calypso. **Atlantiūs**, a, um, belonging to Mount Atlas: mare, the Atlantic Ocean. **Atlantiācus**, a, um, **Atlantiūs**, a, um, African, Libyan.

Ātrax, ācis, m. a river of Aetolia.

Hence **Ātrāciūs**, a, um. 2. f. a town in Thessaly, on the Peneus. Hence **Ātrāciūs**, a, um, Thessalian; **Ātrācīdes**, ae, m. the Thessalian Caeneus; and **Ātrācis**, Idis, f. the Thessalian woman, Hippodamia.

Ātrēbātes, um, m. plu. a people in Gallia Belgica. In sing.: **Ātrēbas**, ātis, m. an Atrebatian. Hence **Ātrēbaticus**, a, um.

Ātreus (dissyll.), el (Acc. Atrea, Ov.; voc. Atreu, Sen.), m. son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenae. Hence **Atreides** (rarely **Atreidā**: Prop.: Hor.), ae, m. a male descendant of Atreus; esp. Agamemnon his son. In pl. **Atreidae**, ārum, Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Ātrōpos, l, f. one of the three Parcae or Fates, who was supposed to cut the thread of human life.

Atta, ae, m. the comic poet, T. Quintius Atta. 2. Atta (-us) Clausus, the ancestor of the gens Claudia.

Attālenses, lum, m. the inhabitants of **Attālēa** (-ia) in Pamphylia.

Attālus, l, m. the name of several kings of Pergamos, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth of gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir. Hence **Attālīcus**, a, um, Attalian, like or worthy of Attalus: Attalici condictionibus, by offers worthy of Attalus (Hor.). 2. a general of Alexander the Great. 3. a Macedonian, enemy of Alexander.

Attēius (better **Atēius**), il, m. the name of several Latin grammarians; esp. of Attēius Philologus, friend of Sallust and Asinius Pollio. 2. Attēius Capito: v. Capito.

Attis (less correctly **Attilis**), Idis, f. a female friend of Sappho. 2. a name for Attica.

Attica, ae, f. the most celebrated district of Greece, the capital of which was Athens. 2. the name of the daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus.

Atticus, a, um, belonging to Attica or to Athens; Attic, Athenian; also, a surname of the Roman, T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero.

Attis, Idis (also **Atthis** or **Atys**, fos), m. a young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele loved.

Attius, v. Accius.

Attys, v. Attis and Atys.

Ātūrus (-urrus), i, m. (nom. Atur, Tib.) a river of Aquitania, now the Adour.

Ātys or **Attys**, fos, m. son of Hercules and Omphale, ancestor of the 1st dynasty of Lydian kings, who are therefore called Atyidae. 2. a son of Alba, king of the Albani. 3. ancestor of the gens Atia.

Aufidēna, ae, f. a town in Samnium, now *Alfidena*.

Aufidius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Aufidius, who wrote a Grecian history. 2. T. Aufidius, an orator. Hence **Aufidiānus**, a, a, um.

Aufidus, l, m. the principal river of Apulia, remarkable for its rapid and violent stream; now *Ofanto*.

Augē, ēs, f. daughter of Aleus and Neaera, and mother by Hercules of Telephus.

Augias (better **Augēas**), ae, m. a king of Elis, whose stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleaned out in one day by Hercules, who turned through it the waters of the Alpheus. Hence **Augēus**, a, um.

Augusta, ae, f. under the Emperors, a title of the Emperor's mother, wife, daughter or sister. 2. the name of several towns. **Augusta Taurinōrum**, Turin; **Augusta Praetōria**, Aosta.

Augustōdūnum, l, n. a town of the Aedui, in Gaul, now *Autun*.

Augustus, l, m. a surname of Octavius Caesar after he attained to undivided authority, and subsequently, of all the Roman emperors; equivalent to Majesty or Imperial Majesty. Hence **Augustus**, a, um, Augustan, belonging to Augustus, Imperial; esp. Mensis Augustus, the month of August (previously called Sextilis) named after the emperor. 2. **Augustālis**, e, belonging to Augustus. Subst.: **Augustālis**, l, m. (sc. sodalis) a priest of Augustus. 3. **Augustānus**, a, um, or 4. **Augustiānus**, a, um, belonging to Augustus. As Subst.: **Augustāni**, ōrum, m. (sc. equites) Augustan or Imperial Knights.

Auleroi, ōrum, m. plu. a generic name, including several tribes in Celtic Gaul: 1. Aulerci Eburonices or Eburones, in the modern diocese of Evreux. 2. Aulerci Cenomani, between the Seine and the Loire. 3. Aulerci Brannovices, in the modern Briennais.

Aulētes, ae, m. = Ἀυλητής, "the flute-player," the surname of an exiled Egyptian king, one of the Ptolemies.

Aulis, is or Idis (Acc. Aulidem, Liv.; Gr. acc. Aulida, Ov.; Aulin, Lucan), f. a sea-port in Boeotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy.

Aulon, ōnis, m. a vine-bearing mountain, and the valley by it, in Calabria.

Aurēlius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. 1. L. Aurelius Cotta, author of an important law concerning trials (judicia). 2. Roman emperor: v. Antoninus. 3. Sex. Aurelius Victor, a Roman historian of the 4th cent. A.D.

Aurinā, ae, f. a prophetic reverence by the Germans.

Aurunci, ōrum, v. Ausones.

Aurunca, ae, f.; more fully, *Suessa Aurunca*, an old town in Campania,

the birth-place of the satirist Lucilius. Hence **Auruncus**, a, um.

Ausetānus, a, um, adj. belonging to the city Ausa, in Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence **Ausetāni**, ōrum, m. the Ausetani.

Ausōna, ae, f. an ancient town of the Ausones, on a stream still called *Ausente*.

Ausōnes, um, m. plu. the Ausonians, a very ancient name of the primitive inhabitants of Central Italy. (Aurunci is prob. cogn. and equivalent.) Hence **Ausōnia**, ae, f. the country of the Ausonians, and (poet.) Italy; **Ausōnius**, a, um, Ausonian; **Ausōni**, ōrum, m. and **Ausōnidae**, ārum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Ausonia, or of Italy; and **Ausōnis**, Idis, f. adj. Italian.

Ausōnius, ll, m. a distinguished poet, rhetorician, and grammarian of the fourth century, teacher of the Emperor Gratian.

Autōlōles, um, m. a Gaetulian people, on the west coast of Africa, north and south of Mount Atlas.

Autōlycus, l, m. son of Mercury and Chione, a very dexterous thief, who could transform himself into various shapes. Hence applied to any clever thief.

Autōmēdon, ōntis, m. the charioteer of Achilles.

Autōnōē, ēs, f. daughter of Cadmus and mother of Actaeon. Hence **Autōnōēus**, a, um, epith. of Actaeon, in Ov.

Auvōna, ae, f. a river of Britain, now the *Avon*.

Auximum, l, n. a town of the Piceni, now *Osimo*. Hence **Auximātes**, lum, m. its inhabitants.

Avaricum, l, n. a chief town of the Bituriges in Gaul, now *Bourges*. Hence **Avaricensis**, e.

Avella, v. Abella.

Avēnio, ōnis, f. a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Avignon*.

Āventinus l, m. also *Aventinum*, l, n. the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Caelian. Hence **Āventinus**, a, um. 2. a son of Hercules.

Āvernus lacus, or absol. *Avernus*, l, m. a lake in the neighbourhood of Cumae, enclosed by steep and wooded hills (now *Lago d'Averno*), whose deadly exhalations were said to kill the birds flying over it, and from which there was a descent to the Lower World. Hence **Āvernus**, a, um, and **Āvernālis**, e. As Subst. **Āverna**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca). 2. the Lower World, the infernal regions.

Āxēnus, l, m. adj. = ἄξενος, inhospitable; an early appellation of the sea afterwards called *Pontus Euxinus* (hospitable).

Āxōna, ae, f. a river in Gaul, now the *Aisne*.

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Āxius, a, the name of a Roman gens. 2. a river in Macedonia, now the *Vardar*.

Azōrus, f. a Thessalian town, at the foot of Mount Olympus.

Azōtus, l, f. a city of Palestine, called in Scripture *Ashdod*.

Bābylōn, ōnis, f. (Gr. acc. *Babylona*), the ancient and renowned capital of Babylonia on the Euphrates. Hence **Bābylōnius**, a, um, Babylonian and Subst.: 1. **Bābylōni**, ōrum, m. the Babylonians. 2. **Bābylōnia**, ae, f. the country of Babylon, and also the city of Babylon.

Bābylōnicus, a, um, Babylonian; Babylonici numeri, astrological tables, horoscopes (Hor.); also, **Bābylōnica**, ōrum, n. Babylonian coverings or tapestry (Lucr.); and (in Plaut. only) **Bābylōniensis**, e, Babylonian.

Baccha, ae, f. a Bacchante, a female companion of Bacchus. The Bacchae, in company with Silenus and the Satyrs, celebrated the festival of Bacchus in a frantic manner, with an ivy crown upon the head, and a fawn-skin upon the shoulder.

Bacchānal, **Bacchānalla**. See Part I.

Bacchīadae, ārum, m. plu. a very ancient royal family of Corinth, which, being dethroned by Cypselus, migrated to Sicily, and founded Syracuse, B.C. 734.

Bacchus, l, m. son of Jupiter and Semele, god of wine. Meton. for wine and the vine. Hence **Bacchicus**, a, um, **Bacchius**, a, um (Ov.), **Baccheus**, a, um, and **Baccheius**, a, um.

Bacēnis, a great forest in Thuringia in Germany.

Bactra, ōrum, n. plu. the chief city of Bactria or Bactriana, now *Balkh*, one of the oldest cities in the world. Hence **Bactriānus**, a, um; and **Bactriāni**, ōrum, m. plu. the Bactrians. Also **Bactrius**, a, um (Ov.).

Bactrus, l, m. a river near Bactra, q. v.

Baduhennae lūcus, a forest in the north of Germany, in Friesland, now *Held Pade*.

Baebius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Baecūla, ae, f. a town of Hispania Baetica. Hence **Baecūlōnenses**, lum, m. its inhabitants.

Baetis, is (Acc. Baetin, Mart.; Abl. Baete, Liv., Baeti, Plin.), m. a large river in southern Spain, now *Guadalquivir*. Hence **Baeticus**, a, um; and subst. **Baetica**, ae, f. the province of Baetica, now *Andalusia*; and **Baetici**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants. **Baeticōtus**, a, um, adj. clothed in Baetian wool. **Baeticōla**, ae, adj. com. dwelling on the river Baetis. **Baetigēna**, ae, adj. com. born on the Baetis.

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Bagaudae, ārum, m. a class of peasants in Gaul, who rebelled under the Emperor Diocletian.

Bāgous, i (-as, ae), m. an eunuch at the Persian court. Hence any guard of women (Ov.).

Bāgrāda, ae, m. a river in North Africa, near Utica, now Mejerda.

Baiāe (dissyll.), ārum, f. plu. a small town on the coast of Campania, a favourite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant situation. Hence **Baiānus**, a, um.

Bālātro, ōnis, m. [balatro, a jester] a pseudo-cognomen of Servilius in Hor.

Balbus, i, m. [balbus, stammering] a Roman cognomen; esp. of L. Cornelius Balbus, a native of Gades, whom Cicero defended in an oration still extant.

Bālāres insulae, or absol. **Bālāres**, better than **Bālēares**, ium, f. plu. the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, the chief of which are Majorca and Minorca, whose inhabitants were skilful slingers. Hence **Bālāris**, e, Balearic, and subst. **Bālāres**, ium, m. the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands; also **Bālāricus**, a, um, and **Bālārici**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants. **Bālāricus** was a cognomen of Q. Caecilius Metellus, on account of his conquest of these islands.

Ballio, ōnis, m. name of a worthless fellow in the *Pseudolus* of Plautus. Hence any worthless fellow (Cic.).

Bambālō, ōnis, m. the cognomen of M. Fulvius, father-in-law of M. Antonius.

Bandūsia, ae, f. a pleasant fountain, (probably) near Venusia, the birth-place of Horace.

Bantia, ae, f. a town of Apulia, near Venusia, the birth-place of Horace. Hence **Bantinus**, a, um.

Baphyrus (prob. f.), i, m. a river of Thessaly, near Mt. Olympus.

Baptae, ārum, m. priests of the lewd goddess Cotytto.

Barcas, ae, m. ancestor of the renowned Barcine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged. Hence **Barcinus**, a, um, of Barcas, and **Barcini**, ōrum, m. the Barcine faction.

Barcē, ōs, f. a city of Cyrenaica. Hence **Barcaeī**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants. 2. the nurse of Sicheus, in Virg.

Bardaeī, ōrum, m. an Illyrian people (in Cic. *Vardaēī*). Hence **Bardāūs**, a, um: calceus (or simply *Bardāūs*), a kind of soldier's boot; poet. for the soldiers themselves (Juv.).

Bardūlis, is, m. an Illyrian king.

Bārēa, ae, m. a Roman cognomen.

Bargūsi, ōrum, m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the Pyrenees.

Bargyliae, ārum, f. plu. a town in Caria. Hence **Bargylētus**, a, um, and **Bargylētae**, ārum, m. its inhabitants.

Bārīnē, ōs, f. the name of a girl in Hor.

Bārīum, il, n. a town in Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea, now Bari.

Bassānla, ae, f. a town in Illyria. Hence **Bassānitae**, ārum, m. its inhabitants.

Bassāreus (trisyll.), ei, m. [Bassāra, a fox-skin] a title of Bacchus. Hence **Bassāricus**, a, um.

Bastarnae (also *Basternae*), ārum, m. plu. a powerful German tribe on the Lower Danube.

Bātāvi (*Bātāvi*, Lucan), ōrum, m. plu. the inhabitants of the country now called Holland. Also as Adj. **Bātāvus**, a, um.

Bātāvōdūrum, i, n. a town of Holland, now Wyk near Dordrecht.

Bāthyllus, i, m. a Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon. 2. a celebrated pantomimist of Alexandria.

Battis, idis, f. a female beloved by the poet Philetas of Ocs, mentioned by Ov.

Battus, i, m. the founder of Cyrene. Hence **Battiādes**, ae, m. an inhabitant of Cyrene, esp. the poet Callimachus. 2. a herdsman who was transformed by Mercury into the stone Index.

Bātūlum, i, n. a town built by the Samnites in Campania.

Baucis, idis, f. the wife of Philemon, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury, when once they visited Phrygia in the form of mortals. The pair were changed into two sacred trees before their cottage, which became a temple.

Bauli, ōrum, m. plu. a place near Baiāe, now Bacoli.

Bāvius, il, m. a dull poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace.

Bēbrycia, ae, f. a district of Asia Minor, afterward Bithynia. Hence **Bēbrycius**, a, um, and **Bēbryces**, ium, m. the inhabitants. In sing. **Bēbryx**, ōis, esp. the Bebrycian Amycus, who, being a formidable antagonist with the caestus, was accustomed to sacrifice foreigners whom he had vanquished, but was finally himself overcome by Pollux and slain.

Bēdrīacum (*Bēbri-*), i, n. a village in northern Italy, between Verona and Cremona, the scene of two important battles between the armies of Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian. Hence **Bēdrīacensis**, e.

Belgae, ārum, m. plu. an exceedingly warlike people, partly of German and partly of Celtic origin, in the north of Gaul. Hence **Belgicus**, a, um, Belgic; and **Belgium**, il, n. the country of the Belgae.

Bellērōphon (-phontēs), ōntis, m. son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus, the slayer of the Chimaera, and the rider of Pegasus. Hence **Bellērōphontēs**, a, um.

Bellocassi, ōrum (also *Velocasses*,

ium), m. plu. a Gallic tribe on the right bank of the Seine.

Bellōna, ae, f. the goddess of war, sister of Mars.

Bellōvāci, ōrum, m. plu. a Belgic tribe in the modern Beauvais.

Bēlus, i, m. builder of Babylon, and founder of the Babylonian empire.

2. an Indian deity, resembling the Greek Hercules. 3. king of Tyre, and father of Dido. 4. an ancient king of Egypt, father of Danaus and Aegyptus. Hence **Bēlides**, ae, m. a descendant of Bēlus, in partic.

one of his two sons; also his descendant Palamedes (q.v.); and **Bēlis**, idis, f. a female descendant of Bēlus, usu. plu. **Bēlides**, um, the grand-daughters of Bēlus = Danaides (q.v.).

Bēnācus, i, m. a large lake in northern Italy, through which the Mincius (Minclio) flows; now Lago di Garda.

Bēnēventum, i, n. a very ancient and important city of Samnium, formerly called *Mālēventum*, now Benevento. Hence **Bēnēventānus**, a, um.

Bērēcyntus, i, m. a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele. Hence **Bērēcyntius**, a, um; as Subst. **Bērēcyntia**, ae, f. the Berecynthian goddess, i.e. Cybele.

Bērēnice, es, f. daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe, and wife of her own brother, Ptolemy Euergetes; her beautiful hair was placed as a constellation in the heavens (Coma or Crinis Berenices). Hence **Bērēnicēs**, a, um. 2. daughter of Herod Agrippa I. and sister of the younger Agrippa. 3. the name of several towns, esp. one in Cyrenaica, previously called *Hesperis*. Hence **Bērēnicis**, idis, f. the region around Berenice.

Bērōē, ōs, f. the nurse of Semele. 2. one of the Oceanides. 3. the wife of Doryclus of Epirus, in Virg.

Bēroea, ae, f. a town in Macedonia. Hence **Bēroeaus**, i, m. a Beroean.

Bērūtus, i, f. a sea-port of Phoenicia, distinguished for its excellent wine; now Beirut. Hence **Bērūtus**, a, um, and **Bērūtensis**, e.

Bessi, ōrum, m. plu. a warlike people of Thrace. Hence **Bessicus**, a, um.

Bestia, ae, m. a cognomen of the gens Calpurnia. Esp. L. Bestia, one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

Bestius, il, m. a miserly man, mentioned by Hor.

Betāsi, ōrum, m. a Belgian people.

Blānor, ōris, m. a centaur. 2. an ancient hero, founder of Mantua.

Blas, antis, m. a Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men.

Bibracte, is (Abl. *Bibracte* and *Blibracti*), n. the chief town of the Aedui, later Augustodunum, now Autun.

Bibrax, actis, n. a town in Gaul, in the territory of the Remi; now Bièvre.

Bibrocī, ōrum, m. a British people.
Bibulus, i, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. M. Calpurnius Bibulus, consul with Caesar, B.C. 59.

Bidis, is, f. a small town in Sicily, near Syracuse, now Bibino. Hence **Bidinus**, a, um, and **Bidini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Bigerra, ae, f. a town of the Bastiani, in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Bigerriōnes, um, m. a Gallic people in Aquitania. Their name still exists in Bigorre. Hence **Bigerriānus**, a, um.

Bilbilis, is, f. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the river Salo, the birthplace of the poet Martial, now Bambole, near Calatayud.

Bingium, ii, n. a town on the Rhine, now Bingen.

Biōn, ōnis, m. a philosopher of the Academic and later of the Cynic school, born in Scythia; a bitter satirist. Hence **Biōnēus**, a, um.

Bisaltae, ōrum, m. plu. a Thracian people on the Strymon. Hence **Bisaltica**, ae, f. their country.

Bisaltis, Idis (Gr. acc. Bisaltida), a female descendant of Bisaltes, esp. Theophane, a daughter of Bisaltes, changed by Neptune into a ewe.

Bisanthē, es, f. a town of Thrace, on the Propontis, a colony of the Samians, now Rodosto.

Bistōnes, um, m. plu. a Thracian people. Hence **Bistōnius**, a, um, and **Bistōnis**, Idis, f. adj. Thracian; ales, i.e. Procne, wife of the Thracian king, Tereus. Subst. a Thracian woman; a Bacchante.

Bithynia, ae, f. a division of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea. Hence **Bithynicus**, a, um, **Bithynus**, a, um; Subst. **Bithyni**, ōrum, m. the Bithynians; and **Bithynis**, Idis, f. a Bithynian woman.

Bito (-on), ōnis, m. a son of the Argive priestess Cyllippe, brother of Cleobis, distinguished for his filial affection.

Bituriges (sing. Biturix, Luc.), um, m. plu. a people of Aquitania, whose chief town was Burdigala, now Bordeaux.

Boadicēa (or Boudicēa or Boudica, ae), f. the queen of the British tribe Icenī in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Blaesus, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Sempronīa.

Blandae, ōrum, f. a maritime town of Lucania.

Bocchar, āris, m. a king of Mauretania at the time of the second Punic war. 2. Meton. any African (Juv.).

Bocchus, i, m. a king of Mauretania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed to Sulla.

Bodotria, ae, f. the Frith of Forth, on the east coast of Scotland.

Boebē, es, f. a village of Magnesia in Thessaly. Hence **Boebēis**, Idis or

Idos, f. a lake near Boebe, and **Boebēus**, a, um, Thessalian.

Boeōtia, ae, f. a district of northern Greece, between Attica and Phocis, whose capital was Thebes. Hence **Boeōtius**, a, um, and **Boeōtus**, a, um; also **Boeōtīi** and **Boeōtī**, ōrum, m. the Boeotians.

Bōii, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Gaul and also of northern Italy and Germany. In Germany they were called **Boiemi**, **Boihemi**, or by the collective term **Boihemum**, more correctly **Boiohemum**, whence the modern Bohemia.

Bōla, ae, or **Bōlae**, ōrum, f. a very ancient town of the Aequi, in Latium. Hence **Bōlānus**, a, um, and **Bōlāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Bōlānus, i, m. a hot-headed person mentioned by Horace.

Bōmilcar, āris, m. a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.

2. a companion of Jugurtha, afterwards put to death by him.

Bōna Dēa, the Good Goddess, worshipped by the Roman women as the goddess of chastity.

Bonna, ae, f. the city Bonn, on the Rhine. Hence **Bonnensis**, e.

Bōnōnia, ae, f. a city in Gallia Cisalpina, now Bologna. Hence **Bōnōniensis**, e.

Bōōtes, ae (also Gen. Booti, Acc. Booten, Voc. Boote), m. the constellation Bootes, the Waggoner.

Bōrēas, ae (Acc. Borean, Ov.; Boream, Prop.), m. the north wind (pure Lat. aquilo). Hence **Bōrēus** (-ius), a, um, belonging to the north wind; northern. Meton.: the North (Hor.).

2. Personified: the son of the river-god Strymon, and father of Calais and Zetes by Orithyia, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Attica.

Bōrysthēnes, is, m. a large river of Sarmatia, which flows into the Black Sea, now the Dnieper. Hence **Bōrysthēnius**, a, um; and **Bōrysthēnidae**, ōrum, m. plu. the dwellers on or near the Borysthēnes.

Bosphōrus (less frequently Bospōrus), i, m. = Gr. Βόσπορος "the helper's ford," from Io's passage as a heifer. There were two principal straits of this name. 1. Thracius, the strait which unites the waters of the Euxine and the Propontis. Hence **Bosphōrius** (Bosp.), a, um. 2. B. Cimmericus, the strait connecting the sea of Azof with the Euxine. Hence **Bosphōrānus** (Bosp.), i, m. a dweller near it: also adj.

Bottiaea, ae, f. a small province in Macedonia.

Boudicēa, v. Boadicea.

Bōvianum, i, n. a town of Samnium, the capital of the Pentri, now Bojano.

Bōvillae, ōrum, f. plu. a small but very ancient town in Latium, about 12 miles from Rome, on the Appian Way, near which Clodius was killed.

Hence **Bōvillus**, a, um, and **Bōvilānus**, a, um.

Branchus, i, m. a son of Apollo. Hence **Branchidae**, ōrum, m. the descendants of Branchus; hereditary priests of the temple and oracle of Apollo at Miletus.

Bratuspantium, ii, n. a town of the Bellovaci, now Breteuil.

Brennus, i, m. a leader of the Gauls, and conqueror of the Romans at the Allia, B.C. 390. 2. another leader of the Gauls who invaded Macedonia and Greece in the second century B.C.

Breuni (or Brenni), ōrum, m. plu. a people of Rhaetia.

Briāreus (trisyl.), ei, m. a hundred-armed giant, also called Aegaeon. Hence **Briāreus**, a, um.

Brigantes, um (Acc. Brigantas, Tac.), m. plu. a powerful people in Britain, in Yorkshire.

Brīmō, ōs (Acc. Brimo, Stat.), (prob. "the angry one"), a name of Proserpine (Prop.).

Briseis, Idos (Acc. Briseida, Ov.; Voc. Brisei, Ov.), f. Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.

Britannia (not Britt-), ae, f. in its most extended sense, Great Britain, consisting of Albion (England and Scotland) and Hibernia or Ibernīa (Ireland); in a more restricted sense, the larger island, England and Scotland; and finally, England alone, as opposed to Caledonia (Scotland). Hence **Britannus**, a, um, and **Britannicus**, a, um; also **Britanni**, ōrum, m. the Britons. As Subst. **Britannicus** was a surname of the emperor Claudius, given to him for victories in Britain, and borne also by his son, Germanicus, who was poisoned by Nero.

Brixellum, i, n. a town in northern Italy, on the Po, now Bressello.

Brixia, ae, f. a city of northern Italy, now Brescia. Hence **Brixianus**, a, um.

Brōmīus, ii (Voc. Bromie, Plaut.), m. [Brēma, "the roaring god"] a surname of Bacchus.

Brōmus, i, m. a centaur, slain by Caeneus in the contest with the Lapithae.

Brontes, ae, m. a Cyclops, one of Vulcan's workmen.

Brōtēas, ae, m. one of the Lapithae, mentioned by Ov. 2. twin-brother of Ammon, and with him slain by Phineus (Ov.).

Bructēri, ōrum, m. plu. a German people, occupying the country about the Ems. Hence **Bructerus**, a, um.

Brundisium (less correctly, Brundusium), ii, n. a very ancient town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour on the Adriatic, now Brindisi. Hence **Brundisius**, a, um, Brundisian.

and **Brundisini**, *ōrum*, *m.* the inhabitants of Brundisium.

Brutidius, *il*, *m.* name of a Roman gens. Esp. Brutidius Niger, an historian of the age of Tiberius.

Bruttii (**Brittii**), *ōrum*, *m.* plu. the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy. The same name is given to the district. The word Bruttium does not occur in ancient writers. Hence **Bruttius**, *a*, *um*.

Brutus, *i*, *m.* a Roman surname. Esp. L. Junius Brutus, a relative of Tarquinius Superbus, saved by his feigned stupidity, and the liberator of Rome from regal dominion. 2. M. Junius Brutus, son of Servilia, sister of Cato Uticensis, and of M. Brutus; an intimate friend of Cicero, one of the murderers of C. Julius Caesar. 3. D. Junius Brutus, a fellow-conspirator with the preceding. Hence **Brutiānus**, *a*, *um*, and **Brutinus**, *a*, *um*.

Bubassus (**-āsus**), *i*, *f.* a district of Caria. Hence **Bubasis**, *idis*, *f.* the goddess worshipped there.

Bubastis, *is*, *f.* a town in Egypt, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile, near the village Benalhassar. 2. a goddess, worshipped at Bubastis, corresponding to Diana. Hence **Bubastius**, *a*, *um*.

Buccephalus, *ae*, *m.* [βους, κεφαλή, "bull-head"] the horse of Alexander the Great.

Bupalus, *i*, *m.* a statuary of Chios, contemporary with the poet Hipponax, who repaid the sculptor's exhibition of his deformity by his satire.

Busiris, *idis* (*Acc.* Busirin, *Ov.*), *m.* a king of Egypt, who was said to sacrifice strangers, and was himself slain by Hercules.

Butes, *ae* (*Acc.* Buten, *Virg.*), *m.* son of Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, slain by Iarces at the tomb of Hector.

2. son of the Athenian Pallas (*Ov.*). 3. an armour-bearer of Anchises. 4. another Trojan mentioned in *Virg.*

Buthrōtum, *i*, *n.* (*-os*, *i*, *f.*) a maritime town in Epirus. Hence **Buthrōtius**, *a*, *um*, and **Buthrōtīi**, *ōrum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Buxentum, *i*, *n.* a town in Lucania, now Policastro.

Byblis, *idis* (*Acc.* Byblida, *Ov.*; *Voc.* Bybil, *Ov.*), *f.* daughter of Miletus and Cyane, who was changed into a fountain.

Byllis or **Bullis**, *idis*, *f.* a Greek city in Illyria. Hence **Bullidenses**, *i*, *um*, **Bullenses**, *i*, *um*, **Bulliones**, *um*, and **Bullini**, *ōrum*, its inhabitants.

Byrsa, *ae*, *f.* the citadel of Carthage.

Byzantium, *ii*, *n.* an ancient and celebrated city in Thrace, on the Bosphorus, later Constantinople, now Constantinople, among the Turks Stamboul. Hence **Byzantius**, *a*, *um*, **Byzantine**, and **Byzantii**, *ōrum*, *m.* the inhabitants of Byzantium.

Cābillōnum, *i*, *n.* a town in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Châlons-sur-Saône.

Cācus, *i*, *m.* son of Vulcan, a giant who dwelt on Mons Aventinus: having robbed Hercules of the cattle of Geryon, he was slain by him.

Cādi, *ōrum*, *m.* a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Lydia.

Cadmus, *i*, *m.* son of the Phoenician king Agenor, brother of Europa, husband of Harmonia, father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoe, and Agave; founder of Boeotian Thebes. Hence

Cadmēus, *a*, *um*, **Cadmēius**, *a*, *um*, **Cadmean**, *Theban*; *Subst.* **Cadmēa**, *ae*, *f.* (*sc. arx*) the citadel of Thebes; **Cadmēis**, *idis*, *f.* *adj.* **Cadmean**; also *Theban*; and *Subst.* a female descendant of Cadmus, as Semele and Ino. 2. an executioner in the time of Horace.

Cādūroi, *ōrum*, *m.* a people of Gallia Narbonensis, now Cahors. Hence **Cādūreus**, *a*, *um*. As *Subst.*: **Cādūreum**, *i*, *n.* a Cadurcian coverlet; and *Meton.*: a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet.

Cādūsi, *ōrum*, *m.* a people of Media, on the Caspian Sea.

Caecilius, *a*, name of a Roman gens. Esp. Caecilius Statius, a Roman comic poet, a contemporary of Ennius. Hence **Caecilius**, *a*, *um*, and **Caeciliānus**, *a*, *um*.

Caecina, *ae*, *m.* a cognomen in the gens Licinia; esp. Licinius Caecina, whom Cicero defended.

Caecūbus āger, a marshy tract in southern Latium, near Amyclae, distinguished for producing an excellent kind of wine. Hence **Caecūbus**, *a*, *um*. As *Subst.*: **Caecūbum**, *i*, *n.* (*sc. vinum*) Caecuban wine.

Caecūlus, *i*, *m.* a son of Vulcan, founder of Praeneste.

Caellus (*Coel.*), a name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Caellus Rufus, whom Cicero defended. Hence **Caellānus**, *a*, *um*. 2. **Caellus Mons**, one of the seven hills of Rome, now the Lateran Mount.

Caeneus (*dissyl.*), *ei* and *ēos* (*Voc.* Caeneu), *m.* originally a girl, named Caenis, afterwards changed by Neptune into a boy.

Caenina, *ae*, *f.* a small town in Latium, near Rome. Hence **Caenīnensis**, *e*, and **Caenīnus**, *a*, *um*; also *Subst.*: **Caenīnenses**, *i*, *um*, *m.* the inhabitants.

Caenis, *idis*, *f.* v. Caeneus.

Caere, *n.* indecl. (*f.* Gen. Caeritis, *Abt.* Caerēte, *Virg.*) a very ancient city of Etruria, previously called Agylla, now Cervetri. Hence **Caeres**, *itis* and *ētis*, *adj.*: dignus Caerite ceras, worthy of the Caerite franchise (without the right of voting). Also plur. **Caerites** (*Caerētes*), *um*, *m.* the inhabitants of Caere.

Caesar, *aris*, *m.* a surname in the gens Julia: the most celebrated is C. Julius Caesar, alike distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and author, who was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius, B.C. 44. After him all the emperors bore the name Caesar, with the title Augustus, until, under Hadrian, Augustus was used to denote the ruling emperor, and Caesar, the heir to the throne. Hence **Caesārinus**, *a*, *um*, **Caesāriānus**, *a*, *um*, and **Caesāreus**, *a*, *um*. As *Subst.*: **Caesāriāni**, *ōrum*, *m.* the adherents of Caesar in the Civil war: As *Adj.*: *meton.*: Imperial.

Caesār-augusta, *ae*, *f.* a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Ebro, so called after the Emperor Augustus, who colonized it, now Saragossa.

Caesāreā (**-ia**), *f.* a town in Palestine, previously called Stratonis Turris, founded by Herod the Great, and named Caesarea in honour of Caesar Augustus, now Kaisariyeh. Hence **Caesāriensis**, *e*. 2. a town of Maurelania. 3. the chief town of Cappadocia, now Kaisariyeh.

Caesārio, *ōnis*, *m.* son of Caesar by Cleopatra.

Caesia Silva, a forest in Germany, in the western part of Westphalia.

Caeso (*Kaeso*), *ōnis*, *m.* a cognomen in the gens Fabia.

Caesonius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Cāicus (*Caicus*), *i*, *m.* a river of Mysia. 2. one of the companions of Aeneas in *Virg.*

Cāiēta, *ae* (*ē-*, *ēs*), *f.* the nurse of Aeneas. 2. a town on the coast of Latium, now Gaeta.

Cāius, **Cāia** (more correctly, Gaius, Gaia), *i*, *m.* a common Roman praenomen. Gaius was the proper name of the Emperor Caligula. 2. an eminent jurist, who lived about 110-180 A.D., whose work on law was discovered by Niebuhr. Hence **Cāiānus**, *a*, *um*.

Cālābria, *ae*, *f.* the south-eastern peninsula of Italy, now Terra di Otranto. **Cālāber**, *bra*, *brum*, *adj.* and **Cālābri**, *ōrum*, the inhabitants.

Cālactē, *ēs*, *f.* a town on the north coast of Sicily, now Caronia. Hence **Cālactinus**, *i*, *m.* an inhabitant of it.

Cālāgūris or **Cālāgurris**, *is*, *f.* a town of the Vascones (the Basques) in the North of Spain, the birth-place of Quintilian, now Calahorra. Hence **Cālāgūrītāni**, *ōrum*, *m.* plu. its inhabitants.

Cālāis, *is*, *m.* the winged son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Zetes.

Cālāmis, *idis*, *m.* a distinguished Greek sculptor, in the 5th cent. B.C.

Calanus, *i*, *m.* an Indian gymnosophist in the time of Alexander the Great, who in old age burned himself on his funeral pile.

Cālātia, *ae*, *f.* a town in Campania,

now *Galasse*. Hence **Cālātīni**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Cālauria (Calsurēa), ae, f. an island on the eastern coast of Argolis, now *Poro*.

Calchās, antis (Acc. Calchanta, Virg. *Abl.* Calchā, Plaut.), m. son of Thestor, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks before Troy.

Cālēdōnia, ae, f. the northern part of Britannia; the Highlands of Scotland. Hence **Cālēdōnius**, a, um.

Cāles, lum, f. plu. a town in northern Campania, celebrated for its wine, now *Calvi*. Hence **Cālēnus**, a, um, Subs. **Cālēni**, ōrum, the inhabitants; and **Cālēnum**, i, n. Calenian wine.

Calētes, um (-i, ōrum), m. a people of Belgic Gaul.

Calligūla, ae, m. [dim. of callig, "little boots"] the name given by the soldiers to the third Roman emperor, who was brought up from childhood in the camp, and whose proper name was *Calus Caesar*.

Callīcrātīdas, ae, m. a Spartan general, defeated and slain in a naval engagement with the Athenians near the *Arginusae*, B.C. 406.

Callīcūla, ae, f. a mountain in Campania.

Callīdrōmus, i, m. a mountain in Locris, near *Thermopylae*.

Callifae (prob. i), ārum, f. a town of the *Hirpini* in Samnium, perh. *Calvisi*.

Callimāchus, i, m. a distinguished Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene, about 250 B.C.

Calliōpē, ēs (Calliōpēa, ae), f. the chief of the Muses, goddess of Epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry.

Calliphōn, ōntis (Dat. -ōni, Acc. -ōnem, Cic.) m. a Greek ethical philosopher who made the "chief good" (summum bonum) to consist in virtue with pleasure.

Callirrhōē (In the poets, *Callirrhōē*), ēs, f. daughter of the *Achelous*, and second wife of *Alcmaeon*. 2. a celebrated fountain at Athens.

Callisthēnes, is, m. a philosopher of Olynthus, pupil of Aristotle and friend of Alexander the Great, by whom he was finally put to death.

Callistō, ūs (Dat. *Callisto*, Cat.), f. daughter of an Arcadian king, *Lycas*, and mother of *Arcas* by Jupiter; changed into a she-bear, and then transferred to the heavens by Jupiter, as *Hellce* or *Ursa major*.

Cālōr, ōris, m. a river in Samnium, now the *Calore*.

Calpē, ēs, f. one of the Pillars of Hercules in Hispania Baetica, now *Gibraltar*.

Calpurnius, a, name of a distinguished Roman gens. Esp. f. *Calpurnia*, the wife of Caesar. Hence **Calpurnianus**, a, um.

Calvinus, i, m. a Roman cognomen.

Esp. C. *Sextius Calvinus*, an eminent pleader.

Calvisius, il, m. the name of several Romans: esp. C. *Calvisius Sabinus*, one of Caesar's lieutenants, and subsequently praetor in Africa.

Cālūdōn, ōnis, f. a very ancient town in Aetolia, on the river *Evenus*, the residence of *Oeneus*, father of *Meleager* and *Deianira*, and grandfather of *Diomedes*. It was celebrated for the hunt of the boar sent by *Diana* and killed by *Meleager*. Hence **Cālūdōnius**, a, um, *Calydonian*, heros, i.e. *Meleager*, and **Cālūdōnis**, idis, f. a *Calydonian* woman, i.e. *Deianira* (Ov.).

Cālymnē, ēs, f. an island in the Aegean Sea, near *Rhodes*.

Cālypsō, ūs (Acc. regularly *Calypso*, f. a nymph, daughter of *Atlas* (or of *Oceanus*), who ruled in the island *Ogygia*, in the *Sicilian Sea*.

Cāmārīna, ae (Gr. acc. *Camarinan*, Ov.), f. a city on the south coast of Sicily, now *Camarana*. Near *Camarina* was a marsh, which was forbidden to be disturbed: whence the prov. "move not *Camarina*."

Cambyses, is, m. the son and successor of the elder *Cyrus*; the second king of Persia, B.C. 529.

Cāmēnae, ārum, f. plu. goddesses of prophecy and song, belonging to the religion of ancient Italy; in after times regarded as identical with the *Greek Muses*.

Cāmēria, ae, f. a town in Latium. Hence **Cāmērinus**, i, m. a cognomen in the gens *Sulpicia*.

Cāmērinum, i, n. a town in Umbria, on the borders of *Picenum*, now *Camerino*. Hence **Cāmēris**, eris, adj.: Plu. **Cāmertes**, lum, m. the *Camertes*, and **Cāmertinus**, a, um.

Cāmilla, ae, f. a Volscian heroine, who was killed in the war between *Aeneas* and *Turnus*.

Cāmillus, i, m. a cognomen of several persons in the gens *Furia*, esp. of M. *Furius Camillus*, who took *Veii* and freed Rome from the Gauls.

Cāmirus or **ds**, i, m. a Dorian town on the west coast of *Rhodes*, birth-place of the poet *Pisander*, and said to have been so named after its founder.

Campānia, ae, f. a region of central Italy; chief city, *Capua*. Hence **Campānus**, a, um, **Campānicus**, a, um, and **Campānius**, a, um; **Campāni**, ōrum, m. the *Campanians*; and in Plaut. **Campas**, ātis (Campan, antis, Fl.), adj. *Campanian*.

Campi, ōrum, m. pl. plains: esp. **Campi Alēi**, the *Aleian* plains (v. *Aleius*); **Campi Lāpīdēi**, the stony plains; now *La Crau*, in the S. of France.

Campus Martius, sometimes simply *Campus*, a grassy plain in Rome along the *Tiber*, where the *Comitia Centuriata* assembled. (Part 1. *Campus*.)

Camulōdūnum, i, n. a town of the *Trinobantes* in Britain, now *Colchester*.

Cānācē, ēs, f. daughter of *Aeolus*, and sister of *Macareus*.

Cānīdīa (prob. a fictitious name), ae, a sorceress, in Hor.

Caninēfas (Cannin-), usually plur. **Caninēfates**, um, m. a branch of the *Batavi* who dwelt in the west of the *Batavian peninsula*. Also **Caninēfas**, ātis, adj.

Cānīnius, a, name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. *Caninius Rebilus*, one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, and consul for part of a day only, A.C. 44. Hence **Cānīnianus**, a, um.

Cannae, ārum, f. plu. a village in Apulia, on the south bank of the *Aufidus*, famous for a great victory gained by *Hannibal* over the Romans near it, B.C. 216. Hence **Cannensis**, e.

Cānōpus, i, m. a town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile. Hence **Cānōpīcus**, a, um, and **Cānōpēus**, a, um; also, **Cānōpītae**, ārum, m. plu. the inhabitants of *Canopus*.

Cantābria, ae, f. a province in the north-west of Spain, corresponding to *Asturias* and *Biscay*. **Cantāber**, bri, m. a *Cantabrian*, and pl. **Cantābri**, ōrum; and **Cantābrīcus**, a, um.

Cantium, il, n. a district in Britain, now *Kent*.

Cānūlēius, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. *Canuleius*, author of a law permitting intermarriage of patricians and plebeians.

Cānūsium, il, n. a very ancient town in Apulia, near the *Aufidus*, celebrated for its wool, now *Canosa*. Hence **Cānūsīnus**, a, um; also **Cānūsīnātus**, a, um, clothed in *Canusian* wool.

Cāpāneus (trisyl.), el (Voc. *Capaneu*, Ov.), m. one of the seven heroes who attacked *Thebes*. Hence **Cāpānēus** (-ēius), a, um.

Cāpēna, ae, f. an ancient city of Etruria, 24 miles from Rome, now *San Martino*. Hence **Cāpēnas**, ātis, and **Cāpēnus**, a, um. *Porta Capena*, a gate of Rome looking S.E.

Cāpētus, i, m. a mythical king of Alba.

Cāphāreus or **Cāphēreus** (trisyl.), el (Acc. *Cāphārēa*, Ov.), m. a rocky promontory on the southern coast of *Euboea*, where the *Grecian fleet* was wrecked on its return from Troy; now *C. Doro*. Hence **Cāphārēus** (-ēus, Prop.), a, um.

Cāpītīnus, a, um, adj. belonging to *Capitium*, a town of Southern Sicily.

Cāpīto, ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. C. *Attēius Capito*, an eminent Roman jurist, in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.

Cāpītōlium, il, n. the Capitol at Rome: in a restricted sense, the temple of Jupiter at Rome, built on the summit of *Mons Tarpeius*; in a wider

sense, the whole hill. Hence **Cāpitōlinus**, a, um. **Cāpitōlini**, ōrum, m. persons who had the charge of the Capitoline games.

Cappadōcia, ae, f. a province of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia. Hence **Cappadox**, ōcis, m. a Cappadocian; and **Cappadocus**, a, um.

Cāprēae, ōrum, f. plu. an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, off the coast of Campania, now Capri.

Capsa, ae, f. a city in Gaetulia, taken by Marius, now Cafa. Hence **Capsenses**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Capta, ae, f. a surname of Minerva (Ov.).

Cāpua, ae, f. the chief city of Campania, celebrated for its riches and luxury.

Cāpys, ōis, m. son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises. 2. a companion of Aeneas. 3. the eighth king of Alba. 4. a king of Capua.

Car, v. Caria.

Cārācalla, ae, the Emperor Antoninus Caracalla, A.D. 211-217.

Caractāous (**Caratācus**), l, m. king of the Silures in Britain, conquered and taken prisoner to Rome in the reign of Claudius, A.D. 51.

Cārālis, is, f., and **Cārāles**, ōrum, f. plu. the chief city of Sardinia, now Cagliari. Hence **Cārālitanus**, a, um, and **Cārālītāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Carbo, ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens Papiria.

Carohēdōnius, a, um, adj. = **Karohēdōnios**, Carthaginian.

Cardāces, um (Acc. **Cardacas**), m. a class of Persian soldiers mentioned by Nepos.

Cardia, ae, f. a town on the Thracian Chersonesus. Hence **Cardianus**, a, um.

Cārīā, ae, f. a province in the south-west of Asia Minor. Hence **Cār**, Cāris, a Carian, and **Cāres**, um (Acc. **Cārās**, Virg.), m. the Carians: also **Cāricus**, a, um. As Subst. **Cārīca**, ae, f. (sc. ficus), a Carian dried fig; hence any dried fig (Ov.). 2. a town in Caria.

Cārīnae, ōrum, f. the Keels; a district of Rome, between the Esquiline and Caelian Hills.

Carmāni, ōrum, m. a people on the shores of the Persian Gulf. Hence **Carmānia**, ae, f. the country of the Carmani.

Carmēlus, l, m. a celebrated mountain in Palestine, Mount Carmel.

Carmentis, is, f. the mother of Evander, who delivered oracles on the Capitoline Hill; the chief of the Camenae. Hence **Carmentālis**, e: Porta Carmentalis, a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, through which the Fabii issued to their destruction: hence called Porta Scelerata.

Carmo, ōnis (-ōna, ae), a town of

Hispania Baetica. Hence **Carmōnenses**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Carna, f. a goddess (previously called **Cranāe**), guardian of door-hinges (**cardo**, **cardinis**), i. e. of family-life (Ov.).

Carnēades, is, m. a distinguished philosopher born at Cyrene, the founder of the New Academy. Hence **Carnēādēs**, a, um.

Carni, ōrum, m. a people in the mountains of Upper Italy, east of Aquileia, extending to Carinthia: their chief town was **Carnūs**, untis, f. (Liv.). Hence **Carnicus**, a, um: Alpes, the Carnic Alps.

Carnuntum, l, n. an old town on the Danube, near Haimburg.

Carnūtes, um, m. plu. a people near the centre of Gaul, whose chief town was **Autricum**, now Chartres.

Carpāthus, l, f. an island between Crete and Rhodes, now Skarpanto. Hence **Carpāthius**, a, um. **Carpathium** mare, the sea about Carpathus; the Carpathian sea.

Carpēsīi, or **Carpētāni**, ōrum, m. plu. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Carpi, ōrum, m. a people on the Danube, in Dacia.

Carrūca, ae, f. a town of Hispania Baetica.

Carsēōli, ōrum, m. plu. a town of the Aequi, in Latium. Hence **Carsēōlānus**, a, um.

Carsūlae, ōrum, f. a town of Umbria, 10 miles from Narnia.

Cartēla, ae, f. a very ancient town on the southern coast of Spain, near Gibraltar. Hence **Cartēlensis**, e.

2. the chief town of the Olcades in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Carthaea, ae, f. a town on the south-eastern coast of Ceos. Hence **Carthaeus**, a, um, and **Carthēius**, a, um.

Carthāgo (also **Karth-**), ōnis, f. the celebrated city of Carthage, in northern Africa, the ruins of which are in the vicinity of Tunis. Hence **Carthāgīnensis**, e. 2. **Carthāgo Nōva**, a sea-port town founded by the Carthaginians on the south-eastern coast of Spain, now Cartagena.

Cartismandua (**Cartim-**), ae, f. queen of the Brigantes in Britain.

Cārus, l, m. a Roman cognomen, esp. of the poet T. Lucretius Carus, and of the Roman emperor, M. Aurelius Carus (A.D. 282 and 283).

Carventāna arx, the citadel of Carventum, in Latium.

Carvilius, l, m. the name of a Roman gens. 2. one of the four chiefs of Cantium (Kent) in the time of Caesar.

Cārīyae, ōrum, f. a village in Laconia, with a temple of Diana. Hence **Cārīyātes**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants;

Cārīyātis, ōnis, f. adj. an epithet of Diana. As Subst.: **Cārīyātides**, um, f. (sc. virginis): the maidens of Caryae,

serving in the temple of Diana (a work of the sculptor Praziteles); and Meton. In Architect., female figures used instead of columns as supporters in buildings; Caryatides. 2. a village in Arcadia.

Cārystos, l, f. a town in Euboea, celebrated for its marble. Hence **Cārysteus** (ōis), a, um; also **Cārystīi**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Carystos.

Casca, ae, m. a Roman surname in the gens Servilla.

Cascellius (**Casell-**), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. A. Cascellius, an eminent Roman jurist in the time of Augustus.

Cāsillinum, l, n. a town in Campania, on the Volturnus, on the site of the present Capua. Hence **Cāsillinenses**, ōrum, and **Cāsillinātes**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Cāsīnum, l, n. a city of Latium, now ruins near San Germano. Hence **Cāsīnas**, ātis.

Cāsīus mons, a mountain in Syria, on the Orontes. 2. a mountain between Lower Egypt and Arabia, with a temple of Jupiter, near which Pompeius was murdered. Hence **Cāsīus**, a, um.

Caspēria, ae, f. an ancient town of the Sabines.

Caspīi, ōrum, m. a people inhabiting the northern part of Media. Hence **Caspīus**, a, um; Caspium mare, the Caspian sea: Caspiae portae or pylae, narrow passes in Mt. Taurus. **Caspīacus**, a, um; and **Caspīadae**, ōrum, m. Caspians.

Cassander, dri, m. son of Antipater, and king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great.

Cassandra, ae, f. daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who received the gift of prophecy from Apollo, but with the condition of being believed by no one.

Cassandrēa, ae, f. a town in Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called Potidaea, rebuilt by Cassander. Hence **Cassandreuses**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants; and **Cassandreus** (trisyl.), ei, m. surname of the tyrant Apollodorus.

Cassīōpē, ēs, f. also, **Cassīōpēa** (-ōpēa, ēpla, ae, f.) the wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda, afterwards placed among the constellations. 2. a town in Corcyra.

Cassītērides, um, f. tin-islands; prob. the Scilly Islands.

Cassius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp.: Sp. Cassius, author of the first agrarian law, B.C. 485. 2. L. Cassius, conquered and slain by the Helvetii, B.C. 106. 3. C. Cassius Longinus, one of the murderers of Caesar. Hence **Cassīānus**, a, um.

Cassivellaunus, l, m. a British chief, defeated by Caesar.

Castālia, ae, f. a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Hence **Castālius**, a, um, and **Castālis**, ōnis, f. adj. Castalian, epithet

of the Muses. As Subst.: **Castāldes**, um, f. the Muses.

Castor, ōris, m. son of Tyndareus and twin-brother of Pollux. The two brothers being translated to the sky became the constellation Gemini, and served as a guide to mariners. Hence **Castōrēus**, a, um. 2, a companion of Aeneas. 3, a grandson of Deiotarus. 4, a gladiator mentioned by Horace.

Castūlo, ōnis (m. Liv.: f. Sil.) a town in southern Spain, now Castlona. Hence **Castūlōnensis**, e.

Cātābathmos, i, m. a tract of land and sea-port in north Africa, on the borders of Egypt.

Cātādūpa, ōrum, n. plu. the cataract of the Nile, near Syene.

Cātāna, ae, v. Catina.

Cātālauni (Cātē-), ōrum, m. a Gallic people, whose name is preserved in that of Châlons-sur-Marne.

Cātāmītus, i, q. Ganymedes, q. v.

Cātāōnes, um, m. a people of Southern Cappadocia. Hence **Cātāōnīa**, ae, f. the country of the Cātāōnes.

Cātīlīna, ae, m.: L. Sergius, a Roman patrician, whose conspiracy was detected and defeated by Cicero, when consul, B.C. 63. Hence **Cātīlīnārius**, a, um.

Cātīna (Cātāna), ae, f. a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Aetna, now Catania. Hence **Cātīnensis** (Cātīnīensis), e; also, **Cātīnenses**, um, m. the inhabitants of Catina.

Cātīus, il, m. an Epicurean philosopher. Hence **Cātīānus**, a, um. 2, a fictitious name in Hor.

Cativolens, i, m. a king of the Eburones.

Cātō, ōnis, m. a surname of several celebrated Romans: M. Porcius Cato the elder (Major), called also Censorius, the Censor, a severe judge of morals, and distinguished for his simplicity of life; author of the *Origines*, or early History of Rome, and *De Re rustica*. Hence **Cātōnīanus**, a, um. 2, his great-grandson, M. Porcius Cato the younger (called also *Uticensis*): after the battle of Thapsus, he committed suicide at Utica, B.C. 45. Hence **Cātōnīni**, ōrum, m. plu. the adherents or friends of Cato. 3, Valerius Cato, a grammarian and poet of the time of Sulla.

Catti, v. Chatti.

Cātūllus, i, m.: C. Valerius Catullus, a celebrated Latin lyric and elegiac poet, a contemporary of Cicero.

Cātūlus, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Lutatia. 1, C. Lutatius Catulus, consul B.C. 241, who defeated the Carthaginians at the Aegatian islands, and brought the first Punic war to a close. 2, Q. Lutatius Catulus, consul B.C. 102 with Marius. 3, Q. Lutatius Catulus, consul B.C. 78, son of No. 2; both were partisans of Sulla.

Cātūrīges, um, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis.

Caucāsus, i, m. a chain of mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas. Hence **Caucāsīus**, a, um.

Caudūm, il, n. a town in Samnium, near which was the mountain pass (*Furculae Caudinae*) where the Roman army was shut in by the Samnites, B.C. 321. Hence **Caudīnus**, a, um.

Caulōnīa, ae, f. (Caulon, ōnis, m.: Acc. Caulona, ōv.) a town on the east coast of Bruttii.

Caunus, or -ōs, i, f. a town of great antiquity on the coast of Caria. Hence **Caunēus** (-lus), a, um. As Subst.

Caunēa, ae, f. a Caunian dried fig.

Caunēi (-īl), ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

2, a son of Miletus.

Cāystros or -us, i, m. a river in Lydia, celebrated for its swans. Hence **Cāystrius**, a, um.

Cēa (Cīa), ae, or **Cēōs**, ō, f. (Acc. Cēo, Cīc.) one of the Cyclades, now Zia. Hence **Cēus** (Cī-), a, um, esp. as epith. of Simonides, and Cēae Camenae, his poems (Hor.). As Subst.: **Cēi**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Cēbenna (Cēvenna and Gēbenna), ae, a range of mountains in southern Gaul, west of the Rhone, now Cevennes.

Cēbrēn, ōnis, m. a river-god in Troas, father of Oenone, and of Hesperie, who is thence called **Cēbrēnis** (Acc. Cēbrenīda).

Cēcrops, ōpis, m. the first king of Attica, who is said to have gone thither from the Egyptian Sais, and to have founded Athens. Hence **Cēcropsius**, a, um. As Subst.: **Cēcropsīa**, ae, f. the citadel of Athens, and Athens. 2, **Cēcropsīdes**, ae, m., Voc. Cēcropsīdā, a male descendant of Cecrops: i.e. Theseus (Ov.). Meton.: for one of noble descent (Juv.), and **Cēcropsīdāe**, ārum, m. Athenians: **Cēcropsīs**, Idis, f. a female descendant of Cecrops; esp. his daughter Aglauros (Ov.): and in Plur. Procne and Philomele, daughters of Pandion (id.). Meton. as Subst.: an Athenian woman. As Adj.: Attic, of Attica.

Cēlādon, ontis, m. a companion of Phineus in Ov. 2, one of the Lapithae.

Cēlaenae, ārum, f. a town of Phrygia on the Maeander; the scene of the contest of Apollo and Marsyas. Hence **Cēlaenaeus**, a, um.

Cēlaenō, ūs, f. daughter of Atlas, placed as one of the Pleiades in the heavens. 2, one of the Harpies. Hence an avaricious woman.

Celelātes, ium, m. a Ligurian tribe in northern Italy.

Cēlenna (-emna), ae, f. a town of Campania mentioned by Virgil.

Cēler, ēris, m. cognomen of several Roman gentes. For *Celeres*, v. Part 1.

Celetrum, i, n. a town of Macedonia, now Kastoria.

Cēlēus (trisyll.), ēl, m. king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus.

Celmis, is, m. one of the Dactyli or Corybantes, priests of Cybele; for despising Jupiter, changed by him into adamant.

Celsus, i, m.: esp. A. Cornelius Celsus; the chief Roman writer on medicine.

Celtae, ārum, m. plu. the Celts, a race of people which occupied the greater part of western Europe; in a more restricted sense, the inhabitants of central Gaul. Hence **Celtīous**, a, um, as also **Celticūm**, i, n. (sc. imperium), the Celts or Celtic nation (Liv.).

Celtībēri, ōrum, m. plu. a people of central Spain, the descendants of the Celtae and Iberi. Hence **Celtībēria**, ae, f. their country; **Celtībērius**, a, um; and **Celtībēr**, ēra, ōrum.

Cēnaeum, i, n. the N. W. promontory of Euboea. Hence **Cēnaeus**, a, um, epith. of Jupiter (who had a temple there) (Ov.).

Cenchraeae, ārum, f. plu. one of the harbours of Corinth, on the Saronic gulf. Hence **Cenchraeus** (ūs), a, um.

Cenchrēis, Idis, f. the wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha.

Cenimagni, ōrum, m. a British people in Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire.

Cēnōmāni, ōrum, m. plu. a Gallic people who settled in northern Italy.

Cēnsōrinus, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Marcia. 2, a Roman grammarian in the 3rd century, author of an extant work, *De Die Natali*.

Centaurus, i, m. a centaur. The Centaurs were fabled monsters, with the front of a man and the body of a horse. They had a fierce conflict with the Lapithae (q. v.). Hence **Centaurēus**, **Centaurīus**, a, um.

Centrōnes, um, m. the name of two peoples in Gaul; one in Gallia Narbonensis, the other in Gallia Belgica.

Centūmālus, i, m. a Roman cognomen.

Centum Cellae (also, as one word), ārum, f. a seaport town of Etruria, now Civita Vecchia.

Centūrīpae, ārum, f. plu. a town in Sicily, near Aetna, now Centorbi. Hence **Centūrīpīus**, a, um, and **Centūrīpīni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Ceos, v. Cea.

Cēphālēnīa (Cephall-), ae, f. the largest island in the Ionian Sea, now Cephalonia. Hence **Cēphālēnes**, um, m. its inhabitants.

Cēphāloedis, is, f. a small fortified town in Sicily, now Cefalu. Hence **Cēphāloeditānus**, a, um, and **Cēphāloeditāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Cēphālus, i, m. the husband of Procris, whom he unintentionally killed.

Cēphēnes, um, m. a people of Ethiopia, so called from their king Cepheus.

Cēphēus (dissyl.), ēi, (Acc. Cēphēā), m. king of Aethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus. Hence **Cēphēus**, a, um, **Cēphēus** (trisyl.), a, um; and **Cēphēis**, Idis, f. a daughter of Cēphēus; esp. Andromeda.

Cēphissus (os) or **Cēphissus**, i, m. a river in Phocis and Boeotia, the deity of which was father of Narcissus. Hence **Cēphissus** or **Cēphissus**, i, m. esp. Narcissus; and **Cēphissis** or **Cēphissis**, Idis, f. adj. 2. a river of Attica. Hence **Cēphissias** (Cephissias), Idis, f. adj.

Cērāmbus, i, m. a mythological person, changed into a beetle at the time of the flood of Deucalion (Ov.).

Cērāmicus, i, m. the name of two open places, one within, the other without the walls of Athens.

Cērāstae, ārum, m. a horned people in Cyprus, changed by Venus into bullocks (Ov.).

Cēraunīa, ōrum, n.; also **Cēraunīi** (Montes), m. plu. a range of mountains along the coast of Epirus.

Cerbērus, i, m. the three-headed (acc. to others, hundred-headed) dog Cerberus, that guarded the entrance of Hades. Hence **Cerbēreus**, a, um.

Cerōina, ae, f. an island off the east coast of Africa, now Kerkein. Hence **Cerōinātes**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Cercyon, ōnis, m. (Acc. Cercyona, Stat.) a cruel tyrant at Eleusis, slain by Theseus. Hence **Cercyōnēus**, a, um.

Cerdiolātes, ium, m. a Ligurian people.

Cērēālis (-iālis), Is, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. Petilius Cerealis, governor of Britain, A.D. 71.

Corellia (Caer-), ae, f. a Roman lady, mentioned in Cicero's letters. Hence **Corellianus**, a, um.

Cērēs, ēris, f. the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of agriculture, esp. of the cultivation of corn. Hence **Cērēālis**, and **Cērīālis**, e. As Subst.: **Cērēālia**, ium, the festival of Ceres, celebrated on the 10th of April.

Cētārii, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of a city in Sicily mentioned by Cic.

Cēthēgus, i, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens Cornelia. Esp. M. Cornellus Cethegus, the distinguished orator, called by Ennius *Suadæ Medulla*, "the Marrow of Persuasion." 2. C. Cornellus Cethegus, one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

Cēvenna, ae, f. v. Cebenna.

Cēyx, ſcis (Gr. acc. Cēscā, Ov.), m. son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, husband of Aleyone. Having suffered shipwreck at Delphi, he and his wife were changed into kingfishers.

Chabrias, ae, m. a distinguished Athenian general, whose life has been written by Nepos.

Chaerōnēa, ae, f. a town in Boeotia, where Philip of Macedon defeated the Greeks, B.C. 338; the birth-place of Plutarch; now Kaparna.

Chalcēdon, ōnis, f. (Gr. acc. Chalcedona) a town in Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium. Hence **Chalcēdōnīus**, a, um, and **Chalcēdōnīi**, ōrum, m. the Chalcedonians.

Chalciōpē, ēs, f. a daughter of Aeetes, sister of Medea, and wife of Phrixus.

Chalcis, Idis, f. the chief town of Euboea, opposite to Aulis, now Egripo. Hence **Chalcidicus**, a, um, and **Chalcidensis**, e, also **Chalcidenses**, ium, m. the Chalcidians.

Chaldaei, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Assyria, distinguished in an early age for their knowledge of astrology and of astronomy. Hence **Chaldaeus**, a, um, and **Chaldæicus**, a, um.

Chālŷbes, um, m. plu. a people of Pontus, noted as workers of iron.

Chāmāvi, ōrum, m. plu. a German people on the Lower Rhine and Lippe.

Chāraxus, i, m. one of the Lapithae. 2. brother of Sappho.

Chāriclō, ūs, f. a nymph, wife of the centaur Chiron.

Chārites, um, f. plu. the Graces (pure Lat. Gratiae).

Chāron, ōntis, m. the ferryman of the Lower World. 2. a distinguished Theban mentioned by Nep.

Chārondas, ae, m. a lawgiver of Catania.

Chārybdis, Is, f. a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Scylla. Hence applied to anything dangerous or destructive (Hor.).

Chatti or **Catti**, ōrum, m. plu. one of the great tribes of Germany, in Hesse and Thuringia.

Chauci, ōrum, m. plu. a people in Germany, between the Ems and the Elbe.

Cherrōnēsus or **Chersōnēsus**, i, f. strictly a peninsula. Esp. 1. **Chersōnēsus Thrācia**, the Thracian peninsula, forming the western boundary of the Hellespont, the Chersonese.

2. **Chersōnēsus Taurica**, the Crimea. Hence **Cherrōnenses** or **Chersōnenses** (contr. for Chersonenses), ium, m. plu. the inhabitants.

Chērūsci, ōrum, m. plu. an extensive and warlike German tribe on the Weser and Lippe.

Chilo, ōnis, m. a Lacedaemonian, one of the Seven Sages.

Chīmaera, ae, f. a fire-breathing monster, the fore part of whose body was that of a lion, the hinder part that of a dragon, and the middle that of a goat; slain by Bellerophon. Meton. a volcano or burning mountain of Lycia, said to have given rise to the foregoing fable. Hence **Chīmaerēus**, a, um. **Chīmaerīfera**, ae, f. adj. producing the Chimaera (Ov.).

2. the name of one of the ships of Aeneas.

Chlōnē, ēs, f. the daughter of Dædalion and mother of Autolycus. 2. the mother of Eumolpus, who was consequently called Chlonides.

Chios or **Chius**, i, f. an island of the Aegean Sea, famous for wine and marble, now Scio.

Chiron, ōnis (Acc. Chirōna, Ov.) m. a centaur distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination, son of Saturn and Philyra, the tutor of Aesculapius, Hercules, and Achilles; placed among the constellations. Meton. as a constellation (Lucan).

Chōaspes, Is, m. a river in Susiana, famous for its pure water, now prob. the Kerrah or Kara-su. 2. a river in N.W. India, now prob. the Kabul, or the Atlok.

Choerilus, i, m. a worthless Greek poet, in the train of Alexander the Great.

Chremes, ētis or Is (Gen. also Chremi; Dat. Chremeti; Acc. Chremem, Chremen, Chremetem, and Chremeta; Voc. Chremes and Chreme), m. an old miser, one of the characters in Terence.

Chrŷses, ae, m. a priest of Apollo, the father of Astynome. Hence **Chrŷseis**, Idis, f. his daughter Astynome; who was detained against her will by Agamemnon.

Chrŷsippus, i, m. one of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers, pupil of Cleanthes and Zeno. Hence **Chrŷsippēus**, a, um.

Chrŷsōgōnus, i, m. a freedman of Sulla.

Cibŷra, ae, f. a prosperous commercial town in Phrygia, on the borders of Caria. Hence **Cibŷrāta**, ae, c. an inhabitant of Cibŷra; and **Cibŷrāticus**, a, um, adj.

Cicōnes, um, m. plu. a Thracian people near the Hebrus.

Cilicla, ae, f. a province in the southern part of Asia Minor. Hence

Cilix, Idis, Cilician. As Subst.: **Cilices**, um (Gr. acc. Cilicas, Tib.), m. the Cilicians: **Cilissa**, ae, f. adj. Cilician (Prop.): **Cilicius**, a, um, Cilician. As Subst.: **Ciliciūm**, il, n. (sc. vestimentum) a Cilician garment; originally made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen: **Ciliciensis**, e, adj. Cilician.

Cilla, ae, f. (Acc. Cillan, Ov.) a town of Troas, distinguished for the worship of Apollo.

Cilnius, a, m. name of a celebrated Etruscan gens, from which Maecenas was descended.

Cimber, bri, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. L. Tillius Cimber, one of the murderers of Caesar.

Cimbri, ōrum, m. plu. a people of northern Germany, orig. from Jutland; on their irruption into Italy, conquered by Marius. Hence **Cimber**, 671

bra, brum, and **Cimbricus**, a, um, Cimbrian.

Cimīnus, i, m. a lake and mountain in Etruria, near Sutrium. Hence **Cimīnius**, a, um.

Cimmērii, ōrum, m. plu. a Thracian people who dwell on the sea of Azov and in the Crimea (Chersonesus Taurica). Hence **Cimmērius**, a, um.

2. a fabulous people, dwelling in caves between Baiae and Cumae, in perpetual darkness.

Cimōlus, i, f. one of the Cyclades, celebrated for its fine, white earth, now Kimolo. Hence **Cimōlius**, a, um.

Cimon, ōnis, m. father of Miltiades. 2. son of Miltiades, a distinguished Athenian general.

Cināra, f. an island in the Aegean Sea, now Zinara. 2. a female name in Hor.

Cincinnātus, i, m. (L. Quinctius), a Roman who was summoned from the plough to be dictator.

Cinōlus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Cincius Alimentus, a Roman historian referred to by Livy.

Cinēas, ae, m. a friend of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, who advised Pyrrhus to make peace with the Romans.

Cingētōrix, i, m. a Gaul, rival of his father-in-law Indutiomarus respecting dominion over the Treviri.

2. one of the four kings of Cantium (Kent), in Caesar's time.

Cingūlum, i, n. a small town of Picenum, now Cingulo.

Cinna, ae, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp.: L. Cornelius Cinna, a confederate of C. Marius. Hence **Cinnānus**, a, um. 2. his son, of the same name, one of the murderers of Caesar.

3. C. Helvius Cinna, a Roman poet, friend of Catullus.

Cinyra, ūphs, m. a river of Libya, between the two Syrtes, famous for the fine long-haired goats which fed on its banks. Hence **Cinŷphus**, a, um. Meton.: Libyan, African (Ov.: Lucan).

Cinŷras, ae (Gr. acc. Cinyran, Ov.), m. father of Myrrha and Adonis. Hence **Cinŷrēlus**, a, um, adj.: virgo, i. e. Myrrha: juvenis, i. e. Adonis.

Cippus (Cipus), i, m. a personage mentioned by Ovid, from whose head horns suddenly grew.

Circē, ōs (Gen. Circae, Virg.: Acc. Circam, Plaut.: Circen, Cic.: Abl. Circā, Hor.), f. a daughter of the Sun and of Perse, celebrated for her magic arts; whose abode, after her flight from Colchis, was said to be near the promontory of Circeii, in Latium. Hence **Circaeus**, a, um.

Circēii (trisyll.), and **Circēi**, ōrum (Abl. Circēis, Hor.), m. a town near the promontory of the same name in Latium, celebrated for its oysters. Hence **Circēiensis**, e, adj. As Subst.: **Circēienses**, ium, m. the inhabitants.

Cirra (Cirra), ae, f. a town in Phocis, near Delphi. Hence **Cirrhæus**, a, um. Meton.: Delphic.

Cirta, ae, f. an important city in Numidia, now Constantine. Hence **Cirtenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Cisseus (dissyll.), ōi, m. a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba. Hence **Cisseis**, idis, f. his daughter Hecuba.

2. a companion of Turnus (Acc. Cissēs, Virg.).

Cithaeron, ōnis, m. a lofty range of mountains separating Boeotia from Attica.

Citium, i, n. a town in Cyprus, the birth-place of the Stoic Zeno. Hence **Citiēus**, i, m. a Citian. 2. a town in Macedonia.

Clampētia, ae, f. a town of the Brutii, now Amantea.

Clāns, is, m. a river in Etruria, falling into the Tiber, now the Chiana. 2. a centaur (Ov.). 3. a companion of Phineus (Ov.).

Clānius, ii, m. a river in Campania, now the Lagno.

Clāros, i, f. a town in Ionia, near Colophon, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo. Hence **Clārius**, a, um, esp. as an epithet of Apollo.

As Subst.: **Clārius**, ii, m. the Clarian god, i. e. Apollo (Virg.): also the Clarian poet, i. e. Antimachus of Colophon (Ov.).

Claudīanus, i, m. a Roman poet in the time of Theodosius the Great and his sons, several of whose poems are extant.

Claudius (Clōdus), a, the name of two very celebrated Roman gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian).

Esp. Appius Claudius, the notorious and tyrannical decemvir. 2. App. Claudius, the blind, a senator in the time of the first Punic war. 3. P. Clodius, the enemy of Milo. 4. Ti. Claudius, the fourth Roman emperor, A.D. 41-54. Hence **Claudialis**, e, **Claudīanus**, a, um, and **Clōdīanus**, a, um.

Clausus, i, m. a Sabine proper name. Attus (Atta) Clausus, ancestor of the gens Claudia.

Clāzōmēnae, ārum, f. plu. a town on the coast of Ionia. Hence **Clāzōmēnius**, a, um, and **Clāzōmēni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Clēanthes, is (Acc. Cleanthem and Cleanthen, Voc. Cleanthe), m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno. Hence **Clēanthēs**, a, um.

Clēmens, entis, m. a Roman name, common under the emperors.

Clēobis, is, m. brother of Bito; v. Bito.

Clēobulus, i, m. of Lindus, one of the Seven Sages.

Clēon, ōnis, m. a celebrated Athenian demagogue in the time of the Peloponnesian war. 2. a rhetorician of Halicarnassus.

Clēonae, ārum, a town of Argolis, near Nemea, where Hercules killed the lion. Hence **Clēonaeus**, a, um.

Clēopātra, ae, f. sister of Alexander the Great. 2. queen of Egypt, and daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, celebrated for her beauty, and her tragical end.

Clīnias, ae, m. the father of Alcibiades; hence the latter is called **Clīniades**.

Clīō, ūs, f. the Muse of history. 2. daughter of Oceanus.

Clitōrium, ii, n. or **Clitor**, ōris, m. a town in Arcadia. Hence **Clitōrius**, a, um.

Clitumnus, i, m. a small river in Umbria, now Clitunno.

Clitus, i, m. a friend of Alexander the Great, killed by him in a fit of drunkenness.

Clōdus, v. Claudius.

Cloella, ae, f. a Roman maiden, one of the hostages given to Porsena, who made her escape back to Rome.

Clōthō, ūs (but apparently used only in Nom. and Acc.), f. the "spinner," one of the three Parcae or Fates.

Cluentius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Clūllius, ii, m. a king of Alba. Hence **Clūllius**, a, um.

Clupēae, ārum, f. plu. a town on the coast of Africa, east of Carthage.

Clūsium, ii, n. one of the oldest and most important towns of Etruria, the residence of Portena, now Chiusi. Hence **Clūsīnus**, a, um, and **Clūsīni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Clūsīus, ii, m. a surname of Janus [from claudō, I shut], whose temple was closed in times of peace.

Cluvia, ae, f. a town of Samnium. Hence **Cluviānus**, a, um.

Cluvius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Cluviānus**, a, um.

Clŷmēnē, ōs (Acc. Clymenēn, Ov.), f. wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaethon by Sol. Hence **Clŷmēnēus**, a, um. 2. one of the daughters of Oceanus. 3. a female servant and confidante of Helen.

Clŷmēnus, i, m. a surname of Pluto.

Clŷtaemnestra, ae, f. daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra. Having murdered her husband, she was slain by her son Orestes.

Clŷtiē, ōs, f. daughter of Oceanus, changed into the plant bellotropium (Ov.).

Cnaeus or **Cnēus** (more properly **Gn-**), i, m. (abbrev. **Cn-**) a Roman praenomen.

Cnidus (**Gnidus**), i, f. a city on the south-western coast of Caria, famous for the statue of Venus by Praxiteles, which stood in one of her three temples there. Hence **Cnīdus** (**Gn-**), a, um, also **Cnīdii** (**Gn-**), ōrum, m. the Cnīdians.

Cnosus, v. **Gnosus**.

Cocælus, i, m. a mythical king in Sicily, who protected Daedalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos. Hence **Cocæli**, um, f. daughters of Cocælus.

Cocceius (trissyll.), a, name of a Roman gens, to which the Emperor Nerva belonged.

Cocles, Itis, m. [= "one-eyed"], the cognomen of Horatius, who, in the war with Portena, defended alone the bridge across the Tiber.

Cocytus (-os), i, m. = *κωκυτός* ("river of wailing"), a river in the Lower World.

Codrus, i, m. an Athenian king, who devoted himself to death in order to obtain for his people victory over the Dorians. 2. a poet, ridiculed by Virgil.

Coelē Syria, or in one word **Coelē-syria**, ae, f. [lit. Hollow Syria] the district between Mts. Libanus and Antilibanus.

Coelius, v. **Caelius**.

Coeus (dissyll. *Coe-us*), i, m. a Titan, father of Latona.

Colchis, Idis, f. a country in Asia, lying on the eastern side of the Black Sea, celebrated for the golden fleece. Hence **Colchis**, Idis, f. adj. Colchian. As Subst.: a Colchian woman; esp. Medea. **Colchus**, a, um, adj. Colchian. As Subst.: **Colchus**, i, m. a Colchian. **Colchiens**, a, um, Colchian.

Collatia, ae, f. an ancient town of Latium, near Rome. Hence **Collatinus**, a, um; esp. as surname of L. Tarquinius, husband of Lucretia; and **Collatini**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Collatia.

Collina Porta, the Colline Gate; a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill (called also Agonensis and Quirinalis Porta).

Colōnae, ārum, f. a town of Troas.

Colōneus, a, um, adj. belonging to the Attic demos Colonus. Esp. Oedipus Coloneus, a play by Sophocles.

Colōnia Agrippina or **Agrippinensis**, a town on the Rhine, the modern Cologne.

Colōphon, ōnis, m. one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situated near the sea. Hence **Colōphōnius**, a, um, and **Colōphōniacus**, a, um; also **Colōphōni**, ōrum, m. the Colophonians.

Colūmella, ae, m.: L. Junius Moderatus Columella: a writer on husbandry in the first century of the Christian era.

Comētēs, ae, m. one of the Lapithae, in Ov.

Commāgēnē, ēs, f. the northern province of Syria, the capital of which was Samosāta. Hence **Commāgēnus**, a, um, and **Commāgēni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Commōdus, i, m. a Roman emperor, A.D. 180-192.

Compsa, ae, f. a town of the Hirpini, in Samnium, now Conza. Hence **Compsānus**, a, um, adj. As Subst.: **Compsāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Cōmum, i, n. a town in Gallia Transpadana, birth-place of Pliny the younger, now Como. Hence **Cōmensis**, e; **Cōmensēs**, ium, m. the inhabitants.

Concānus, i, m. a savage tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis, who drank horses' blood.

Condrūsi, ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

Confluentes, ium, f. plu. a town situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine, now Coblenz.

Cōnon, ōnis (Acc. *Conōna*), m. a renowned Athenian general. 2. a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Samos.

Consentia, ae, f. the chief town of the Bruttii, now Cosenza. Hence **Consentini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Constantinōpolis, is, f. Constantinople, anciently Byzantium, the capital of the eastern empire of Rome.

Constantinus, i, m. the name of a Roman emperor surnamed "the Great," A.D. 306-337.

Constantius, the name of two Roman emperors. 1. father of Constantine the Great, A.D. 305-336. 2. son of Constantine the Great, A.D. 337-360.

Consus, i, m. a very ancient Italian deity. Hence **Consualia**, ium, the games in honour of Consus: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.

Cōpae, ārum, f. plu. an ancient town in Boeotia. Hence **Cōpāis** (Idis, f.) a large lake near this town, famous for its eels.

Coptos, i, f. a town of the Thebaid, in Egypt, afterwards called Justinianopolis.

Cōra, ae, f. an ancient town of Latium. Hence **Cōranus**, a, um.

Cōracēsium, ii, n. a town on the borders of Cilicia and Pamphylia, near a mountain of the same name.

Corax, ācis, m. a Sicilian rhetorician, a contemporary of Lysias. 2. a mountain in Aetolia.

Corbio, ōnis, f. a town of the Aequi. 2. a town of Spain, in the territory of the Suesetani.

Corbūlo, ōnis, m. a Roman general under Nero.

Coreyra, ae, f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus; now Corfu: in fable, Scheria, the abode of Alcinoüs. Hence **Coreyraeus**, a, um, and **Coreyraei**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Corduba, ae, f. a town of Spain on the river Baetis, now Cordova.

Corfinium, ii, n. the chief town of the Peligni, now Pelino. Hence **Corfiniensis**, e.

Cōrinna, ae, f. a celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with

Pindar. 2. a feigned name of Ovid's mistress.

Cōrinthus, i (Nom. Gr. *Corinthos*; Acc. Gr. *Corinthon*), f. a celebrated commercial city of Greece, situated on the isthmus named after it. Hence **Cōrinthius**, a, um, **Cōrinthiacus**, a, um, and **Cōrinthiensis**, e; also, **Cōrinthii**, ōrum, m. the Corinthians; and **Cōrinthia**, ōrum, n. vessels of Corinthian bronze.

Cōriōli, ōrum, m. plu. a town in Latium, taken by Caius Marcius, who hence received the surname **Cōriōlānus**.

Cornēlla, ae, f. daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder, and mother of the Gracchi.

Cornēlius, a, the name of a gens, to which belonged some of the most celebrated Romans, the Scipios, Sulla, the Gracchi, etc. Hence **Cornēlianus**, a, um, and **Cornēliana Castra**, a place on the African coast, in the vicinity of Bagradas, named after the camp of the elder Scipio pitched there in the second Punic war.

Cornicen, ius, m. [= "horn-blower"], a cognomen of several persons in the gens Opplia.

Cornicūlum, i, n. a town in Latium. Hence **Cornicūlanus**, a, um.

Cornificius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Cornūtus, i, m. a Roman cognomen.

Cōroebus, i, m. a young Phrygian who fought for Priam against the Greeks.

Cōronēa, ae, f. a town in Boeotia. Hence **Cōronaeus**, a, um, and **Cōronensis**, e.

Cōroneus (trissyll.), ei, m. a king of Phocis, father of a daughter who was changed into a crocodile.

Cōronis, Idis, f. daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius. Hence **Cōronides**, ae, m. son of Coronis, i. e. Aesculapius.

Corsica, ae, f. an island in the Mediterranean Sea. Hence **Corsus**, a, um, **Corsicus**, a, um; and **Corsi**, ōrum, m. the Corsicans.

Cortōna, ae, f. a very ancient town in Etruria, north-west of Lake Trasimene. Hence **Cortōnensi**, e, and **Cortōnenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Cōrybantes, ium, m. plu. the priests of Cybele. Hence **Cōrybantius**, a, um, **Corybantian**.

Cōrycius, a, um, belonging to the Corycian mountain-caves on Parnassus. (See also foll. art.) Hence **Cōrycius**, a, um, and **Cōrycides Nymphae**, the Muses.

Cōrycos or -us, i, f. a promontory in Cilicia, with a town and harbour of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; also famous for its saffron. Hence **Cōrycius**, a, um.

Cōrydon, ōnis, m. name of a shepherd in Virg.

Cōrŷthus, i, f. a town in Etruria, later called Cortona. 2, the mythical founder of this city.

Cōs or **Cōūs** (Cōds), Col, f. a small island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving very fine linen. Hence **Cōus**, a, m: v. Part 1.

Cōsa, ae, f. and **Cōsae**, ārum, f. plu. a town in Etruria, not far from the coast. Hence **Cōsānus**, a, um, and **Cōsāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants. 2, a town in Lucania.

Cosmas, i, m. a maker of unguents at Rome (Juv.). Hence **Cosmānus**, a, um.

Cossus, i, m. a surname in the gens Cornelia: more esp. of the military tribune, A. Cornelius Cossus.

Cossyra (Cōsŷ-) or **Cossura**, ae, f. a small island between Sicily and Africa, now prob. Gozo.

Cōtŷo, ōnis, m. a king of the Dacians in the time of Horace.

Cotta, ae, m. a surname in the gens Aurelia.

Cottius, ii, m. a king of several Ligurian tribes, in the time of Augustus. Hence **Cottianus**, a, um, and **Cottius**, a, um. Alpes Cottiae, the Cottian Alps, including Mt. S. Genèvre.

Cōtys, ŷos, m. the name of various Thracian kings. 2, a king of Armenia.

Cōttō, ŷs, f. a foul Thracian divinity, whose worship was adopted at Athens.

Cous, a, um: v. Part 1.

Crāgus, i, m. a mountainous tract in Lycia.

Crānon, ōnis, m. a town of Thessaly. Hence **Crānō ŷus**, a, um.

Crantor, ōris, m. the armour-bearer of Peleus. 2, a distinguished philosopher of the Old Academy.

Crassus, i, m. a family name in the gens Licinia. The most distinguished were L. Licinius Crassus, a celebrated orator, contemporary with Cicero, and M. Licinius Crassus, the triumvir. Hence **Crassianus**, a, um.

Crataeis, Idis, f. the mother of Scylla.

Cratērus, i, m. a general of Alexander the Great. 2, a physician in the time of Cicero.

Crates, is, m. an Athenian Academic philosopher.

Crāthis, Idis, m. a river in Brutium, near the site of Sybaris, falling into the gulf of Tarentum.

Cratinus, i, m. a celebrated comic Athenian poet, a contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes.

Cratipus, i, m. a distinguished peripatetic philosopher at Athens.

Crēmra, ae, f. a small river in Etruria, made famous by the heroic death of the Fabii. Hence **Crēmērenis**, e.

Crēmna, ae, f. a town in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Padus. Hence **Crē-**

mōnensis, e, and **Crēmōnenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Crēnaeus, i, m. a centaur in Ov.

Crēo or **Crēon**, ontis, m. king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason. 2, a brother of Jocaste at Thebes.

Cres, etis, v. Creta.

Crēta, ae (Nom. **Crētē**; Acc. **Crētēn**), f. a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, now Candia. Hence

1. **Crēs**, etis, m. adj. Cretan; and **Crētes**, um, m. the Cretans (Cic.)

2. **Cressa**, ae, f. adj. Cretan, and **Cressa**, ae, f. a Cretan woman: esp. Ariadne or Aërope. 3. **Crēsūs**, a, um, Cretan. 4. **Crētaeus**, a, um, Cretan (Prop.). 5. **Crētānus**, i, m. a Cretan (Pl.). 6. **Crētensis**, e, Cretan; and **Crētenses**, ium, m. the Cretans. 7. **Crēticius**, a, um, Cretan. Also **Crēticius**, i, m. an agnomen of Q. Metellus, from his subjugation of Crete. 8. **Crētis**, Idis, f. adj.: Cretan.

Crēusa, ae, f. daughter of King Creon, of Corinth, married to Jason.

2, daughter of Priam, and wife of Aeneas. 3, a town in Boeotia.

Crēmīsus, i, m. a river in the south-west of Sicily.

Crispus, i, m. a Roman cognomen: esp. of C. Sallustius Crispus, the historian.

Crītlas, ae, m. one of the oligarchy called "the Thirty" at Athens.

Crīto, ōnis, m. a wealthy disciple and friend of Socrates.

Crītōlāus, i, m. a peripatetic philosopher, who was sent by the Athenians as ambassador to Rome. 2, a leader of the Achaeans against the Romans.

Croesus, i, m. a king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches. Meton.: a very rich man (Ov.).

Crōmŷon, ōnis, m. a village in Megaris, on the borders of Corinth.

Crōton, ōnis, comm. (**Crōtōna**, ae, f.) an important town on the east coast of Brutium, now Crotona.

Hence **Crōtōnītes**, ae, m. an inhabitant of Crotona; and **Crōtōnīensis**, e, belonging to Crotona.

Crust mēria, ae, f. **Crustāmērium**, ii, n., and **Crustāmēri**, ōrum, m. plu. an ancient town in the country of the Sabines. Hence **Crust mīnus**, a, um; **Crustāmīni**, ōrum, the inhabitants, and **Crust mīus**, a, um.

Ctēsī hōn, ontis, m. an Athenian who proposed the bestowment of a crown on Demosthenes. 2, a city of Assyria, winter residence of the Parthian kings, and afterwards capital of the Parthian Empire.

Cūmae, ārum, f. plu. an ancient city on the coast of Campania, renowned for its Silyl. Hence **C mānus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Cūmāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants; and **Cūmānum**, i, n. an estate (of Cicero's) near Cumae. Also **Cūmaeus**, a, um.

Cunotator, ōris, m. "the Delayer":

an agnomen of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus.

Cūpido, Inis, m. the god of love, Cupid, son of Venus. Hence **Cūpīdīneus**, a, um.

Cūrēs, ium, m. and f. plu. the ancient chief town of the Sabines. Hence

Cūrensis, e.

Cūrētes, um, m. plu. an ancient mythical people in Crete. Hence

Cūrētis, Idis, f. adj.

Cūrīātīi, ōrum, m. plu. an Alban gens, subsequently transplanted to Rome. To this gens belonged the three brothers who fought with the Horatii.

Cūrīōsōlites, um (Acc. **Curiosollitas**, Caes.), m. a Gallic tribe in Armorica.

Cūrīus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M' Curius Dentatus, who conquered the Samnites and Pyrrhus.

Hence **Cūrīanus**, a, um.

Cursor, ōris, m. a cognomen of L. Papirius.

Curtius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. 1. Curtius Metellus, who leaped into a gulf in the Roman forum.

2. Q. Curtius Rufus, the historian of Alexander the Great.

Cūtīlīa, ae, and **Cūtīlīae**, ārum, f. an ancient Sabine city.

Cŷānē, ēs, f. a nymph who was changed into a fountain, in Ov.

Cŷānēae, ārum, f. plu. two small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus, also called Symplēgades (q. v.). Hence **Cŷānēus**, a, um.

Cŷānēē, ēs, f. daughter of Maecander, and mother of Caunus and Byblis.

Cŷbēlē (**Cŷbēbē**), ēs, f. a goddess, originally Phrygian, subsequently worshipped in Rome also as Ops or Mater Magna. Hence **Cŷbēlēŷus**, a, um. 2, a mountain in Phrygia.

Cŷclādes, um, f. plu. the Cyclades; a numerous group of islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Aegean Sea.

Cŷolong, ōpis (Acc. **Cyclōps**, Hor.), m. a Cyclops; plur. **Cyclōpes**, um, a fabulous one-eyed race of giants in Sicily, who were Vulcan's workmen; esp. the Cyclops Polyphemus. Hence

Cŷolōpius, a, um, Cyclopius.

Cŷdippē, ēs, f. the wife of Acontius. 2, a Nereid.

Cŷdnōs or **Cŷdnus**, i, m. a river in Cilicia.

Cŷdōnīa, ae, f. an ancient town on the north coast of Crete. Hence **Cŷdōnīus**, a, um and **Cŷdōnēus**, a, um, Cydonian; also in the poets = Cretan.

Cŷdōnīātae, ārum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Cydonia.

Cygnus or **Cŷenus**, i, m. king of the Ligurians, who was changed into a swan. 2, a son of Neptune. Hence

Cŷgnēus, a, um.

Cyllārus, l. m. a centaur in Ov.
2. the war-horse of Orestes in Virg.

Cyllēnē, ēs and ae, f. a mountain in Arcadia, on which Mercury was born. Hence **Cyllēnius**, a, um; and Subst. **Cyllēnius**, l. m. Mercury; also **Cyllēneus**, a, um, and **Cyllēnis**, Idis, f. adj. 2. a town in Elis.

Cynōsarges, is, n. a gymnasium outside Athens, sacred to Hercules; where Antisthenes taught.

Cynoscēphālae, ārum, f. "the Dog's heads"; two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly.

Cynōsūra, ae, f. lit. "the Dog's Tail"; the same as *Ursa Minor*, the Lesser Bear. Hence **Cynōsūris**, Idis, adj. belonging to the Lesser Bear.

Cynthus, i, m. a mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birth-place of Apollo and Diana. Hence **Cynthius**, a, um, Cynthian; **Cynthius**, i, m. = Apollo; and **Cynthia**, ae, f. = Diana.

Cypāriissus, l. m. a youth who was changed into a cypress in Ov.

Cypassis, is, f. a woman's name in Ov.

Cyprus (os), l. f. a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, renowned for its fruitfulness, and for the worship of Venus. Hence **Cyprius**, a, um; **Cypria**, ae, f. = Venus.

Cypselus, l. m. a despot of Corinth.

Cyrēnē, ēs, and **Cyrēnae**, ārum, f. the chief city of a flourishing Grecian colony in north-eastern Africa, founded by the Theraeans; the birth-place of Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic philosophy. Hence **Cyrēnaeus**, a, um; **Cyrēnaeus**, a, um, and **Cyrēnensis**, e; also, **Cyrēnaici**, ōrum, and **Cyrēnaei**, ōrum, m. adherents of the Cyrenaic philosophy, and **Cyrēnenses**, lum, m. inhabitants of Cyrene.

Cyrenos, l. f. the Greek name of Corsica. Hence **Cyrēnus**, a, um.

Cyros, l. m. the founder of the Persian monarchy, B.C. 560. 2. Cyrus Minor, a brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, killed at Cunaxa, B.C. 401. 3. an architect of the time of Cicero. 4. the name of a youth in Hor.

Cytae, ārum, f. plu. a town in Colchis, said to have been the birth-place of Medea. Hence **Cytaeaeus**, a, um, **Cytaeus**, a, um, Colchian; **Cytaeis**, Idis, f. Medea.

Cythēra, ōrum, n. an island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the worship of Venus, now Cerigo. Hence, 1. **Cythēreus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Cythēreus**, a, um; heros, i. e. Aeneas. As Subst.: **Cythēreia**, ae, f. Venus. 3. **Cythēriacus**, a, um. 4. **Cythēreis**,

Idis, f. i. e. Venus. 5. **Cythēreias**, Idis, f. adj. belonging to Venus.

Cytnos (-us), l. f. an island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, now Thermia. Hence **Cytnius**, a, um.

Cytōrus (-os), l. m. a mountain of Paphlagonia, famous for its box-wood. Hence **Cytōriacus** (-ius), a, um.

Cyzicum, i, n. and -us or -os, l. f. a celebrated town of Mysia, on an island or peninsula in the Black Sea. Hence **Cyzicēnus**, a, um, and **Cyzicēni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Dāae, v. Dahae.

Dāci, ōrum, m. plu. the Dacians, a warlike people, orig. from Thrace, who occupied an extensive country on both sides of the lower Danube. Hence **Dācia**, ae, f. their country, and **Dācus**, Dācius, a, um, Dacian.—As Subst.: **Dācius**, l. m. a gold coin struck under Domitian, conqueror of the Dacians (Juv.).

Daedālōn, ōnis, m. brother of Ceyx, changed into a hawk (Ov.).

Daedālus, i, m. (Gr. acc. Daedalon) a mythical personage, skilful as a sculptor and architect, father of Icarus. Hence **Daedāleus**, a, um, and **Daedālus**, a, um.

Dāhae (less correctly **Dāae**), ārum, m. plu. a Scythian tribe beyond the Caspian Sea.

Dalmātae or **Delmātae**, ārum, m. plu. a people on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea. Hence **Dalmātia** (Del-), ae, f. their country, and **Dalmāticus** (Del-), a, um.

Dāma, ae, m. the name of a slave in Hor.

Dāmālis, is, f. the name of a woman in Hor.

Dāmascus, l. f. the capital of Coele-Syria. Hence **Dāmascēnus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Dāmascēnum**, l. n. a Damascene plum, a damson.

Dāmāsichthon, ōnis, m. a son of Amphion and Niobe.

Dāmāsippus, l. m. a follower of Marius, put to death by Sulla. 2. a cognomen in the gens Licinia. 3. the name of a merchant in Hor. 4. the name of an actor (Juv.).

Dāmōcles, is, m. a courtier of Dionysius the younger.

Damoetas, ae, m. a shepherd in Virg.

Dāmon, ōnis, m. a Pythagorean, renowned for his friendship with Phintias. 2. a celebrated Athenian musician. 3. a goat-herd in Virg.

Dānāē, ēs, f. daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter. Hence **Dānāeus**, a, um.

Dānāus, l. m. son of Belus, and brother of Aegyptus: he came from Egypt into Greece, and there became

king of Argos. Hence **Dānāus**, a, um; **Dānāi**, ōrum, m. plu. the Danae or Greeks, and **Dānāides**, um, f. plu. the daughters of Danaus, the Danaides; who, with the exception of one, murdered their husbands, and were punished for it in Tartarus, being employed in the endless task of baling out water with vessels having no bottoms to them.

Dānūbius (more correctly **Dānūvius**), ll, m. the Danube; sometimes called the Ister.

Daphnē, ēs, f. daughter of the river-god Peneus, who was changed into a laurel-tree.

Daphnis, Idis (Acc. **Daphnim** and **Daphnin**), m. a Sicilian shepherd, son of Mercury.

Dardāni, ōrum, m. plu. a tribe in the south-west of Moesia. See also **Dardanus**.

Dardānidae, v. Dardanus.

Dardānus, l. m. son of Jupiter and Electra, ancestor of the royal race of Troy. Hence **Dardānus**, a, um, and **Dardānius**, a, um; **Dardānia**, ae, f. a city founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont (whence its mod. name, the Dardanelles), but oftener, esp. in Virgil = Troja; **Dardānides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Dardanus; pl. **Dardānidae**, ārum and um, the Trojans, and **Dardānis**, Idis, f. adj. Dardanian = Trojan. As Subst. a Trojan woman.

Dārēs, ōtis and is (Acc. **Dārēta** and **Dārēn**, Virg.): m. a famous boxer.

Dārēus (better than **Dārtus**), ll, m. the name of several Persian kings. Esp. D. Hystaspis, or Darius the son of Hystaspes, father of Xerxes; D. Nothus, father of Artaxerxes and Cyrus the younger; and D. Codomannus, overthrown by Alexander the Great.

Datāmes, is, m. a distinguished Persian general, who revolted against Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon) and was assassinated.

Dātis, is, m. one of the commanders of the Persian army defeated at Marathon.

Daulis, Idis, f. a city of Phocis, scene of the fable of Tereus, Procne and Philomela. Hence **Daulius**, a, um, and **Daulias**, Idis, f. adj.: **Daulias** ales, i. e. Procne, and **Dauliades** puellae, i. e. Procne and Philomela.

Daunus, l. m. king of Apulia, ancestor of Turnus. Hence **Daunius**, and **Dauniacus**, a, um, Daunian or Apulian; also in the poets = Italian; and **Daunias**, Idis, f. Apulia.

Dāvus, l. m. a name often given to Roman slaves.

Decēlēa (less correctly **-ia**), ae, f. a demos of Attica, on the Boeotian frontier.

Decētius, ll, m. brother of the Emperor Magnentius, by whom he was created Caesar, A.D. 351.

Decetia, ae, f. a town of the Aedui on the Loire, now Decise.

Decidius, *li*, *m.* a military officer who served under Caesar.

Decimus, a Roman praenomen, abbreviated *D.*

Decius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. the two Decii, P. Decius Mus, father and son, who devoted themselves to death for Rome. Hence **Decianus**, *a*, *um*. 2. a Roman emperor, A.D. 249-251.

Deianira, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Oeneus, wife of Hercules.

Deidamia, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Lycomedes and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.

Deionides, *ae*, *m.* son of Deione by Apollo, i. e. Miletus.

Deiopa, *ae*, *f.* one of Juno's nymphs in Virg.

Deiotarus, *i*, *m.* a king in Asia Minor; defended by Cicero in an oration delivered before Caesar.

Deiphobe, *es*, *f.* daughter of Glaucus.

Deiphobus, *i*, *m.* son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

Delium, *li*, *n.* a town on the coast of Boeotia, with a temple of Apollo.

Delmatia, *v.* Dalmatia.

Delos, *i* (Acc. Delum and Delon), *f.* the smallest of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana. Hence **Delius**, *a*, *um*, Delian. As Subst.: **Delius**, *li*, *m.* the Delian god, Apollo; **Delia**, *ae*, *f.* the Delian goddess, Diana. **Deliacus**, *a*, *um*, Delian.

Delphi, *orum*, *m.* plu. a small town in Phocis, famous for the oracle of Apollo; now Kastri. Also **Delphi**, *orum*, *m.* the inhabitants of Delphi; and **Delphicus**, *a*, *um*, Delphic. As Subst.: **Delphicus**, *i*, *m.* the Delphic god, i. e. Apollo.

Demades, *is*, *m.* an Athenian orator, contemporary of Demosthenes.

Demaratus (**Dam-**), *i*, *m.* the father of Tarquinius Priscus. 2. a Spartan king.

Demetrius, *is*, *m.* a city in Thessaly, previously called Pagasae.

Demetrius, *is*, *m.* the name of several Greeks, among whom the most celebrated are: Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia. 2. Demetrius Phalereus, a famous orator, governor of Athens. 3. Demetrius Magnes, a contemporary of Cicero.

Demochares, *is*, *m.* an Athenian orator.

Democritus, *i*, *m.* a celebrated philosopher born at Abdera, the author of the theory of atoms adopted by Epicurus. Hence **Democriticus**, *a*, *um*, and **Democriteus** or **-ius**, *a*, *um*; also, **Democritus**, *orum*, *m.* the followers of Democritus.

Demophilus, *ontis*, *m.* son of Theus and Phaedra.

Demosthenes, *is* (Gen. also Demostheni, Cic.), *m.* the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.

Demophilus, *ontis*, *m.* son of Theus and Phaedra.

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Deois, *idis*, *f.* the daughter of Deo (Ceres), i. e. Proserpina. Hence **Deois**, *a*, *um*.

Dercetis, *is*, and **Derceto**, *ae*, *f.* a Syrian goddess.

Dertona, *ae*, *f.* a city in Liguria, now Tortona.

Deucalion, *onis*, *m.* son of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha. He and his wife were the only human survivors of a great deluge. Hence **Deucalion**, *a*, *um*.

Dia, *ae*, *f.* the old name of the island of Naxos.

Diablites, *um*, *m.* a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, near the present Mayenne.

Diagoras, *ae*, *m.* a Greek philosopher and poet of Melos, surnamed "the Atheist." 2. a conqueror in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes.

Diana, *ae*, *f.* an ancient Italian divinity, identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo: the virgin moon-goddess (Luna), patroness of virginity; also presiding over childbirth (in which character she is called Lucina), and the chase. Diana is used Meton. for the moon and the chase. Hence **Dianius**, *a*, *um*. As Subst.: **Dianium**, *li*, *n.* a place or temple sacred to Diana. (li) a promontory in Spain, now Denia.

Dicaearchus, *i*, *m.* a pupil of Aristotle, a famous philosopher and geographer.

Dictae, *es*, *f.* a mountain in the eastern part of Crete, where Jupiter was reared. Hence **Dictaeus**, *a*, *um*, Cretan: **Dictaeus rex**, Jupiter (Virg.): also **Minos** (Ov.).

Dictynna, *ae*, *f.* an appellation of Diana, perh. as the huntress (*dictynna*, a net). Hence **Dictynnaeum** (**-neum**), *i*, *n.* a place sacred to Dictynna, near Sparta. 2. another name of the nymph Britomartis (Virg. Cir.).

Dictys, *ys*, *m.* a sailor changed by Bacchus into a dolphin. 2. a centaur in Ov.

Didius, *a*, the name of a Roman plebeian gens. 2. Didius Julianus, Roman emperor, A.D. 193, who purchased the imperial dignity from the Praetorians.

Dido, *us* and *onis* (Acc. Dido, Virg.) *f.* the foundress of Carthage, called also **Elisa** or **Elissa**.

Diespiter, *tris*, *m.* father of the Day; another name for Jupiter.

Digentia, *ae*, *f.* a small stream that ran through Horace's Sabine farm, now Licenza.

Dinarohus, *i*, *m.* the last of the ten Attic orators.

Dindymus (*os*), *i*, *m.* and **Dindyma**, *orum*, *n.* plur. a mountain in Mysia, near Cyzicum, sacred to Cybele. Hence **Dindymene**, *es*, *f.* i. e. Cybele.

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Dinomachus, *i*, *m.* a Greek ethical philosopher.

Diocletianus, *i*, *m.* Diocletian, Roman emperor, A.D. 284-305.

Diodorus, *i*, *m.* a peripatetic philosopher, a pupil of Critolaus. 2. a famous dialectician. 3. Diodorus Siculus, a well-known historian of the time of Augustus.

Diodotus, *i*, *m.* a Stoic, teacher of Cicero.

Diogenes, *is*, *m.* a celebrated Ionian philosopher, pupil of Anaximenes. 2. the Cynic philosopher of Sinope; 4th cent. B.C. 3. a Stoic, teacher of Carneades and Laelius.

Diomedes, *is*, *m.* son of Tydeus, king of Aetolia, a famous hero at the siege of Troy. Hence **Diomedes** (**-ius**), *a*, *um*. 2. a cruel king of the Bistones in Thrace.

Dion (**Dio**), *onis*, *m.* brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius of Syracuse, the pupil and friend of Plato.

Dione, *es* (**-a**, *ae*), the mother of Venus. 2. Venus. Hence **Dionaeus**, *a*, *um*, of Dione (Venus): Caesar, as descended from Venus (Virg.).

Dionysius, *is*, *m.* the name of several celebrated Greeks; esp. the elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse. 2. his son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse. 3. of Heraclea, a pupil of Zeno. 4. a Stoic, contemporary with Cicero.

Dionysus or **-os**, *i*, *m.* the Greek name of Bacchus. Hence **Dionysia**, *orum*, *n.* plu. the festival of Bacchus.

Diphilus, *i*, *m.* a celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus. 2. an architect employed by Q. Cicero.

Dipylon, *i*, *n.* a gate at Athens.

Diree, *es* (Acc. Dircam, Pl.), *f.* a fountain in Boeotia. Hence **Dircaeus**, *a*, *um*, Dircan, Boeotian: Dircaeus cynus, the Theban swan, i. e. Pindar. 2. the wife of the Theban prince Lycus, killed by being tied to a bull.

Dis, *itis*, *m.* the god of the infernal regions, identified with the Greek Pluto.

Divico, *onis*, *m.* a chief of the Helvetii.

Divitiacus, *i*, *m.* chief of the Aedui, brother of Dumnorix, and a friend of Caesar. 2. chief of the Suessiones.

Dodona, *ae*, *f.* a city in Epirus, famed on account of a very ancient oracle of Jupiter. Hence **Dodonaeanus**, *a*, *um*, and **Dodonis**, *idis*, *f.* adj.

Dolabella, *ae*, *m.* the name of a Roman family in the gens Cornelia. Esp. P. Cornelius Dolabella, Cicero's son-in-law.

Dolichos, *i*, *m.* the name of a gladiator in Hor.

Dolo, *onis*, *m.* a spy of the Trejans.

Dolopes, *um* (Acc. sing. Dolopem, Liv.), *m.* plu. a warlike people in

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Thessaly. Hence **Dölöpia**, ae, f. their country.

Dömítianus, i, m.: T. Flavius Domitianus; Domitian, Roman emperor, A.D. 81-96.

Dömítius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, general of Pompey in the civil war. Hence **Dömítianus**, a, um.

Dönüsa, ae, f. a small island in the Aegean Sea, now *Denusa*.

Döres, um, m. plu. the Dorians, one of the four great Hellenic tribes. Hence **Döricus**, a, um, **Dörus**, a, um, and **Döris**, idis, f. adj., also **Döriones**, ium, m. the Dorians.

Döris, idis, f. 1. a country of Greece; the abode of the Dorians.

2. a daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs. Met on the sea (Virg.).

Dossennus, i, m. a burlesque character in the *Atellane* farces.

Dötö, üs, f. a sea-nymph.

Dräco, önis, m. an Athenian law-giver, notorious for his severity: B.C. 621.

Drēpāna, örum, n. plu. a town on the north-west coast of Sicily, now *Trapani*. Called also **Drēpānum**, i, n. Hence **Drēpānitānus**, a, um, and **Drēpānitāni**, örum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Drüentia, ae, f. a tributary of the Rhone; now the *Durance*.

Drüdes, um, see Part I.

Drüsilla, ae, f. the name of several women of the gens *Livia*. Esp. *Livia Drüsilla*, the second wife of Augustus.

2. the daughter of *Drusus Germanicus*. 3. daughter of the emperor *Caligula*. 4. daughter of *Herodes Agrippa I*.

Drüsus, i, m. a cognomen in the gens *Livia*. Esp. *M. Livius Drusus*, tribunus plebis, B.C. 91, who renewed several of the propositions of the *Gracchi*, and was assassinated. 2. *Cl. Drusus Nero*, son of *Livia Drüsilla* and *Tiberius Claudius Nero*; father of *Germanicus*. Hence **Drüsīnus**, a, um, and **Drüsianus**, a, um.

(1) **Drýas**, antis, m. the father of *Lycurgus*, king of *Thrace*. 2. one of the *Lapithae*. 3. one of the hunters of the *Calydonian* boar.

(2) **Drýas**, ädis, f. a *Dryad*, a wood-nymph; usu. in plur. **Drýades**.

Drýmō, üs, f. a water-nymph in *Virg*.

Drýöpē, üs, f. the mother of *Amphissus*, in *Ov*. 2. the mother of *Tarquitus*, in *Virg*.

(1) **Drýops**, öpis, usu. **Drýöpes**, um, m. plu. a people of *Epirus*.

(2) **Drýops**, öpis, m. a companion of *Aeneas*.

Dübis, is, m. a river of *Gaul*, now *Doubs*.

Düllius (also **Düllius**, not **Düel-lus**), ii, m. a Roman consul who de-

feated the *Carthaginians* in the first naval battle ever won by the Romans, B.C. 260.

Düllichium, ii, n. an island of the *Ionian* Sea, belonging to the kingdom of *Ulysses*, called also **Düllichia**, ae, f. Hence **Düllichius**, a, um, *Dulichian*, relating to *Ulysses*.

Dumnōrix, igis, m. a turbulent chieftain of the *Aedui*, in the time of *Cæsar*; brother of *Divitiacus*.

Düröcortōrum, i, n. the capital of the *Remi* in *Gallia Belgica*, now *Rheims*.

Dymas, antis, m. father of *Hecuba*, who is hence called **Dymantis**, idis.

Dymē, üs, f. a town on the coast of *Achaia*; also called **Dymae**, ärum, f. plu. Hence **Dymaeus**, a, um, and **Dymaei**, örum, m. the *Dymaeans*.

Dyrrachium, ii, n. a port in *Greecian Italy*, formerly called *Epidamnus*, now *Durazzo*. Hence **Dyrrachini**, örum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Eboracum or **Eburacum**, i, n. a town of the *Brigantes* in *Britain*, now *York*.

Eburōnes, um, m. plu. a nation of *Gallia Belgica*.

Ebusus (-os), i, f. an island of the *Mediterranean*, on the coast of *Spain*, now *Iviza*.

Eobātāna, örum, n. plu. the principal city of *Media*, now *Hamadan*.

Ecētra, ae, f. a city of the *Volsci*. Hence **Ecetrāni**, örum, m. its inhabitants.

Echēcrates, ae, m. a *Pythagorean* philosopher, contemporary of *Plato*.

Echidna, ae, f. the *Lernaean* hydra, killed by *Hercules*. 2. a monster, half woman, half serpent, the mother of *Cerberus*. Hence **Echidnēus**, a, um.

Echīnādes, um, f. plu. a group of small islands at the mouth of the *Achelous*.

Echion, önis, m. one of the heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by *Cadmus*. Hence **Echionides**, ae, m. the son of *Echion*, i.e. *Pentheus*, and **Echionius**, a, um, *Cadmean* or *Theban* (*Hor.*). 2. a son of *Mercury*, one of the hunters of the *Calydonian* boar. Hence **Echionius**, a, um. 3. a celebrated Greek painter.

Echō, üs, f. a nymph who was changed by *Juno* into an echo.

Edessa, ae, f. the ancient capital of *Macedonia*. Hence **Edessaeus**, a, um. 2. a city of *Mesopotamia*.

Edōni, örum, m. plu. a people of *Thrace* much given to revelry. Hence **Edōnus**, a, um, *Edonian*, *Thracian*; and **Edōnis**, idis, f. adj.; as subst.: a *Bacchante* (*Prop.*).

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Eētlon, önis, m. the father of *Andromache*, king of *Thebe* in *Cilicia*.

Hence **Eētlonēus**, a, um.

Egēria, ae, f. one of the *Camenae* (q. v.), the instructress of *Numa*.

Egnātia or **Gnātia**, ae, f. a town on the coast of *Apulia*.

Egnātius, a, name of a Roman gens. Hence **Egnātianus**, a, um.

Ēlātēa, ae, f. a city of *Phocis*.

Ēlātēus, a, um, adj. belonging to *Elatus*, a prince of the *Lapithae*; *Cæneus*, i. e. his son *Cæneus*.

Ēläver, öris, n. a river in *Gaul*, a tributary of the *Loire*, now the *Allier*.

Ēlēa, ae, f. a city of *Lucania*, also called *Velia*, the birth-place of *Parmenides* and *Zeno*, the founders of the *Eleatic* philosophy. Hence **Ēlēates**, a native of *Elea*; and **Ēlēaticus**, a, um, *Eleatic*; **Ēlēatici**, örum, m. the *Eleatics*.

Ēlectra, ae (*Acc. Electran, Ov.*), f. daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, and mother of *Dardanus* by *Jupiter*. 2. daughter of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*, and sister of *Orestes*.

Ēlēus, ei, m. (from *ēlēēv*, the cry of the *Bacchantes*), a surname of *Bacchus*. Hence, **Ēlēēides**, um, f. *Bacchantes*.

Ēlēphantinē, es, f. a small island of the *Nile*, in the *Thebaid*, with a city of the same name.

Ēleusis and **Ēleusin**, inis, f. a very ancient city of *Attica*, famous for its mysteries of *Ceres*. Hence **Ēleusinus** (-inēus), a, um, and **Ēleusinius**, a, um, *Eleusinian*.

Ēlicius, ii, m. a surname of *Jupiter*, because from him celestial signs or omens were called forth (*elicio*); or, acc. to others, because he was called forth by incantations.

Ēlis, idis (*Acc. Elin or Elidem; Abl. usually Elide, but sometimes Eli*), also, in *Plautus*, **Ēlis** (q. v.), f. a country on the west coast of the *Peloponnesus*, with a capital of the same name, in the vicinity of which *Olympia* was situated. Hence **Ēlēus**, a, um, *Elean*; Met on. *Olympian* (*Hor.*); and **Ēlēi** or **Ēlii**, örum, m. plu. the *Eleans*; also **Ēllas**, ädis, f. adj. *Elean*; Met on. *Olympian* (*Virg.*).

Ēlissa (*Elisa*), ae, f. another name for *Dido*.

Ēlōrus (*Hel.*), i, m. a city on the E. coast of *Sicily*. Hence **Ēlōrius**, a, um, and **Ēlōrini**, örum, m. its inhabitants. 2. a river of the same name.

Ēlpēnor, öris, m. one of the companions of *Ulysses*.

Ēlūsa, ae, f. a city of *Aquitania*, now *Eause*. Hence **Ēlūsates**, ium, m. the inhabitants.

Ēlūsates, ium, m. the inhabitants.

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Elvina (Hel-), *f.* a surname of Oeres in Juv.

Ēlymāis, Idis, *f.* a district of Suisia in Persia. Hence **Ēlymaeus**, a, um, and **Ēlymaei**, ōrum, *m.* the inhabitants.

Ēlysium, ii, *n.* the abode of the blessed in the lower world. Hence **Ēlysus**, a, um, *Elysian*: campi, the Elysian fields (Virg.).

Ēmāthia, ae, *f.* a district of Macedonia: hence poet. Macedonia and sometimes Thessaly, esp. with ref. to Pharsalia (Virg.). Hence 1. **Ēmāthius**, a, um, Macedonian and Thessalian. 2. **Ēmāthis**, Idis, *f.* adj. Thessalian: **Ēmāthides**, um, *f.* the Macedonian maidens; i.e. the daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus; the Pierides.

Empēdōcles, is, *m.* a famous natural philosopher of Agrigentum, about B.C. 444. Hence **Empēdōclēus**, a, um.

Empōriāe, ārum, *f.* a city of Spain near the Pyrenees, now Ampurias. Hence **Empōritāni**, ōrum, *m.* its inhabitants.

Encēlādus, i, *m.* one of the giants whom Jupiter buried under Etna.

Endymion, ōnis, *m.* a youth renowned for his beauty and his perpetual sleep on Mount Latmos, in Caria; with whom Luna fell in love.

Engūlum (Engyon), *n.* a city of Sicily. Hence **Engūinus**, a, um, and **Engūini**, ōrum, *m.* its inhabitants.

Enipeus (trisyl.), ei (Voc. Enipeu, Ov.), *m.* a tributary of the Peneus, in Thessaly. 2. Meton.: the river-god.

Enna, **Ennaeus**, and **Ennensis**, v. Henn.

Ennius (Q.), i, *m.* the father of Roman epic poetry, born at Rudiae, in Calabria, B.C. 239; died B.C. 169.

Ennōsīgaeus, i, *m.* = *Ἐννοσίγαιος*, "the earthshaker"; i.e. Neptune.

Entella, ae, *f.* a city of Sicily. Hence **Entellinus**, a, um.

Entellus, i, *m.* a Sicilian champion in Virg.

Ēōs (occurring only in Nom.), *f.* the dawn, pure Lat. Aurora. Hence **Ēōus**, a, um, eastern, orient; **Ēōus**, i, *m.* the morning-star, also, an inhabitant of the East.

Ēpāmīnondas, ae, *m.* a celebrated Theban general, who conquered the Lacedaemonians at Leuctra (B.C. 371) and Mantinea, where he fell (B.C. 362).

Ēpāphrōditus, i, *m.* a freedman of Nero.

Ēpāphus, i, *m.* son of Jupiter and Io.

Ēpēus (also **Ēpius**), i, *m.* son of Panopeus, and contriver of the Trojan horse.

Ēphēsus, i, *f.* the chief of the twelve Ionian cities in Asia Minor, with a celebrated temple of Diana. Hence **Ēphēsius**, a, um, and **Ēphēsii**, ōrum, *m.* the Ephesians.

Ēphialtes, ae, *m.* the son of Alceus and brother of Otus, one of the giants who attempted to storm heaven.

Ēphōrus, i, *m.* of Cumae in Aeolis, a celebrated Greek historian, a disciple of Isocrates.

Ēphūra, ae, and (poet.) **Ēphyrē**, ēs, *f.* the ancient name of Corinth, taken from that of a sea-nymph. Hence **Ēphyrēus**, a, um, Corinthian.

Ēpīcharmus, i, *m.* a Pythagorean philosopher and comic poet of Cos, who resided chiefly in Syracuse; about B.C. 500.

Ēpīcūrus, i, *m.* a famous Greek philosopher, a native of Samos, but who spent most of his life at Athens; the founder of the Epicurean philosophy; died B.C. 270. Hence **Ēpīcūrēus**, a, um, Epicurean, and **Ēpīcūrēi**, ōrum, *m.* the Epicureans.

Ēpīdamnus, i, *m.* the old name of Dyrrachium (q. v.). Hence **Ēpīdamnīus**, a, um, and **Ēpīdamniensis**, e.

Ēpīdaurus, i, *f.* a city in Argolis with a famous temple of Aesculapius. There was a kind of serpent found in the neighbourhood, sacred to Aesculapius (serpens Epidaureus, Hor.).

Hence **Ēpīdaurius**, a, um. As subst. **Ēpīdaurius**, ii, *m.* Aesculapius.

Ēpīgōni, ōrum, *m.* plu. the sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes.

Ēpīmēnides, is, *m.* a famous Greek poet and prophet of Crete.

Ēpīmētheus, ēi, *m.* (= "after-thought"), son of Iapetus, and brother of Prometheus (= "fore-thought"). Hence **Ēpīmēthis**, Idis, *f.* his daughter Pyrrha.

Ēpīrus or **-os**, i, *f.* a country in the north-west of Greece (Albania). Hence

Ēpīrōtes, ae, *m.* a native of Epirus; an Epirote; **Ēpīrōtēus**, a, um, and **Ēpīrensis**, e, belonging to Epirus, Epirotic.

Ēpōna, ae, *f.* the protecting goddess of horses, asses, &c. (Juv.).

Ēpōrēdia, ae, *f.* a Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina, in the district of the Salassi, on the Duria (Dora Baltea), now Icrea.

Ēpōrēdōrix, Igis, *m.* a noble Aeduan who served in Caesar's army. 2. another Aeduan mentioned by Caesar.

Ērāsīnus, i, *m.* a river of Argolis, now Aephalari.

Ērāsistrātus, i, *m.* a famous physician of Alexandria, in the time of Ptolemy Lagides, founder of a medical school.

Ērātō (only in Nom.), *f.* the Muse of lyric and amatory poetry. Meton.: for Muse in general (Virg.). 2. an Armenian queen mentioned in Tac.

Ērātosthēnes, is, *m.* a celebrated geographer, poet, and philosopher of Alexandria.

Ērēbus, i, *m.* god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox. Meton. the Lower World. Hence **Ērēbēus**, a, um, belonging to the Lower World.

Ērechtheus (trisyl.), ēi, *m.* an ancient and mythical king of Athens. Hence **Ērechthēus**, a, um; **Ērechthidae**, ārum, *m.* plu. the Athenians; and **Ērechthis**, Idis, *f.* a daughter of Erechtheus, viz. Orithyia or Procris.

Ērētria, ae, *f.* one of the principal cities of Euboea. Hence **Ērētriūs**, a, um, **Ērētriensis**, e, **Ērētriācus**, a, um, and **Ērētrīcus**, a, um; also **Ērētrienses**, ium, *m.* the inhabitants of Eretria; **Ērētriāci**, ōrum, and **Ērētrīci**, ōrum, *m.* the Eretrians, i.e. followers of Menedemus, a philosopher of Eretria.

Ērētum, i, *n.* a city of the Sabines. Hence **Ērētīnus**, a, um.

Ērichthō, ūs, *f.* a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompeius. Hence Meton.: any witch (Ov.).

Ērichthōnīus, ii, *m.* son of Vulcan, king of Athens. Hence **Ērichthōnīus**, a, um, Athenian. 2. a son of Dardanus, father of Tros and king of Troy. Hence **Ērichthōnīus**, a, um, Trojan.

Ēridānus, i, *m.* the Greek name of the river Padus; now the Po.

Ērīgōnē, ēs, *f.* daughter of Icarus, who was translated to the sky as the constellation Virgo. Hence **Ērīgōnēus**, a, um.

Ērillus, v. Herillus.

Ērinna, ae (-e, ēs), a Lesbian poetess, contemporary with Sappho.

Ērīnys (not Erinys), ūs (Acc. Erīnyn, Ov.), *f.* one of the Furies. Plur. **Ērīnyes**, the Furies.

Ērīphyla, ae, or -ē, ēs, *f.* daughter of Tulaus, and wife of Amphiarauts, slain by her son Alcmaeon.

Ērōs, ōtis, *m.* = *Ἔρως*, Cupid. 2. a common name of Roman slaves or freedmen.

Ērýmānthus, i, *m.* a chain of mountains in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the boar named after the place. Hence **Ērýmānthius**, a, um, and

Ērymanthis, *Idis, f. adj.* *Erymanthian* or *Arcadian*: *ursa, i.e. Callisto* of *Arcadia*, who was changed into a bear, and placed by *Jupiter* as a constellation in the sky. 2. a river of *Arcadia*.

Ērysichthon, *ōnīs, m.* son of the *Thessalian* king *Triopas*: punished with furious hunger for cutting down a grove of *Ceres*.

Ērythēa (-ia), *ae, f.* a small island in the Bay of *Cádiz*, where the giant *Geryon* dwelt. Hence **Ērythius**, *a, um*, and **Ērythēis**, *Idis, f. adj.* *erythraean*.

Ērythrae, *ārum, f. plu.* one of the twelve chief cities of *Ionia*. Hence **Ērythraeus**, *a, um*, and **Ērythraei**, *ōrum, m.* the inhabitants. 2. a port on the Gulf of *Corinth*.

Ērythraeum mārē, the *Persian* Gulf, sometimes the *Indian Ocean*.

Ēryx, *gēis, and Ērycus, i, m.* a high mountain on the western coast of *Sicily*, famous for its temple of *Venus*, with a city of the same name. According to the fable, it was so called after a *Sicilian* king, *Eryx*, the son of *Butes* and *Venus*. Hence **Ēryōinus**, *a, um*; also *Subst.*: **Ēryōina**, *ae, f.* *Venus*.

Esquillae, *ārum, f. plu.* the *Esquiline*; one of the seven hills of *Rome*. Hence **Esquilius**, *a, um*, **Esquilius**, *a, um*, and **Esquiliarius**, *a, um*.

Essui, *ōrum, n.* a tribe of the *Gauls*: *perh. the same as Esubii, q. v.*

Esubii, *ōrum, m.* a tribe of the *Gauls*, *prob. between the Seine and Loire*.

Ēteōcles, *is and ēos, m.* son of *Oedipus* and *Jocaste*, brother of *Polynices*.

Ētrūria, *ae, f.* a country on the west coast of central *Italy*. Hence

Ētruscus, *a, um*, *Etruscan*, and **Ētrusci**, *ōrum, m.* the *Etruscans*.

Euboea, *ae, f.* the largest island in the *Aegean Sea*, now *Negroponte*, separated from *Greece* by the *Euripus*. Hence **Euboeus**, *a, um*, *Euboean*.

Euclides, *is, m.* of *Megara*, founder of the *Megarian* philosophy. 2. *Euclid*, a celebrated mathematician of *Alexandria*, author of a famous work on geometry; died *B.C. 281*.

Eudoxus, *i, m.* a famous astronomer of *Cnidus*.

Eugānei, *ōrum, m.* a people of Northern *Italy*. Hence **Eugāneus**, *a, um*.

Euhan (*euhan* less correctly *ēvan*), *m.* a surname of *Bacchus*: *v. evius*.

Euhēmērus, *i, m.* a *Greek* philosopher, noted for his rationalizing of the popular myths and religion.

Eulus, *v. Evius*.

Eumēdes, *is, m.* a *Trojan*, father of *Dolon*.

Eumēnes, *is, m.* a famous general under *Alexander the Great*.

Eumēnides, *s. um, f. plu.* = *Eūpevidēs* ("the gracious ones"), a euphemistic name for the *Erinyes* or *Furies*.

Eumolpus, *i, m.* a priest of *Ceres*, who brought the *Eleusinian* mysteries to *Attica*. Hence **Eumolpidae**, *ārum, m. plu.* his descendants. 2. a son of *Musaeus* and descendant of the preceding.

Euphorbus, *i, m.* son of *Panthus*, a brave *Trojan*, whose soul *Pythagoras* asserted had descended to himself through transmigration, and whose shield he is said to have recognized and claimed.

Euphōrion, *ōnīs, m.* an eminent grammarian and poet, born at *Chalcis* in *Euboea*; he flourished about 220 *B.C.*

Euphrānor, *ōrīs, m.* a celebrated painter and sculptor, a contemporary of *Praxiteles*.

Euphrātes, *is, m.* the largest river of Western *Asia*, it rises in *Armenia*, and, after its junction with the *Tigris*, falls into the *Persian Gulf*.

Eupolis, *Idis, m.* a celebrated comic poet of *Athens*, contemporary with *Aristophanes*.

Euripides, *is, m.* (*Dat.* also *Euripidae*), a celebrated *Athenian* tragic poet. Hence **Euripideus**, *a, um*.

Euripus (*os*), *i, m.* the channel between *Boeotia* and *Euboea*, the waters of which were believed to ebb and flow seven times a day.

Eurōpa, *ae, and Eurōpē, ēs, f.* daughter of the *Phoenician* king *Agenor*, sister of *Cadmus*, and mother of *Sarpedon* and *Minos* by *Jupiter*, who, under the form of a bull, carried her off to *Crete*. Hence **Eurōpaeus**, *a, um*. 2. the continent of *Europe*, named after her.

Eurōtas, *ae, m.* the principal river of *Laconia*, on the banks of which *Sparta* stood: now *Iri* (or *Eurotas*).

Euryalus, *i, m.* friend of *Nisus* in *Virg.*

Eurydīōē, *ēs, f.* the wife of *Orpheus*.

Eurylōchus, *i, m.* one of the companions of *Ulysses*.

Eurymēdon, *ōntis, m.* a river of *Pamphylia*.

Eurymides, *ae, m.* a son of *Eurytus*, *i. e.* the seer *Telemus*.

Eurynōmē, *ēs, f.* a daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*.

Eurypylus, *i, m.* son of *Neptune* and king of the island of *Cos*. Hence **Eurypylis**, *Idis, f. adj.* *Coan*. 2. the leader of a body of troops before *Troy*.

Eurysāces, *is, m.* a son of *Ajax*, so named from the broad shield [*εὐρύς σάκος*] of his father.

Eurysthenes, *is, m.* twin-brother of *Procles* and king of *Sparta*, the

ancestor of one of the two royal families of *Lacedaemon*.

Eurystheus (*trisyli*), *ēi* (*Acc.* *Eurysthēs*, *Virg.*), *m.* son of *Sthenelus* and grandson of *Perseus*, a king of *Mycenae*, who at the command of *Juno*, imposed upon *Hercules* his famous twelve labours.

Eurȳtus, *i, m.* king of *Oechalia* and father of *Iole*. Hence **Eurȳtis**, *Idis, f.* his daughter *Iole*. 2. a centaur, also called **Eurȳtion**, *ōnīs*.

Euterpē, *ēs, f.* the *Muse* of lyric poetry.

Eutrāpēlus, *i, m.* = *εὐτράπηλος*, "witty": *P. Volumnius*, friend of *Antony*, so called on account of his wit.

Eutrōpius, *il, m.* a surname given to *Flavius*, the author of a short summary of *Roman* history, who lived in the fourth century of the *Christian* era.

Euxinus Pontus (also *Subst.* **Euxinus**, *i, m.*), the *Black Sea*.

Ēvadnē, *ēs, f.* daughter of *Iphis* and wife of *Capaneus*.

Ēvan, *v. Euban*.

Ēvander, *dri* (*Evandrus*, *i*, better *Euander*; *Voc.* *Evandre*), *m.* son of *Erury*, a native of *Arcadia*: he emigrated to *Italy*, and there founded *Pallanteum*, at the foot of the *Palatine* hill. Hence **Ēvandrius** (*Eu*), *a, um*. 2. an *Academic* philosopher.

Ēvēnus, *i, m.* a river of *Aetolia*, now *Fidari*. Hence **Ēvēninus**, *a, um*.

Ēvius (better *Euhlius*), *il, m.* a surname of *Bacchus*; so named from the shout of *Evōē* (*εὐοή*), with which he was worshipped. Hence **Ēvīas**, *adla, f.* a *Bacchantē*.

Fābāris, *is*, a small tributary of the *Tiber*, now *Farfa*.

Fābius, *a*, the name of a *Roman* gens, which was said to have been almost exterminated in a war with *Veii*, *B.C. 477*. *Esp.* *Fabius Pictor*, an early *Roman* historian. 2. *Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator*, the famous dictator in the second *Punic* war. Hence **Fābius**, *a, um*, and **Fābiānus**, *a, um*, *Fabian*.

Fābrāterīa, *ae, f.* a small town in *Latium*, near the modern *Falcaterra*. Hence **Fābrāterni**, *ōrum, m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Fābrīcius, *a*, the name of a *Roman* gens. *Esp.* *C. Fabricius Luscinus*, who distinguished himself in the war against *Pyrrhus*. Hence **Fābrīcius**, *a, um*; *pous*, leading over the *Tiber* to the island of *Aesculapius*: and **Fābrīolānus**, *a, um*.

Faesulāe, *ārum, f. plu.* a city of *Etruria*, now *Fiesole*. Hence **Faesulānus**, *a, um*.

Falcidius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Falcidianus**, a, um.

Falerii, ōrum, m. plu. a city in Etruria, the capital of the Falisci.

Falernus āger, a district of Campania, famed for its wine; called Falernian. Hence **Falernus**, a, um.

Falisci, ōrum, m. plu. an ancient people of Etruria. Hence **Faliscus**, a, um.

Fannius, a, the name of a Roman gens. In partic. a vain poetaster mentioned by Hor. Hence **Fannianus**, a, um.

Fanum, i, n. a city in Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea, now Fano.

Farfārus, i, m. a river, called also Fabaris (q. v.).

Faunus, i, m. a mythic personage, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, institutor of tillage and grazing, and after his death the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles. Hence **Fauni**, ōrum, m. plu. silvan deities, part human and part animal; Fauns.

Faustulus, i, m. the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

Faustus, i, m. a surname of L. Cornelius Sulla, the son of the dictator. Also **Fausta**, ae, f. the daughter of Sulla.

Fāventia, ae, f. a city of Gallia Cispadana, now Faenza.

Fāvōnius, il, m. the name of the W. wind, wind of spring = Zephyrus. 2. a contemporary of Cicero, and imitator of M. Cato.

Fēlix, icla, m. a Roman surname. Esp. Antonius Felix, procurator of Judaea under Claudius.

Fērentinum, i, n. a small town of the Hernici, now Ferentino. Hence

Fērentinus, a, um; **Ferentina**, ae, f. a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum, and

Ferentinas, ātis, m. adj.; and in plur. **Ferentinātes**, ium, m. the Ferentines. 2. a city of Etruria, the birth-place of the Emperor Otho, now Ferento.

Fērētrius, il, m. a surname of Jupiter.

Fērōnla, ae, f. an ancient Italian deity. Several groves sacred to her are mentioned, one on Mt. Soracte.

Fescennia, ae, f. a town of Etruria, famous for a kind of licentious verses named after it (versus Fescennini).

Fescenninus, a, um, adj.

Festus, i, m. a Roman surname. Esp. Portius Festus, procurator of Judaea under Claudius. 2. a Roman grammarian of uncertain date.

Fibrēnus, i, m. a small stream in Latium, that flowed round a country seat of Cicero's, now Fiberno.

Ficōna, ae, f. a small town of Latium.

Ficūlēa, ae, f. a small but ancient town of the Sabines. Hence **Ficūlensis**, e.

Fidēnae, ārum, f. plu. (also sing.

Fidēna, ae, once **Fidēna**, with 1 short, Virg.) a very ancient town on the Tiber, five miles from Rome, now Castel Giubileo. Hence **Fidēnas**, ātis, adj. and **Fidēnates**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Fidius, il, m. a surname of Jupiter: v. Part 1.

Fimbria, ae, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens Flavia.

Firmum, i, n. a city of Picenum, now Fermo. Hence **Firmānus**, a, um, and **Firmāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Flaccus, i, m. a Roman surname. Esp. Q. Horatius Flaccus, Horace, the poet.

Flāminius, i, m. a Roman surname in the gens Quintia: esp. of T. Quintius Flamininus, the conqueror of Philip of Macedonia.

Flāminius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Flaminus Nepos, who was overcome by Hannibal at the Lake of Trasimene. Hence **Flāminius**, a, um; **Flaminia** via, leading from Rome to Ariminum.

Flāvina, ae, f. or **Flāvinium**, il, n. a small city in Etruria. Hence **Flāvinus**, a, um.

Flāvius, a, the name of a Roman gens. To the gens Flavia belonged the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. Hence **Flāvius**, a, um, **Flāvilis**, e, and **Flāviānus**, a, um.

Flōra, ae, f. the goddess of flowers and spring. Hence **Flōralis**, e.

Flōrentia, ae, f. a city of Etruria, the modern Florence. Hence **Flōrentini**, ōrum, m. the Florentines.

Flōrus, i, m. a Roman surname. Esp. Julius Florus, an orator and poet, to whom Horace addressed several epistles. 2. L. Annaeus Florus, the writer of a short history of Rome down to the time of Augustus, who lived about A.D. 115.

Flūmentāna Porta, a gate of Rome near the Tiber.

Fōlia, ae, f. a witch of Ariminum, mentioned by Hor.

Fontēus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Fontelus, praetor in Gaul, in defence of whom Cicero delivered an oration, of which part is extant.

Fōrentum (Fērentum), i, n. a town in Apulia; now Forenzo.

Formiae, ārum, f. plu. a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Laestrygonians, now Mola di Gaeta. Hence **Formiānus**, a, um, **Formiāni**, ōrum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Formiae; and **Formiānum**, i, n., Cicero's villa at Formiae.

Fōrūli, ōrum, m. plu. a village of the Sabines, now Civitā Tommasa.

Fōrum, i, n. the name of several towns. Forum Appii, a town in Latium, on the Via Appia, now in ruins.

2. Forum Aurēllum, a town near Rome, on the Via Aurēlia, now Montalto. 3. Forum Cornēllum, a town

in Gallia Cispadana, now Imola. 4. Forum Gallōrum, a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Castel Franco. 5. Forum Jūlli, a town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Fréjus. Hence Foro-juliensis, e, and Forojulienses, ium, m. its inhabitants. 6. Forum Voconii, a town 24 miles from Forum Julii, in the Pyrenees, now, acc. to some, Canet, acc. to others, Luc.

Frēgellae, ārum, f. plu. a very old city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris, now Ceprano. Hence **Frēgellānus**, a, um, and **Frēgellāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Frēgēnae, ārum, f. plu. a small town of Etruria, now Torre di Maccaresse.

Frentāni, ōrum, m. plu. a Samnite people, on the Adriatic Sea. Hence **Frentānus**, a, um.

Frisii, ōrum, m. plu. the Frisians, a people of Northern Germany, in what is now Holland. Also, **Frisius**, a, um, adj.

Frontinus, i, m. a Roman surname. Esp. Sex. Julius Frontinus, who wrote a work on aqueducts in the time of Nerva.

Frūsino, ōnis, m. a city of the Hernici, in Latium, now Frosinone. Hence **Frūsinas**, ātis, and **Frūsīnates**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Fūcinus, i, m. a large lake in the centre of Italy, and in the territory of the Marsi, now Lago di Celano.

Fūfidius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Fūfidianus**, a, um.

Fūfius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Fundi, ōrum, m. plu. a town of Latium, on the Appian Way, now Fondi. Hence **Fundānus**, a, um.

Fuscus, i, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. Aristius Fuscus, poet, rhetorician, and grammarian; an intimate friend of Horace.

Gābii, ōrum, m. plu. an ancient city of Latium, twelve miles east from Rome. Hence **Gābinus**, a, um, and **Gābini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Gābinus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. A. Gabinius, consul B.C. 59, a personal enemy of Cicero. Hence **Gābinus**, a, um, and **Gābinianus**, a, um.

Gādes, ium, f. plu. a celebrated city founded by the Phoenicians on an island on the south-western coast of Spain, now Cadiz. Hence **Gādītānus**, a, um, and **Gādītāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Gaetuli, ōrum, m. plu. a people of north-western Africa, bordering on the Sahara. Hence **Gaetulus**, a, um, and **Gaetulicus**, a, um.

Gāius, v. Caius.

Gālaesus (Galēs-), i, m. a small river of Calabria, near Tarentum; now the Galeo.

Gālanthis, *Idis*, *f.* a female attendant of Alcmena, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived, into a weasel.

Gālatae, *ārum*, *m. plu.* a Celtic people who migrated from Gaul into Asia Minor in the 3rd century B.C.; the Galatians. Hence **Gālātia**, *ae*, *f.* their country.

Gālātēa, *ae*, *f.* a sea-nymph. 2. a rustic maiden in Virg. 3. a woman in Hor.

Galba, *ae*, *m.* a cognomen in the gens Sulpicia. Esp. Ser. Sulpicius Galba, Roman emperor, A.D. 68, 69.

Galerius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Galerius Maximianus, Roman emperor, A.D. 305. 2. In fem., *Galeria*, wife of the Emperor Vitellius.

Gālilaea, *ae*, *f.* Galilee, a province in northern Palestine. Hence **Gālilaei**, *ōrum*, *m.* the Galileans.

Gallaeci (*Callaeci* and *Callāci*), *ōrum*, *m.* a people in Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence **Gallaecus** (*Gāl-lāi*, *Callāi*), *a*, *um*, *adj.*, and **Gallaecia** (*Call-*), *ae*, *f.* the country.

Galli, *ōrum*, *m. plu.* a widely diffused race, the *Galli* or Gauls, whose principal abodes were Gallia Transalpina, now France, and Gallia Cisalpina, the northern part of Italy. Hence **Gallia**, *ae*, *f.* Gaul, the country of the Gauls; and **Gallicus**, *a*, *um*, *Gallic*: canis, a greyhound (Ov.). As Subst. **Gallica** (*sc. solea*), *ae*, *f.* a kind of slipper (Cic.). Also **Gallicanus**, *a*, *um*, connected with Gaul.

Gallus, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Gallograeci, *ōrum*, *m. plu.* = *Galatae*, *q. v.*; Gauls who migrated into Asia Minor. Hence **Gallograecia**, *ae*, *f.* = *Galatia*; their country.

Gallōnius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Gallus, *i*, *m.* a Roman cognomen. Esp. C. Cornelius Gallus, a Roman poet, friend of Virgil. 2. a tributary of the Sagaris, in Phrygia, the water of which, according to fable, made those who drank it mad. Hence **Galli**, *ōrum*, *m.* the priests of Cybele, so called because of their frenzy. In Sing.: **Gallus**, *i*, *m.* a priest of Cybele. **Gallius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to the river Gallus; poet. Phrygian, Trojan; also, belonging to the priests of Cybele. Transf. of the priests of Isis, Gallic.

Gangaridae, *ārum* (*Gen. pl.* *Gangaridum*, Virg.), *m. plu.* an Indian people on the Ganges.

Ganges, *is*, *m.* the river Ganges. Hence **Gangēticus**, *a*, *um*, and **Gangētis**, *Idis*, *f. adj.*

Gānymēdes, *is*, *m.* a beautiful youth who was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to Olympus, and there made cup-bearer in place of Hebe. Hence **Gānymēdeus**, *a*, *um*.

2. an eunuch in the service of Arsinoë, an enemy of Caesar.

Gārāmantēs, *um*, *m. plu.* (*Acc. -ās*, Virg.) a nation of Africa; about the modern Fazzan. Hence **Gārāmantis**, *Idis*, *f. adj.*

Gargānus, *i*, *m.* a mountain and promontory in Apulia; now Gargano. Hence **Gargānus**, *a*, *um*.

Gargaphiē, *ēs*, *f.* a valley of Boeotia sacred to Diana, where Actaeon was torn to pieces by his own hounds.

Gargāra, *ōrum*, *n. plu.* one of the summits of Mt. Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot.

Gargilius, *il*, *m.* a would-be sportsman in Hor.

Garites, *um*, *m.* a people in Aquitanian Gaul.

Garumna, *ae*, *m.* a large river in the south of Gaul, now the Garonne.

Garumni, *ōrum*, *m.* a Gallic people on the Garumna.

Gaurus, *i*, *m.* a mountain in Campania. Hence **Gaurānus**, *a*, *um*.

Gāvius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Gāvianus**, *a*, *um*.

Gāza, *ae*, *f.* a city in the S. of Palestine. Hence **Gāzēticus**, *a*, *um*.

Gēbonna, *v. Cebenna*.

Gedrōsi or **Cedrōsi** (*-li*), *m.* a people on the Indian Ocean, W. of India, in Beloochistan. Hence **Gedrōsia**, *ae*, *f.* their country.

Geidūni, *ōrum*, *m.* a Gallic people of Gaul, subject to the Nervii.

Gēla, *ae*, *f.* a city on the south coast of Sicily, now Terra Nuova. 2.

m. the river Gela, on which the city stood. Hence **Gēlōus**, *a*, *um*, and **Gēlenses**, *lum*, *m. plu.* the inhabitants of Gela.

Geldūba, *ae*, *f.* a fortified place of the Ubii, on the Rhine.

Gellius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Aulus Gellius, a grammarian of the first half of the second century of the Christian era, author of the 'Attic Nights.'

Gēlon, *ōnis*, *m.* a king of Syracuse, son of Hiero II.

Gēlōni, *ōrum*, *m. plu.* a Scythian people in the S. of what is now Russia. As *adj.* **Gēlōnus**, *a*, *um*; and (rarely) **Gelonus**, *i*, *m.* a Gelonian.

Gēnābum, *i*, *n.* the capital of the Carnutes, on the Liger, afterwards called Aurelianensis urbs or Civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name Orleans. Hence **Gēnābensis**, *e*, and **Gēnābenses**, *lum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Gēnauni, *ōrum*, *m. plu.* a mountain tribe in the Rhaetian Alps.

Gēnēva or **Gēnāva**, *ae*, *f.* a city of the Allobroges, on the frontiers of the Helvetii, now Geneva.

Gēnūa, *ae*, *f.* an important seaport town of Liguria, now Genoa.

Gēnūsus, *i*, *m.* a river of Illyria, north of Apollonia.

Gēraestus, *i*, *f.* a promontory and town at the southern extremity of

Euboea, now Geresto (acc. to others, Kastri).

Gergōvīa, *ae*, *f.* a town of the Arverni (in Auvergne), perh. in the neighbourhood of the modern Clermont. 2. a town of the Boii.

Germāni, *ōrum*, *m.* the Germans.

Also **Germānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* German, and **Germānia**, *ae*, *f.* Germany. The Germans on the west of the Rhine, were divided into two Roman provinces, called Germania Superior and Germania Inferior, and together Germaniae, the two Germanies. Hence also **Germānicus**, *a*, *um*, of or belonging to, the Germans. As Subst.:

Germānicus, *i*, *m.* surname of several generals who gained victories over the Germans, esp. of Germanicus Caesar, brother of the Emperor Claudius.

Germānicus was also the name of a coin struck by Domitian, who had the title of Germanicus. Hence **Germāni-**

clānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* stationed or serving in Germany: exercitus (Suet.). As Subst.:

Germāniolāni, *ōrum*, *m.* Roman soldiers stationed in Germany.

Gērōnium (or **-ūnium**), *il*, *n.* a small town in Apulia.

Gērōn, *ōnis*, and **Gērōnēs**, *ae*

(archaic *Gen. sing.* *Geryonāl*, Lucr.), *m.* a mythic king in the I. of Erythia (Cadiz) who had three bodies or three heads, and who was slain by Hercules.

Hence **Gērōnāceus**, *a*, *um*.

Gēsōriācus (*sc. portus*), *i*, *m.*, and **Gēsōriācum**, *i*, *n.* a town on the coast of Gaul, afterwards Bononia, now Boulogne.

Gēta and **Gētes**, *ae*, *m.*; usu. *pl.*

Gētae, *ārum*, *m.* a people on the Lower Danube. Hence, **Gēticus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to the Getae; poet. Thracian.

Gētūli, *v. Gaetuli*.

Gigantes, *um*, *m. plu.* a fabulous race of monsters who endeavoured to storm Olympus, but were smitten by Jupiter with lightning and buried under Etna and other volcanoes. Hence

Gigantēus, *a*, *um*.

Glabrio, *ōnis*, *m.* a cognomen in the gens Acilia.

Glaucia, *ae*, *m.* a cognomen in the gens Servilia; also in the gens Mallia.

Glaucus, *i*, *m.* son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses. 2. the commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war; who fought with Biomedes and exchanged arms with him. 3.

a fisherman of Anthedon, in Euboea, who was changed into a sea-god.

Glēsāria (**Glaes-**) *insula*, an island in the North Sea which yielded amber (Plin.).

Glycēra, *ae*, *f.* a woman's name in Hor.

Glycērium, *il*, *f. dim.* a female character in the Andria of Terence.

Glycon, *ōnis*, a famous wrestler (Hor.).

Gnaeus, *v. Cnaeus*.

Gnātho, *ōnis*, *m.* a parasite in the

Eunuchus of Terence. Hence any parasite. Also *Gnāthōnīci*, ōrum, m. parasites (Ter.).

Gnātia, v. *Egnatia*.

Gnīdus or *Gnīdos*, v. *Cnidus*.

Gnosus or *Gnōsus* (*Gnos-*, *Cross-*), the ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos. Hence *Gnōsius*, a, um, adj. *Gnosian*, *Cretan*. As Subst.: *Gnōsia*, ae, f. the *Cretan* (prince's), i. e. *Ariadne*: *Gnōsi*, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of *Gnosus*.

2. *Gnōsiacus*, a, um, *Gnosian*, *Cretan*: rex, i. e. *Minos* (Ov.). 3. *Gnōsias* (*Gnos-*), ādis, f. *Gnosian*, *Cretan*. As Subst.: *Gnōsias*, ādis, f. i. e. *Ariadne* (Ov.). 4. *Gnosis*, Idis, f. *Gnosian*; *Cretan*: corona, i. e. the constellation of *Ariadne's Crown* (Ov.). As Subst.: *Gnōsis*, Idis, f. i. e. *Ariadne* (Ov.).

Gomphi, ōrum, m. plu. a town of *Thessaly*. Hence *Gomphenses*, lum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Gonni, ōrum, m. plu. or *Gonnus*, i, m. a town of *Thessaly*.

Gordium, il, n. a city of *Phrygia*.

Gordius, il, m. king of *Gordium*, famous for the inextricable knot on the yoke of his chariot, which was cut by *Alexander the Great*.

Gorgē, ēs, f. daughter of *Oeneus*, and sister of *Meleager* and *Deianira*.

Gorgias, ae, m. a famous Greek sophist in the time of *Socrates*, native of *Leontini* in *Sicily*.

Gorgon, ōnis, f. daughter of *Phorcus*, also called *Medusa*, whose head was covered with snakes instead of hair, and who turned all she looked upon to stone; she was killed by *Perseus*. She had two sisters like herself.

Gortyna, ae, and *Gortynē*, ēs, f. an important and ancient city of *Crete*. Hence *Gortynius*, a, um, *Gortyniacus*, a, um, *Gortynis*, Idis, f. adj. *Gortynian*; and poet. *Cretan*.

Gothi, ōrum, m. the *Goths*, a great tribe of *Northern Germany*: called at an earlier period, *Gēthōnes* (*Got-*), um, and *Gūtōnes*, um, m.

Gothi, ōrum, m. a tribe inhabiting the region about the modern *Cracow* (Tac.).

Gracchus, i, m. a Roman family name in the gens *Sempronia*. The most celebrated are *Ti. Sempronius Gracchus* the elder, and his two sons *Ti.* and *C. Sempronius Gracchus*, tribunes of the plebs, the former, B.C. 133, and the latter, B.C. 123. Hence *Gracchanus*, a, um, belonging to *Gracchus*.

Grādīvus (*Grād-* once in Ov.), i, m. a name of *Mars* (prob. from his warlike tread: *grād-lor*).

Graee, ōrum, f. = *Γραῖαι*, "old women," daughters of *Phorcus*, sisters of the *Gorgons*, gray-haired from birth, having but one eye and one tooth among them.

Graeci, ōrum, m. plu. the *Greeks* (this was a Roman name, the people called themselves *Hellenes*). Adj.: *Graecus*, a, um, *Greek*; and *Graecola*, ae, f. the country of the *Greeks*, *Greece*; also applied to *Lower Italy*, called *Magna Graecia*, *Major Graecia*. *Graeculus*, a, um, in contemptuous sense; and Subst. *Graeculus*, i, m. a paltry *Greek*. *Graecanicus*, a, um, of *Greek origin*, in *Greek fashion*.

Grāii, ōrum (*Gen.* also *Grāiūm*), m. plu. a less freq. and mostly poet. form for *Graeci*, the *Grecians*, *Greeks*. Also *Grāius*, a, um, *Grecian*.

Graiocēni (*Garoc-*), ōrum, m. a Gallic tribe in the valleys of *Mont Cenis*.

Grānicus, i, m. a small river in *Mysia*, famous for the victory of *Alexander the Great* over the *Persians*, which took place on its banks, B.C. 334.

Grāiugēna, ae (*Gen.* plu. *Grajugenūm*, *Virg.*), m. a *Grecian* by birth, a *Greek*.

Grampius mons, a mountain range in *Calaonia*, now the *Grampian mountains*.

Grātiae, ārum, f. the three *Graces*, *Aglāia*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*.

Grātius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *Gratius Faliscus*: a contemporary of *Ovid*, author of a poem on hunting, *Cynēgetica*. Hence *Grātianus*, a, um.

Grāviscae, ārum (also *Gravisca*, ae), f. plu. a small town of *Etruria*, said to be very unhealthy.

Grosphus, i, m. a Roman cognomen in *Ilor*.

Grudii, ōrum, m. a people in *Gallia Belgica*.

Grumentum, i, n. a town of *Lucania*, near the modern *Saponara*.

Grunium (*Gry-*), li, n. a town and fortress in *Phrygia*; by some identified with *Ioll*.

Grūnia, ae, f. and *Grūnium*, il, n. a small town in *Aeolis*, with a temple of *Apollo*. Hence *Grūneus*, a, um.

Gulussa, ae, m. a son of *Masinissa*, king of *Numidia*.

Gyāros, i, and *Gyāra*, ae, f.: also *Gyāra*, ōrum, n. a small barren island in the *Aegean Sea*.

Gyās, ae, m. a giant with a hundred arms. 2. a companion of *Aeneas* in *Virg.* 3. a Latin slain by *Aeneas*.

Gyges, is or ae, m. a king of *Lydia*, famous for his wealth. Hence *Gygaeus*, a, um. 2. name of a handsome youth in *Hor.*

Gylippus, i, m. a Spartan general who assisted the *Syracusans* in their conflict with the *Athenians*.

Gyndes, is, m. a river of *Assyria*: now prob. the *Diyala*.

Gyrton, ōnis, and *Gyrtonē*, ēs, f. a town of *Thessaly*.

Gythēum or *Gythium*, i, n. a seaport in southern *Laconia*.

Hādria (not *Adria*), ae, f. a city in *Picenum*, now *Atri*. Hence

Hādriānus, a, um. 2. a city in *Northern Italy*, on the coast of the sea named after it, now *Adria*. Hence

Hādriaticus, a, um: *Hadriaticum mare*, or as Subst. *Hadriaticum*, the *Adriatic Sea*: also *Hādriacus*, a, um.

3. *Hādria*, ae, m. the *Adriatic Sea* (*Hor.*).

Hādriānus, P. Aelius, Roman emperor, A.D. 117-138.

Hadrūmētum (also *Adrum*), i, n. a city of *Africa* propria. Hence *Hadrūmētini*, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Haedilia, ae, f. perh. a hill near the Sabine villa of *Horace*.

Haemon, ōnis, m. son of *Creon*, king of *Thebes*, the lover of *Antigone*.

Haemonia (also *Aemonia*), ae, f. a poetical name of *Thessaly*. Hence

Haemonius, a, um, *Thessalian*; and *Haemonis*, Idis, f. a *Thessalian* woman.

Haemus or *Haemos*, i, m. an extensive range of mountains in *Thrace*, now the *Balkans*. 2. a celebrated actor (*Juv.*).

Halcyone, v. *Alc.*

Hales, ētis, m. a small river in *Lucania*; now the *Alente*.

Halaesa (not *Halēsa*, *Alēsa*, *Alaesa*), ae, f. a town on the northern coast of *Sicily*. Hence *Halaesinus*, a, um.

Halaesus (not *Halēsus* nor *Alesus*), i, m. a son of *Agamemnon*; the founder of *Falisci*, an ally of *Turnus*. 2. one of the *Lapithae*.

Haliacmon (*Aliacon*), ōnis, m. a river of *Macedonia*, now the *Vistritza*.

Haliartus, i, f. a city of *Boeotia*. Hence *Haliartii*, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Halicarnassus or *Halicarnasos* (also *-āsus*), i, f. a city of great antiquity in *Caria*, the birthplace of the historians *Herodotus* and *Dionysius*. Hence *Halicarnasaeus*, ēi and ēos, m.; also *Halicarnassii*, ōrum, and *Halicarnassenses*, lum, m. the *Halicarnassians*.

Halicynensis, e, adj. belonging to the city *Halicynae* in *Sicily*, now *Alemi*.

Halys, ōs (*Acc.* *Halym* and *Halyn*), m. the principal river of *Asia Minor*, now *Kizil-Irmak*; formerly the boundary of the kingdom of *Lydia*.

Hāmādryas, ādis (*Gr.* *Ἰατ. Hama-dryasin*, *Prop.*), f. a wood-nymph.

Hamilcar (*Am-*), āris, m. a celebrated *Carthaginian* general in the first *Punic* war, surnamed *Barcas*; father of *Hannibal*.

Hammon, v. *Ammon*.

Hannibal (not *Anni-*), ālis, m. a *Puni*: name. Esp. *Hannibal*, son of *Hamilcar*, the leader of the *Carthaginians* in the second *Punic* war.

Hanno (not *Anno*), ōnis, m. a *Puni*: name. The most celebrated was a con-

temporary of Hannibal, leader of the anti-Barcine party at Carthage.

Harmōnia, ae, f. (acc. sing. Harmonien, Ov.) daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus.

Harpalyce, ēs, f. daughter of a Thracian king, and brought up as a warrior.

Harpīiae (trisy.), ārum, f. plu. (sing. Harpīa, Virg.) = Ἀρπυιαί, the Harpies, rapacious monsters, half bird, half woman.

Hasdrūbal (As-), ālis, m. son-in-law of Hamilcar, whom he succeeded as Carthaginian general in Spain.

2. brother of Hannibal, defeated and slain at the battle of the Metaurus, B.C. 207.

Hēbē, ēs, f. the goddess of youth (pure Lat. Juventas), daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and wife of Hercules, after his deification.

Hēbraeus, a, um, belonging to the Hebrews, Hebrew.

Hēbrus, i, m. the principal river of Thrace, now Maritza. 2. a beautiful youth in Hor.

Hēcālē, ēs, f. a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus.

Hēcātē, ēs, f. daughter of Perseus (or Persaeus) and Asteria; goddess of enchantments, etc.; she is often identified with Diana and Luna, and is therefore represented with three heads. Hence, **Hēcātēus**, a, um, and **Hēcātēs**, idos, f. adj.

Hector, ōris (Hectōris, Enn. ap. Cic.; Acc. Hectorem, Id.), m. son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache; the bravest of the Trojans, slain by Achilles. Hence **Hectōreus**, a, um, Hectorian; of Hector. Meton. Trojan: gens (Virg.).

Hēcūba, ae, and **Hēcūbē**, ēs, f. wife of Priam: after the destruction of Troy she became a captive, and was ultimately changed into a dog.

Hēlēna, ae, or **Hēlēnē**, ēs, f. daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Castor and Pollux and of Clytemnestra, wife of Menelaus: she was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war. 2. the mother of the Emperor Constantine.

Hēlēnus, i, m. son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated soothsayer.

Hēliades, um, f. plu. daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaethon, who were changed into poplars (acc. to others, into alders), and their tears into amber.

Hēlicē, ēs, f. the name of two cities; in Achaia and in Mysia. 2. = Ursa major, the Great Bear.

Hēlicon, ōnis, m. a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; now Zagara. Hence **Hēlicōnius**, a, um; and **Hēlicōniades**, **Hēlicōnides**, um, f. plu. the Muses.

Hēliodorus, i, m. a celebrated surgeon. 2. a celebrated rhetorician.

Hēliōpōlis (Heliūpolis), is, f. a city

of Lower Egypt. 2. a city of Coele-Syria, now Baalbek.

Hellas, ādis, f. Greece. 2. a female proper name in Hor.

Hellē, ēs, f. daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus: while fleeing from her step-mother on a ram with a golden fleece, she was drowned in the strait called after her, Hellespontus.

Hellēn, ēnis, m. a son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, from whom the Greeks were supposed to have been called Hellenes.

Hellespontus, i, m. the strait connecting the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) with the Aegean, now the Dardanelles: cf. Helle. Hence **Hellespontius**, a, um, and **Hellespontiacus**, a, um.

Hēlōrus, v. Elōrus.

Hēlōtes (Hil-), um; also **Hilōtae** (Il-), ārum, m. plu. the original inhabitants of Laconia, afterwards the slaves of the Spartans, the Helots.

Helvētīi, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in mod. Switzerland. Adj. **Helvētius**, a, um, and **Helvēticus**, a, um.

Helvīi, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose country was celebrated for its wine.

Hēnēti, v. Veneti.

Hēniōchi, ōrum, m. a people of Asiatic Sarmatia. Hence **Hēniōchus** (-ius), a, um.

Henna (not Enna), ae, f. a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, from the neighbourhood of which Pluto was said to have carried off Proserpina. Hence **Hennensis**, e, and **Hennaeus**, a, um; **Hennenses**, lum, m. its inhabitants.

Hēphaestīon, ōnis, m. a friend of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals.

Hēra, ae, f. the Grecian goddess Hera, identified with the Juno of the Romans. Hence **Hēraea**, ōrum, n. plu. her festival.

Hēraclēa or **Hēraclia**, ae, f. a sea-port of Lucania, on the river Siris, near the modern town of Policoro. Hence **Hēraclēotes**, ae, m. a native of Heraclea; and **Hēraclēenses** or **Hēraclienses**, lum, m. plu. its inhabitants. 2. a very ancient city of Sicily, called in earlier times Minoa.

Hence **Hēraclēenses** or **Hēraclienses**, lum, m. plu. its inhabitants. 3. a maritime town of Pontus. 4. a city of Macedonia (H. Sintica).

Hēraclēum, i, n. a town of Macedonia, on the borders of Thessaly.

Hēraclides, ae, m. a Greek philosopher of Heraclea in Pontus, hence surnamed Ponticus.

Hēraclitus, i, m. a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, surnamed "The Obscure" and also "The Weeping philosopher;" flourished about 500 B.C.

Herbita, ae, f. a town in Sicily.

Hence **Herbitensis**, e, and **Herbitenses**, lum, m. the inhabitants.

Hercēus, i, m. an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its enclosure. Hence **Hercēus**, a, um.

Herculanēum, ēi, n. a town of Campania, situated on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii; buried along with the latter city by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Hence **Herculanēus**, a, um, and **Herculanensis**, e.

Hercūles, is and i (Voc. Hercūles, Hercūle and Hercle, as an oath: v. Part i.), m. son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira, and, after his deification, of Hebe; he was the god of strength: the poplar was sacred to him. Hence **Hercūleus**, a, um, **Herculanēus**, a, um: Herculeana pars, the tenth part (dedicated to H.). Also from the Greek form of the name Heracles, **Hērāclēus** or **Hērāclius**, a, um; and **Hērāclides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Hercules.

Hercynia silva, a forest extending across great part of Germany; 60 days' journey from E. to W. and 9 from N. to S.

Herdonius, il, m.: Turnus Herdonius, of Aricia, the enemy of Tarquinius Superbus. 2. Apollus Herdonius, a Sabine chief.

Hērennius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Hērennīanus**, a, um.

Hērillus, i, m. a philosopher of Carthage, a disciple of Zeno. Hence **Hērillīi**, ōrum, m. the followers or disciples of Herillus.

Hermæum, i, n. the name of a frontier town of Boeotia, over against Euboea.

Hermagōras (-a), ae, m. a celebrated Greek rhetorician of Rhodes.

Hermāphrōditus, i, m. a son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person. Hence in gen. an hermaphrodite.

Hermarchus, i, m. of Mitylene, a rhetorician and disciple of Epicurus.

Hermes (-a), ae, m. the Greek name of Mercury; hence a Hermes-pillar, a Hermes; i.e. a head carved on the top of a square pedestal or post. Hence **Hermæum**, i, n. a small chamber where Hermes was worshipped.

Hermīnius, a, name of a Roman gens of Etruscan origin.

Hermiōnē, ēs, and -a, ae, f. daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Orestes. 2. a maritime city of Argolis, now Kastri. Hence **Hermiōnēus**, a, um, and **Hermiōnicus**, a, um.

Hermiōnes, um, m. a people of central Germany.

Hermogēnes, is, m. a money-lender at Rome mentioned by Cic. 2. a detractor of Horace.

Hermundūri, ōrum, m. a German people on the Elbe.

Hermus, *i*, *m*. a river of Asia Minor; now the Sarabat.

Hernici, *ōrum*, *m*. plu. the Hernicians, a warlike people of Latium. Adj. **Hernicus**, *a*, *um*.

Hērō, *ūs*, *f*. a priestess of Aphrodite in Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos.

Hērōdes, *is*, *m*. Herod; the name of several kings of Palestine.

Hēr'd'tus, *i*, *m*. the father of Greek history, a native of Halicarnassus, born B.C. 484.

Hērōphīlēs, *ēs*, *f*. a priestess of Apollo in Tib.

Hersē, *ēs*, *f*. daughter of Cecrops (Ov.).

Hersilia, *ae*, *f*. the wife of Romulus.

Hēsiodus, *i*, *m*. Hesiod, an ancient Greek poet, born at Ascra in Boeotia, author of 'Works and Days' and 'The Generation of the Gods.' Hence **Hēsiodēus** or **-ius**, *a*, *um*.

Hēsionē, *ēs*, and **Hēsiona**, *ae*, *f*. daughter of Laomedon king of Troy, whom Hercules rescued from a sea-monster.

Hespēria, *v*. Hesperus.

Hesperides, *v*. Hesperus.

Hespēriēs, *ēs*, *f*. daughter of the river Cebren, in Ov.

Hespērus (-os), *i*, *m*. the evening star, in myth. a son of Cephalus and Aurora; or (acc. to some) the son of Iapetus and Asia, and brother of Atlas. Hence **Hespērius**, *a*, *um*, Western, Hesperian. As Subst.: **Hespēria**, *ae*, *f*. the land of the evening star, the western land, i. e. Italy and Spain. **Hespēris**, *idis*, *f*. adj. Western, and **Hesperides**, *um*, *f*. the Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus (or of Erebus and Nox), who, on an island beyond Mount Atlas, watched a garden with golden apples. Also a group of islands in the Atlantic.

Hibēres (not Ibēres), *um*, *m*. Iberians, Greek name for Spaniards. Hence **Hibērus** (Ib-), *a*, *um*. As Subst.: **Hibēri**, *ōrum*, *m*. the Iberians, Spaniards. **Hibēria**, *ae*, *f*. Iberia, the Greek name of Spain. **Hibēricus**, Iberian, Spanish. **Hibēriacus**, *a*, *um*, Iberian, Spanish. **Hibērina**, *ae*, *f*. a female Iberian, a Spanish woman. 2. Also **Hibēri**, *ōrum*, *m*. an Asiatic people near Mt. Caucasus, neighbours of the Colchians, in modern Georgia. Hence **Hibēria** (Ib-), *ae*, *f*. the country of Iberia, now Georgia.

Hibernia, *ae*, *f*. Hibernia or Ireland. Also called **Jūverna**, *ae*, in Juv.; and **Iernē**, *ēs*, in Claud.

Hibērus (less correctly **Ibērus**), *i*, *m*. a river of Spain, now the Ebro.

Hicetas, *ae*, *m*. a tyrant of Leontini in Sicily. 2. a Syracusan, one of the earlier Pythagoreans.

Hiempsal, *allis*, *m*. son of Micipsa and king of part of Numidia.

Hiēro, *ōnis*, *m*. ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides of Ceos,

about 478 B.C. 2. a later ruler of Syracuse, in the latter half of the third century B.C., a friend of the Romans. Hence **Hiērōnicus**, *a*, *um*.

Hiērōcaesāria (or **-ēa**), *ae*, *f*. a city of Lydia. Hence **Hiērōcaesāriensis**, *um*, *m*. its inhabitants.

Hiērōcles, *is*, *m*. a celebrated orator of Alabanda, an older contemporary of Cicero.

Hiērōnŷmus, *i*, *m*. a ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero (q. v.). 2. a Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes. 3. a father of the Church in the 5th century, usually called Jerome.

Hiērōsōlŷma, *ōrum*, *n*. Jerusalem, a city of Palestine. (Acc. sing. *f*. Hierosolymam, Flor.) Abbreviated, **Sōlŷma**, *ōrum*, *n*. Hence **Hiērōsōlŷmārius**, *li*, *m*. a surname given to Pompeius from his taking Jerusalem. **Sōlŷmus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to Jerusalem: leges, i. e. of the Jews (Juv.).

Hilotes, *v*. Helotes.

Himella, *ae*, *f*. a small river in the Sabine territory.

Himēra, *ae*, *m*. a large river of southern Sicily which falls into the sea at Phintia. 2. a small river of northern Sicily on which the city of Himera was situated. 3. *f*. the city of Himera; also **Himēra**, *ōrum*, *n*.

Hipparchus, *i*, *m*. a son of Pisistratus, slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton. 2. a celebrated astronomer of Nicaea.

Hippias, *ae*, *m*. the elder son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. 2. a famous sophist of Elis in the time of Socrates.

Hippo, *ōnis*, *m*. a city of Numidia (also with surname of regius), afterwards a bishop's see, now Bona. Hence **Hippōnensis**, *e*. 2. a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, near Toletum.

Hippocōon, *ontis*, *m*. one of the Calydonian hunters. 2. a companion of Aeneas in Virg.

Hippocrātes, *is*, *m*. a celebrated Greek physician of Cos, about 430 B.C.

Hippocrēnē, *ēs*, *f*. (ἵππου κρήνη), a fountain on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, fabled to have been produced by a stroke from the hoof of Pegasus.

Hippodāmē, *ēs* (-ia), *ae*, *f*. daughter of Oenomaus, king of Elis. 2. daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous.

Hippolytē, *ēs*, and **-ā**, *ae*, *f*. an Amazon, daughter of Mars, taken captive in the war of the Amazons by Theseus. 2. the wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia.

Hippolytus, *i*, *m*. son of Theseus and Hippolyte: in consequence of a false accusation brought against him by his step-mother Phaedra, he was torn to pieces by horses, but was restored to life by Aesculapius.

Hippomēnes, *ae*, *m*. son of Mega-

reus, who conquered (the Boeotian) Atalanta in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife.

Hippōnax, *actis*, *m*. a Greek poet of Ephesus, about 540 B.C. celebrated for the bitterness of his satires. Hence **Hippōnactēs**, *a*, *um*.

Hippotādes, *ae*, *m*. a male descendant of Hippos, i. e. Aeolus.

Hippothōos, *i*, *m*. son of Cercyon, king of Arcadia.

Hirpini (not Irpini), *ōrum*, *m*. plu. a people who dwell in the south of Samnium. Hence **Hirpinus** (Irp-), *a*, *um*.

Hirtius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. A. Hirtius, consul B.C. 43, and author of the eighth book of the Commentaries on Caesar's Gallic wars. Hence **Hirtinus**, *a*, *um*.

Hispālis, *is*, *f*. a city of southern Spain, now Seville. Hence **Hispāllenses** (-lenses), *um*, *m*. its inhabitants.

Hispāni, *ōrum*, *m*. plu. the Spaniards. Also **Hispānus**, *a*, *um*, Spanish; **Hispānia**, *ae*, and (because divided into two parts, citerior and ulterior), **Hispāniae**, *arum*, *f*. the country of the Spaniards, Spain; **Hispāniensis**, *e*, and **Hispānicus**, *a*, *um*, connected with Spain; the latter esp. of armies serving in Spain, etc.

Hister, *v*. Ister.

Histri (less correctly **Istri**), *ōrum*, *m*. the inhabitants of Histria (Istria), *ae*, *f*. a country of Italy, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea. Hence **Histrus**, **Histricus**, *a*, *um* (Istr-), Istrian.

Hōmērus, *i*, *m*. Homer, the earliest and most celebrated of the Greek poets. Hence **Hōmēricus**, *a*, *um*, and **Hōmērius**, *a*, *um*; also **Hōmērōnides**, *ae*, *m*. an imitator of Homer.

Hōmōlē, *ēs*, *f*. a high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe.

Hōnōrius, *li*, *m*. son of the emperor Theodosius, and Roman emperor of the West, A.D. 395-423.

Hōra, *ae*, *f*. the wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshipped as a goddess, called before her death **Hersilia**.

Hōrae, *arum*, *f*. plu. the Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses that presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven.

Hōrātius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Horatii, the three brothers who fought against the Alban Curatii.

2. Horatius Cocles, who in the war with Porsena, defended single-handed the bridge over the Tiber. 3. Q. Horatius Flaccus, the celebrated Augustan poet. Hence **Hōrātius**, *a*, *um*.

Hortālus, *i*, *m*. a surname of the orator Q. Hortensius and his descendants.

Hortānum, *i*, *n*. a city of Etruria, now Orte. Hence **Hortinus**, *a*, *um* (Virg.).

Hortensius, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Q. Hortensius Hortatus, a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero. Hence **Hortensianus**, a, um.

Hostilius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Hostus Hostilius, who fought victoriously against the Sabines; and his grandson, Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome. Hence **Hostilius**, a, um.

Hyacinthus or -os, i, m. a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by a blow of his quail; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name. Hence **Hyacinthia**, ōrum, the Hyacinthia, a festival celebrated at Sparta in the spring, in honour of Hyacinthus.

Hyaides, um, f. a group of seven stars in the head of the constellation Taurus: v. Part I.

Hyanes, um, m. plu. an old name of the Boeotians. Hence **Hyantēs**, a, um, and **Hyantius**, a, um, Boeotian.

Hyas, antis (Acc. Hyan, Ov.), m. a son of Atlas.

Hýbla, ae, and **Hýblē**, ēs, f. the name of three towns in Sicily, a mountain near one of which was celebrated for producing honey. Hence **Hýblaeus**, a, um, Hyblean. Also Subst.: **Hýblenses**, ium, m. the inhabitants.

Hýdaspes, is, m. a large tributary of the Indus, now the Jelum.

Hýdra, ae, f. a monstrous water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean Lake; it had seven heads; as fast as one of them was cut off, two sprang up in its stead. Meton.: the constellation of the Water-snake. 2. a hydra with fifty heads, that kept watch at the gates of the Lower World.

Hýdrōchōus, i, m. the constellation Aquarius (Cat.).

Hýdrūs, untis, f. a city of Calabria, now Otranto, also called **Hydruntum**, i, n.

Hýgēa (-īa), (rarely **Hýglēa**), ae, f. daughter of Aesculapius, the goddess of health.

Hýlaeus, i, m. a centaur. Hence **Hýlaeus**, a, um.

Hýlas, ae, m. a beautiful youth, companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition: on landing for water on the coast of Mysia, he was carried off by the nymphs.

Hýleus (dissyll.), ēi, m. one of the Calydonian hunters.

Hýlōnōmē, ēs, f. the wife of the centaur Cyllarus.

Hýllus (also **Hylus**), i, m. son of Hercules and husband of Iole.

Hýmen, ōnis, and **Hýmēnaeus** or -ōs, i, m. the god of marriage, Hymen. Hence **Hýmēnēus**, a, um.

Hýmettus or -os, i, m. a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble. Hence **Hýmettius**, a, um.

Hýpaepa, ōrum, n. plu. a town in Lydia. Hence **Hýpaepēni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Hýpānis, is, m. a river of Sarmatia, now the Bug.

Hýpāsis or **Hýphāsis**, is, m. a tributary of the Indus, now the Sutlej.

Hýpāta, ae, f. a small town of Thessaly. Hence **Hýpātaei**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Hýperbōrēi, ōrum, m. plu. a fabulous people living in the extreme north. Hence **Hýperbōrēus**, a, um.

Hýpērīdes, is, m. a celebrated Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.

Hýpērion, ōnis, m. son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun. 2. the Sun himself. Hence **Hýpērionis**, idis, f. daughter of the Sun, i. e. Aurora.

Hýpermnestra, ae (ē, ēs), f. one of the daughters of Danaus, who alone saved her husband's life.

Hýpsipylē, ēs, f. daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts. Hence **Hýpsipylēus**, a, um.

Hýrcāni, ōrum, m. plu. a people who dwell on the Caspian Sea. Hence **Hýrcānus**, a, um.

Hýrīē, ēs, f. a town and lake in Boeotia.

Hýriēus (trisyl.), ēi, m. father of Orion. Hence **Hýriēus** (quadrisyl.), a, um.

Hýrtācus, i, m. father of Nisus in Virg. Hence **Hýrtācides**, ae, m. son of Hyrtacus, i. e. Nisus.

Hystaspes, is or i, m. father of the Persian king Darius I.

Īacohus, i, m. a poetic appellation of Bacchus. Hence, meton. wine (Virg.).

Īāpētus, i, m. a Titan, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus. Hence **Īāpētīōnides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Iapetus.

Īāpis, idis, m. Aeneas's physician, in Virg.

Īāpýdes, um, m. plu. a people of Illyria. Hence **Īāpýs**, ōdis, adj. Iapydian, or belonging to the Iapydes, and **Īāpýdia**, ae, f. their country.

Īāpyx, ōgis, m. son of Daedalus, who ruled in southern Italy. Hence **Īāpýgia**, ae, f. the southern part of Apulia; and **Īāpyx**, ōgis, adj. 2. a wind blowing from Apulia (W.N.W.) towards Greece.

Īarbas, or **Īarba**, ae, m. a king of Mauretania. **Īarbīta**, ae, m. a Mau-

retanian, whose proper name was Cordus (Hor.).

Īāsīus, ūi, m. son of Jupiter and Electra, beloved by Ceres; called also **Īāsion**, ōnis. Hence **Īāsides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Iasius. 2. a king of Argos. Hence **Īāsīs**, idis, f. his daughter, i. e. Atalanta.

Īāson, ōnis, m. Jason, a famous Grecian hero, son of Aeson, king of Thessaly; the leader of the Argonauts, husband of Medea, and afterwards of Creusa. Hence **Īāsōnīus**, a, um, belonging to Jason, also Argonautic; and **Īāsōnides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Jason. 2. tyrant of Pherae, in Thessaly.

Īassus or **Īasus**, i, f. a city of Caria. Hence **Īassenses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Īāzýges or **Jāzýges** (trisyl.), um, m. plu. a Sarmatian people on the Theiss and Danube.

Ībēres, **Ībērus**, etc., v. Hib.

Ībýcus, i, m. a Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, whose murder was brought to light by the cranes who witnessed it.

Īcārius, v. Icarus, 2.

Īcārus, i, m. a son of Daedalus, who, on his flight from Crete, which he attempted on wings made by his father, fell into the sea. Hence **Īcārius**, a, um: esp. epithet of part of the Aegean Sea, into which he fell; the Icarian Sea. 2. **Īcārus** or **Īcārius**, ūi, m. son of Oebalus, king of Sparta, father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation Boötes. Hence **Īcārius**, a, um: also **Īcāris**, idis, and **Īcāriōtis**, idis, f. the daughter of Icarus or Icarus, i. e. Penelope. As Adj.: of Penelope (Ov.).

Īccius Portus, v. Itius.

Īcēlos, i, m. son of Somnus.

Īcēni, ōrum, m. a British people dwelling in Suffolk and Norfolk, who revolted from the Romans under Boadicea.

Īchnōbātes, ae, m. (ἰχνοβάτης, "that goes in the track"), one of Actaeon's hounds.

Īcōnīum, ūi, n. a city of Lycaonia, now Kuniyeh.

Īda, ae, or **Īdē**, ēs, f. a mountain in Crete, on which Jupiter was brought up. Hence **Īdaeus**, a, um. 2. a mountain range near Troy. Hence **Īdaeus**, a, um, Idaean, also Phrygian, Trojan, and Roman.

Īdālīum, ūi, n. a mountain city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus; called also **Īdālīa**, ae, f. Hence **Īdālīus**, a, um, Italian, also Cyprian; and **Īdālīē**, ēs, f. Venus.

Īdmon, ōnis, m. father of Arachne.

Hence **Idmōnius**, a, um. 2. a prophet of Argos, one of the Argonauts.

Idōmēneus (quadrissyl.), ēl, m. king of Crete and leader of the Cretans against Troy.

Idūmaea, ae, f. a region to the S. of Palestine. Hence **Idūmaeus**, a, um, Idumean.

Idyia (trissyl.), ae, f. wife of Aetes and mother of Medea.

Ierne, v. Hibernia.

Igilium, il, n. a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea, now Giglio.

Igūvium, il, n. a city of Umbria, now Gubbio or Eugubio; where some copper plates with inscriptions in Etruscan and Latin characters were discovered. Hence **Igūvinātes**, ium, and **Igūvini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Ilberda, ae, f. a city in Spain, now Lerida.

Ilergavonenses (Illurg-), ium, m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis. Also **Illurgavonensis**, e, adj.

Ilergētes, um, m. plu. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.

Ilia, ae, f. a poetical name of Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus. Hence **Ilīades**, ae, m. son of Ilia; i. e. Romulus or Remus.

Ilīas, ādis, a Trojan woman. 2. the *Iliad*: v. Ilium.

Ilīōna, ae (-ō, ēs), f. the eldest daughter of Priam.

Ilīōneus (quadrissyl.), ēl, m. the youngest son of Niobe. 2. a Trojan, a follower of Aeneas.

Ilios, i, v. Ilium.

Ilithyia (quadrissyl.), ae, f. a goddess of the Greeks who aided women in child-birth. (Lat. Juno Lucina.)

Ilium or **Ilion**, il, n. a poetical name for Troy, the city of Ilium (Troy). Called also **Ilīos**, i, f. Hence **Ilīus**, a, um; **Ilīacus**, a, um; **Ilīenses**, ium, m. plu. the Trojans; **Ilīades**, ae, m. son of Troy: esp. Ganymede; and **Ilīas**, ādis, f. a Trojan woman. **Ilīas**, ādis, f. is also the name of the epic poem on the Trojan war, the *Iliad*. On account of the great extent of the poem, *Ilīas* is used figuratively to represent a great quantity, a number, an *Iliad*, a whole *Iliad* (Ov.).

Illyrii, ōrum, m. plu. a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania. Hence **Illyrius**, a, um; **Illyria**, ae, f. their country, and (as consisting of two parts, one Greek, the other Roman) **Illyriae**, ārum, the (two) *Illyrias*. Hence **Illyrius**, a, um, and **Illyris**, idis, f. *Illyrian*: as Subst. **Illyricum**, i, n., and **Illyris**, idis, f. the country.

Ilōtae, v. Helotes.

Ilus, i, m. son of Tros, father of Laomedon and founder of Ilium. 2. a surname of Ascanius.

Iuva, ae, f. an island in the Mediterranean Sea, now Elba.

Imbros and **Imbrus**, i, f. an island in the Aegean Sea, now Imbro. Hence **Imbrius**, a, um.

Inachus or -os, i, m. the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus. Hence **Inachius**, a, um, *Inachian*, also *Argive*, *Grecian*: *Juvenca*, i. e. Io (Virg.). **Inachides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Inachus, and **Inachis**, idis, f. adj. *Inachian*: subst. a female descendant of Inachus: esp. Io. 2. a river in Argolis, named after Inachus.

Inārimē, ēs, f. an island on the coast of Campania, now Ischia. **Indebilis**, v. Mandonius.

India, ae, f. a large country extending from the Indus to China. Hence **Indicus**, a, um, and **Indus**, a, um. As Subst. **Indi**, ōrum, m. the Indians.

Indigētes, v. Indiges, Part 1.

Induciomārus (-tiomārus), i, m. a chief of the Treviri.

Indus, i, m. a large river forming the western boundary of India. 2. a river in Caria.

Ingaevēnes, um, m. a tribe in the N. of Germany.

Ingauni, ōrum, m. a people of Liguria.

Inō, ūs, f. daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, nurse of Bacchus, mother of Learchus and Melicerta. Being pursued by Athamas, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-deities. Hence **Inōus**, a, um, epith. of Melicerta (Virg.).

Insūbres, ium, m. the Insubrians, a people of Cisalpine Gaul: their capital was Mediolanum (Milan). Also **Insūber**, bris, adj.

Intēramna, ae, f. a city of Umbria surrounded by the river Nar, the birth-place of the historian Tacitus, now Terni. Hence **Intēramnas**, ātis, adj. and **Intēramnātes**, ium, m. its inhabitants. 2. a town in Latium, on the Liris, at its confluence with a smaller river.

Inūus, i, m. a name of Pan, the god who gave fruitfulness to herds.

2. **Castrum Inūi**, called simply **Castrum** by Ovid, an ancient town of Latium, on the coast between Antium and Lavinium.

Io, ūs, or **Ion**, ōnis, f. (Acc. Io, Ov.), daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed by him, through fear of Juno, into a cow. In Egypt she recovered her former shape, married King Osiris, and was afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis.

Iolus, i, m. a youth, the constant companion of Hercules.

Iolcos or **Iolcus**, i, f. a town of Thessaly, on the Pelasgic gulf, whence Jason with the Argonauts set out in quest of the golden fleece. Hence **Iolciacus**, a, um.

Iolē, ēs, f. daughter of Eurytus, king of Oechalia, whom Hercules, after killing her parents, sent to Deianira, and whom Hyllus afterwards married.

Iollas, ae, m. a shepherd in Virg.

Ion, ōnis, m. an Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia. Hence **Ionīa**, ae, f. a country of Asia Minor, on the Aegean Sea, between Caria and Aeolis; and **Ionēs**, um, m. the Ionians. Hence **Ionīacus**, a, um, **Ionīus**, a, um, and **Ionius**, a, um, *Ionian*. As Subst.: **Ionium**, i, n. the Ionian Sea.

Iordānes, ae (-is, is), m. a river of Palestine, now the Jordan.

Iosēphus, i, m. Josephus, a Jewish historian in the time of the Emperor Vespasian.

Iphianassa, ae, f. = Iphigenia (Lucr.).

Iphias, ādis, f. the daughter of Iphis, i. e. Evadne.

Iphiolus, i, m. a son of Phylacus and Clymene, an Argonaut. 2. father of Protesilaus, who fell at the landing of the Greeks before Troy.

Iphicrātes, is, m. a celebrated Athenian general. Hence **Iphicrātensis**, e, adj.

Iphigēnia, ae (Acc. -an, Ov.), f. daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who was to be offered up by way of expiation for an offence committed by her father against Diana; but the goddess put a hart in her place, and conveyed her away to the Tauric Chersonese.

(1) **Iphis**, is, m. a youth of Cyprus, who hanged himself because his love for Anazarete was not returned (Ov.).

(2) **Iphis**, idis, f. a Cretan girl who was changed into a man (Ov.).

Iphitus, i, m. a Trojan in Virg. 2. a king of Elis, who restored the Olympic games.

Iris, idis, f. (Acc. Irim, Virg.), daughter of Thaumas and Electra, sister of the Harpies, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods, esp. of Juno.

Irpini, v. Hirpini.

Irus (Gr. acc. Iron, Ov.), i, m. a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca: hence any poor man.

Isaeus, i, m. a Greek orator, the instructor of Demosthenes; many of whose orations are extant. 2. a

Greek orator, a contemporary of the younger Pliny.

Isāra, ae, m. a river of Gaul that falls into the Rhone, now Isère.

Isauri, ōrum, m. the Isaurians, the inhabitants of **Isauria**, ae, f. a country of Asia between Pamphylia and Cilicia. Hence **Isauricus**, a, um, Isaurian. As Subst.: **Isauricus**, l, m. an agnomen of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of Isauria.

Ischōmachē, ēs, f. also called Hippodamia, at whose wedding with Pirithous the conflict arose between the Centaurs and Lapithae.

Isidōrus, l, m. a mimic actor mentioned by Cicero. 2. a Cynic philosopher in the time of Nero.

Isis, is and Idis (Acc. Isin, Ov.), f. an Egyptian goddess. Hence **Isiacus**, a, um.

Ismārus, l, m. or **Ismāra**, ōrum, n. plu. a town and mountain in Thrace. Hence **Ismārius**, a, um, Ismarian or Thracian: tyrannus, i. e. Tereus (Ov.).

Ismārius, ae, m. a Theban general. **Ismēnus** (os), l, m. a river of Boeotia, flowing through Thebes. Hence **Ismēnius**, a, um, Ismenian or Theban, and **Ismēnis**, Idis, f. a Theban woman.

Isōcrates, is, m. a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens: died B.C. 338. Hence **Isōcratēs**, a, um.

Issa, ae, f. a small island in the Adriatic Sea, with a town of the same name, now Lissa. Hence **Issaeus**, a, um: as Subst. **Issaei**, ōrum, the inhabitants. **Issaius**, a, um, and **Issensis**, e: as Subst.: **Issenses**, lum, m. the inhabitants.

Issō, ēs, f. the daughter of the Lesbian king Macareus in Ov.

Issus, l, f. a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great, B.C. 333. Hence **Issicus**, a, um.

Istaevōnes, um, m. a people of Germany bordering on the Rhine.

Ister (Hister), tri, m. the lower part of the Danube.

Isthmus (Isthmos), l, m. a strip of land between two seas, an isthmus, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth. Hence **Isthmius**, a, um, and **Isthmia**, ōrum, n. plu. the Isthmian games celebrated every five years on the Isthmus of Corinth.

Istri, Istria, v. Histri.

Itālia, ae, f. Italy. Hence **Itālus**, a, um, Italian: as Subst.: **Itāli**, ōrum (Gen. pl. **Itālūm**, Virg.), the Italians. 2. **Itālius**, a, um, Italian.

3. **Itālis**, Idis, adj. f. Italian. As Subst.: **Itālides**, um, f. Italian

women (Virg.). 4. **Itālicus**, a, um, Italian: jus, the Italian right: bellum, the Italian (or Social) war. As Subst. **Itālici**, ōrum, m. the Italian confederates (in the Social war).

Itālica, ae, f. the name given by the Confederates to the city of Corfinium during the Social war. 2. a city of Hispania Baetica, founded by Scipio Africanus, the birth-place of the Emperor Trajan. Hence **Itālicensis**, is, m. an Italian.

Itāca, ae (Itācē, ēs), f. an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses. Hence **Itācensis**, e, and **Itācus**, a, um, Itacan. As Subst.: **Itāceus**, l, m. the Itacan, Ulysses.

Itius or **Icoius Portus**, a port of the Norini, in Belgic Gaul, from which Caesar sailed over to Britain; prob. Wilsand.

Itōnē, ēs, or **Itōnus**, l, m. a city and mountain in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas. Hence **Itōnius**, a, um.

Itūraea (Ityr.), ae, f. a country in Coele-Syria. Hence **Itūraeus** (Ityr.), a, um; and **Itūraei**, ōrum, m. the Ituraeans.

Itylus, l, m. son of Zethus. (In Cat. Itylus is confounded with Itys.)

Itys, ōs (Acc. Ityn), m. son of Tereus and Procne: he was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food; whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Procne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, and Tereus into an owl. 2. a Trojan killed by Turnus, in Virg.

Iūlus, l, m. son of Ascanius and grandson of Aeneas, whom the gens Julia regarded as their ancestor. Hence **Iūleus**, a, um, Julian. Meton.: belonging to Julius Caesar or Augustus. 2. Iulus Antonius, son of the triumvir Antonius and Fulvia.

Ixion, ōnis, m. son of Phlegyas, king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous. For an offence committed against Juno, Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel. His offspring were the Centaurs. Hence **Ixiōneus** (Ixiōnus), a, um; and **Ixiōnides**, ae, m. Pirithous, and in plur. **Ixiōnidae**, ārum, the Centaurs.

Jabolēnus (Jav-), l, m. a celebrated Roman jurist in the time of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius.

Jacetani, ōrum, m. a people in Northern Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

Janiculum, l, n. one of the seven

hills of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber. Hence **Janiculāris**, e.

Jānus, l, m. an old Italian deity. He was represented with one face in front and another on the back of his head. Hence **Jānuālis** or **Jānālis**, e; and **Jānigēna**, ae, m. child of Janus (Ov.). Also **Jānuārius** (mensis), the month January, dedicated to Janus. See also Part I., Janus, Januarius.

Jāson, v. Iason.

Jēsūs (also **Iēsūs**, trisyll.), ō, m. Jesus.

Jūba, ae, m. king of Numidia, who joined the party of Pompeius, and put an end to his own life after the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 45. 2. son of the former, who after his father's death, was brought by Caesar to Rome.

Jūdaea, ae, f. the country of the Jews. Also **Jūdaeus**, a, um, Jewish. As Subst.: **Jūdaeus**, l, m. a Jew; **Jūdāicus**, a, um, Jewish: bellum (Tac.).

Jūgurtha, ae, m. a king of Numidia, conquered by Marius, B.C. 106. Hence **Jūgurthinus**, a, um.

Jūlia, ae, f. daughter of Caesar, the dictator, wife of Cn. Pompeius. 2. daughter and only child of Augustus, wife of Tiberius.

Jūlianus, l, m. Didius Julianus: v. Didius. 2. "The Apostate," Roman emperor, A.D. 361-363.

Jūlius, a, the name of a Roman gens, of which the Caesars (q. v.) were the most distinguished family. Hence **Jūlius**, a, um, adj. Julian. As Subst.: **Jūlius**, ll, m. the month of July (so called after Julius Caesar); previously called Quintilis. Also **Jūlianus**, a, um, belonging to Julius Caesar: and as Subst.: **Jūliani**, ōrum, m. soldiers who were on the side of Caesar in the civil war.

Jūlus, v. Iulus.

Jūnius, a, the name of a Roman gens, of which Brutus (q. v.) was the most distinguished family. Hence **Jūnius**, a, um, adj. As Subst.: **Jūnius**, ll, m. the month of June. Also **Jūniānus**, a, um.

Jūno, ōnis, f. the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women. Hence **Jūnonicōla**, ae, c. a worshipper of Juno; **Jūnonigēna**, ae, m. Juno-born, i. e. Vulcan; and **Jūnōnius**, a, um; and **Jūnōnālis**, e, belonging to Juno.

Juppiter (better than **Jūpter**), Jōvis, m. Jupiter or Jove, a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno, the chief god among the Romans; corresp. to Gr. Zeus. 2. Transf.: Jupiter Stygius, i. e. Pluto. 3. as the god of heaven, Juppiter is used by the poets for the sky, open air, heaven.

Jūra, ae, m. a chain of mountains in Gaul, on the borders of Helvetia; Mt. Jura.

Justinus, l, m. a Roman historian,

of uncertain date. 2. Usually called Justin Martyr, who wrote in defence of the Christians under Antoninus Pius.

Juturna, ae, f. a fountain in Latium; also a nymph, sister of Turnus, the king of the Rutuli.

Juvenalis, is, m.: D. Junius Juvenalis, a Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan.

Juvena or **Juberna**, ae, f. Ireland, also called Hibernia (q. v.).

Labdæus, i, m. a king of Thebes, father of Laius. Hence **Labdæus**, a, um, adj. and **Labdæides**, ae, m. a descendant of Labdacus, esp. Polynices, grandson of Laius.

Labæates, ium, m. plu. a people of Illyria. Hence **Labæatis**, idis, f. adj. **Laberius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. D. Laberius, celebrated as a composer of mimes.

Labici (Lāvici), ōrum, m. plu. a town of Latium, between Tusculum and Praeneste. Hence **Labicæus** (Lāvī-), a, um; and **Labicani** (Lābic- in Mart.), ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Labienus, i, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. T. Atius Labienus, lieutenant of Caesar in Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pompey. Hence **Labieniæus**, a, um. 2. Q. Atius Labienus, an uncle of the former, and an adherent of Saturninus.

Labro, ōnis, f. a port in Etruria, now prob. Livorno (Leghorn).

Labros (-us), i, m. = λαβρός, "rushing," the name of a dog in Ov.

Labrynthus, i, m. a building with many winding passages: esp. that built by Daedalus near Gnosus, in Crete.

Læaena, ae, f. adj. Spartan, Lacedæmonian; Subst.: a Lacedæmonian or Spartan woman; esp. Helen (Virg.).

Lædæmon (also Lædæmo), ōnis (Acc. Lædæmōna; Abl. Lædæmōne; and Locat. Lædæmōni), f. the city of Lacedæmon or Sparta. Hence **Lædæmoniæus**, a, um, Lacedæmonian or Spartan; and Subst.: **Lædæmoniæ**, ōrum, m. the Lacedæmonians or Spartans.

Lacētāni, ōrum, m. a people of Spain in Catalonia; and **Lacētānia**, ae, f. their country.

Lachæsis, is, f. one of the three Parcae or Fates; who prescribed the measure of the thread of life.

Laciades, ae, m. one belonging to the demos Laciadae in Attica.

Laciniūm, il, n. a promontory in Bruttium, near Crotona, with a temple to Juno; now Capo delle Colonne. Hence **Lacinius**, a, um.

Laco (-on), ōnis, m. a Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan. Plur.: **Lacōnes**, um, m.; of Castor and Pollux; (Mart.). Hence **Lacōnia**, ae, f.

the country of which the chief city was Sparta, or Lacedæmon. Also **Lacōnicus**, a, um, adj. As Subst.: **Lacōnica**, ae, f. Laconia: **Lacōniūm**, il, n. the sweating-room in hot baths, first used by the Lacedæmonians: **Lacōnis**, idis, adj. Laconian, Lacedæmonian. 2. a Spartan dog or hound (Hor.).

Lacōydes, is, m. an Academic philosopher of Cyrene.

Ladas, ae, m. a renowned runner, whose name became a proverb for swiftness.

Ladon, ōnis, m. a river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus; father of Daphne. 2. the name of one of Actæon's hounds.

Laeca, ae, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. M. Porcius Laeca, one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

Laelius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Laelius, a friend of Scipio Africanus. **Laelia**, ae, f. daughter of C. Laelius, and mother-in-law of L. Crassus, celebrated for her intellectual culture. Hence **Laeliānus**, a, um.

Læertes, ae, m. (Acc. Laerten, Ov.) the father of Ulysses. Hence **Læertius**, a, um; and **Læertiades**, ae, m. son of Laertes, Ulysses.

Laestrygon (Lestr.), ōnis, m. more freq. plur. Laestrygones, um, a fabulous race of giants, supposed to have lived in Sicily, from whence they passed over to Italy and founded Formiae. Hence **Laestrygonius**, a, um, Formian (Hor.).

Laevi, ōrum, m. a Ligurian people.

Laevinus, i, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens Valeria (q. v.). Esp. P. Valerius Laevinus, consul in the war with Pyrrhus, by whom he was defeated B.C. 280. 2. M. Valerius Laevinus, consul in the second Punic War.

Lagus, i, m. father of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt. Hence **Lagæus**, a, um, Egyptian.

Lais, idis and Idos, f. a celebrated courtesan of Corinth.

Laius (or Lājus), i, son of Labdacus, king of Thebes, and father of Oedipus. Hence **Laiades**, ae, m. Oedipus.

Lalagē, es, f. fancy name of a girl in Hor.

(1) **Lamia**, ae, m. a cognomen in the gens Aelia; said to have been derived from Lamus, the founder of Formiae. Hence **Lamiānus**, a, um.

(2) **Lamia**, ae, f. a town of Thessaly, now Zeitun.

(3) **Lamia**, ae, f. a sorceress in Hor. **Lampēiē**, es, f. daughter of Phœbus and sister of Phæthōn.

Lampsacum, i, n. and **Lampsacus** (-os), i, f. a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont. Hence **Lampsacæus**, a, um, and Subst. **Lampsaceni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Lamus, i, m. a mythical king of the Laestrygonians, son of Neptune, and founder of Formiae. 2. son of Hercules and Omphale.

Langobardi, ōrum, m. a people of Northern Germany.

Lanuvium (Laniv.), il, n. a town of Latium, on the Via Appia. Hence **Lanuvinus** (Laniv.), a, um; and Subst. **Lanuvini**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Laoœcn, ontis, m. a Trojan, priest of Apollo, who with his two sons was killed by two serpents from the sea.

Laoðamia, ae, f. daughter of Acæstus, and wife of Protesilaus.

Laoðicē, es, f. a woman mentioned by Ovid. 2. the wife of Antiochus, king of Syria.

Laoðicæa, ae, f. the name of several cities, esp. one in Great Phrygia, now Eski Hissar. Hence **Laoðicæensis**, e, of Laodicea.

Laoœdon, ontis, m. father of Priam, king of Troy. Hence **Laoœdonteus**, a, um; **Laoœdonteus**, a, um; **Laomedontian**; and **Laoœdontiades**, ae, m. a male descendant of Laomedon; Priam: in plur.: the Trojans (Virg.).

Lapithæ, ōrum (Gen. also Lapithum, Virg.) m. plu. a rude people inhabiting the mountains of Thessaly. They engaged in a fierce conflict with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ. Hence **Lapithæus**, a, um, and **Lapithæus**, a, um.

Lar or **Lars**, tis, m. a praenomen of Etruscan origin, usually given to the first-born of a princely house, while a younger son was called Aruns, q. v.

Lara, ae, and **Larunda**, ae, f. daughter of the river-god Almo, worshipped in Rome under the name of Tacita or Muta (Ov.).

Larcius (-tius), li, m.: T. Larcius Flavius, the first Roman dictator, B.C. 498.

Larentia (not Laurentia), ae, f. also Acca Larentia, wife of Faustulus, who suckled and reared the twins Romulus and Remus. Hence **Larentalia**, ium, n. plu. a festival celebrated in honour of Larentia.

(1) **Lares** (Lases), um and ium, the Lares; tutelary deities of a house, domestic or household gods; whose images were placed either in a little shrine by the hearth, or in a small chapel (lararium) in the interior of the house.—Sing.: **Lar**, Lāris, m.: one of the Lares, a Lar. Transf.: of the tutelary deities of cities and roads, etc. Meton.: a hearth, dwelling, home: (Hor.). See also Part I.

(2) **Lares**, ium, f. a city in Numidia.

Larinum, i, n. a town of Apulia on the Tifernus, now Larino. Hence **Larinus**, ātis, adj.: as Subst., **Larinates**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Lārissa, ae, f. a city in Thessaly, on the *Penēus*, now *Larisse*. Hence **Lārissaeus**, a, um; as *Subst.*: *Larissaei*, ōrum, m. the inhabitants; also **Lārissenses**, ium, m. plu. the inhabitants.
2. a city in Phthiotis, also called *Larissa Cremaste*. 3. a fortress of Argos.

Lārissus (-īsus), i, m. a river in Achaia, now *Alana*.

Lārius, ii, m. a lake in Northern Italy, now *Como*.

Lars, artis, v. *Lar*.

Lāses, v. *Lares*.

Lātērānus, a, a family name in the gens *Claudia*, *Sextia*, and *Plautia*.

Lātērensis, is, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens *Juventia*.

Lātērīum, ii, n. a villa of *Q. Cicero* at *Arpinum*.

Lātīālis (-āris), v. *Latium*.

Lātīar, āris, v. *Latium*.

Lātīni, v. *Latium*.

Lātīnus, i, m. a king of the *Laurentians*, who gave *Aeneas* his daughter *Lavinia* in marriage.

Lātium, ii, n. a country of Italy, bounded by the *Tyrrhenian Sea* and the *Tiber*: Rome was situated at its northern extremity. *Jūs Lātīi* or simply *Lātīum*, the political rights which belonged originally to the *Latins*, but were afterwards granted by the *Romans* to other people. Hence, **Lātīus**, a, um, adj. *Latian*, *Latin*; poet. for *Roman*. 2. **Lātīālis** (-āris), e, adj. *Latin*. *Subst.*: **Lātīar**, āris, n. the festival of *Jupiter Latiaris*. 3. **Lātīnus**, a, um, *Latin*. As *Subst.*: **Lātīni**, ōrum, m. the *Latins*. Hence **Lātīniensis**, e, adj. *Latin* (*Auct. Har. Resp.*). As *Subst.*: **Lātīnienses**, ium, m. the *Latins* (id.).

Latmus (-os), i, m. a mountain in *Caria*, where *Luna* kissed the sleeping *Endymion*. Hence **Latmīus**, a, um.

Latōbrigi, ōrum, a people of *Callia Belgica*, neighbours of the *Helvetii*.

Lātōna, ae, also Greek form *Lāto*, ōs, f. a daughter of the Titan *Coeus* and of *Phoebe*, and mother of *Apollo* and *Diana*, whom she brought forth on the island of *Delos*. Hence **Lātōnīus**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Lātōnīa**, ae, f., i.e. *Diana*. 2. **Lātōīus** (Lētō-), a, um. As *Subst.*: **Lātōīus**, ii, m., i.e. *Apollo*. 3. **Lātōus**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Lātōus**, m., i.e. *Apollo*. 4. **Lātōis** (Lētō-), idis or *Idos*, adj. f. As *Subst.*: **Lātōis**, idis, f., i.e. *Diana*. 5. **Lātōnīgēna**, ae, c. one born of *Latona*; *Latoniigenae* duo, i. e. *Apollo* and *Diana* (*Ov.*).

Lātīs, idis, f. name of a woman in *Prop.*

Laurentum, i, n. a maritime town in *Latium*, now *Torre di Paterno*. Hence **Lauren-**, entis, adj. Also as *Subst.*: **Laurentes**, um, m. the *Laurentines*. **Laurentinus**, a, um, and **Laurentius**, a, um.

Laurēolus, i, m. a notorious robber (*Juv.*).

Lauron, ōnis, f. a city in *Hispania Tarraconensis*.

Laus, *Laudis*, f. a city in *Cisalpine Gaul*, north-west of *Placentia*, now *Lodi Vecchio*.

Lausus, i, m. the son of *Mezentius*, whom *Aeneas* slew. 2. son of *Numitor* and brother of *Rhea Silvia*.

Lautūlae (*Lautōlae*), ārum, f. plu. a place in *Rome* where there were warm baths. 2. a place in *Latium* having warm baths.

Lāverna, ae, f. the goddess of gain (lawful or unlawful), and hence of rogues and thieves.

Lavici, v. *Labici*.

Lāvinia, ae, f. daughter of *Latinus* and wife of *Aeneas*.

Lāvinium, ii, n. a city of *Latium*, near the sea-coast, founded by *Aeneas* in honour of his wife *Lavinia*, now *Pratica*. Hence **Lāvinīus**, a, um.

Lēander, dri (*Voc. Leandre, Ov.*), m. a youth of *Abydos*, who swam nightly across the *Hellespont*, to visit *Hero* in *Sestos*, until he was drowned in a storm. Hence **Lēandrius**, a, um.

Lēarchus, i, m. son of *Athamas* and *Ino*, killed by his father. Hence **Lēarchēus**, a, um.

Lēb-dia (-ēa), ae, f. a *Bocotian* city near *Mount Helicon*, above which was situated the cave of *Trophonius*; now *Livadia*.

Lēlēdus, i, f. a city on the coast of *Ionis*, north of *Colophon*; where every year theatrical games were celebrated in honour of *Bacchus*.

Lēbinthos or **Lēbynthos**, i, f. one of the *Sporades*.

Lēclaeum, i, n., and **Lēchaeae**, ārum, f. plu. the port of *Corinth* on the *Corinthian Gulf*.

Lēda, ae, and **Lēdē**, ēs, f. daughter of *Thestius*, and wife of *Tyndareus*; mother of *Pollux*, *Helen*, *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*. Hence **Lēdaeus**, a, um, *Ledaean*; also *Spartan*.

Lēlēges, um, m. plu. an ancient race who lived scattered over several parts of *Asia Minor* and *Greece*. Hence **Lēlēgēius**, a, um, and **Lēlēgēis**, idis, adj.

Lēmānus, i, m. (either alone or with *lacu-*) the Lake of *Geneva*.

Lemnos and **Lemnus**, i, f. one of the largest islands in the *Aegean Sea*, the abode of *Vulcan*; now *Stalimene*. Hence **Lemnīus**, a, um; as *Subst.*: **Lemnīi**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants; **Lemnīensis**, e; **Lemnīas**, ādis, f. a *Lemnian* woman, and **Lemn cōla**, ae, m. the dweller in *Lemnos*, i.e. *Vulcan*.

Lemonia tribus, a rustic tribe on the *Via Latina*.

Lēmōvices, um, m. a people of *Gallia Aquitania*; hence the modern *Limoges*.

Lemovii, ōrum, m. a Germanic people on the *Baltic*.

Lēmūres, um, m. shades, ghosts of the dead, sp. ctes. Hence **Lēmūria**, ium, m. a festival held at night on the 9th of *May*, to appease the ghosts of the dead.

Lēnaeus, a, um, adj. (*λῆναιος*, a wine-press) *Lēnaean*, *Bacchic*: *Lenael* latice, i.e. wine (*Virg.*), and absol. **Lēnaeus**, i, m. *Bacchus*.

Lentūius, i, m. a cognomen of a distinguished family in the gens *Cornelia*. Esp. *P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura*, one of *Catiline's* fellow-conspirators. Hence **Lentūlitas**, ātis, f. name of nobility of a *Lentulus* (*Cic. colloq.*).

Lēōcōlion, i, n. a temple in *Athens*, reared in honour of the daughters of *Leos*, who suffered themselves to be sacrificed in order to avert a famine.

Lēōides, um, f. the daughters of *Leos*: v. preced. art.

Lēon, ōntis, m. a town near *Syracuse*, now *Magnisi*. 2. a ruler of *Phlius* mentioned in *Cic.*

Lēonidas (rarely *Lēōnīda*), ae, m. king of *Sparta*, who fell fighting against the *Persians* at *Thermopylae*, B.C. 490.

Lēonīdes, ae, m. a teacher of the younger *Cicero* at *Athens*.

Leonnātus, i, m. one of *Alexander's* generals.

Lēontīni, ōrum, m. an ancient town on the eastern side of *Sicily*, now *Lentini*; birth-place of the famous sophist *Gorgias*. Hence **Lēontīnus**, a, um, and **Lēontīni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Lēontium, ii, f. an *Athenian* woman, a friend of *Epīcurus*.

Lēōtychides, ae, m. brother of *Agesilaus*.

Lē idus, i, m. a cognomen in the gens *Aemilia*. Esp. *M. Aemilius Lepidus*, triumvir with *Antony* and *Octavian*.

Lēpontīi, ōrum, m. a people of *Cisalpine Gaul*, on the *Ticinus*; their name is retained in the *Val Leventina*.

Lēprēum, i, n. a town on the coast of *Ilis*.

Leptis, is, f. a town in *Africa*, situated on the *Great Syrtis*; call. d. *Leptis magna*. 2. *Leptis parva*, near *Hadrumetum*, now *Iamta*. Hence **Leptitānus**, a, um, and **Leptitāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Lerna, ae, and **Lernē**, ēs, f. a forest and marsh near *Argos*, through which flowed a stream of the same name; there abode the *Lernaean Hydra*, which *Hercules* slew, and then drained the marsh. Hence **Lernaeus**, a, um.

Lesbos (-us), i, f. a celebrated island in the *Aegean Sea*, off the coast of *Mysia*, the birth-place of the lyric poets *Alcaeus* and *Sappho*, and famous for its wine; now *Mtilini*. Hence **Jesbiācus**, a, um, and **Jesbius**, a, um, *Lesbian*: *civis*, i.e. *Alcaeus* (*Hor.*); *vates*, i.e. *Alcaeus* or *Sappho*. As *Subst.*: **Lesbium**, ii, n. *Lesbian wine*.

2. **Lesbōus**, a, um, adj. *Lesbian*.
3. **Lesbīas**, ādis, and **Lesbis**, Idis, f. a *Lesbian woman*.

Lēthaea, ae, f. wife of **Olēnus**, who, on account of her pride, was turned into stone (Ov.).

Lēthē, ēs, f. [λήθη, forgetfulness], a river in the infernal regions, the water of which caused forgetfulness of the past. Hence **Lēthaeus**, a, um, *Lethæan, oblivious*.

Lētōis, **Lētōius**, v. **Latona**.

(1) **Leucādiā**, ae, and **Leucas**, ādis, f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite **Acarmania**, with a famous temple of **Apollo**; now **S. Maura**. Hence **Leucādīus**, a, um, and **Leucādīi**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants. **Leucas**, ādis, f. also the capital of **Leucadia**.

(2) **Leucādiā**, ae, f. a woman's name in **Prop.**

Leucāta, ae, and **Leucātes**, ae, m. a promontory in the island of **Leucadia**, now **Thucato**.

Leuci, ōrum, m. a people of **Gallia Belgica**.

Leucippus, i, m. father of **Phoebe** and **Hilaria**, who were carried off by **Castor** and **Pollux**. Hence **Leucippis**, Idis, f. a daughter of **Leucippus**.

2. a disciple of **Zeno** the **Eleatic**, and one of the founders of the atomic philosophy.

Leucōn, ōnis, m. one of **Actæon's** hounds. 2. a king of **Pontus** (Ov.).

Leucōpētra, ae, f. a promontory near **Rhegium**; now **Capo dell' Armi**.

Leucōphryna, ae, f. a surname of **Diana** in **Magnesia**.

Leucōsia, ae, f. a small island in the **Tyrrhene Sea**, south of **Paestum**, now **Piana**.

Leucōthēa, ae (-ē, ēs), f. the name of **Ino**, daughter of **Cadmus**, after she was received among the sea-deities.

2. daughter of **Orchamus**, king of **Babylon**, and **Eurynome**.

Leuctra, ōrum, n. plu. a small town in **Boeotia**, where **Epaminondas** defeated the **Spartans**, B.C. 371. Hence **Leuctricus**, a, um.

Levacii, ōrum, m. a people of **Gallia Belgica**.

Lexōvīi, ōrum, m. a people in the N.W. of **Gaul**, at the mouth of the **Seine**, whence the name of **Lisieux**.

Lībānus, i, m. a celebrated mountain range in **Syria**; **Lebanon**.

Lībentina (**Līb-**), ae, f. the goddess of (sensual) pleasure, **Venus**.

Liber, ēri, m. an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification; identified with **Bacchus**. Hence **Lībērālīa**, ium, n. plu. a festival in honour of **Liber**, celebrated on the 17th of **March**, on which day youths received the manly toga.

Lībēra, ae, f. **Proserpina**, daughter of **Ceres**, and sister of **Liber**. 2. = **Ariadne** (because she was the wife of **Bacchus**).

Lībēthrum, i, n. an ancient town

in **Macedonia**, sacred to the **Muses**. Hence **Lībēthrides**, um, f. plu. the **Muses** (Virg.).

Lībītina, ae, f. the goddess of the dead, in whose temple every thing pertaining to burials was sold or hired out. Hence meton.: death (Hor.), v. **Lībītina**, Part 1.

Lībō, ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen.

Lībūi, ōrum, m. a people in northern Italy.

Lībūni, ōrum, m. an **Illyrian** people, between **Istria** and **Dalmatia**, celebrated for their swift-sailing ships. Hence **Lībūnus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Lībūna**, ae, f. a **Liburnian** galley (Hor.).

2. **Lībūniā**, ae, f. **Liburnia**.

3. **Lībūnicus**, a, um, adj. As Subst.: **Lībūnica**, ae, f. a **Liburnian** galley. See also Part 1.

Lībū, ae, and **Lībūē**, ēs, f. **Libya**, the northern part of **Africa**; also in gen. **Africa**. Hence **Lībūcus**, a, um; **Lībūs**, ōis; **Lībūssus**, a, um; **Lībūstinus**, a, um; **Lībūstis**, Idis, f. adj., and **Lībūus**, a, um, *African*.

Lībūphoenices, um, m. a **Libyan** people in the territory of **Byzacium**, in **Africa Proper**, descended from **Phoenicians**.

Lībū, ae, m. an attendant of **Hercules**, who brought to him the poisoned garment of **Deianira**.

Lībūnīus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. the orator **C. Licinius Crassus**, and the 'triumvir' **M. Licinius Crassus**, who perished in a war against the **Parthians**, B.C. 55. Hence **Lībūnīus**, a, um, and **Lībūnīanus**, a, um.

Lībū, i, m. a barber and freedman of **Augustus**, celebrated for his wealth.

Līgārius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. **Q. Ligarius**, whom **Cicero** defended. Hence **Līgāriānus**, a, um.

Līgus (**Līg-**), i, m. a **Cretan**, father of **Iphis**, q. v.

Līgēa, ae, f. a wood nymph in **Virg.**

Līger or **Līgēris**, ēris, m. the largest river of **Gallia Transalpina**, now **Loire**.

Līgii (**Līg-**), ōrum, m. the **Ligii** or **Lygii**; a German people on the **Weser**.

Līgūres, um, m. plu. a people who occupied that part of northern Italy which extends along the coast from the frontiers of **Gaul** to those of **Etruria**. Hence **Līgur** and **Līgus**, ōris, adj.; and subst. a **Ligurian**; **Līgūria**, ae, f. their country; **Līgusticus**, a, um, and **Līgustinus**, a, um.

Līlūbaeum (or -ōn, Ov.), i, n. the most westerly promontory of **Sicily**, now **Cape Boco**, with a town of the same name. Hence **Līlūbaetānus**, a, um, and **Līlūbēus**, a, um.

Limnaea, f. a town of **Thessaly**.

Limnātis, Idis, f. a surname of **Diana**.

Līmýra, ae (-ē, ēs), f. a river, with a town of the same name in **Mysia**.

Lindus (-os), i, f. a town in the island of **Rhodes**, with a temple of **Minerva**.

Lingōnes, um, m. plu. a people of **Gaul**, whence the modern name of the town **Langres**. Hence **Lingōnicus**, a, um, **Lingōnus**, i, m. a **Lingonian**.

Lingos (us), i, m. a mountain in **Epirus**.

Līnus (-os), i, m. son of **Apollo** and one of the **Muses**, instructor of **Orpheus** and **Hercules**, the latter of whom killed him by a blow with a lyre, in anger at his scolding him.

Līpāra, ae, and **Līpārē**, ēs, f. one of the **Aeolian Isles**, north of **Sicily**, with a city of the same name, now **Lipari**; in plur. **Līpārae**, ōrum, f. the **Aeolian islands**. Hence **Līpārāeus**, a, um, and **Līpārēnsis**, e; as Subst.: **Līpārēnses**, ium, m. the inhabitants.

Līriōpē, ēs, f. a nymph, the mother of **Narcissus**.

Līris, is, m. a river of **Latium**, which it divides from **Campania**; now **Garigliano**.

Lissus, i, f. and **Lissum**, i, n. a city in southern **Dalmatia**.

Lītāna silva, or absol. **Lītāna**, ae, f. a large forest on the **Apennines**, near **Mutina**.

Līternum (**Līnt-**), i, n. a city on the coast of **Campania**, now **Patria**. Hence **Līternus**, a, um, and **Līterninus**, a, um.

Līvia, ae, f. the second wife of **Augustus**. 2. wife of **Culigula**.

Līvius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. **M. Livius Andronicus**, the first Roman tragic poet; and **T. Livius Patavinus**, the celebrated historian, who was born at **Patavium** (**Padua**). Hence **Līvius**, a, um, and **Līvianus**, a, um.

Lōcri, ōrum, m. the **Locrians**, a people of **Greece**, consisting of several tribes. 1. **Locri Epicnemidii**, on the **Cephissus**. 2. **Locri Ozōlae**, bordering on the **Aetolians**. 3. **Locri Epizephyrii**, in the territory of the **Bruttii**, a **Grecian** colony, with a city of the same name near the modern **Gerace**. Hence **Lōcrensis**, e, and **Lōcrenses**, ium, m. the **Locrians**; also **Lōcris**, Idis, f. the country of **Locris**.

Lōcusta (**Lūcusta**), ae, f. a woman notorious for her skill in poisons, in the time of **Nero** and **Claudius**.

Lōcūtius, v. **Aius**.

Lollīus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Lollīanus**, a, um.

Londīnium (**Lundīn-**), ii, n. a city of **Britain**, now **London**. Hence **Londīniensis**, e.

Longīmānus, i, m. "the long-armed," a surname of **Artaxerxes I.**, king of **Persia**.

Longūla, ae, f. a **Volscian** city. Hence **Longūlāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Longuntica, ae, f. a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.

Lōtis, Idis, and **Lōtos**, i, f. a daughter of Neptune, who was changed into a lotus-tree (Ov.).

Lōtōphāgi, ōrum, m. the Lotus-eaters; a fabulous African people on the Lesser Syrtis.

Lūa, ae, f. a goddess who expiated blood shed in battle.

Lūca, ae, f. a city of Etruria, now Lucca. Hence **Lūcensis**, e.

Lūcāni, ōrum, m. plu. the Lucanians; a people of Southern Italy. Also adj. **Lūcānus**, a, um; **Lūcānia**, ae, f. their country, and **Lūcānicus**, a, um. Also **Lūca** (bos), an elephant; v. Part i.

Lūcānus, i, m.; M. Annaeus Lucanus, author of the poem entitled *Pharsalia*, put to death by Nero, A.D. 65.

Luccēus, i, m. a Roman proper name. Esp. L. Lucellus, a friend of Cicero and Pompeius, author of a work on the Italian and Civil wars.

Luceium, ii, n. a fortress in Galatia.

Lūceres, v. Part i.

Lūcēria, ae, f. an ancient city of Apulia, now Lucera. Hence **Lūcērinus**, a, um, and **Lūcērii**, ōrum, m. the Lucerians.

Lūcifer, v. Part i.

Lūcilius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Lucilius, a native of the Campanian Suessa; the father of Roman satire. Hence **Lūciliānus**, a, um, Lucilian, of Lucilius.

Lūcina, v. Part i.

Lūcius, i, m. a Roman praenomen, usually represented by L.

Lūcrētia, v. Lucretius.

Lūcrētis, is, m. a mountain in the Sabine territory; now M. Genaro.

Lūcrētius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Sp. Lucretius, the father of Lucretia, consul B.C. 508. 2. In fem. Lucretia, daughter of Sp. Lucretius, and wife of Collatinus, who, being dishonoured by Sex. Tarquinius, killed herself. 3. T. Lucretius Carus, author of the poem *De rerum natura*; contemporary with Cicero.

Lūcrinus, i, m. (alone, or with lacus), the Lucrine; a small lake on the coast of Campania, in the neighbourhood of Baiae, famous for its oysters; now Lucrino. Hence **Lūcrinus**, a, um, and **Lūcrinensis**, e.

Lūcullus, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Licinia. Esp. L. Licinius Lucullus, the conqueror of Mithridates, famous for his great wealth and luxury. Hence **Lūcullēus**, a, um, and **Lūcullianus**, a, um.

Lugdūnum, i, n. a city of Gaul, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus, now Lyons. Hence **Lugdūnensis**, e. 2. **Lugdūnum Bātāvōrum**, now Leyden.

Lūna, ae, f. a city of Etruria, now Luni. Hence **Lūnensis**, e.

Lūpercus, i, m. [lupus and perharceus] a deity who protected the flocks from wolves. Hence **Lūpercal**, ālis, n. a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to him; and **Lūpercālia**, iam and ōrum, n. plu. his festival, celebrated in February.

Lupia or **Luppia**, ae, f. a river in the N.W. of Germany, now the Lippe.

Lūsitanā, ae, f. the western part of Hispania, including the mod. Portugal. Also **Lūsitāni**, ōrum, m. the Lusitanians.

Lūtātius (Luctatius), a, the name of a Roman gens of which the most distinguished family was that of Catulus; v. Catulus.

Lūtētia, ae, f. a city of Gaul (also called Lutetia Parisiorum), now Paris.

Lyaeus, i, m. a surname of Bacchus. Hence **Lyaeus**, a, um. Poet. meton.: wine (Hor.).

Lycābas, ae, m. a Tuscan, who, for a slight shown to Bacchus, was changed into a dolphin (Ov.).

Lycæus, i, m. a mountain in Arcadia, where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped. Hence **Lycæus**, a, um, Lycean; esp. as epithet of Pan.

Lycambes, ae, m. a Theban who promised his daughter to Archilochus, and afterwards refused her; for which he was pursued by the poet with such bitter lampoons that both he and his daughter hanged themselves. Hence **Lycambēus**, a, um.

Lycæon, ōnis, m. king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, whom Jupiter turned into a wolf. Hence **Lycæonius**, a, um, and **Lycæonis**, Idis, f. his daughter Callisto (q. v.). 2. a grandson of the preceding, also called Arcas.

Lycæones, um, m. plu. the Lycæonians, a people of Asia Minor. Hence **Lycæonius**, a, um, and **Lycæonia**, ae, f. their country.

Lycæum and **Lycium**, i, n. a gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught.

Lycia, ae, f. a mountainous country in the south-west of Asia Minor. Hence **Lycius**, a, um, Lycian, and **Lycii**, ōrum, m. the Lycians. Lycius deus = Apollo; from his oracle at Patara, in Lycia.

Lycidas, ae, m. a centaur in Ov. 2. a poetic pastoral name in Virg.

Lycōmēdes, is, m. a king of the isle of Scyros, with whom Achilles concealed himself disguised in female attire.

Lycōphron, ōnis, m. a native of Chalcis, in Euboea, an Alexandrine grammarian, author of an extant poem called 'Cassandra.'

Lycōrias, ādis, f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Lycormas, ae, m. a river of Aetolia.

Lycōtas, ae, m. a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous.

Lycus or **-os**, i, f. a city of Crete. Hence **Lycius**, a, um, Lycian or Cretan.

Lycurgus, i, m. son of Dryas, king of the Edoni, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus, and was punished by him with madness and death. 2. lawgiver of the Spartans, about 825 B.C. Hence **Lycurgēi**, ōrum, m. disciples of Lycurgus, i. e. severely upright.

3. an Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes, noted for his inflexible integrity.

Lycus (-os), i, m. husband of Antiope, who divorced her and married Dirce. 2. a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous. 3. a companion of Aeneas. 4. a river of Bithynia. 5. a river of Phrygia Major. 6. f. an Illyrian city in the territory of the Dacætes.

Lydē, ēs, f. wife of the poet Antimachus of Claros. 2. a female quack-doctor, in Juv.

Lydia, ae, f. a country of Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardis; whence the Etruscans were said to have come. Hence **Lydus**, a, um, Lydian or Etruscan. **Lydius** fluvius, i. e. the Tiber (Virg.). **Lydus**, a, um, and **Lydi**, ōrum, m. the Lydians or the Etruscans.

Lyncestae, ārum, m. a people in the south-western part of Macedonia. Hence **Lyncestius**, a, um.

Lynceus (dissyll.), ēi, m. a Messenian, one of the Argonauts, famed for the keenness of his sight. **Lynceus**, a, um, Lyncean (Cic.). **Lyncides**, ae, m. a descendant of Lynceus. 2. a son of Aegyptus, and husband of Hypermnestra, who was saved by his wife when all his brothers were put to death by their wives. 3. one of the companions of Aeneas.

Lyncus, i, m. a Scythian king, who was changed by Ceres into a lynx. 2. f. a city of Macedonia.

Lyrnēsus (Lyrnessus), i, f. a town in Troas, the birth-place of Briseis. Hence **Lyrnēsius** (Lyrnessius), a, um; and **Lyrnēsis** (Lyrnessis), Idis, adj. f.; as subst., Briseis.

Lysander, dri, m. a celebrated Spartan general, who took Athens and terminated the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 404. 2. an ephor at Sparta, who supported the plans of king Agis.

Lysiades, ae, m. an Athenian, son of the philosopher Phaedrus.

Lysias, ae, m. a famous Athenian orator in the time of Socrates.

Lysimachia, ae, f. a city of Thrace.

Hence **Lysimachenses**, *ium*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Lysimachus, *i*, *m.* one of the generals of Alexander the Great, king of Thrace after the death of the latter, and founder of Lysimachia.

Lysinöe, *ēs*, *f.* a city of Pisidia.

Lysiopus, *i*, *m.* a celebrated worker in brass and statuary of Sicyon, to whom alone Alexander the Great gave permission to cast a statue of him.

Lysis, *Idis*, *m.* a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas.

Mācāreus (*trisy.*), *ōi* and *ēs*, *m.* (*Voc.* *Macareu*), son of Aeolus. Hence **Mācārēis**, *Idis* (*Acc.* *Macarēida*, *Ov.*), *f.* his daughter, *Isse*. 2. companion of Ulysses, afterwards of Aeneas. 3. a centaur in *Ov.*

Mācēdōnes, *um*, *m. plu.* the Macedonians: in *sing.*: **Mācēdo**, *ōnis*, *m.* a Macedonian. Hence **Mācēdōnia**, *ae*, *f.* their country, situated between Thessaly and Thrace: **Mācēdōnicus**, *a*, *um*, and **Mācēdōnius**, *a*, *um*; also **Mācēdōniensis**, *e*.

Mācer, *cri*, *m.* a Roman surname. *Esp.* C. Licinius Macer, a Roman historian, of whose works but little is known.

Mācētae (*-dae*), *arum*, *m.* another form of the name of the Macedonians.

Māchāon, *ōnis*, *m.* son of Aesculapius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy. Hence **Māchāōnius**, *a*, *um*, medical.

Mācra (*ā*, *Lucan*), *ae*, *m.* a river on the N. boundary of Italy; now the *Magra*.

Mācra Cōmē, *ēs*, *f.* a town in Locris, on the borders of Thessaly.

Mācri Campi, a region on the river *Macra* (*q. v.*).

Mācris, *Idis*, *f.* an island in the Aegean Sea, near *Ionia*.

Mācrōbii, *orum*, *m.* = *Μακρόβιοι*, *i. e.* the long-lived, a people of *Aethiopia*.

Mācrōbius, *li*, *m.* a Roman grammarian at the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth centuries, author of some philological works still extant.

Mācrōchir, *m.* = *Μακρόχειρ*, pure *Lat.* Longimanus (*q. v.*).

Madytos (*-us*), *i*, a sea-port town in the Thracian Chersonese. Hence **Maduatēni**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Maecander, also *Maecandros* and *Maecandrus*, *dri*, *m.* a river, proverbial for its many windings: it rises in Phrygia, flows between Lydia and Caria, and falls into the Aegean Sea near *Miletus*; now *Mendere Su.* 2. Personified: a river-god, the father of *Oyane*, and grandfather of *Byblis* and *Caunus*, in *Ov.* Hence **Maecandrius**,

a, *um*: *juvenis*, *i. e.* *Caunus* (*Ov.*). 3. On the metaphorical use of the word, *v.* *Maecander*, Part I.

Maecenas, *ātis*, *m.* an Etruscan name. *Esp.* C. Cilnius Maecenas, a Roman eque, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Virgil. Hence **Maecēnātianus**, *a*, *um*.

(1) **Maecius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

(2) **Maecius** (*Mētius*), *li*, *m.* *Maecius*; the name of a place in Latium, near *Lavinium*. Hence **Maecia**, *ae*, *f.* a Roman tribe.

Maedi (*Mēdi*), *orum*, *m. plu.* a Thracian people. Hence **Maediōus** (*Med.*), *a*, *um*.

Maellius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. *Esp.* Sp. Maellius, who was suspected of aiming at kingly power, and was slain by *Ahala*. Hence **Maellianus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to *Maellius*, and **Maelliani**, *orum*, *m.* his partisans.

Maenālus or *-os*, *i*, *m.* and **Maenāla**, *orum*, *n. plu.* a range of mountains in *Arcadia*, extending from *Megalopolis* to *Tegea*, and sacred to *Pan*. Hence **Maenālius**, *a*, *um*, *Maenalian*, *Arcadian*; *deus*, *i. e.* *Pan* (*Ov.*). **Maenālis**, *Idis*, *f.*: *ursa*, *i. e.* *Callisto*, "The Great Bear" (*id.*).

Maenas, *adis*, *f.* = *μαίνας*, a *Bacchante*; *usu. pl.* **Maenades**, *um*.

Maenius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Maenius**, *a*, *um*: *Maenia* *Columna*, a pillar in the *Forum*, at which thieves and refractory slaves were scourged, and to which insolvent debtors were summoned; a whipping-post. **Maenianum**, *i*, *n.* a projecting gallery, balcony (first made use of by a *Maenius*): *v.* Part I.

Maeōnes, *um*, *m.* the *Maeonians*, an ancient name of the *Lydians*. Hence **Maeōnia**, *ae*, *f.* *Maeonia*, *Lydia*; also *Etruria* (because the *Etruscans* were said to be descended from the *Lydians*: *v.* *Lydia*). 2. **Maeōnides**, *ae*, *m.* a native of *Maeonia*; a poetical designation of *Homer*, because believed to have been born in *Lydia*. Also an *Etrurian* (*Virg.*). 3. **Maeōnis**, *Idis*, *adj.* a *Lydian* woman: *esp.* *Arachne* or *Omphale* (*Ov.*). 4. **Maeōnius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Lydian*, also *Homeric* (*Hor.*).

Maeōtae, *arum*, *m.* a *Scythian* people on *Lake Maeotis*. Hence **Maeōtis**, *Idis*, *Scythian*: *Maeotis palus* or *lacus*, the sea of *Azov*; also **Maeōtius**, *a*, *um*.

Maera, *ae*, *f.* a woman who was changed into a dog in *Ov.*

Maevius, *li*, *m.* a Roman proper name. *Esp.* 1. a secretary of *Verres*. 2. a wretched poet, a contemporary of *Virgil*.

Magnēsia, *ae*, *f.* a district of *Thessaly*, on the *Aegean Sea*. 2. a city in *Caria*, near the *Maecander*. 3. a city in *Lydia*, at the foot of *Mount Sipylus*. Hence **Magnēs**, *ētis*, *m.* a *Magnesian*; also *adj.*, *Magnēs lapis*,

the *Magnesian stone*, a magnet. **Magnēsius**, *a*, *um*, *Magnessa*, *ae*, *f.* a *Magnesian* woman: **Magnētis**, *Idis*, *f.* *adj.*

Magnētarches, *ae*, *m.* the chief magistrate of the *Magnesians*.

Magni Campi, *orum*, *m.* the name of a place in *Africa* not far from *Utica*.

Māgo, *ōnis*, *m.* a *Carthaginian*, the brother of *Hannibal*. 2. another *Carthaginian*, author of a work on agriculture in 28 books, which was translated into *Latin* by order of the *Roman Senate*.

Māgontiācum (*Mōg-*), *i*, *n.* a city of *Germany* on the *Rhine*, now *Mainz*.

Maharbal, *allis*, *m.* son of *Himilco*, and a distinguished cavalry officer under *Hannibal* in the second *Punic* war.

Māia, *ae*, *f.* daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, and mother of *Mercury* by *Jupiter*; one of the *Pleiads*. Hence **Māius**, the month of *May*.

Mālēa and **Mālēa**, *ae*, *f.* the southeastern promontory of *Peloponnesus*; now *C. Malio*. Hence **Mālēus**, *a*, *um*.

Mālēventum, *v.* *Beneventum*.

Mālīacus Sīnus, a gulf between *Thessaly* and *Phocis*; now *G. of Zeïtoun*. Hence **Mālīensis**, *e*, and **Mālīus**, *a*, *um*.

Mamercus, *i*, *m.* a cognomen in the gens *Aemilia*.

Māmērs, *tis*, *m.* the *Oscan* name for *Mars*. Hence **Māmertini**, *orum*, *m.* a name assumed by certain mercenary troops of *Agathocles*, who after his death seized *Messana*, massacred the inhabitants, and settled there about 282 B.C. Hence **Māmertinus**, *a*, *um*.

Mamilius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. *Adj.* **Mamilius**, *a*, *um*.

Māmūrius, *li*, *m.* (in full, *Mamurius Veturius*) the maker of the eleven *ancilia*, in imitation of the shield sent down from heaven.

Māmūrā, *ae*, *m.* a wealthy Roman eque of *Formiae*.

Mancinus, *i*, *m.* a Roman proper name. *Esp.* C. Hostilius Mancinus, a consul who made a dishonourable treaty of peace with the *Numantines*, 137 B.C. which the *Senate* refused to ratify. Hence **Manciniānus**, *a*, *um*.

Mandēla, *ae*, *f.* a town in the *Sabine* territory.

Mandōnius, *i*, *m.* a chief of the *Ilergetes* in *Spain*, who, together with his brother *Indibilis* (or *Indebilis*), played an important part in the second *Punic* war.

Mandubii, *orum*, *m.* a *Gallic* people, whose chief town was *Alesia*.

Mānes, *v.* Part I.

Mānilius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Mānilius**, *a*, *um*, and **Māniliānus**, *a*, *um*.

Mānius, *li*, *m.* abbrev. *M'*; a Roman praenomen.

Manlius, *a*, the name of a Roman

gens. Esp. M. Manlius Capitolinus, who saved the Capitol in the Gallic war. Hence **Manlius**, a, um, and **Manlianus**, a, um.

Mannus, i, m. a god of the ancient Germans, son of Tuisko.

Mantinea, ae, f. a city of Arcadia, near which Epaminondas defeated the Spartans, but was himself slain.

Mantō, ūs, f. a prophetess, daughter of Tiresias. 2. an Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, mother of Ocnus, the founder of Mantua.

Mantua, ae, f. a city of Gallia Transpadana, on the Mincius, near which was Andes, the birth-place of Virgil. Hence **Mantuānus**, a, um.

Mārathon, ōnis, f. a village on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the victory gained near it by Miltiades over the Persians, B.C. 490. Hence **Mārathonius**, a, um.

Marcellus, i, m. a Roman cognomen in the plebeian gens Claudia. Esp. M. Claudius Marcellus, the first to gain an advantage over Hannibal, and the taker of Syracuse. Hence **Marcellia** (or -ēa), ōrum, n. plu. a festival in honour of the Marcelli in Syracuse. 2. M. Claudius Marcellus, nephew of Augustus; whose early death is referred to in the Aeneid. Hence **Marcellianus**, a, um.

Marcus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome. Hence **Marcus**, a, um, and **Marcianus**, a, um.

Marcōmani (& in Stat.) and -**mani**, ōrum, m. plu. a powerful people in central Germany, a portion of the tribe of the Suevi. Hence **Marcōmanicus** (-mannicus), a, um.

Marcus, i, m. abbrev. M., a Roman praenomen.

Mardi, ōrum, m. plu. a plundering race dwelling in the highlands south of the Caspian Sea.

Mardōnius, ūs, m. son-in-law of Darius Hystaspis, and general of the Persians; he was defeated and slain at Plataea, B.C. 479.

Mārēa and **Mārēōta**, ae, f. a town and lake in Egypt, not far from Alexandria. Hence **Mārēōticus**, a, um, and **Mārēōtis**, ūs, f. adj.: as Subst.: the Marcotic lake.

Margum, i, n. a city in Upper Moesia, on the Margis.

Mārīca, ae, f. a Latin nymph, the mother of Latinus; after whom the Lake of Minturnae was named Palus Maricae or simply Marica.

Mariccus, i, m. a Boian, who stirred up a revolt against Vitellius.

Mārius, a, the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is C. Marius, conqueror of Jugurtha and of the Cimbri and Teutoni. Hence **Mārius**, a, um, and **Mārianus**, a, um; **Māriani**, ōrum, m. his partisans.

Marmārica, ae, f. a district in the N.E. of Africa; now Barca. Hence **Marmārides**, ae, m. an African (Ov.).

(1) **Māro**, ōnis, m. the surname of the poet Virgil. Hence **Mārōneus**, **Mārōnianus**, a, um, Virgilian.

(2) **Māro**, ōnis, m. a statue near a spring, prob. a Silenus (Prop.: dub.).

Marōbōdūus, i, m. a king of the Suevi, who was defeated by Arminius and fled to Augustus.

Mārōneā or **Mārōnia**, ae, f. a town of Thrace, famous for its wine. Hence **Mārōneus**, a, um. 2. a town of the Samnites; now Marano.

Marpēsīus (Marpessus), a, um, belonging to Marpesus (a mountain in Paros, q. v.); Marpesian, Parian.

Marrūbium or **Marrūvium**, ūs, n. the capital of the Marsians. Hence **Marrūbīus**, a, um.

Marrūcīni (Marūcīni), ōrum, m. plu. a people of Italy, near the river Aternus, whose chief city was Teate, now Chieti. Hence **Marrūcīnus**, ūs, m.

Mars (poet. **Māvors**), tis, m. the god of war; who, as father of Romulus, was the progenitor of the Roman people. Hence **Martius** (poet. **Māvortius**), a, um; as Subst. **Martius**, ūs, m. the month of March; and **Martiālis**, e: v. Part 1, Mars, Martius, Martialis.

Marsāci (-āci), ōrum, m. a people of Gallia Belgica.

Marsi, ōrum, m. plu. the Marsians; an ancient and very warlike nation of central Italy; the chief opponents of the Romans in the Social War. Hence **Marsus**, a, um, and **Marsicus**, a, um, Marsian. 2. a people of Germany.

Marsigni, ōrum, m. a people of Germany, a division of the Suevi.

Marsyas and **Marsya**, ae, m. a satyr who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive. There was a statue of Marsyas in the forum at Rome, near which business was transacted (Hor.). 2. a river in Phrygia.

Martialis, is, m.: M. Valerius, a native of Bilbilis, in Spain, an epigrammatic poet under Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, whose works are extant.

Marticolā, ae, m. a worshipper of Mars (Ov.).

Martigēna, ae, c. begotten by Mars (Ov.).

Masgaba, ae, m. a son of Masinissa (Liv.). 2. a favourite of Augustus (Suet.).

Māsīnissa (Massin-), ae, m. a king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha.

Masaesylī (Mass-), ōrum, m. a people of W. Numidia.

Maso (-sso), ōnis, m. a cognomen in the gens Papiria.

Massagetae, ārum, m. plu. a Scythian people, to the east of the Caspian Sea.

Massicus, i, m. (with or without mons) a mountain in Campania, cele-

brated for its excellent wine, now Monte Massico. Hence **Massicus**, a, um; as Subst.: **Massicum**, i, n. Massic wine.

Massilla, ae, f. a celebrated seaport of Gallia, situated on the Mediterranean, a colony of Phocaea, now Marseilles. Hence **Massiliensis**, e, and **Massilienses**, ūm, m. its inhabitants.

Massurius (Māsū-), ūs, m. Sabellus, a celebrated jurist in the time of the Emperor Tiberius.

Massyli, ōrum, m. plu. a people of E. Numidia. Hence **Massylus** and **Massylius**, a, um, Massylian, Numidian.

Mātinus, i, m. a mountain in Apulia, near which Horace was born; famous for honey. Hence **Mātinus**, a, um.

Matisoo, ōnis, m. a city of the Aedui, in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Arar, now Mâcon.

Mātius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Mātianus**, a, um.

Matrona, ae, m. a river in Gaul, now the Marne.

Mattiacus, a, um, adj. belonging to Mattiacum, the modern Wiesbaden. As Subst.: **Mattiāci**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Mattium, ūs, n. a city of Germany, the capital of the Chatti.

Mātūta, ae, f. the goddess of the dawn, the same as Aurora. 2. a name of Ino, called also Mater Matuta.

Mauri, ōrum, m. plu. the Moors, a people of north-western Africa. Hence **Maurus**, a, um; **Mauritania** (Maurēt-), ae, f. their country. Also **Maurūsiā**, ae, f. the Greek name of Mauritania, and **Maurūsīus**, a, um; also **Maurūsīi**, ōrum, m. the Maurelians.

Mausolus, i, m. king of Caria, husband of Artemisia. Hence **Mausolēus**, a, um; as Subst. **Mausolēum**, i, n. the magnificent tomb erected by Queen Artemisia for her husband Mausolus.

Māvors, ōrtis, v. Mars.

Maxentius, ūs, m. Roman emperor, A.D. 306.

Maximianus, i, m. Roman emperor, A.D. 286. 2. Roman emperor, A.D. 305.

Maximinus, i, m. Roman emperor, A.D. 235. 2. Roman emperor, A.D. 305.

Maximus, i, m. a cognomen in several gentes.

Māzaca, ae, f. and -a, ōrum, n. a town of Cappadocia.

Māzaces, ūm, m. a people of Numidia, afterwards called Mazacenses.

Mēdēa, ae, f. daughter of Aetes, king of Colchis, who assisted Jason in obtaining the golden fleece, and accompanied him to Greece. When Jason afterwards repudiated her in order to marry Creūsa, she killed their chil-

dren. Hence **Mēdēis**, *Idis*, *f. adj.* magical: herbae (Ov.).

Mēdi, *ōrum*, *m. plu.* the *Medes*, a people of Asia: poet. also for the Assyrians, Persians, and Parthians. Hence **Mēdus**, *a, um*; **Mēdia**, *ae, f.* their country, and **Mēdicus**, *a, um*.

Mēdiolānum or **Mēdiolānium** (*Mēdio-* in Ptol.), *l, n.* a city in Northern Italy, now Milan. Hence **Mēdiolānensis**, *e*.

Mēdiomatrīci, *ōrum*, *m.* a people of Gaul; about Metz.

Medobriga (**Medubriga**, **Mundobriga**), *ae, f.* a city of Lusitania. Hence **Medubrigenses**, *ium*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Mēdon, *ontis*, *m.* a centaur. 2. son of *Codrus*, king of Athens, the first Archon. Hence **Mēdontidae**, *arum*, *m.* the descendants of *Medon*.

Mēdūli, *ōrum*, *m.* a people in Aquitanian Gaul, whose coast was famous for oysters, in the modern *Medoc*.

Mēdullia, *ae, f.* a town in Latium. Hence **Mēdullinus**, *a, um*.

Mēdus, *l, m.* a river in Persia flowing into the *Arazes*. Hence *perh. adj.* *Medus*, *a, um* (Hor.).

Mēdūsa, *ae, f.* daughter of *Phorēus*, one of the *Gorgons*. *Minerva* turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes the power of converting every thing they looked upon to stone. *Perseus* slew her, and carried off her head, while from the blood that dropped from it serpents sprang. Hence, **Mēdūsaēus**, *a, um*.

Mēgaera, *ae, f.* one of the *Furies*.

Mēgālō, *ēs, f.* a surname of *Cybele*. Hence **Mēgālonsis**, *e*; **Mēgālensia**, or **Mēgālēsia**, *ium*, *n. plu.* a festival in honour of *Cybele*, celebrated on the 4th of April; and **Mēgālēsīacus**, *a, um*.

Mēgālōpōlis, *is, f.* a city of *Acadia*. Hence **Mēgālōpōlitae**, *arum*, *m. plu.* its inhabitants, and **Mēgālōpōlitānus**, *a, um*; also **Mēgālōpōlitāni**, *ōrum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Mēgāra, *ae, f.* and **Mēgāra**, *ōrum* (*Abt. plur.* in *Plantus*, *Megaribus*), *n. plu.* a Grecian city, the capital of *Mēgāris*, *Idis*, *f.* a country in Greece, lying between *Phocis* and *Attica*. Hence **Mēgārēus**, *l, m.* a *Megarean*. **Mēgārīcus**, *a, um*. As *Subst.*: **Mēgārīci**, *ōrum*, *m.* the *Megarics*; i. e. the followers of *Euclid* of *Megara*. Also **Mēgārus**, *a, um*. 2. A city of *Sicily*, also called *Megarīs*, and formerly *Hybla*. Hence **Mēgārēā**, *ōrum*, *n. plu.* the country of *Megara*.

Mēgārēus (*trisyll.*), *ēi, m.* son of *Neptune*, and father of *Hippomenes*. Hence **Mēgārēius**, *a, um*.

Mēgāris, *Idis*, *f.* v. *Megara*. (1) **Mēla**, *ae, m.* a Roman name. *Esp.* *Pomponius Mela*, geographer, a native of *Spain*, under the Emperor *Claudius*.

(2) **Mēla** or **Mella**, *v. Mella*. **Melae**, *arum* (*-es, ium*), *f.* a town in the *Samnite* country.

Melambium, *l, n.* a place in *Thessaly*, near *Scotussa*.

Mēlampūs, *ōdis*, *m.* a celebrated physician and soothsayer. 2. son of *Atrēus*. 3. the name of a dog, in *Ov*.

Mēlanthius, *l, m.* a goat-herd of *Ulysses*.

Mēlanthō, *ūs, f.* a sea-nymph, daughter of *Neptune*.

Mēlanthus, *l, m.* a river of *Sarmatia* (*Ov*). 2. one of the seamen whom *Bacchus* changed into dolphins.

Mēlas, *ānis* and *ae, m.* the name of several rivers in *Boeotia*, *Sicily*, etc.

Mēldi, *ōrum*, *m.* a people of Gaul, about *Meaux*.

Mēlēager and **Mēlēagros** (*-agrus*), *gri, m.* son of the *Calydonian* king *Oeneus*, one of those engaged in the *Calydonian* boar-hunt. Hence **Mēlēagrides**, *um*, *f. plu.* the sisters of *Meleager*, changed into birds.

Mēles, *ētis*, *m.* a river in *Ionis*, near *Smyrna*, on the banks of which, it is said, *Homer* was born, whence his name *Melesigenes*. Hence **Mēlētēs**, *a, um*, *Homeric*.

Mēlicerta and **Mēlicertes**, *ae, m.* son of *Ino* and *Athamas*. His mother, being pursued by her mad husband, threw herself with *Melicerta* into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks *Palaemon*, and by the Romans *Portunus*.

Mēliboea, *ae, f.* a maritime town of *Thessaly*, the birth-place of *Philoctetes*. Hence **Mēliboeus**, *a, um*, *Thessalian*.

Mēliboeus, *l, m.* the name of a shepherd in *Virg*.

Mēlissus, *l, m.* a grammarian and comic poet, librarian to *Augustus*.

Mēlita, *ae, or Mēlitē*, *ēs, f.* Malta. Hence **Mēlitensis**, *e*, *Maltese*. As *Subst.*: **Mēlitensia**, *ium* (*sc. vestimenta*), *Maltese* garments of fine linen.

2. an island off the coast of *Dalmatia*, now *Meleda*. 3. a sea-nymph.

(1) **Mella** or **Mēla**, *ae, m.* a river in Northern Italy, falling into the *Ollus*, now *Mella*.

(2) **Mella**, *ae, m.* a Roman cognomen in the gens *Annaea*.

Mēlōdūnum, *l, n.* a city of the *Senones*, perhaps the modern *Melun*.

Mēlos, *l, f.* an island in the *Aegean* Sea, the most south-westerly of the *Cyclades*, now *Milo*. Hence **Mēlius**, *a, um*.

Mēlōtis, *Idis*, *f.* a country of *Thessaly*.

Mēlpōmēnē, *ēs, f.* the *Muse* of tragic poetry.

Memmius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. *Esp.* *C. Memmius*, to whom *Lucretius* dedicated his poem on *Nature*. Hence **Memmiades**, *ae, m.* a (scion of the house of) *Memmius*, and **Memmiānus**, *a, um*.

Memnon, *ōnis*, *m.* son of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*, king of the *Ethiopians*: he went to the aid of the *Trojans*, and

was slain by *Achilles*. Hence **Memnōnius**, *a, um*, *Memnonian*; also poet. *Oriental*, *Moorish*, *black* (*Luc.*: *Ov*).

Memphis, *is* and *Idos*, *f.* a city of *Middle Egypt*, now in ruins. Hence **Memphites**, *ae, m.* *Memphite*; *Egyptian*: *bos*, i. e. *Apis* (*Tib.*). **Memphiticus**, *a, um*, *Egyptian*. **Memphitis**, *Idis*, *f. adj.* *Egyptian*: *vacca*, i. e. *Io* (*Ov*).

Mēnae, *arum*, *f. plu.* or **Mēnaenum**, *l, n.* a town of *Sicily*, now *Mineo*. Hence **Mēnaeus**, **Mēnaenius** or **Mēnaenus**, *a, um*; **Mēnaeni**, *ōrum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Mēnalcas, *ae, m.* a shepherd in *Virg*.

Mēnander or **Mēnandros** (*-us*), *dri* (also *Gen.* *Menandru* = *Μενάνδρου*, *Ter.*), *m.* a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom *Terence* took as his model; about 300 B.C. Hence **Mēnandrēus**, *a, um*.

Mēnāpli, *ōrum*, *m. plu.* a people of *Gallia Belgica*, between the *Meuse* and the *Scheldt*.

Mendes, *ētis*, *adj.* belonging to the Egyptian town *Mendes*. Also **Mēdēsicus** (*sūs*), *a, um*.

Mēnēdēmus, *l, m.* an *Eretrian* philosopher, a disciple of *Plato*. 2. an *Athenian* rhetorician in the time of *Crassus*. 3. a general of *Alexander* the Great.

Mēnēlaus, *l, m.* son of *Atrēus*, brother of *Agamemnon*, and husband of *Helen*. Hence **Mēnēlaeus**, *a, um*.

Mēnēnius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. *Esp.* *Menenius Agrippa*, who told the plebs the fable of the belly and the limbs, B.C. 494. Hence **Mēnēniānus**, *a, um*, and **Mēnēnius**, *a, um*.

2. a foolish person mentioned by *Horace*.

Mēnestheus, *ēi* and *ēs, m.* a son of *Iphicrates* the *Athenian* (*Nep.*). 2. a *Trojan* mentioned by *Virgil*, also called *Mnestheus*.

Mēninx, *gis*, *f.* an island off the coast of *Africa*, near the *Lesser Syrtis*; now *Jerbah*.

Mēnippus, *l, m.* a *Cynic* philosopher, famous for his sarcasm, whence *Varro* gave to his satires the name *Menippeae*. 2. a famous Asiatic orator in the time of *Cicero*.

Mēnius, *l, m.* a son of *Lycaon* (*Ov*).

Mēnoceus (*trisyll.*), *ēi* and *ēs, m.* son of the *Theban* king *Creon*, who sacrificed himself for his country.

Mēnoetes, *is, m.* a companion of *Aeneas*. 2. an *Arcadian* slain by *Turnus* in *Virg*.

Mēnoetius, *il, m.* father of *Patroclus*. Hence **Mēnoetiades**, *ae, m.* *Patroclus*.

Mēntor, *ōris*, *m.* friend of *Ulysses*. 2. a celebrated artist in embossed metal work. *Meton*, a cup of his workmanship (*Juv.*). Hence **Mēntōrēus**, *a, um*.

Mērcūrius, *il, m.* the son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*, the messenger of the gods;

as a herald, the god of eloquence; the god of traders and thieves; the presider over roads; conductor of departed souls to the Lower World. Hence **Mercūriālis**, e. As Subst.: **Mercūriāles**, lum, m. a corporation of traders at Rome.

Mēriōnes, ae, m. the charioteer and pilot of Idomeneus.

Mermēros, i, m. a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous.

Mermessius, a, um, adj. belonging to Mermessus, a town of Troas, celebrated as the residence of a Sibyl.

Mērōē, ēs, f. a district of Ethiopia, usually called an island, because nearly surrounded by the Nile. Hence **Mērōēticus**, a, um.

Mērōpē, ēs, f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades. 2. sister of Phaëthon.

Mērops, ōpis, m. king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the reputed father of Phaëthon.

Mēsēmbria, ae, f. a city of Thrace, on the Euxine. Hence **Mēsēmbriacus**, a, um.

Mēsōpōtāmīa, ae, f. the country between the Euphrates and Tigris.

Messāla, better **Messalla**, ae, m. a Roman surname in the gens Valeria. Esp. M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, an orator in the time of Cicero and Augustus.

Messālīna or **Messallīna**, ae, f. the wife of the Emperor Claudius. 2. the wife of the Emperor Nero.

Messālīnus (or **Messall-**), i, m. a Roman cognomen.

Messāna, ae, f. a city of Sicily, situated on the straits which separate Italy and Sicily, now Messina.

Messāpīa (Mesapia), ae, f. the Greek name of Calabria. Hence **Messāpīus** (Mesap.), a, um; **Messāpīi**, ōrum, m. the Messapians.

Messēnē, ēs, or **Messēna** (Messāna), ae, f. the capital of Messenia, in the Peloponnesus. Hence **Messēnīus** (also **Messānīus**), a, um; **Messēnīi**, ōrum, m. the Messenians.

Mētābus, i, m. king of the Volscians, father of Camilla, a heroine who assisted Turnus against Aeneas.

Mētāpontum, i, n. a town of Lucania, where Pythagoras lived; now Torre a Mare. Hence **Mētāpontinus**, a, um; **Mētāpontini**, ōrum, m. the Metapontines.

Mētāurus, i, m. a small river in Umbria, celebrated for the defeat of Hasdrubal on its banks, B.C. 207; now the Metaro. Hence **Mētāurus**, a, um.

Mētellus, a Roman cognomen in the gens Caecilia. Esp. Q. Caecilius Metellus, surnamed Numidicus, from his victories over Jugurtha. Hence **Mētellīnus**, a, um.

Mētērēa turba, a name given by Ovid to a people dwelling about the Danube and the Black Sea.

Mēthymna, ae, f. a city in the island of Lesbos, the birth-place of the

poet Arion; also famed for its excellent wine. Hence **Mēthymnaeus**, a, um, and **Mēthymnias**, ādis, f. adj.

Metiosedum, i, n. a city of Gaul, now Meudon or Melun.

Mētiscus, i, m. the charioteer of Turnus in Virg.

Metius, **Mettius**, or **Mettus**, i, m. an Italian proper name. Esp. Metius Fufetius, the Alban dictator slain by Tullus Hostilius.

Mēton, ōnis, m. a celebrated Athenian astronomer, who discovered the cycle of nineteen years, which brings the sun and moon into nearly the same relative positions again.

Mētrōdōrus, i, m. of Athens and Lampascus; an Epicurean philosopher.

2. of Stratonice in Caria, a pupil of Carneades. 3. of Chios, a pupil of Democritus. 4. an Academic philosopher of Skepsis, famous for his memory.

Mētrōpōlis, is, f. a city in Thessaly. Hence **Mētrōpōlitānus**, a, um; also **Mētrōpōlitae**, ārum, m. its inhabitants.

Mēvānīa, ae, f. a city in Umbria, now Bevagna.

Mezentius, i, m. a tyrant of Caere or Agrylla, slain by Aeneas.

Micipsa, ae, m. son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia. In plur. poet. for N. midians, Africans (Juv.).

Midas (Mīda), ae, m. son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia. He requested and received from Bacchus the gift that everything he touched should turn to gold. He was saved from starvation by bathing in the river Pactolus, whose sands from that time were golden. When, on the occasion of a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, Midas decided against the former, Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass.

Milānion, ōnis, m. the husband of Atalanta (No. 2), whom he outran by means of the golden apples.

(1) **Milētus**, i, m. the father of Caunus and Byblis (Ov.). Hence **Milētis**, īdis, f. his daughter Byblis.

(2) **Milētus**, i, f. one of the principal cities of Asia Minor. Hence **Milēsīus**, a, um; **Milēsīi**, ōrum, m. the Milesians, notorious for their luxury and wantonness. Also **Milētis**, īdis, f. adj.: urbs, i. e. Tomi, a colony of Miletus (Ov.).

(1) **Milo** and **Milon**, ōnis, m. a celebrated athlete of Crotona. He was caught in a tree which he tried to rend, and devoured by wild beasts. 2. a king of Pisa, in Elis (Ov.).

(2) **Milo**, ōnis, m. a family name in the gens Annia. Esp. T. Annius Milo, a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter in a skirmish at Bovillae, and when tried for murder, was defended by Cicero. Hence **Milōnīanus**, a, um.

Milōnīus, īl, m. a parasite mentioned by Horace.

Miltiades, īs, m. the general who commanded the Athenians in the battle of Marathon, B.C. 490.

Milyas, ādis, f. a district and city of Lycia. Hence **Milyādes**, um, m. the inhabitants.

Mimallōnes, um, f. plu. Bacchantes (Stat.). Hence **Mimallōnēus**, a, um; **Mimallōnis**, īdis, f. a Bacchante, Ov.

Mimas, antīl, m. a promontory in Ionia, opposite Chios. 2. one of the Giants (Hor.).

Mimnermus, i, m. a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon, about 560 B.C.

Mincius, īl, m. a river in Cisalpine Gaul, now Mincio.

Minerva, ae, f. a Roman goddess, identified with the Greek Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving.

Minervium, īl, n. a city and castle in Calabria, also called arx Minervae (Virg.).

Minlo, ōnis, m. a small river in Etruria, now Mignone.

Minōs, ōis (also -ōnis; Acc. **Minōem** and **Minōa**), m. son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and lawgiver in Crete, and after death judge in the infernal regions. 2. grandson of the former, likewise king in Crete; the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne. Hence **Minōis**, īdis, f. a female descendant of Minos; **Minōius**, a, um, and **Minōus**, a, um, belonging to Minos, also Cretan.

Minōtaurus, i, m. a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man; slain by Theseus.

Minturnae, ārum, f. plu. a city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, at the mouth of the Liris, near which Marius hid himself in the marshes from his pursuers. Hence **Minturnensis**, e. Subst.: **Minturnenses**, lum, m. the inhabitants.

Minūcius (Minutius), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Minucius Rufus, Master of the Horse under the dictator Fabius Maximus.

Minyas, ae, m. a mythical king of Thessaly. Hence **Minyae**, ārum, m. plu. the Minyans, Argonauts, the companions of Jason; **Minyēias**, ādis, f. a daughter of Minyas; **Minyēides**, f. plu. the daughters of Minyas, and **Minyēius**, a, um.

Misēnum, īl, n. a promontory, town, and harbour in Campania, named after Misenus; now Miseno. Hence **Misēnensis**, e.

Misēnus, i, m. son of Aeolus, a trumpeter of Aeneas.

Mithras and **Mithres**, ae, m. the sun-god of the Persians.

Mithridates (Mithrad-), īs, m. the name of several kings of Pontus:

esp. of Mithridates VI. surnamed the Great, who waged war with the Romans; he was at last conquered by Pompey, and killed himself B.C. 63. Hence

Mithridatēs, a, um, and **Mithridatēs**, a, um. 2. Mithridates V., father of the preceding, surnamed **Euergetes**, an ally of the Romans against Carthage in the third Punic War. 3. a king of Armenia, A.D. 35.

4. Several kings of Parthia also bore this name.

Mitylēnē or **Mytilenē**, ēs, f., and **Mitylēnā**, ārum, f. plu. the capital of the island of Lesbos. Hence **Mitylēnaeus** or **Mytilēnaeus**, a, um, and **Mitylēnensis**, e.

Mnēmōn, ōnis, m. a surname of Artaxerxes II., king of Persia.

Mnēmōnides, um, f. plu. the Muses (Ov.).

Mnēmōsynē, ēs, f. (μνημοσύνη, memory), the mother of the Muses.

Mnēsarcus, i, m. a Stoic philosopher.

Mnestheus, v. Menestheus.

Moenus, i, m. a river of Germany, now the Main.

Moesi, ōrum, m. plu. a people who dwell between Thrace and the Danube. Hence **Moesia**, ae (and **Moesiae**, ārum, i. e. Moesia Superior and Moesia Inferior), f. their country, mod. Bulgaria and Servia, and **Moesiacus**, a, um.

Mogontiacum, v. Magontiacum.

Molorchus, i, m. a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably entertained Hercules. Hence **Molorchaeus**, a, um.

Molossi, ōrum, m. the Molossians, a people in Epirus, who are said to have derived their name from Molossus, son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache. Hence **Molossus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Molossus**, i, m. a Molossian hound (Virg.). **Molossis**, Idis, f. the country of the Molossi.

Mōna, ae, f. the Isle of Man (Caes.). 2. the Isle of Anglesey (Tac.).

Mōnaeses, is, m. a leader of the Parthians, otherwise unknown (Hor.).

Mōrēta, ae, f. a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined. V. Part 1.: moneta.

Mōnoecus, i, m. a surname of Hercules. **Monoecl arx**, a promontory in Liguria; now Monaco.

Montānus, i, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. Curtius Montanus, a favourite of the emperor Tiberius. 2. Votlenus Montanus, an orator in the reign of Tiberius.

Mopsōpia, ae, f. an ancient name of Attica and Athens. Hence **Mopsōpius**, a, um; Juvenis, i. e. Triptolemus (Ov.): urbs, i. e. Athens (Ov.).

Mopsus, i, m. a soothsayer in Argos. 2. a soothsayer in Thessaly. 3. a shepherd, in Virg.

Mōrini, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Gaul, opposite to Britain.

Morpheus (dissyl.), ēi and ēos, m. the son of Sleep and god of dreams.

Mōsa, ae, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Meuse.

Mosci, ōrum, m. a people between the Black and the Caspian Seas.

Moschus, i, m. a rhetorician of Pergamus (Hor.).

Mōsella (Mosula), ae, m. and f. a river of Gallia Belgica, now the Moselle.

Mōses or **Mōyses**, is, m. Moses; the famous Jewish lawgiver.

Mosiēni, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Mostena or Mostene, a city of Lydia.

Mucius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Mucius Scaevola, who attempted to assassinate Porsena, and, on being apprehended, burned off his right hand. Hence **Mucius**, a, um, and **Mucianus**, a, um.

Mulciber, bri, m. a name of Vulcan.

Mulucha, ae, m. a river in northern Africa. 2. f. a city standing upon it.

Mulvius (Milvius), a, um, Mulvian. **Mulvius pons**, a bridge across the Tiber. Hence **Mulvianus**, a, um.

Mummus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Mummius Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth, B.C. 146.

Munatius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Munatius Plancus; a lieutenant of Caesar.

Munda, ae, f. a city in the south of Spain, now Monda. Hence **Mundensis**, e.

Munychia, ae, f. one of the ports of Athens. Hence **Munychius**, a, um.

Muraena (-ēna), ae, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens Licinia. Esp. L. Lucinius Murena, who was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant.

Murcia, ae, f. the goddess of sloth, or of the slothful. 2. (also Murtea, Myrtea), an epithet of Venus, said to have been taken from the myrtle, which was sacred to her.

Murgantia, ae, f. a city in Samnium. 2. a city in Sicily, also called Murgentia. Hence **Murgentinus**, a, um; **Murgentini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Murrānus (Murrhan.), i, m. a mythic king of the Latins.

Mursa (-ia), ae, f. a city of Pannonia, now Eszék.

Musa, ae, f. a Muse, one of the goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts, who were nine in number. Hence **Mūsēus**, a, um; and **Mūsēum** (-ium), i, n. a seat of the Muses, a museum.

Mūsaeus, i, m. a mythical Greek poet in the time of Orpheus.

Musulāmi, ōrum, m. an African tribe west of the Great Syrtis.

Mūta, ae, f. a goddess, called also

Lara and Larunda, whom Jupiter, on account of heralkativeness, struck dumb.

Muthul, a river in Numidia (Sall.).

Mūīna, ae, f. a city in Cisalpine Gaul, now Modena. Hence **Mūtīnensis**, e.

Mutini, ōrum, the inhabitants of the city of Mute in Sicily.

Mycalē, ēs, f. a promontory of Ionia, opposite Samos. Hence **Mycalaeus**, a, um, and **Mycalensis**, e.

Mycēnae, ārum, or **Mycēnē**, ēs, f. a very ancient and celebrated city in Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king. Hence **Mycēnaeus**, a, um, **Mycēnensis**, e; as Subst. **Mycēnenses**, ium, m. the inhabitants; and **Mycēnis**, Idis, f. i. e. Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon.

Mýcon (Micon), ōnis, m. the name of a shepherd in Virg.

Mýconos (-us), i, f. one of the Cyclades.

Mygdōnes, um, m. a people of Thrace, who afterwards took possession of a part of Phrygia. Hence **Mygdōnia**, ae, f. Phrygia. **Mygdōnis**, Idis, f. adj. Mygdonian, Phrygian; also Lydian (Ov.). **Mygdōnius**, a, um, Mygdonian, Phrygian.

Mygdōnides, ae, m. son of Mygdon; i. e. Oroeus, a warrior at the siege of Troy.

Mylāsa (-ssa), ōrum, n. a city of Caria. Hence **Mylāsenses**, ium, m. and **Mylāsēni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants. **Mylāsīus** (-ēus), a, um. **Mylāsēus** (trisyll.), an inhabitant of Mylasus.

Myndus or -os, i, f. a city in Caria. Hence **Myndii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Myonnēsus (-os), i, m. a promontory of Ionia, with a city of the same name.

Myrina, ae, f. a fortified sea-port town in Mysia.

Myrmecides, ae, m. a celebrated sculptor.

Myrmidōnes, um, m. plu. the Myrmidons; a people of Thessaly, under the sway of Achilles.

Mýron, ōnis, m. a celebrated Greek sculptor, about 430 B.C.

Myrrha (Mur-), ae, the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree (Ov.).

Myrtalē, ēs, f. a freed-woman, a friend of Horace.

Myrtillus, i, m. son of Mercury, slain by Icelops.

Myrtōus, a, um, Myrtoan. Esp. **Myrtoum mare**, the Myrtoan Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea, which derives its name from the island of Myrtos.

Myscelos (-us), i, m. the founder of the city of Croton, in Italy.

Mýsia, ae, f. a country in the north-

west of Asia Minor. Hence **Mysius**, a, um, and **Mysus**, a, um, *Mysian*; also **Mysi**, ōrum, m. the *Mysians*.

Mytilēne, v. **Mitylēne**.

Myūs, untis, f. a city of *Caria*.

Nabātaea (*Nabathaea*), ae, f. a district in the N. of *Arabia*. Hence **Nabāthaeus**, a, um; also **Nabāthaei**, ōrum, m. the *Nabathaeans*; Poet. *Arabian*, eastern.

Nabdalsa, ae, m. a general of *Jugurtha*.

Nabis, Idis, m. a despot of *Sparta*, about 207 B.C.

Naevius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Naevius, a Roman epic and dramatic poet, who died about 202 B.C. Hence **Naevius**, a, um, and **Naevianus**, a, um.

Nahanarvali (*Nahar-*), ōrum, m. a Germanic people.

Nāias, ādis, more freq. **Nāis**, Idis and Idos, f. a water-nymph, a *Naiad*; transf. a nymph in general. Hence **Nāicus**, a, um.

Namnētes, um, m. a people in *Gallia Celtica*; giving their name to the modern *Nantes*.

Nantūates, um, m. a people in *Gallia Narbonensis*, at the foot of the Alps.

Nāpaea, ae, f. [Gr. νάπη, a dell] a dell-nymph.

Nār, Nāris, m. a river of Central Italy, a tributary of the *Tiber*, now *Nera*.

Narbo, ōnis, m. (also called *Narbo Marcius*) a city in *Gaul*, from which *Gallia Narbonensis* took its name, now *Narbonne*. Hence **Narbōnensis**, e.

Narcissus, i, m. son of *Cephus* and the nymph *Liriope*; changed into the flower of the same name.

Narnia, ae, f. an Umbrian city on the *Nar*; now *Narni*. Hence **Narniēnsis**, e.

Nāryclon, ii, n. and **Nāryx**, ſcis, f. a city of the *Opuntian Locrians*, the birth-place of *Ajax Oileus*. Hence **Nārycius**, a, um; heros, i.e. *Ajax*, son of *Oileus* (Ov.).

Nāsāmōnes, um, m. a Libyan people to the south-west of *Cyrenaica*, extending to the Great *Syrtis*.

Nāsica, ae, m. an agnomen in the *Scipio* family.

Nāsīdīenus (scanned in Hor. as quadrisyll.), i, m. a Roman name.

Nāsīdīus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Nāsīdīanus**, a, um.

Nāso, ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. P. Ovidius *Naso*, the poet.

Nāsos (-us), i, m. = *Nāros*, island, a part of the city of *Syracuse*.

Naucrates, ae, m. a Greek historian of *Erythrae*.

Naupactus (-os), i, and **Naupactum**, i, n. a city of *Locris* on the Gulf of *Orinith*, now *Lepanto*. Hence **Naupactōus**, a, um.

Nauplius, ii, son of *Neptune* and *Anymone*, king of *Euboea*, and father of *Palamedes*. Hence **Naupliades**, ae, m. *Palamedes*.

Nauportum, i, n. a city in Upper *Pannonia*, now *Laybach*.

Nausicāa, ae (and -ē, -ēs), f. the daughter of *Alcinous*, king of the *Phaeacians*.

Nausiphānes, is, m. a Greek philosopher of *Teos*, instructor of *Epicurus*.

Naustathmos, i, m. a seaport in *Ionia*, near *Phocaea*.

Nautes, is, m. a Trojan who brought the image of *Minerva* from *Troy* to Italy, and from whom the Roman *Nautii* are said to have been descended.

Nāva, ae, m. a river of Germany which flows into the *Rhine* near *Bingen*, now the *Nahe*.

Nāvius, ii, m. a Roman name. Esp. Accius *Nāvius*, the augur; v. *Accius*.

Naxos, i, f. the largest of the *Cyclades*, famed for its wines, and for the desertion of *Atiadne* by *Theseus*; now *Naxia*. Hence **Naxius**, a, um.

Nēaera, ae, f. a Greek female name in Hor.

Nēāpōlis, is, f. a celebrated maritime city in *Campania*, now *Napoli*, *Naples*. Hence **Nēāpōlitānus**, a, um; **Nēāpōlitāni**, ōrum, m. the *Neapolitans*.

Nēarchus, i, m. an admiral of *Alexander the Great*. 2. a Tarentine who entertained the elder *Cato*.

Nēbrōphōnos, i, m. "fawn-killer"; the name of a dog in Ov.

Nectanābis, is or Idis, **Nectanēbus**, i, m. a king of *Egypt* about 374 B.C.

Nēleus (disyll.), ēl and ēos, m. son of *Neptune* and the nymph *Tyro*, king of *Pylos*, and father of *Nestor*. Hence **Nēlēus**, a, um, and **Nēlēus**, a, um; **Nēlides**, ae, m. a male descendant of *Nēleus*.

Nēmausum, i, n. and -us, i, f. a city of *Gallia Narbonensis*; now *Nismes*.

Nēmēa, ae, and **Nēmēē**, ēs, f. a city in *Argolis*, near which *Hercules* slew the *Nemean lion*. Hence **Nēmēaeus**, a, um, **Nēmēus**, a, um, *Nemean*; and **Nēmēa**, ōrum, n. pl. the *Nemean games*.

Nēmēsis, is and Ios, f. the goddess of justice, who punishes human pride and arrogance.

Nēmētes, um, m. a people of *Gaul*, about *Spire*.

Nēmētōcenna, ae, f. a city of *Gallia Belgica*, in the territory of the *Atrebat*, near the modern *Arras*.

Nēōbūlē, ēs, f. the name of a woman in Hor.

Nēōcles, is and i, m. father of *The-*

mistocles. Hence **Nēōclides**, ae, m. *Themistocles*. 2. father of *Epicurus*.

Nēontichos, n. = νέον τεῖχος, "new-fort," a fortress in *Thrace*.

Nēoptōlēmus, i, m. son of *Achilles*, also called *Pyrrhus*. 2. one of *Alexander's* generals.

Nēpe or **Nēpēte**, is, n. a city in *Etruria*. Hence **Nēpēsīnus** (*Nepens*), a, um; also **Nēpēsīni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Nēphēlē, ēs, f. wife of *Athamas*, mother of *Phrixus* and *Helle*. Hence **Nēphēlēis**, Ios, f. *Helle*.

Nēpos, ōtis, m. a surname in the gens *Cornelia*. Esp. *Cornellus Nepos*, a Roman historian, the friend of *Cicero*.

Neptūnus, i, m. the god of the sea and other waters, brother of *Jupiter* and husband of *Amphitrite*. Hence **Neptūnius**, a, um.

Nequīnum, i, n. a city of *Umbria*, on the site of which *Narnia* afterwards stood.

Nēreus (disyll.), ēl and ēos, m. son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, a sea-god, the husband of *Horis*, and father of the *Nereids*. Hence **Nērēis**, Idis, f. a daughter of *Nereus*, a sea-nymph, a *Nereid*; **Nērēus**, a, um, and **Nērīnē**, ēs, f. i. q. *Nereis*.

Nērītōs (-us), i, m. a mountain in *Ithaca*, and an island near it. Hence **Nērītius**, a, um; dux, i.e. *Ulysses* (Ov.).

Nēro, ōnis, m. a cognomen in the gens *Claudia*. Esp. C. *Claudius Nero*, consul with *M. Livius*, conqueror of *Hasdrubal*; and C. *Claudius Nero*, Roman emperor, A.D. 54-68. Hence **Nērōnēus**, a, um, **Nērōnīanus**, a, um, and **Nērōnius**, a, um.

Nersae, ārum, f. a city of the *Aequi*.

Nerthus, i, a goddess of the ancient Germans; the Earth.

Nerūlum, i, n. a city of *Lucania*, near the modern *Rotonda*.

Nerva, ae, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. M. *Cocceus Nerva*, Roman emperor, A.D. 96. Hence **Nerviū**, a, um.

Nerviī, ōrum, m. plu. a warlike people of *Gallia Belgica*, conquered by *Caesar*. Hence **Nerviū**, a, um.

Nēsaeē, ēs, f. one of the *Nereids*.

Nessus, i, m. a centaur who was slain by *Hercules* with a poisoned arrow. Hence **Nessēus**, a, um.

Nestor, ōris, m. son of *Nēleus*, and king of *Pylos*, famous among the heroes before *Troy* for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men.

Nētum, i, n. a town in *Sicily*, south-west of *Syracuse*. Hence **Nētīnenses**, um, and **Nētīni**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Nicaea, ae, f. a city in *Bithynia*, on Lake *Ascanius*, formerly called *Antigonia*, now *Isnik* or *Nice*. Hence **Nicaeensis**, e, and **Nicaenus**, a, um.

2. a city in Locris, near Thermopylae. 3. a city on the Hydaspes, founded by Alexander the Great.

Nicander, dri, m. a physician, poet, and grammarian of Claros, near Colophon.

Nicias, ae, m. an Athenian statesman and general during the Peloponnesian war. 2. Nicias Curtius, a grammarian, companion of Cicero in Cilicia.

Nicoclēs, is, m. tyrant of Sicyon, overthrown by Aratus.

Nicomēdes, is, m. the name of several kings of Bithynia.

Nicopolis, is, f. a city of Epirus, built by Augustus in memory of the battle of Actium.

Nileus (dissyll.), ei, m. Nileus, one of the enemies of Perseus in Ov.

Nilus, i, m. the Nile. Hence **Nilacus**, a, um, and **Niloticus**, a, um.

Ninus, i, m. son of Belus, the first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and builder of Nineveh. 2. f. the city of Nineveh, called also Ninos.

Nioba, ae, and **Niobē**, es, f. daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because she had set herself above Latona. Hence **Niobēus**, a, um.

Niphates, ae, m. a part of the Taurus range of mountains in Armenia.

Nireus (dissyll.), ei and eos, m. the handsomest man in the Greek host before Troy.

Nisus, i, m. king of Megara, father of Scylla, who cut off her father's purple hair, on which his life depended: Nisus was then changed into a sea-eagle. Hence **Nisaeus**, a, um; **Nisēis**, idis, f. the daughter of Nisus; **Nisēus**, a, um; and **Nisias**, adis, f. adj. Megarian. 2. son of Hyrtacus, friend of Euryalus in Virg.

Nitobriges, um, m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, near the modern Agen.

Nixi, ōrum, m. three guardian deities of women in labour.

Nodinus, i, m. a rivulet near Rome mentioned in Cic.

Nola, ae, f. a city of remote antiquity in Campania. Hence **Nolanus**, a, um; also **Nolani**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Nomentanus, i, m. a notorious spendthrift in Hor.

Nomentum, i, n. a Sabine town near Rome. Hence **Nomentanus**, a, um; also **Nomentani**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Nomius (-os), ii; **Nomion**, ōnis, m. the Pasturer, a surname of Apollo because he tended the flocks of Admetus. 2. son of Apollo and Cyrene, the daughter of Hypseus, king of Thessaly.

Nōnācris, is, f. a mountain and town in Arcadia. Hence **Nōnācrinus**, a, um, and **Nōnācris**, a, um.

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um, Arcadian; **Nōnācris**, ae, f. Atalanta (Ov.).

Nōra, ōrum, n. a hill-fort in Capadocia. Hence **Nōrensis**, e.

Norba, ae, f. a town in Latium, now Norma. Hence **Norbānus**, a, um, and **Norbāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Nōrēia, ae, f. a town of Noricum.

Nōricum, i, n. a mountainous country lying between the Danube and the Alps, now Styria; famous for its steel. Hence **Nōricus**, a, um.

Nortia or **Nurtia**, ae, f. a goddess of the Volturni, prob. Fortuna.

Nōtium, ii, n. a city and promontory near Colophon, in Ionia.

Nōvensides, v. Part I.

Nōvesium, ii, n. a city of Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine, now Neuss.

Nōviodūnum, i, n. a city of the Bituriges, now Nouan. 2. a city of the Aedui, now Nevers. 3. a city of the Suessones, now Soissons.

Nōvius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Nūcēria, ae, f. a city in Campania, now Nocera. Hence **Nūcērinus**, a, um, and **Nūcērii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Nūthōnes, um, m. a Germanic people near the Elbe.

Nūma, ae, m. : Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome. 2. Numa Marcius (-tius), a Sabine, a friend of the former, and high priest. 3. a Rutulian in Virg.

Nūmantia, ae, f. a city in the north of Spain on the upper Douro, which was taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger, B.C. 133. Hence **Nūmantinus**, a, um, and **Nūmantini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Nūmanus, i, m. a Rutulian, surname Remulus (Virg.).

(1) **Nūmērius**, ii, m. a Roman praenomen, abbrev. N.

(2) **Nūmērius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Nūmēriānus**, a, um.

(1) **Nūmīcius**, ii, and **Nūmīcus**, i, m. a small river in Latium.

(2) **Nūmīcius**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

(1) **Nūmīda**, ae, m. a Numidian; pl. **Nūmīdae**, ārum, the Numidians, a people of Northern Africa. Hence **Nūmīdia**, ae, f. their country, and **Nūmīdus**, a, um, Numidian.

(2) **Nūmīda**, ae, m. a Roman name in Hor.

Nūmītor, ōris, m. a king of Alba, brother of Amulius, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus. 2. a Rutulian in Virg.

Nūmītōrius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Nursia or **Nurtia**, ae, f. a Sabine town, now Norcia. Hence **Nursinus**, a, um.

Nyctēlius, a, um, belonging to Bacchus, Bacchic (strictly, nightly,

because the mysteries of Bacchus were celebrated by night).

Nycteus (dissyll.), ei and eos, m. son of Hyrieus and father of Antiope. Hence **Nyctēis**, idis, f. Antiope.

Nyctimēnē, es, f. the daughter of Epopeus, king of Lesbos, changed by Minerva into a night-owl.

Nymphaeum, i, n. a port and promontory in Illyria.

Nysa (Nyssa), ae, f. a city in Caria, now Nasli. Hence **Nysaei**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants. 2. a city in India, where Bacchus was brought up.

Hence **Nysaeus**, a, um; **Nysēis**, idis, f. adj.; **Nysēus** (dissyll.), ei and eos, m. Bacchus; **Nysias**, adis, f. adj.

Nysigēna, ae, m. born at Nysa; epith. of Bacchus; and **Nysēus**, a, um.

Oarion, ōnis, m. a poet. form for Orion in Cat.

Oaxes, or **Oaxis**, is, m. a river in Crete mentioned by Virg.

Obba, ae, f. a town in Africa, not far from Carthage.

Obrimas, ae, m. a river of Phrygia Major, flowing into the Maeander.

Ōcēanus, i, m. the son of Caelus and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs.

Hence **Ōcēanitis**, idis, f. a daughter of Ocean. Meton.: the great sea encompassing the land, the ocean.

Ōcēlum, i, n. a city of Gallia Cisalpina, now Uzeau.

Ōchus, i, m. a surname of Artaxerxes III., king of Persia. 2. son of Darius Codomannus.

Ocnus or **-os**, i, m. the founder of the city of Mantua.

Ōcrēsia or **Ōcrisia**, ae, f. the mother of Servius Tullius.

Ocrīculum, i, n. a town in Umbria, now Utricoli. Hence **Ocrīculānus**, a, um; also **Ocrīculāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Octāvius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Octavius, the father of the Emperor Augustus. Hence **Octāviānus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Cotāviānus**, i, m. a surname of the Emperor Augustus, when he was adopted out of the gens Octavia into the gens Julia.

Octāvia, ae, f. the name of two sisters of the Emperor Augustus. 2. daughter of the Emperor Claudius and Messalina.

Octōdūrus, i, m. a town of the Veragri, in Gallia Narbonensis, now Martigny.

Octogēsa, ae, a city in Hispania Tarraconensis, near the modern La Granja.

Ōcyrrhōe (Ōcyrrh-), es, f. a daughter of Chiron.

Ōdōmantes, um, m. a people of Thrace. Hence **Ōdōmantīcus**, a, um.

Ōdr̥ysae (ūsae), ārum, m. a people of Thrace, on the Hebrus. Hence **Ōdr̥ysius**, a, um, Thracian; and **Ōdr̥ysii**, ōrum, m. the Thracians.

Ōdyssēa (-īa), ae, f. the Odyssey; a poem of Homer; also a poem of Livius Andronicus. 2. **Ōdyssēae** portus, the southern extremity of Sicily.

Oea, ae, f. a town of Africa, now Tripoli. Hence **Oeensis**, e, and **Oeenses**, ium, m. the inhabitants.

Oeāger (āgrus), i, m. a king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus. Hence **Oeāgrus**, a, um, Thracian.

Oebālia, ae, f. poetic name for Tarentum: v. foll. art.

Oebālus, i, m. king of Sparta, the father of Tyndareus and grandfather of Helen. Hence **Oebālides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Oebalus; in plur.: **Oebāliae**, ārum, m. i.e. Castor and Pollux. **Oebālis**, idis, f. adj. Spartan. **Oebālius**, a, um, Spartan, and hence (i) Tarentine; because Tarentum was found by a colony from Sparta; and (ii) Sabine; because the Sabines were believed to be descended from the Spartans. 2. a king of Caprea, and son of Telon, mentioned by Virg.

Oechālia, ae, f. a town in Euboea. Hence **Oechālis**, idis, f. a woman of Oechalia.

Oecleus (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m. father of Amphiarus, and grandfather of Alcmaeon. Hence **Oecleides**, ae, m. son of Oecleus, i.e. Amphiarus.

Oeculus, i, m. a centaur in Ov.

Oedīpus, ōdis and i, m. king of Thebes, the son of Laius and Jocasta. He solved the riddle of the Sphinx. **Oedipus** Colonēus, **Oedipus** at Colonus, the name of a tragedy of Sophocles. Hence **Oedipodes**, ae, m. another form of **Oedipus**, and **Oedipodionius**, a, um.

Oeneus (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m. king of Aetolia or Calydon, the husband of Althaea, and father of Meleager and Deianira. Hence **Oenēus** (trisyll.), a, um, and **Oenides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Oeneus, i.e. Meleager, or Diomedes, son of Tydeus.

Oenōmāus, i, m. king of Pisa in Elis, the father of Hippodamia.

Oenōnē, ēs, f. a Phrygian nymph, wife of Paris, but afterwards deserted by him.

Oenōpia, ae, f. the ancient name of Aegina. Hence **Oenōpius**, a, um.

Oenōtria, ae, f. an old name of the south-eastern part of Italy, and poet. for Italy in general. Hence **Oenōtrius**, a, um, and **Oenōtrus**, a, um, Italian, Roman.

Oeta, ae, or **Oetē**, ēs, f. a mountain range in the south of Thessaly, where Hercules ascended the funeral pile, now

Katavōthra. Hence **Oetaeus**, a, um, adj. As Subst.: **Oetaeus**, i, m. the Oetean god; i.e. Hercules.

Ōgyges, is, also **Ogygus**, i, m. the mythic founder and king of Thebes in Boeotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred. Hence **Ōgygius**, a, um, Theban.

Ōileus (trisyll.), ēi and ēos, m. king of Locris, father of Ajax. Hence **Ōilides**, ae, m. the son of Oileus Ajax "the less."

Olbia, ae, f. a city in Sardinia. Hence **Olbiensis**, e.

Olcaēdes, um, m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, beyond the Ebro.

Oloiniates, ium, m. the inhabitants of Olcinium, a seaport in Illyricum, the modern Dulcigno.

Ōlēaros, i, f. one of the Cyclades near Paros, now Antiparos.

(1) **Ōlēnos** (-us), i, m. the husband of Lethaea, changed with her into a stone.

(2) **Ōlēnos** (-us), i, f. a city of Achaia. 2. a city of Aetolia. Hence **Ōlēnius**, a, um, Achaian or Aetolian.

(1) **Ōlympia**, ae, f. a sacred region in Elis Pisatis, with an olive-grove, where the Olympic games were held. Hence **Ōlympiācus**, a, um, **Ōlympicus**, a, um, **Ōlympius**, a, um. **Ōlympium**, il, n. the temple of the Olympic Jupiter.

(2) **Ōlympia**, ōrum, n. plu. the Olympic games held every four years at Olympia.

(1) **Ōlympias**, ādis, f. an Olympiad, the period of four years between the Olympic games, which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time. The first Olympiad is reckoned from B.C. 776.

(2) **Ōlympias**, ādis, f. the wife of Philip, and mother of Alexander the Great.

Ōlympus, i, m. the name of several mountain ranges, the most celebrated of which is one on the boundary of Macedonia and Thessaly, regarded as the seat of the gods. Other mts. of the same name were in Mysia, Lycia, Galatia, etc.

Ōlynthus or -os, i, f. an important city of Macedonia. Hence **Ōlynthius**, a, um; **Ōlynthii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Omphālē, ēs, f. a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served.

Onchestus, i, f. a city of Boeotia. Hence **Onchestius**, a, um. 2. m. a river of Thessaly.

Ōnytes, is, m. a Rutulian in Virg.

Ōpheltēs, ae, m. an Etruscan seaman in Ov. 2. father of Euryalus in Virg.

Ōphion, ōnis, m. one of the giants.

2. a companion of Cadmus. 3. father of Amycus the centaur. Hence **Ōphionides**, ae, m. i.e. Amycus.

Ōphīūchus, i, m. the Serpent-holder, a constellation. (Pure Latin Angulitenens.)

Ōphīūsia, ae, f. an old name of the island of Cyprus. Hence **Ophīusius**, a, um, Cyprian.

Ōpimius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Ōpimiānus**, a, um.

Ōpis, is, f. a nymph in the train of Diana in Virg.

Ōpītergium, il, n. a city of Venetia, now Oderzo. Hence, **Ōpītergini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Oppius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Ōps (rarely **Opls**), **Ōpis**, f. the goddess of plenty, wife of Saturn, and patroness of husbandry.

Ōpūs, untis, f. a town of Locris, in Greece. Hence **Ōpuntiūs**, a, um; also **Ōpunti**, ōrum, m. the Opuntians.

Ōra (Hōra), ae, the name of **Lersilia**, as a goddess.

Orbillius, i, m. a Roman grammarian, teacher of Horace.

Orbitānium, il, n. a town in Samnium.

Orbōna, ae, f. the tutelary goddess of bereaved parents.

Orcādes, um, f. islands N. of Scotland, the Orkneys.

Orchāmus, i, m. a king of Babylon, the father of Leucothoē.

Orohōmēnus or -os, i, m. a city in Boeotia. Hence **Orohōmēnius**, a, um. 2. a city in Arcadia.

Orcus, i, m. the Lower World, the abode of the dead. Hence **Orcinus**, a, um, v. Part 1. 2. Personified: the god of the infernal regions, Orcus, Pluto. Hence poet. death (Hor.).

Ordovices, um, m. a people of Britain in N. Wales.

Ōrēas, ādis, f. an Oread or mountain-nymph.

Ōrēsitrōphos, i, f. one of Actaeon's hounds in Ov.

Ōrestae, ārum, m. a people of Macedonia.

Ōrestes, is and ae, m. son of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, who avenged his father's death by slaying his mother. Hence **Ōrestēs**, a, um.

Ōrētāni, ōrum, m. a powerful people in the S.W. of Spain.

Orgētōrix, Igis, m. a chief of the Helvetii mentioned by Caes.

Ōribāsus, i, m. one of Actaeon's hounds.

Ōricos or **Ōricus**, i, f., or **Ōricum**, il, n. a sea-port town of Illyria, on the frontier of Epirus. Hence **Ōricini**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants, and **Ōricius**, a, um.

Orion, ōnls and ōnls, m. son of Hyrieus, a handsome giant and hunter; transformed into the constellation so called.

Orithyia (quadrisyl.), ae, f. daughter of Erechtheus, and mother of Calais and Zetes by Boreas.

Ormenis, Idls, f. (Voc. Orment), a female descendant of Ormenius, viz. Astydamia (Ov.).

Orōanda, ae, f. a city of Pisidia. Hence **Orōandenses**, lum, m. its inhabitants, and **Orōandicus**, a, um.

Orōdes, ls and i, m. a king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner and put him to death. 2. a son of the former. 3. a king of the Colchians (Flor.). 4. a king of the Albanians (Eutr.). 5. a warrior slain by Mezentius in Virg.

Orōmēdon, outls, m. one of the giants (Prop.).

Orontes, ls or ae (Gen. Oronti, Virg.), m. the principal river of Syria. Hence **Orontēus**, a, um, also Syrian. 2. a companion of Aeneas and chief of the Lycii.

Orōpus, i, m. a town on the borders of Attica and Boeotia.

Orpheus (disyll.), ēl and ēos (Dat. Orphēi; Acc. Orphēā and Orphēū; Voc. Orphēu), m. a famous (mythical) master of music and song, the son of Oeagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice. Hence **Orphēus**, a, um, and **Orphicus**, a, um, Orphean, Orphic.

Ortōna, ae, f. a city and port of the Frentani in Latium, now Ortona.

Ortygia, ae, or **Ortygiē**, ēs, f. the ancient name of Delos. Hence **Ortygius**, a, um, Delian; epith. of Apollo and Diana. 2. an island forming part of Syracuse. 3. a sacred wood near Ephesus.

Ossa, ae, f. a town in Spain, now Huesca. Hence **Oscensis**, e; also **Oscenses**, lum, m. its inhabitants.

Osci, ō, um, m. plu. one of the most ancient tribes of Italy in Campania and Samnium; akin to the Latins. In more remote times called **Ōpici** and **Opici**. Hence **Oscus**, a, um.

Osdrōēna, ae, f. a country in the western part of Mesopotamia. Hence **Osdrōēni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Osi, ōrum, m. a people of Germany, on the banks of the Danube.

Ōsinus, m. a king of Clusium, and ally of Aeneas in Virg.

Ōsirīs, ls and Idls, m. an Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis. 2. a Rutulian warrior killed by Thymbræus in Virg.

Ossa, ae, f. (rarely m.), a mountain range in the north-east of Thessaly. Hence **Ossaëus**, a, um.

Ostia, ae, f. and **Ostia**, ōrum, n. a sea-port town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber. Hence **Ostiensis**, e.

Ostōrius, v. Scapula.

Ōtācilius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Ōtho, ōnls, m. a Roman surname. Esp. L. Roscius Ōtho, a friend of Cicero. 2. M. Salvius Ōtho, Roman emperor A.D. 69. Hence **Ōthōniānus**, a, um; and **Ōthōniāni**, ōrum, m. partisans of Ōtho.

Ōthryādes, ae, m. son of Ōthrys i. e. Panthus in Virg. 2. a Spartan general, who in a battle against the Argives, was the sole survivor.

Ōthrys, ŷos, m. a mountain in southern Thessaly.

Ōvidius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. P. Ovidius Naso, a celebrated Latin poet in the time of Augustus; born at Sulmo.

Oximum, i, n. a city of Picenum, also called Auximum, now Osimo.

Oxiones, um, m. a people in Sarmatia.

Oxos or **-us**, i, m. a river in Central Asia, which flows into the Caspian Sea, now the Amu or Jihon.

Pāchynum, i, n., and **Pāchynus** (-os), i, m. and f. the south-eastern promontory of Sicily, now Cape Passaro.

Pācīdēiānus (Plāc-), i, m. a famous gladiator, whose combat with Aeserninus the Samnite, mentioned by Lucilius, became proverbial (Hor.).

Pacōnius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Pacōrus, i, m. son of Orodes, king of Parthia, the conqueror of Crassus.

Pactolus, i, m. a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands. Hence **Pactōlis**, Idls, f. adj.

Pactyē, ēs, and **Pactya**, ae, f. a town of Thrace.

Pācūvius, il, m. a celebrated Roman tragic poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius. Hence **Pācūvianus**, a, um.

Pādaei, ōrum, m. plu. a people of India about Multan or Ajmeer.

Pādus, i, m. the principal river of Italy, now the Po.

Pādūsa, ae, f. the southern mouth of the Padus, which has now ceased to exist.

Paeān, ānls, m. an appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity. Hence **Paeōnius**, a, um, Paeonian; meton. healing.

Paeligni, v. Pelligni.

Paeōnes, um, m. plu. a people of northern Macedonia. Hence **Paeōnia**, ae, f. their country; and **Paeōnis**, Idls, f. adj. Paeonian.

Paestum, i, n. a city of Lucania, formerly called Posidonia; now Pesto. Hence **Paestānus**, a, um. Also **Paestāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Paetus, i, m. a Roman surname.

Pāgasa, ae, f., and **Pāgasaë**, ārum, f. plu. a maritime town of Thessaly, where the Argo was built. Hence **Pāgasaëus**, a, um: Pagasaëus sinus, the Gulf of Volo: puppis, the Argo (Ov.).

Pāgāsus, i, m. a Trojan warrior in Virg.

Pālaemon, ōnls, m. a sea-god, formerly called Melicerta, q. v. 2. Remmius Palaemon, a Roman grammarian in the time of Tiberius and Claudius. 3. a shepherd in Virg.

Pālaestē, ēs, f. a sea-port in Epirus. Hence **Pālaestinus**, a, um.

Pālaestina, ae, and **Pālaestīnē**, ēs, f. the country of Palestine. Hence **Pālaestinus**, a, um; also **Pālaestini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Pālāmēdes, ls, m. son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, who lost his life before Troy through the artifices of Ulysses.

Pālātium, il, n. one of the seven hills of Rome. Hence **Pālātīnus**, a, um, Palatine.

Pāles, ls, f. the tutelary goddess of shepherds and cattle. Hence **Pālilis**, e; and **Pālilia**, lum, n. plu. the feast of Pales celebrated on the 21st of April.

Pālloī, ōrum, m. plu. (sing. Pālīcus, i, m. Virg. and Ov.), twin sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia, worshipped at Palica, in Sicily.

Pālīnūrus, i, m. the pilot of Aeneas, who was drowned off the coast of Lucania. 2. A promontory named after him; Cape Palinuro.

(1) **Pallas**, ādis and ādos, f. the Greek name for Minerva (q. v.). Hence **Pallādus**, a, um, Palladian, belonging to Pallas or Minerva. As Subst.: **Pallādium**, il, n. the image or statue of Pallas at Troy, which fell from heaven, in the reign of Ilus, and during the Trojan war was carried off by Ulysses and Diomed, because the fate of the city depended on the possession of it.

(2) **Pallas**, antis (Voc. Pallā, Virg., of No. 4), m. a giant. 2. son of Pandion, the father of the fifth Minerva mentioned by Cicero. 3. a king of Arcadia, the great-grandfather of Evander. 4. son of Evander. Hence **Pallantēus**, a, um, of or belonging to Pallas, the ancestor of Evander. Subst.: **Pallantēum**, i, n. (i) a city in Arcadia, the residence of Pallas. (ii) the city founded by Evander in Italy, where Rome afterwards stood. Also **Pallantias**, ādis, f. and **Pallantis**, Idos and Idls, f. Aurora, so called because descended from Hyperion, uncle of the giant Pallas.

Pallēnē, es, f. a peninsula and town of Macedonia. Hence **Pallēnensis**, e.

Palmīra (Palmira), ae, f. a city of Syria, the ruins of which still remain. Hence **Palmīrēus** (Palmīr-), a, um.

Pammēnes, ls, m. a Greek rhetorician, instructor of Brutus. Hence

Pammēnia, ōrum, n. the opinions of Pammenes (Cic.).

Pamphagus, i, m. = πάμφαγος, "all-eating," the name of a dog in Ov.

Pamphilus, i, m. a disciple of Plato, whom Epicurus heard. 2. a rhetorician mentioned by Cic.

Pamphylia, ae, f. a country on the south coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia. Hence **Pamphylus**, a, um; also **Pamphylī**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Pān, Pānos (Acc. Pāna), m. the chief god of woods and of shepherds, son of Mercury. Plur.: Pānes, gods of the woods resembling Pan.

Pānaetius, ii, m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of Scipio Africanus the younger; from whom Cicero took the greater part of his treatise *De Officiis*.

Pānaetolius and **Pānaetollius**, a, um, adj. belonging to the whole of Aetolia, Pānaetolian. As Subst.: **Pānaetolium**, ii, n. the general assembly of the Aetolians.

Pānāthēnāicus, a, um, adj. belonging to the Panathēnaea, a festival of the Athenians. As Subst.: a festival oration of Isocrates pronounced at the Panathēnaea.

Panchāia, ae, f. a region in Arabia Felix, celebrated for its frankincense. Hence **Panchaeus**, a, um, and **Panchāius**, a, um.

Pandarus, i, m. a Lycian, and a distinguished archer in the Trojan army. 2. son of Alcanor, companion of Aeneas, killed by Turnus in Virg.

Pandātaria (-ēria), ae, f. a small island near the Bay of Naples; now Vandotina.

Pandion, ōnis, m. king of Athens, father of Procne and Philomela. Hence **Pandionius**, a, um.

Pandōsia, ae, f. city of Epirus, on the Acheron.

Pandōra, ae, f. the first woman, made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command, and presented with gifts by all the gods; wife of Epimetheus and mother of Pyrrha.

Pandrōsos, i, f. a daughter of Cecrops.

Pangaeus, i, m. and **Pangaea**, ōrum, n. plu. a range of mountains in Thrace and Macedonia.

Panhormus, v. Panormus.

Paniscus, i, m. a little Pan.

Pannōnia, ae, f. a country on the Danube including parts of Hungary, Slavonia and Bosnia. Hence **Pannōnicus**, a, um, **Pannōnius**, a, um, and **Pannōnis**, idis, f. adj.

Pānomphaeus, i, m. "author of all oracles," an epithet of Jupiter.

Pānōpē, ēs, and **Pānōpēa**, ae, f. a sea-nymph. 2. a town in Phocis.

Pānormus (Panh.), i, f. and **Pānormum** (Panh.), i, n. a city on the north coast of Sicily, now Palermo.

Hence **Pānormitānus** (Panh.), a, um.

Pansa, ae, m. a Roman surname.

Pantāgias, **Pantāgies**, and **Pantāgia**, ae (Acc. Pantāgien), m. a small river in the east of Sicily.

Panthōus and **Panthūs**, i, m. a priest of Apollo at Troy, and father of Euphorbus. Hence **Panthōides**, ae, m. son of Panthous, i. e. Euphorbus.

Pantolābus, i, m. the name of a parasite in Hor.

Paphlāgonia, ae, f. a province of Asia Minor on the Black Sea. Hence **Paphlāgo** (-on), ōnis, m. a Paphlagonian, and **Paphlāgones**, um, m. Paphlagonians.

Pāphos or -us, i, m. son of Pygmalion, and founder of the city of the same name. 2. f. a city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus. Hence **Pāphius**, a, um, **Pāphian**; also **Pāphī**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Pāpīrius (old form, **Pāpīsius**), a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Pāpīrius**, a, um, and **Pāpīriānus**, a, um.

Pāpius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Pāraetōnium, ii, n. a sea-port town in Northern Africa, west of Alexandria.

Parca, ae, f. a goddess of Fate: plur. the Fates.

Paris, idis (Voc. Pārī), m. son of Priam and Hecuba, also called Alexandros. He decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favour of the last, who promised him Helen as a reward. By carrying her off, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he was slain by Philoctetes. 2. an actor, a freedman of Domitia. 3. a pantomimic actor (Suet.).

Pārisii, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called Lutetia Parisiorum and Parisii, now Paris.

Pārīum, ii, n. a city of Mysia. Hence **Pārīānus**, a, um.

Parma, ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, famous for its breed of sheep. Hence **Parmensis**, e; and **Parmenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Parmēnides, is, m. a celebrated Grecian philosopher, a native of Elea. He visited Athens B.C. 448.

Parmēnio (-on), ōnis, m. a general of Alexander the Great.

Parnāsus and -os, also **Parnasus** or -os, i, m. a high mountain in Phocis with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, on the slopes of which were the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring. Hence **Parnāsīs** (Parnassis), idis, f. adj.; and **Parnāsīus** (Parnassius), a, um.

Parōpamīsus (Parā-) or **Parōpanīsus** (Parāp-), a mountain-range beyond the Caspian Sea, now Hindu-Kush. Hence **Parōpamīśādae**, ārum, m. its inhabitants.

Pāros (-us), i, f. one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble. Hence

Pārius, a, um, **Parian**; and **Pārī**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Parrhāsia, ae, f. a district of Arcadia, on the Messenian frontier, with a town of the same name. Hence

Parrhāsīs, idis, f. adj. Arcadian: ura, the Great Bear (Ov.). As Subst.: **Parrhāsīs**, idis, f. an Arcadian woman (Ov.). Also **Parrhāsīus**, a, um, Arcadian: dea, i. e. Carmenta, the mother of Evander (Ov.): Virgo, i. e. Callisto (Id.).

Parrhāsīus, ii, m. a celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus. Flourished about B.C. 400.

Parthāon, ōnis, m. son of Agenor, king of Calydon, and father of Oeneus.

Parthēniae, ārum, m. ("maidens' children") a name given to the Spartan colonists who founded Tarentum under Phalantus.

Parthēnius, ii, m. a mountain in Arcadia. Hence **Parthēnius**, a, um.

2. the chief river of Paphlagonia.

3. a Greek grammarian, an instructor of Virgil.

Parthēnōpaeus, i, m. son of Meleager and Atalanta, one of the Seven who fought against Thebes.

Parthēnōpē, ēs, f. one of the Sirens, from whom Neapolis derived its original name of Parthenope, by which it is often called in the poets. Hence **Parthēnōpēus**, a, um, Neapolitan.

Parthi, ōrum, m. plu. the Parthians; a Scythian people, situated to the south-east of the Caspian, famed in antiquity as skilful archers. Hence **Parthus**, a, um; **Parthia**, ae, f. their country; and **Parthicus**, a, um, Parthian.

Parthus, i, f. a city in Illyria. Hence **Parthini** (-ēni), ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Pāsiphāē, ēs, and **Pāsiphāa**, ae, f. daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phaedra, and Ariadne; also of the Minotaur by a bull. Hence **Pāsiphāēus**, a, um; **Pāsiphāēia**, ae, f. Phaedra (Ov.).

Pāsītēles (Acc. -en), m. a famous statuary and silver chaser of Magna Graecia.

Pāsīthēa, ae, and **Pāsīthēē**, ēs, f. one of the three Graces.

Pātāra, ae, f. a sea-port town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo. Hence **Pātāreus** (trisyl.), ēi and ēos, m. a surname of Apollo; **Pātāraeus**, a, um, and **Pātārānus**, a, um; also **Pātārāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Pātāvium, ii, n. an important city of Northern Italy, the birth-place of Livy, now Padua. Hence **Pātāvīnus**, a, um; and **Pātāvīni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants; also, **Pātāvīnitas**, ātis, f. Paduan provinciality (ascribed to Livy).

Patrae (ē in Ov.), ārum, f. plu. a very ancient city in Achaia, now Patras. Hence **Patrensis**, e; and **Patrenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Patroclus, *i* (Patrocles, *is*; Acc. Patrocleus), *m.* son of Menoetius, the friend of Achilles, slain by Hector.

Paulus (Paullus), *i*, *m.* a Roman surname in the gens Aemilia. Esp. L. Aemilius Paulus, who fell in the battle of Cannae, B.C. 216. Hence **Paulinus** (Paull-), *a*, *um*.

Pausanias, *ae*, *m.* son of Cleombrotus, leader of the Spartans in the battle of Plataea. 2. a Macedonian, the murderer of Philip II.

Pausias, *ae*, *m.* a celebrated painter, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles. Hence **Pausiachus**, *a*, *um*.

Pediatria, *ae*, *f.* a nick-name of the Roman knight Pediatius, on account of his effeminacy (Hor.).

Pedius, *ll*, *m.* a joint-heir with Augustus to Caesar's estate.

Peducaeus, *i*, *m.* a Roman name. Esp. Sex. Peducaeus, a praetor in Sicily, when Cicero was quaestor there.

Pedum, *i*, *n.* a town of Latium, near Rome, now Galliciano. Hence **Pedanus**, *a*, *um*, and **Pedani**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

(1) **Pegasus** (-os), *i*, *m.* a winged horse, which sprang from the blood of Medusa: with a blow of his hoof he caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon.

Bellerophon mounted him, and with his aid destroyed the Chimæra. Hence **Pegasæus**, *a*, *um*, **Pegasæus**, *a*, *um*, and **Pegasis**, *idis*, *f.* adj. As Subst.: **Pegasis**, *idis*, *f.* a fountain nymph; **Pegasides**, *um*, *f.* the Muses.

(2) **Pegasus**, *i*, *m.* a celebrated jurist in Vespasian's time.

Pelagones, *um*, *m.* a people of Macedonia. Hence **Pelagônia**, *ae*, *f.* their country.

Pelagi, *orum*, *m.* plu. ancient inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor and other countries: often used by the poets for Greeks. Hence **Pelagias**, *adis*, and **Pelagis**, *idis*, *f.* adj. and **Pelagus**, *a*, *um* (poet.), Grecian.

Pelethronius, *a*, *um*, belonging to Pelethronia, a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithæ.

Peleus, *ei* and *eos* (Acc. Pelea; Voc. Peleu; Abl. Peleo), king of a district in Thessaly, son of Aeacus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles. Hence **Pelides**, *ae*, *m.* the son of Peleus, i.e. Achilles; also the grandson of Peleus, i.e. Neoptolemus, son of Achilles.

Pelias, *ae*, *m.* king of Iolcos in Thessaly. Being guardian of his nephew Jason, he induced him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return, Pelias was slain by his own daughters, at the instigation of Medea. Hence **Peliades**, *um*, *f.* plu. his daughters.

Pelignus or **Paelignus**, *orum*, *m.* plu. a people of Central Italy. Hence **Pelignus**, *a*, *um*.

Pellion, *ll*, *n.* a lofty range of mountains in eastern Thessaly. Hence

Pellæus, *a*, *um*, **Pellæus**, *a*, *um*, and **Pellæus**, *adis*, *f.* adj.

Pella, *ae*, and **Pellē**, *ēs*, *f.* a city of remote antiquity in Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great. Hence **Pellæus**, *a*, *um*; juvenis, i.e. Alexander (Juv.). Also Alexandrian; because Alexander founded Alexandria (Lucan).

Pellēnē, *ēs*, *f.* a city of Achaia. Hence **Pellēnaeus**, *a*, *um*, and **Pellēnensis**, *e*.

Pelōpīdas, *ae*, *m.* a celebrated Theban general, friend of Epaminondas.

Pelōponnēsus, *i*, *f.* the Peloponnēsus (lit. island of Pelops); now the Morea. Hence **Pelōponnēsis**, *e*, **Pelōponnēsiacus**, *a*, *um*, and **Pelōponnēsius**, *a*, *um*.

Pelops, *ōpis*, *m.* son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. Being driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter of King Oenomaus, whom he succeeded on the throne. Hence **Felōpēias**, *adis*, and **Pelōpēis**, *idis*, *f.* adj. Peloponnesian; **Pelōpēus**, *a*, *um*, **Pelōpēus**, *a*, *um*, Pelopian or Mycenaean; and **Pelōpīdæ**, *orum*, *m.* plu. the descendants of Pelops.

Pelōrius, *adis*, *f.* = Pelorus.

Pelōris, *idis*, *f.* = Pelorus.

Pelōrus (-os), *i*, *m.* the north-eastern promontory of Sicily, now Cape Faro.

Pelūsium, *ll*, *n.* a city at the eastern mouth of the Nile. Hence **Pelūsīacus**, *a*, *um*, and **Pelūsīus**, *a*, *um*.

Penates, *v.* Part I.

Penēleus, *ēi*, *m.* a son of Hippalmus and Asterope, one of Helen's suitors.

Penēlopē, *ēs*, and **Penēlopē**, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Icarus and Periboea, wife of Ulysses. Hence **Penēlopēus**, *a*, *um*.

Penestæ, *orum*, *m.* a people in Grecian Illyria. **Penestīa**, *ae*, *f.* their country, whence **Penestīanus**, *a*, *um*.

Penēus, *i*, *m.* the principal river of Thessaly, which flows through the valley of Tempe; now the Salembria: in mythology, a river-god, the father of Cyrene and Daphne. Hence **Penēis**, *idis*, *f.* adj.; **Penēus**, *a*, *um*, and **Penēus**, *a*, *um*.

Penninus (Penin-, Poenin-), *a*, *um*, adj. of or belonging to the Pennine Alps, which include the Great St. Bernard.

Pentēlicus, *a*, *um*, adj. Pentelic, belonging to Mount Pentelicus in Attica, famous for marble.

Penthesilæa, *ae*, *f.* queen of the Amazons, who fought against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles.

Pentheus, *ēi* and *ēos*, *m.* son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus and king of Thebes. Having treated the rites of Bacchus with contempt, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under

the influence of that god. Hence **Pentēides**, *ae*, *m.* a male descendant of Pentheus.

Pēpārēthus or -os, *i*, *f.* an island in the Aegean Sea near the coast of Thessaly, now Piperi (not Skopelo).

Perdiccas, *ae*, *m.* a distinguished Macedonian general under Alexander the Great.

Pērenna, *v.* Anna.

Pergāmus, *i*, *n.*, and **Pergāmus** (Pergamos), *i*, *f.*; also, **Pergāma**, *orum*, *n.* plu. the citadel of Troy, poet. Troy. Hence **Pergāmēus**, *a*, *um*, Trojan.

2. **Pergāmus**, *i*, *n.* a city in Mysia, on the Caicus, the capital of the kingdom of Pergamus, with a celebrated library. Hence **Pergāmēnus**, *a*, *um*; and **Pergāmēni**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Pergus, *i*, *m.* a lake in Sicily, near Henna, where Pluto carried off Proserpine.

Pērioles, *is* and *i* (Voc. Pericle), *m.* a famous Athenian orator and statesman.

Pēriolymēnus, *i*, *m.* a son of Neleus and brother of Nestor, one of the Argonauts, who had received from Neptune the power of changing his shape at pleasure.

Pērilla, *ae*, *f.* a woman's name in Ov.

Pērillus, *i*, *m.* a famous worker in metal, celebrated for the brazen bull which he made for the tyrant Phalaris (v. Phalaris). Hence **Pērillēus**, *a*, *um*.

Pērīmōdēus, *a*, *um*, adj. belonging to the sorceress Perimede; magical (Prop.).

Pērīmēlē, *ēs*, *f.* a nymph, daughter of Hippodamas, who was changed into the island of the same name.

Pērīnthus (-os), *i*, *f.* a city of Thrace. Hence **Pērīnthius**, *a*, *um*.

Pērīpātētici, *orum*, *m.* the Peripatetics, or followers of Aristotle.

Pērīphas, *antis*, *m.* a king of Attica in Ov. 2. one of the companions of Pyrrhus in Virg. 3. one of the Lapithæ in Ov.

Permessus, *i*, *m.* a river in Boeotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Pēro, *ōnis*, *f.* daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor.

Perperna or **Perperna**, *ae*, *m.* a Roman surname. Esp. M. Perperna, the assassin of Sertorius.

Perrhaebi, *orum*, *m.* plu. a people of Thessaly. Hence **Perrhaebus**, *a*, *um*, and **Perrhaebia**, *ae*, *f.* their country.

Persae, *orum*, *m.* the Persians (Sing. Persa or Perses, *ae*), often used by the poets for the Parthians (Hor.). Hence **Persis**, *idis*, *f.* and **Persia**, *ae*, *f.* their country, Persia. (Persis, *idis*, also as adj. Persian.) **Persicus**, *a*, *um*, Persian, also luxurious. As Subst.: **Persicium**, *i*, *n.* (sc. malum), a peach.

Persō, ēs, or **Persa**, ae, f. daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe. Hence **Persōis**, idis, f. adj. magical.

Persēphōnē, ēs, f. the Greek name of Proserpine.

Persēs, ae, also **Perseus** (dissyl.), ēi (Gen. rarely Persi; Dat. Persi), m. the last king of Macedonia, conquered by Aemilius Paulus, B.C. 169. Hence **Persicus**, a, um.

Perseus (dissyl.), ēi and ēos (Acc. Persea), m. son of Jupiter and Danae. He killed Medusa, and cut off her head, by means of which he turned into stone a sea-monster, and thus saved the life of Andromeda, whom he married. Hence **Persēus**, a, um, and **Persēius**, a, um.

Persius, ii, m. a Roman name. Esp. C. Persius, an orator, contemporary of the Gracchi; and A. Persius Flaccus, a celebrated satirist in the reign of Nero.

Pērūsia, ae, f. one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria, now Perugia. Hence **Pērūsianus**, a, um; and **Pērūsini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Pessinūs and **Pēsīnūs**, untis, f. a very ancient town in Galatia, celebrated for its worship of Cybele. Hence **Pessinuntius**, a, um.

Pētēlia (**Pētīlia**), ae, f. an ancient Greek town on the coast of Bruttium. Hence **Pētēlinus**, a, um.

Pētillius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Petina, ae, f. wife of the emperor Claudius.

Pētōsiris, idis, m. an Egyptian mathematician and astrologer. Hence any mathematician, astrologer (Juv.).

Petovio, ōnis, f. a city of Pannonia, now Pettau.

Pētra, ae, f. a city of Arabia Petraea. Hence **Pētraeus**, a, um. 2. a city of Pieria. 3. a city of Thrace. 4. a city of Umbria. 5. a hill near Dyrrhachium.

Petrēius, ii, m. a lieutenant of Pompeius in the civil war. Hence **Petrēianus**, a, um.

Pētrini, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily.

Pētrinum, i, n. a villa near Sinuessa, in Campania.

Pētrōcōrii, ōrum, m. a Gallic tribe in Aquitania, in the mod. Périguet.

Pōtrōnīus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Petronius Arbiter, a Roman knight, a favourite of the emperor Nero, the author of a Latin romance still extant.

Pettālus, i, m. the name of a mythic hero who sought to attack Perseus at the court of Cepheus.

Peucētia, ae, f. a region in Apulia. Hence **Peucētiūs**, a, um.

Phaeāces, um, m. plu. a fabulous people, described as inhabiting the isle of Scheria, perhaps Corcyra. Also

poet. in sing.: **Phaeax**, ācis, subst. and adj. Hence **Phaeācia**, ae, f. their country; **Phaeācis**, idis, f. adj. Phaeacian; as Subst. a poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phaeacia: also **Phaeācius**, a, um, and **Phaeācus**, a, um.

Phaedo or **Phaedon**, ōnis, m. a disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato: hence the name of one of Plato's dialogues.

Phaedra, ae, f. daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus.

Phaedrus, i, m. a pupil of Socrates: hence the name of one of Plato's dialogues. 2. an Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero.

3. a freedman of Augustus, celebrated as a writer of fables.

Phaestum, i, n. a town of Crete. Hence **Phaestias**, ādis, f. a female inhabitant of it, and **Phaestius**, a, um. 2. a town of Thessaly.

Phaethon, ontis, m. an epithet of the sun (φαῖθων, shining). 2. son of Helios (the Sun-god) and Clymene, who perished while trying to drive his father's chariot. Hence **Phaethontius**, a, um; **Phaethontides**, um, pl. f. the sisters of Phaethon; **Phaethusa**, ae, f. the name of a sister of Phaethon.

Phalantus, i, m. a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and founded Tarentum.

Phalāris, idis, m. a tyrant of Agrigentum, for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive. Perillus was the first to suffer; but Phalaris himself afterwards suffered the same fate.

Phalēris, is, m. a Trojan, slain by Turnus.

Phalērum, i, n. one of the harbours of Athens. Hence **Phalērouis**, ēi and ēos, m. adj., and **Phalēricus**, a, um.

Phānae, ārum, f. plu. a promontory in Chios, noted for its wine. Hence **Phānaeus**, a, um.

(1) **Phāon**, ōnis, m. a youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho.

(2) **Phāon**, ontis, m. a freedman of Nero's.

Pharnāces, is, m. grandfather of Mithridates, king of Pontus. 2. son of Mithridates, defeated by Caesar.

Pharsālos or **Pharsālus**, i, f. a town in Thessaly near which Caesar defeated Pompeius. Hence **Pharsālicus**, a, um, **Pharsālius**, a, um; and **Pharsālia**, ae, f. the territory of Pharsalus.

(1) **Phārus** or **-os**, i, f. (rarely m.) an island near Alexandria, in Egypt, famous for its lighthouse. Hence **Phārius**, a, um, Pharian, Egyptian.

(2) **Phārus**, i, m. a Trojan slain by Turnus in Virg.

Phāsēlis, idis, f. a town on the coast of Lycia. Hence **Phāsēlitae**, ārum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Phāsis, idis or idos (Acc. also Phasin, Voc. Phasi), m. a river in Colchis,

which flows into the Euxine Sea. Hence **Phāsis**, idis, adj. f. Colchian; as Subst.: the Colchian woman, i.e. Medea. **Phāsiacus**, a, um, Colchian. **Phāsiānus**, i, m. a pheasant. **Phāsias**, ādis, adj. f. Colchian.

Phēgeus (dissyl.), ēi, m. father of Alpheisiboea. Hence **Phēgēlus**, a, um; and **Phēgis**, idis, f. (Acc. Phēgida), daughter of Phēgeus, i.e. Alpheisiboea, wife of Alcmaeon.

Phēneōs or **-us**, i, f. a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name. Hence **Phēneātae**, ārum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Phērae, ārum, f. plu. a city of Thessaly, the residence of Admetus. Hence **Phēraeus**, a, um, and **Phēraei**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants. 2. a city in Messenia.

Phēreclēus, a, um, adj. belonging to Phereclus, who built the ships with which Paris carried off Helen.

Phērecydes, is, m. a philosopher of Syros, an instructor of Pythagoras. Hence **Phērecydēus**, a, um. 2. an Athenian chronicler, about B.C. 480, mentioned by Cic.

Phēres, ētis, m. a Trojan in Virg. **Phēretīades**, ae, m. a son of Pheres, king of Pherae, i.e. Admetus.

Phialē, ēs, f. a companion of Diana in Ov.

Phidias, ae (Acc. Phidian), m. a famous Athenian sculptor, contemporary with Pericles. Hence **Phidiācus**, a, um.

Phidippides, is, m. a famous Athenian courier.

Philadelphā, ae, f. a city in Lydia. Hence **Philadelphēni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Philadelphus, i, m. a surname of Ptolemaeus II., king of Egypt, B.C. 285.

Philaē, ārum, f. an island in the Nile.

Philaeni, ōrum (or Philaenon), m. plu. = φίλων, "lovers of praise," two Carthaginian brothers, who, to extend the boundaries of their country, submitted to be buried alive. Philaenon arae, "the altars of the Philaeni," a place on the frontiers of Carthage and Cyrene, named after them.

Phillammon, ōnis, m. a son of Apollo, a celebrated singer.

Philēmo (-on), ōnis, m. a rustic, the husband of Baucis: v. Baucis.

2. a Greek comic poet, a native of Soli, in Cilicia, and a contemporary of Menander.

Philētas, ae, m. a Greek elegiac poet of Cos. Hence **Philētēus**, a, um.

Philippi, ōrum, m. plu. a city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius, B.C. 42. Hence **Philippensis**, e, and **Philippēus**, a, um.

Philippopolis, ēos (Acc. Philippopolim or -in; Abl. Philippopoli), f. an important city in Thrace, now Philippopolis.

Philippus, *i*, *m*. the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom were (1) Philip II. the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great; and (2) Philip V. contemporary with Hannibal. Hence as name of a gold coin (= 20 drachmae): in this sense usu. with second syll. short in Pl. **Philippēus** (rarely **Philippius**), *a*, *um*, and **Philippius**, *a*, *um*.

Philistus, *i*, *m*. an historian of Syracuse.

Philo or **-on**, *ōnis*, *m*. an Academic philosopher, teacher of Cicero.

Philoctetes, *ae*, *m*. son of Poeas of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a friend of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken. Hence **Philoctētaeus**, *a*, *um*.

Philodēmus, *i*, *m*. an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero.

Philolāus, *i*, *m*. a Pythagorean philosopher of Croton, contemporary with Plato.

Philomēla, *ae*, *f*. daughter of Pandion, and sister of Procne; changed into a nightingale. Hence poet.: the nightingale (*Virg.*).

Philomēlium, *li*, *n*. a city in Phrygia. Hence **Philomēlenses**, *i*, *um*, *m*. plu. its inhabitants.

Philopoemen, *ōnis*, *m*. a celebrated general of the Achaean league.

Philus, *i*, *m*. a Roman surname.

Philyra, *ae*, *f*. daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron. Hence **Philyrēus**, *a*, *um*, **Philyrēus**, *a*, *um*; and **Philyrīdes** (*Phyll.*), *ae*, *m*. son of Philyra, i.e. Chiron.

Phineus (*disyll.*), *ōis* and *ōos*, *m*. king of Salmydessus, in Thrace. He was tormented by the Harpies, from whom he was at length freed by the Argonauts. Hence **Phinēus** and **Phinēus**, *a*, *um*; also **Phinīdes**, *ae*, *m*. a male descendant of Phineus.

2. brother of Cepheus, who fought with Perseus about Andromeda, and was changed by him into a stone.

Phintia, *ae*, *f*. a city of Sicily.

Phintias, *ae*, *m*. a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon.

Phlegēthon, *ōntis*, *m*. = *φλεγθων*, "flaming," a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water. Hence **Phlegēthontis**, *idis*, *f*. adj.

Phlēgon, *ōntis*, *m*. = *φλεγων*, "flaming," one of the four horses of the sun in *Ov.*

Phlēgra, *ae*, *f*. a country of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene.

Hence **Phlēgraens**, *a*, *um*.

Phlēgraens, *i*, *m*. one of the Centaurs.

Phlēgrae, *ae*, *m*. plu. a Thracian or Thessalian people who are said to have destroyed the temple at Delphi.

Phlēyas, *ae*, *m*. king of the Lapithae, and father of Ixion and Coronis.

Phliūs, *untis*, *f*. a city of Pelopon-

nesus, between Sicyon and Argolis. Hence **Phliāsūs**, *a*, *um*; and **Phliāsli**, *ōrum*, *m*. its inhabitants.

Phōcaea, *ae*, *f*. a maritime town of Ionia, a colony from which founded Massilia in the 6th century B.C. Hence **Phōcaeenses**, *i*, *um*, and **Phōcaeī**, *ōrum*, *m*. plu. the Phocaeans; **Phōcāiōus**, *a*, *um*, Phocian or Massilian.

Phōcīon, *ōnis*, *m*. an Athenian general, a contemporary of Demosthenes.

Phōcis, *idis*, *f*. a country of Northern Greece, west of Boeotia. Hence **Phōcenses**, *i*, *um*, and **Phōcī**, *ōrum*, *m*. plu. the Phocians; **Phōcēus**, *a*, *um*, and **Phōcāicus**, *a*, *um*.

Phōcus, *i*, *m*. a son of Aeacus, who was slain by his brother Peleus.

Phoebē, *ēs*, *f*. the moon-goddess, sister of Phoebus. 2. daughter of Leda and sister of Helen.

Phoebus, *i*, *m*. a name of Apollo, the sun-god. Hence **Phoebigēna**, *ae*, *m*. his son Aesculapius; **Phoebēus**, *a*, *um*, and **Phoebēus**, *a*, *um*; also **Phoebas**, *adis*, *f*. a priestess of Apollo, a prophetess.

Phoenicē, *ēs*, *f*. Phoenicia, i.e. the territory of Tyre, Sidon, etc.; famed for its commerce: called also **Phoenīcia**, *ae*, *f*. Hence **Phoenīces**, *um*, *m*. plu. the Phoenicians, and **Phoenissa**, *ae*, *f*. a Phoenician woman; esp. *Dido* (*Virg.*).

Phoenix, *icis*, *m*. son of Amyntor, the teacher and companion of Achilles.

Phōlōē, *ēs*, *f*. a forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis.

2. a mountain in Thessaly, the abode of the Centaurs. 3. name of a woman in *Hor.*

Phōlus, *i*, *m*. a centaur, son of Ixion. 2. a Trojan in *Virg.*

Phorbas, *antis*, *m*. a son of Priam, father of Ilioneus in *Virg.* 2. a chief who joined with the Phlegyae in plundering the temple of Delphi.

Phoreus, *i*, and **Phorcys**, *ōis* (*yn*, *ynos*) *m*. son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons; who was changed after death into a sea-god. Hence **Phorcis**, *idos*, *f*. a female descendant of Phoreus, Medusa (but sorores Phorcides, the Graecae, *Ov.*), also **Phorcynis**, *idos* and *idis*, *f*. Medusa.

Phormio, *ōntis*, *m*. a peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus. 2. the name of a play of Terence.

Phōrōneus (*trisyll.*), *ōis* and *ōos*, *m*. son of Inachus, and brother of Io. Hence **Phōrōnis**, *idis*, *f*. Io.

Phrāates or **Phrāhates**, *ae*, *m*. the name of several kings of Parthia; esp. one contemporary with Horace, expelled from his kingdom for his cruelty and restored by the Scythians.

Phrixus (not Phryxus), *i*, *m*. son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis, mounted on a ram with a golden fleece. Hence **Phrixēus**, *a*, *um*.

Phyāces, *ae*, *m*. a king of the Getae in *Ov.*

Phryges, *um*, *m*. plu. the Phrygians, a people of Asia Minor. Hence **Phrygia**, *ae*, *f*. their country, divided into Great and Little Phrygia; **Phrygius**, *a*, *um*, Phrygian, and, because Troy was in Phrygia Minor, Trojan; also **Phryx**, *ōgis*, *adj.* Phrygian, Trojan.

Phrynē, *ēs*, *f*. a celebrated and wealthy courtesan at Athens.

Phthia, *ae*, *f*. a district of Thessaly, the country of Achilles. Hence **Phthias**, *adis*, *f*. a woman of Phthia; **Phthiōta**, *ae*, and **Phthiōtes**, *ae*, *m*. a Phthiote; **Phthiōtis**, *idis*, *f*. = Phthia; **Phthiōticus**, *a*, *um*, and **Phthius**, *a*, *um*. Phthius rex, i.e. Achilles (*Ov.*).

Phylacē, *ēs*, *f*. a small town of Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned. Hence **Phylacēis**, *idis*, *f*. adj. and **Phylacēus**, *a*, *um*, also **Phylacides** (*Phyll.*), *ae*, *m*. Protesilaus, a native of Phylace. 2. a town of the Molossi in Epirus.

Phylē, *ēs*, *f*. a strongly fortified place in Attica, on the frontiers of Boeotia.

Phyllis, *idis* and *idos*, *f*. daughter of Sithon, a Thracian king, changed into an almond tree, in *Ov.* 2. the name of a woman in *Virg.*

Phyllus, *li*, *m*. a Boeotian, in love with Cygnus.

Phyllōdōcē, *ēs*, *f*. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Phyllus, *i*, *f*. a town in Thessaly. Hence **Phyllēis**, *idis*, *f*. adj. and **Phyllēus**, *a*, *um*. Thessalian: juvenis, i.e. Caeneus (*Ov.*).

Picēnum, *i*, *n*. a district of Central Italy, bordering on the Adriatic. Hence **Picens**, *entis*, *adj.*, **Picentes**, *i*, *um*. the inhabitants, and **Picēnus**, *a*, *um*, Picenian.

Pictāvi, *v*. Pictones.

Picti, *ōrum*, *m*. the Picts or ancient Caledonians, thought to be so named from their practice of staining or tattooing their bodies.

Pictōnes, *um*, afterwards called **Pictāvi**, *ōrum*, *m*. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, in the mod. Poitou. Hence **Pictōnicus**, *a*, *um*.

Pictor, *ōris*, *m*. a cognomen in the gens Fabia. Esp. Fabius Pictor, the earliest historian of Rome.

Picus, *i*, *m*. son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus; changed by Circe into a woodpecker.

Pērīa, *ae*, *f*. a country of Macedonia, south of the Haliacmon. Hence **Pērīus**, *a*, *um*, Pierian. 2. a country of Syria, between Cilicia and Phoenicia, with a mountain of the same name, and the capital city Seleucia Pieria.

Piēros (*-us*), *i*, *m*. a king of Emathia, who gave to his daughters the

names of the nine Muses (Ov.). According to others, a Macedonian, father of the nine Muses. Hence **Piēris**, *Idis* or *Idos*, *f.* daughter of Pierus; a Muse. Plur.: **Piērides**, *um*, *f.* the Muses. **Piērius**, *a*, *um*, Pierian, and hence, musical, poetic. As Subst.: **Piēriāe**, *arum*, *f.* the Muses.

Pilumnus (Pilo-), *i*, *m.* the father of Daunus, ancestor of Turnus.

Pimpla, *ae*, *f.* a town in Pieria, sacred to the Muses. Hence **Pimplēus** (Pimpl-), *a*, *um*, and **Pimplēa**, *ae*, *f.* a Muse; also **Pimplēis**, *Idis*, *f.* adj., and as subst. a Muse.

Pinārius, *a*, the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.

Pindarus, *i*, *m.* Pindar; a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Aeschylus. Hence **Pindārius**, *a*, *um*, Pindaric.

Pindenissus, *i*, *m.*, or *-um*, *i*, *n.* a town in Cilicia, taken by Cicero. Hence **Pindenissae**, *arum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Pindus or *-os*, *i*, *m.* a lofty mountain range separating Thessaly from Epirus.

Piraeus (trissyll.) and **Piraeus**, *i*, *m.* also **Piraea**, *orum*, *n.* the principal harbour of Athens, with which it was connected by long walls. Hence **Piraeus**, *a*, *um*.

Pirēnē, *ēs*, *f.* a fountain in the citadel of Corinth (Acrocorinthus), near which Bellerophon caught Pegasus. Hence **Pirēnis**, *Idis*, *f.* adj.: Pirenis Ephyre, *i. e.* Corinth (Ov.).

Pirithōus, *i*, *m.* son of Izion, king of the Lapithae, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus, with whom he descended to the infernal regions, where he was seized and detained in chains.

Pirustae, *arum*, *m.* a people of Illyria.

Pisa, *ae*, less frequently **Pisae**, *arum*, *f.* a city of Elis, on the Alps, near which the Olympic games were celebrated. Hence **Pisaeus**, *a*, *um*. Subst. **Pisaea**, *ae*, *f.* = Hippodamia.

Pisae, *arum*, *f.* a very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pisa in Elis, now Pisa. Hence **Pisānus**, *a*, *um*; and **Pisāni**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Pisander, *dri*, *m.* a son of Polyctor, one of Penelope's suitors.

Pisaurum, *i*, *n.* a city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pisaurus, now Pesaro. Hence **Pisauensis**, *e*.

Pisidae, *arum*, *m.* plu. the Pisidians, a warlike people in the S. of Asia Minor, bordering on the Phrygians. Hence **Pisīdīa**, *ae*, *f.* their country.

Pisistratus, *i*, *m.* a celebrated tyrant of Athens. Hence **Pisistratidae**, *arum*, *m.* plu. his sons, Hippias and Hipparchus. 2. a Boeotian chief, a friend of the Romans.

Piso, *onis*, *m.* a Roman cognomen

in the gens Calpurnia. Hence **Pisonianus**, *a*, *um*.

Pistorium, *ii*, *n.* a city in Etruria, now Pistoja. Hence **Pistoriensis**, *e*.

Pitānē, *ēs*, *f.* a city on the coast of Mysia.

Pithēōusa, *ae*, *f.* and **Pithēōsae**, *arum*, *f.* plu.: v. Aenaria.

Pittacus or *-os*, *i*, *m.* one of the seven wise men of Greece, a native of Mitylene, in Lesbos.

Pittheus (dissyll.), *ēi* and *ēs*, *m.* king of Troezen, son of Pelops, and father of Aethra, the mother of Theseus. Hence **Pitthēus**, *a*, *um*, **Pitthēus**, *a*, *um*; also **Pitthēis**, *Idos*, *f.* daughter of Pittheus, *i. e.* Aethra.

Placentia, *ae*, *f.* a city in Gallia Cispadana on the Po, now Piacenza. Hence **Placentinus**, *a*, *um*; and **Placentini**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Plaetorius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Plaetorianus**, *a*, *um*.

Planasia, *ae*, *f.* an island in the Mediterranean, S. of Elba, now Pianosa.

Plancius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Plancius, whom Cicero defended against a charge of bribery in an extant oration.

Planus, *i*, *m.* a Roman surname. Esp. L. Munatius Plancus, consul B.C. 42 ("consule Planco," Hor.).

Plataeae, *arum*, *f.* plu. Plataea; a celebrated city in Boeotia, near which the Greeks finally defeated the Persians, B.C. 479. Hence **Plataeenses**, *um*, *m.* plu. the Plataeans.

Plato or **Platon**, *ōnis*, *m.* a celebrated Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic philosophy, born about 410 B.C. Hence **Platonicus**, *a*, *um*; also **Platōnici**, *orum*, *m.* the Platonists.

Plautius (Plōtius), *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Plautius** (Plot.), *a*, *um*, and **Plautianus** (Plot.), *a*, *um*.

Plautus, *i*, *m.*: T. Maccius (incorrectly, M. Accius) Plautus, a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of Sarsina in Umbria, born about 254 B.C. Hence **Plautinus**, *a*, *um*.

Plēiās (Plīās), *adis*, *f.*; more freq. pl. **Plēiades** (Plīades), *um*, *f.* the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who were placed among the stars; the Pleiades.

Plēiōnē, *ēs*, *f.* daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas, and mother of the Pleiades.

Plemmyrium, *ii*, *n.* a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse.

Pleumosii or **Pleumoxii**, a people of Belgic Gaul.

Pleuron, *ōnis*, *f.* a city in Aetolia. Hence **Pleuronius**, *a*, *um*.

Plinius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated are, C. Plinius Secundus, also called the Elder, author of a work on natural history,

who perished in an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79; and his nephew, C. Plinius Caecilius, also called the Younger, author of Letters and a Panegyric on the Emperor Trajan. Hence **Plinianus**, *a*, *um*.

Plisthēnes, *is*, *m.* son of Pelops, and brother of Atreus and Thyestes. Hence, **Plisthēnius**, *a*, *um*.

Pluto or **Pluton**, *ōnis*, *m.* the king of the Lower World, husband of Proserpina, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune. Hence **Plutōnius**, *a*, *um*. **Plutōnia**, *orum*, *n.* an unhealthy region in Asia (Cic.).

Plutus, *i*, *m.* = πλούτος, the god of riches.

Pōdālirius, *ii*, *m.* son of Aesculapius, a celebrated physician. 2. a Trojan in Virg.

Poeas (Paeas), *antis*, *m.* father of Philoctetes. Hence **Poeantlades** (Pacant.), *ae*, *m.* son of Poeas, *i. e.* Philoctetes; and **Poeantius**, *a*, *um*.

Poeni, *orum*, *m.* plu. the Carthaginians, so called because descended from the Phoenicians. Hence **Poenus** (rarely **Pūnus**), *a*, *um*, **Pūnicus** (Poen.), *a*, *um*, and **Pūnicus** (Poen.), *a*, *um*, Carthaginian (the last rare).

Pōlēmon, *ōnis*, *m.* a Grecian philosopher at Athens, a disciple of Xenocrates. Hence **Pōlēmonēus**, *a*, *um*.

2. a king of Pontus in the time of Nero. Hence **Pōlēmoniācus**, *a*, *um*.

Pōlites, *ae*, *m.* a son of Priam.

Politorium, *ii*, *n.* a town of Latium.

Pollentia (Polentia), *ae*, *f.* a city in Picenum. 2. a city in Liguria. Hence **Pollentinus** (Pōlent.), *a*, *um*.

Pollio (Pōl-), *ōnis*, *m.* a Roman surname. Esp. Asinius Pollio, a distinguished orator, poet and historian of the Augustan age, whose works are lost.

Pollux (rarely **Polluces**), *ōnis* (Voc. contr. Pol, by Pollux, v. Part 1.), *m.* son of Tyndareus and Leda, and brother of Castor; famous as a boxer.

Pōlyaeus, *i*, *m.* a mathematician, friend and follower of Epicurus.

Pōlybius, *ii*, *m.* a celebrated Greek historian, a native of Megalopolis, and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus. Parts of his works are still extant.

Pōlyclētus (-itus), *i*, *m.* a celebrated Greek sculptor, contemporary with Pericles.

Pōlycrates, *is*, *m.* tyrant of Samos, celebrated for his long-continued good fortune, but at last crucified by Oroetes, B.C. 522.

Pōlydaemon, *ōnis*, *m.* a descendant of Semiramis, slain by Perseus in Ov.

Pōlydāmas (Pōl-, Ov.), *antis*, *m.* son of Panthous and friend of Hector.

Pōlydectes or *-ta*, *ae*, *m.* king of Seriphos, who brought up Perseus.

Pōlydorus, *i*, *m.* son of Priam and Hecuba; murdered by Polymnestor,

king of Thrace. Hence **Pōlydōrēus**, a, um.

Pōlygnōtus, i, m. a celebrated Greek painter and statuary of Thasos and Athens, in the 5th century B.C.

Pōlyhymnia, ae, f. one of the Muses of lyric poetry.

Pōlyīdus, i, m. a soothsayer, native of Corinth.

Pōlymnestor and **Pōlymestor**, ōris, m. king of the Thracian Chersonese, the husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam.

Pōlynīces, is, m. son of Oedipus and brother of Eteocles.

Pōlyphēmus, i, m. son of Neptune, one of the Cyclopes in Sicily.

Pōlyphoetes, ae, m. a Trojan, priest of Ceres.

Pōlyxēna, ae, f. daughter of Priam, whom Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, sacrificed at his father's grave. Hence **Pōlyxēnius**, a, um.

Pōmētīa, ae, f. or **Pōmētīi**, ōrum, m. plu. a very old town of the Volsci, also called Suessa Pometia. Hence **Pōmētīnus**, a, um.

Pōmōna, ae, f. the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.

Pompēii, ōrum, m. plu. a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiae, by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Hence **Pompēianus**, a, um; also **Pompēiani**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Pomēius (trisyl.) or **Pompēius** (quadrisyl.), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Pompeius Magnus, defeated by Caesar at Pharsalus, B.C. 48. Hence **Pompēius** (Pompēius), a, um, and **Pomēianus**, a, um; also **Pompēiani**, ōrum, m. the soldiers of Pompeius.

Pompilius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome. Hence **Pompilius**, a, um.

Pompōnius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. T. Pomponius Atticus, an intimate friend of Cicero. Hence **Pompōnianus**, a, um.

Pomptinus, a, um, adj. Pomptine; esp. Pomptinae paludes, a marshy district in Latium near the sea coast, still called the Pomptine (Pontine) Marshes.

Pontia, ae, f. or **Pontiae**, ārum, f. plu. an island off the coast of Latium; now Ponza.

Ponticus, i, m. a poet, contemporary with Propertius.

Pontius, i, m.: C. Pontius, a leader of the Samnites, who surrounded the Romans in the Caudine Pass. 2. Herennius Pontius, father of the preceding.

Pontus, i, m. the Euxine or Black Sea; in full, Pontus Euxinus. 2. a north-eastern province of Asia Minor. Hence **Ponticus**, a, um.

Popilius and **Popillius**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Poplicola (Poplicola), or **Publicola**, ae, m. a surname of P. Valerius, and of his descendants.

Poppaea Sabina, ae, f. wife of the Emperor Nero. Hence **Poppaeianus**, a, um.

Pōpūlōnia, ae, f. also **Pōpūlōnium**, il, n. and **Pōpūlōnii**, ōrum, m. plu. a town on the coast of Etruria. Hence **Pōpūlōnienses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Porcius, a, the name of a Roman gens: v. Cato.

Porphyrion, ōnis, m. one of the Giants.

Porrima, ae, f. a Roman goddess, worshipped by women, perh. another name for Carmentis.

Porsēna and **Porsenna**, ae, m. king of Clusium in Etruria, who made war against Rome in the cause of the banished Tarquins, and compelled the Romans to pay him tribute.

Portūnus (Portumnus), i, m. the protecting god of harbours, identified with Palaemon.

Pōrus, i, m. an Indian king, who encountered Alexander the Great.

Pōsides, ae, m. a freedman of the Emperor Claudius (Juv.).

Pōsidōnius, il, m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher at Rhodes, an instructor of Cicero.

Postūlius (incorrectly written Posthumus), a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Postūlianus**, a, um.

Postūmus, i, m. a Roman surname.

Pōtentia, ae, f. a town in Picenum.

Pōtītius, il, m. the name of a Roman gens.

Potnlāe, ārum, f. plu. a village in Boeotia, famous for its pastures and breed of horses. Hence **Potnlās**, ādis, f. adj.

Praenestē, is, n. an ancient town in Latium, now Palestrina; situated on a lofty hill, famed for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it. Hence **Praenestinus**, a, um; and **Praenestini**, ōrum, m. the Praenestines.

Praxitēles, is, m. a celebrated Athenian sculptor in the 4th century B.C. Hence **Praxitēlius**, a, um.

Preclāni, ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Aquitania.

Prellus or **Prillius lacus**, a small lake in Etruria, now Lago di Castiglione.

Prīāmus, i, m. son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, Cassandra, etc.; he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. Hence **Prīāmēis**, idis, f. a daughter of Priam, esp. Cassandra; **Prīāmēius**, a, um; and **Prīāmides**, ae, m. a son of Priam. 2. his grandson, named after him, the son of Polites.

Prīāpus, i, m. the god of fruitfulness;

hence of flocks, gardens, and vineyards. Hence **Prīāpēius**, a, um.

Prīēnē, ēs, f. a maritime town of Ionia, the birth-place of Bias.

Princeps, ipis, m. a celebrated flute-player at Rome (Phaedr.).

Priscus, i, m. a Roman surname.

Prīvernūm, i, n. a very ancient town of Latium, now Piperno. Hence

Prīvernās, ātis, adj.; also **Prīvernātes**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Prōcas and **Prōca**, ae, m. king of Alba, father of Numitor and Amulius.

Prōchytā, ae, and **Prōchytē**, ēs, f. a small island off the coast of Campania, now Procida.

Prōcles, is or i, m. twin-brother of Eurysthenes, founder of one of the two royal houses of Sparta.

Prōcnē (Prōgne), ēs, f. daughter of Pandion and wife of Tereus: changed into a swallow.

Prōconnēsus, i, f. an island in the Propontis (q. v.), famous for its marble; now Marmora.

Prōcris, is and idis, f. daughter of Erechtheus, and wife of Cephalus, who shot her in mistake for a wild beast.

Prōcrustes, ae, m. a noted robber in Attica; said to have cruelly stretched his victims to the length of his bed, or mutilated them if too long. He was slain by Theseus.

Prōcūlēius, i, m. a Roman equestrian, friend of Augustus. He shared his fortune equally with his brothers, who had lost theirs in the civil wars.

Prōcūlus, i, m. a Roman surname. Esp. Julius Proculus, a Roman senator, who asserted that Romulus had appeared to him after his death.

Prōcyon, ōnis, m. a star in Canis Minor; pure Lat. ante canem or as one word Antecanis, is, m.

Prōdīcus, i, m. a noted Greek sophist of Ceos, contemporary with Socrates. Hence **Prōdīcius**, a, um.

Proetus, i, m. king of Tiryns. Hence **Proetides**, um, f. plu. his daughters.

Progne, v. Procne.

Prōmētheus (trisyl.), ēi and ēos, m. son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He is represented as a great benefactor of mankind, and as thus incurring the hatred of Jupiter. Hence **Prōmētheus**, a, um; and **Prōmēthides** (or **Prōmēthiades**), ae, m. son of Prometheus, i. e. Deucalion.

Prōpertius, il, m.: Sex. Aurelius Propertius, a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid.

Prōpoetides, um, f. Cyprian girls, who, having denied the divinity of Venus, were turned to stone.

Prōpontis, idos and idis, f. the small sea between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus, now the Sea of Marmora. Hence **Prōpontiacus**, a, um.

Prōserpina, ae, f. daughter of

Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto. Poet. the Lower World.

Prōtāgōras, ae, m. a celebrated sophist of Abdera, contemporary with Socrates.

Prōtēsīlāus, i, m. son of Iphiclus, the leader of the Thessalians against Troy, where he was the first man killed. Hence **Prōtēsīlāeus**, a, um.

Prōteus (disyll.), ēl and ēos (Acc. **Prōtēs**), m. a sea-god who had the power of assuming any form he pleased. Hence a fickle or cunning person.

Prōtōgēnes, is, m. a celebrated Greek painter of Caria.

Prūsias, ae, m. king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.

Psāmāthē, ēs, f. (Gr. ψάμαθος, sand) a sea-nymph, mother of Phocus.

Psēcas, ādis, f. an attendant of Diana in Ov.

Pseudō-phīlippus, i, m. the false-Philip, i. e. Andrius.

Psōphis, idis, f. a city in Arcadia.

Psychē, ēs, f. a maiden beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.

Psylli, ōrum, m. an African people south-west of the Syrtis Major, celebrated as serpent-charmers.

Ptēlēm (-on), i, n. and **Ptēlēos**, i, f. a port in Thessaly, over against Euboea.

Ptērēlas, ae, m. a prince of Taphus. 2. one of Actaeon's hounds.

Ptōlēmaeus, i, m. the name of a dynasty of kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great. 2. an astrologer in the time of the Emperor Otho. 3. a king of Mauretania (Tac.). Hence **Ptōlēmaeus**, a, um, and **Ptōlēmaeus**, a, um.

Ptōlēmaia, idis, f. a city in Egypt, and another in Phoenicia.

Publīcius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Publīcianus**, a, um.

Publīcola, v. Poplicola.

Publīlius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. **Publīlia**, Cicero's second wife.

Publius, il, m. a Roman praenomen, abbreviated P.

Pūni and **Pūnicus**, v. Poeni.

Pupīna, ae, f. (sc. regio) a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome; also called **Pupīnius** (and **Pupīnensis**) ager.

Pūpius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Pūtēōli, ōrum, m. plu. an important commercial city on the coast of Campania, having mineral springs; now Pozzuolo. Hence **Pūtēōlānus**, a, um; also **Pūtēōlāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Pydna, ae, f. a city in Macedonia, near which was fought the battle in which Aemilius Paulus defeated Perseus, B.C. 169. Hence **Pydnaei**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Pygmaei, v. Part 1.

Pygmāllion, ōnis, m. a king of Cyprus who became enamoured of a statue which he had made. 2. son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido; whose husband Sichaeus he murdered.

Pylādes, ae and is, m. son of Strophius, celebrated as the friend of Orestes. Hence **Pylādēus**, a, um.

Pylae, ārum, f. plu. = πύλαι, lit. "gates"; a narrow pass: e. g. Tauri, between Cappadocia and Cilicia. Esp. the pass of Thermopylae. Hence **Pylāicus**, a, um; esp. Pylāicus conventus, the congress of Thermopylae.

Pylaemēnes, is, m. king of the Paphlagonians, an ally of Priam.

Pylus and **Pylus**, i, f. the name of three cities of the Peloponnesus: one in Elis; one in Messenia, where Neleus reigned, now Old Navarino; and the third in Triphylia, the abode of Nestor. Hence **Pylus**, a, um; as Subst. the Pylus, i. e. Nestor.

Pyla, ae, f. a place on Mount Oeta where Hercules is said to have burned himself.

Pylaeon, ōnis, m. [πύρ, fire; ἀνέμων, ancil], a cyclops in the smithy of Vulcan in Virg.

Pylaeos, i, m. a centaur present at the wedding of Pirithous (Ov.).

Pylaeus, i, m. the lover of Thisbe. 2. a river in Cilicia.

Pylēnē (S in Tib.), ēs, f. a range of mountains in the north of Spain, the Pyrenees. Hence **Pylēnaeus** (S in Lucan), a, um.

Pylēneus (trisyl.), ēl and ēos, m. a king of Thrace.

Pyrgi, ōrum, m. plu. an ancient town in Etruria. Hence **Pyrgensis**, e.

Pyrgō, ūs, f. the nurse of Priam's children in Virg.

Pyrōis (-eis), entis, m. [πυρρός, fiery], one of the horses of the sun.

Pyrrha, ae, and **Pyrrhē**, ēs, f. daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion.

Pyrrhās, ādis, adj. f. of the city of Pyrrha in Lesbos, Pyrrhian.

Pyrrho, ōnis, m. a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school of philosophy. Hence **Pyrrhōnēi**, ōrum, m. his followers, the Pyrrhonists.

Pyrrhus, i, m. son of Achilles and Deidamia (otherwise called Neoptolemus), founder of a kingdom in Epirus. Hence **Pyrrhidae**, ārum, m. the inhabitants of the said kingdom. 2. a king of Epirus, who invaded Italy to assist the Tarentines against Rome.

Pythagōras, ae, m. a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about 540 B.C. He settled in Italy, and was the founder of the system of philosophy which received its name from him. Hence **Pythagōrēus**, a, um, and **Pythagōrīcus**, a, um; also **Pythagōrēi**, and

Pythagorici, ōrum, m. the Pythagoreans.

Pythō, ūs, f. an old name of Delphi. Hence **Pythicus**, a, um, and **Pythius**, a, um, Delphian: also **Pythia**, ae, f. the priestess at Delphi, the Pythia, and **Pythia**, ōrum, n. the Pythian games.

Pythōn, ōnis, m. the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo.

Quadi, ōrum, m. a German people in the modern Moravia.

Quadrīgārīus, il, m.: Q. Claudius, a Roman historian of the first century B.C., called simply Claudius by Livy.

Quintillānus (Quinet-), i, m. Quintilian, a Roman surname. Esp. M. Fabius Quintilianus, a celebrated rhetorician, native of Calagurris (now Calahorra) in Spain, whose rhetorical work, *De Institutione Oratoria*, is still extant.

Quintilius (Quinet-), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Quintilius Varus, proconsul of Syria, afterwards commander of the Romans in Germany, defeated by Arminius about A.D. 7. 2. a poet of Cremona, a friend of Horace, and kinsman of Virgil.

Quintus (Quine-), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Quintus Cincinnatus: v. Cincinnatus. Hence **Quintianus** (Quinet-), a, um.

Quintus, a Roman praenomen, abbreviated Q.

Quirinus, i, m. the name given to Romulus after his deification. Hence **Quirinus**, a, um, and **Quirinālis**, e, adj. belonging to Quirinus (Romulus); **Quirinal**: collis, the Quirinal Hill, one of the seven hills of Rome, now Monte Cavallo. As Subst.: **Quirinālia**, ium, n. the festival in honour of Romulus celebrated annually on the 17th of February. The name Quirinus is used poet.: (i) of gemini Quirini, i. e. Romulus and Remus (Juv.); (ii) of Janus; (iii) of Augustus and (iv) of Antony.

Quiris, **Quirites**, v. Part 1.

Rabirius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Rabirius, a tribune of the plebs, and C. Rabirius Postumus, an eque, both of them defended by Cicero in orations still extant. 2. a poet mentioned by Ovid. Hence **Rabirianus**, a, um.

Racilius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Raeti (not Rhaeti), ōrum, m. a people who dwelt between the Alps and the Danube. Hence **Raetia**, ae, f. their country, now the Grisons and the

Tyrol. Also **Raeticus**, **Raetius**, **Raetus**, a, um.

Ramnes, **Ramnenses**, v. Part 1.
Raudii campi, a plain near **Vercellae** in North Italy, where **Marius** defeated the **Cimbri**, B.C. 101.

Rauraci (-ici), ōrum, m. a people of **Gallia Belgica**, neighbours of the **Helvetii**, near **Basle**.

Ravenna, ae, f. a celebrated city in **Gallia Cispadana** on the **Adriatic**, still bearing the same name. Hence **Ravennas**, ātis, adj.

Reate, is, n. a very ancient town of the **Sabines**, now **Rieti**. Hence **Reatinus**, a, um; also **Reatini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Régillus, i, and **Régilli**, ōrum, m. a town of the **Sabines**. Hence **Régillanus**, a, um, and **Régillensis**, e.

2. a lake in **Latium**, celebrated for the victory over the **Latins** gained on its banks by the **Romans** under the dictator **Postumius**, B.C. 496. Hence **Régillensis**, surname of the **Postumii**.

3. a Roman surname in the gens **Aemilia**.

Régium, also **Rhégium** (**Lēpīdi**), il, m. a town in **Gallia Cisalpina**, now **Reggio**. Hence **Régienses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants. 2. v. **Rhegium**.

Régulus, i, m. a Roman surname; esp. of the celebrated consul, **M. Atilius Regulus**, who was taken prisoner by the **Carthaginians** in the first **Punic** war.

Rēmi or **Rhēmi**, ōrum, m. a people of **Gallia Belgica**, in the neighbourhood of the modern **Rheims**.

Rēmulus, i, m. : **Silvius**, a king of **Alba**. 2. a personage mentioned in the **Aeneid**.

Rēmus, i, m. the brother of **Romulus**; slain by him.

Rex, **Rēgis**, m. a cognomen in the gens **Marci**.

Rhādāmanthus, i, m. son of **Jupiter**, brother of **Minos**, a judge in the infernal regions.

Rhaeti, v. **Raeti**.

Rhamnūs, untis, f. a town on the east coast of **Attica**, famed for a statue of **Nemesis**. Hence **Rhamnūsīus**, a, um; also **Rhamnūsia**, ae, f. and **Rhamnūsis**, idis, f. **Nemesis**.

Rhānis, idis, f. a nymph in the train of **Diana**, in **Ov.**

Rhōa Silvīa, daughter of **Numitor**, and mother of **Romulus** and **Remus**.

Rhēa, ae, f. another name for **Cybele**, q. v.

Rhēdōnes (**Rēdōnes**), um, m. a people of **Gallia Lugdunensis**, near the modern **Rennes**.

Rhēgium (**Rēgium**), il, n. a town on the coast of **Bruttium**, on the **Sicilian Straits**, now **Reggio**. Hence **Rhēginus**, a, um; also **Rhēgini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Rhēnus, i, m. the **Rhine**. Hence **Rhēnānus**, a, um.

Raesus, i, m. a **Thracian** prince who came to the assistance of **Troy**,

where he was killed by **Diomedes** and **Ulysses**.

Rhīpaei, v. **Riphaei**.

Rhīum, i, n. a promontory of **Achaia**, now **Kastro Moreas**.

Rhōdānus, i, m. the **Rhone**.

Rhōdopē, ēs, f. a lofty mountain range in **Thrace**, now **Despoto Dagh**.

Hence **Rhōdopēus**, a, um, **Thracian**: vates, i.e. **Orpheus** (**Ov.**).

Rhōdos (rarely **Rhodus**), i, f. an island on the south coast of **Asia Minor**, celebrated for its **Colossus**, and for the skill of its people in navigation, now **Rhodes**. Hence **Rhōdus**, a, um, and **Rhōdiensis**, e; also **Rhōdii**, ōrum, m. the **Rhodians**.

2. the nymph of the island of **Rhodes**.

Rhoetēum, i, n. a promontory of the **Troad**, on the **Hellespont**. Hence **Rhoetēus**, a, um. **Poet.**: **Trojan**: ductor, i.e. **Aeneas** (**Virg.**). As **Subst.**:

Rhoetēum, i, n. the sea about the promontory of **Rhoetēum** (**Ov.**).

Rhoetus (**Rhoecus**), i, m. a giant in **Hor.** 2. a centaur in **Virg.** and **Ov.** 3. a companion of **Phineus**.

4. a king of the **Marsians**, in **Virg.**

Rīphaei (not **Ripaei** or **Rhipaei**), montes, a mountain-range in the northern part of **Scythia**.

Rōma, ae, f. **Rome**. Hence **Rōmānus**, a, um.

Rōmulus, i, m. the founder and first king of **Rome**, worshipped after his death as **Quirinus**. Hence **Rōmūlēs**, a, um, **Rōmulus**, a, um; and **Rōmūlidae**, ārum, m. plu. the descendants of **Romulus**, the **Romans**.

Roscius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. **L. Roscius Otho**, a friend of **Cicero**, tribune of the plebs, B.C. 67. 2. **Q. Roscius**, a very celebrated actor, the intimate friend of **Cicero**, and defended by him in an extant oration. Hence **Rosciānus**, a, um. 3. **Sex. Roscius**, of **Ameria**, defended by **Cicero**, in an extant oration, from a charge of murder.

Rōsēa or **Rōsia**, ae, f. a fertile district near **Reate**. Hence **Rōsēus** (**Rosius**), a, um.

Roxānē, ēs, f. daughter of the **Persian** **Oxyartes**, a wife of **Alexander the Great**.

Rūbi, ōrum, m. plu. a town in **Apulia**, now **Ruvo**.

Rūbico, ōnis, m. a small stream which formed the boundary between **Italy Proper** and **Cisalpine Gaul**; now the **Pisatello**.

Rūbrus, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Rūbrum Mare, the **Red Sea**, the **Arabian** and **Persian** Gulfs.

Rūdīae, ārum, f. plu. a town in **Calabria**, the birth-place of **Ennius**. Hence **Rūdīnus**, a, um.

Rūfrae, ārum, f. a town of the **Samnites** on the border of **Campania**, probably the same as **Rufrium**.

Rūfriam, v. **Rufrae**.

Rūfius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

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Rūfus, i, m. a common Roman cognomen.

Rugii, ōrum, m. a German people, who have given their name to the island **Rügen**.

Rullus, i, m. a Roman cognomen.

Esp. **P. Servilius Rullus**, tribune of the plebs in the consulate of **Cicero**, who directed against him three orations on the **Agrarian** law.

Rūmīna, ae, f. a Roman goddess, who was worshipped in a separate temple near the fig-tree under which **Romulus** and **Remus** had sucked the breast (rumis) of the she-wolf. **Rūmīnalis**, e, adj.: ficus, the fig-tree of **Romulus** and **Remus** (**Liv.**): called also **Rumina ficus** (**Ov.**).

Rūpilius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Ruscino, ōnis, f. a town of **Gallia Narbonensis**; now **la Tour de Roussillon**.

Rūsellae, ārum, f. plu. a very ancient town of **Etruria**. Hence **Rūsellānus**, a, um; also **Rūsellāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Rūtēni, ōrum, m. a people of **Gallia Aquitania**.

Rutilius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Rūtūli, ōrum, m. plu. an ancient people of **Latium**, whose capital was **Ardea**. Hence **Rūtūlus**, a, um, **Rutulian**.

Rūtūplae, ārum, f. a town in the S.E. of **Britain**; now **Richborough**. Hence **Rūtūpīnus**, a, um.

Sāba, ae, f. a town in **Arabia Felix**, celebrated for its frankincense. Hence **Sābaeus**, a, um, **Sabaeus**; also **Sābaei**, ōrum, m. the **Sabaeans**: **Sābaea**, ae, f. the country.

Sābāzīus, il, m. a surname of **Bacchus**. Hence **Sābāzia**, ōrum, n. plu. a festival in honour of **Bacchus**.

Sābelli, ōrum, m. plu. (app. dim. of **Sabini**), a name for the **Sabines**. Hence **Sābellus**, a, um, and **Sābellius**, a, um.

Sābīni, ōrum, m. plu. an ancient people of central **Italy**, whose country lay to the north of **Latium**. Adj. **Sābinus**, a, um; **Sābīna**, ae, f. a **Sabine** woman; **Sābīnum**, i, n. **Sabine** wine.

Sābīnus, i, m. a Roman surname, in partic. of a poet, a friend of **Ovid**.

Sābis, is, m. a river in **Gallia Belgica**, now the **Sambre**.

Sābrīna, ae, f. a river in **Britain**, now the **Severn**.

Sācae, ārum, m. plu. a **Scythian** tribe.

Sācorānus, a, um, adj. belonging to the **Sacra**, an ancient people of **Latium**.

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Sāorātor, ōris, m. a warrior mentioned in Virgil.

Sāori-portus, ūs, m. (Sācri portus, in *Imesi*, Lucan) a place in Latium, where Sulla defeated the younger Marius.

Saepinum (Sēp-), l. n. a town in Samnium.

Sāgāris, is (Sangārius, l.), m. a river of Asia Minor falling into the Euxine; now the Sakari. Hence **Sāgāritis**, idis, f. adj.

Sāguntum, l. n., and **Sāguntus** (-os), l. f. a city on the east coast of Spain, the taking of which by Hannibal occasioned the second Punic war; now Muriedro. Hence **Sāguntinus**, a, um; also **Sāguntini**, ōrum, m. the Saguntines.

Sāitae, ārum, m. the inhabitants of Sais, in Lower Egypt.

Sālāmis (a later form, Salamina, ae), inis (Acc. Salamina; Abl. Salamine), f. an island in the Saronic gulf, opposite Eleusis, now Koluri. Hence **Sālāminius**, a, um; also **Sālāminii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

2. a city in Cyprus, founded by Teucer.

Sālāpīa, ae, f. a town in Apulia. Hence **Sālāpinus**, a, um; **Sālāpini**, ōrum and **Sālāpitani**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Sālētīni (Sall.), ōrum, m. plu. a people who occupied the south-eastern extremity of Italy. Hence **Sālētīnus**, a, um.

Sālernum, l. n. a maritime town in the south of Campania, now Salerno.

Sallustius (not Salustius), li, m.: C. Sallustius Crispus, a celebrated Roman historian. Hence **Sallustianus**, a, um. 2. Crispus Sallustius, grand-nephew of the historian, famed for his great wealth. The Sallustiani horti were named after him.

Salluvii, ōrum, also **Salvies**, um, m. a Ligurian tribe in Gaul.

Salmāois, idis (Voc. Salmaci, Ov.), f. a fountain in Caria, fabled to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it. Hence personified, the nymph of the fountain. Also a weak effeminate person.

Salmōneus (trisyl.), ōs, m. son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, who imitated lightning, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by Jupiter. Hence **Salmōnis**, idis, f. his daughter Tyro.

Sālōnae, ārum, f. plu. the capital of Dalmatia.

Salpinātes, um, m. an Etrurian people. Also **Salpinas**, ātis, adj.

Sāmāritae, ārum, m. the Samaritans, in Palestine.

Samarōbriva, ae, f. the chief town of the Ambiani, now Amiens.

Sāmō, ōs, f. less freq. **Sāmos**, l. f. (Ov.), the ancient name of the island of Cephalenia. 2. the capital of the

island. Hence **Sāmaei**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Samnium, li, n. a country of central Italy, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines. Hence **Samnis**, itis, adj. Samnite, also as subst. a kind of gladiator (Cic.); **Samnites**, um (Gen. also, but rarely, Samnitum; Gr. Acc. Samnitas), m. plu. the Samnites; and **Samniticus**, a, um.

Sāmos (Samus), l. f. an island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birth-place of Pythagoras, and for the worship of Juno; its chief city had the same name; now Syssam or Samo. Hence **Sāmīus**, a, um; and **Sāmīi**, ōrum, m. the Samians.

Sāmōthrācia, ae, f. an island in the northern Aegean, the chief seat of the mystic worship of the Cabiri, now Samothrace; also called **Sāmōthrācē**, ōs, f. and **Sāmōthrāca**, ae, f. Hence **Sāmōthrācius**, a, um; and **Sāmōthrāces**, um, m. plu. the inhabitants of Samothrace.

Sancus, l. m. a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome; prob. identical with **Dius Fidius**.

Santōni, ōrum (Cantōnes, um), m. plu. a people of Aquitania, in the neighbourhood of Saintes. Hence **Santōnicus**, a, um.

Sāpaei, ōrum, m. a Thracian people on the Propontis.

Sapphō, ūs (Acc. Sappho), f. a celebrated lyric poetess, born at Mitylene in the island of Lesbos, who is said to have thrown herself from the Leucadian rock into the sea. Hence **Sapphicus**, a, um, Sapphic.

Sardānāpalus, l. m. the last king of the Assyrian empire of Nineveh.

Sardēs (Sardis), ūm, f. plu. Sardis; the capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus; now Sart, with considerable ruins. Hence **Sardianus**, a, um; and **Sardiāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Sardi, ōrum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Sardinia. Hence **Sardus**, a, um, **Sardōus**, a, um, Sardinian; **Sardinia**, ae, f. Sardinia; and **Sardinienis**, e.

Sarmātae (Saurōmatae), ārum, m. plu. the Sarmatians; a barbarous people, who occupied the eastern parts of Europe; esp. portions of S.E. Russia. Hence **Sarmātia**, ae, f. their country; **Sarmāticus**, a, um, and **Sarmātis**, idis, f. adj. Sarmatian.

Sarnus, l. m. a river in Campania, near Pompeii, now the Sarno.

Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia. 2. his grandson, killed before Troy by Patroclus.

Sarra (rarely Sara), ae, f. (=Hebr. Zor), another name for the city of Tyre. Hence **Sarrānus**, a, um, Tyrian.

Sarrastes, um, m. a people of Campania, near the Sarnus.

Sarsina, ae, f. a town in Umbria, the birth-place of Plautus, still called by the same name. Hence **Sarsinātis**, e, adj.

Sātīcula, ae, f. a town of Samnium, near Campania. Hence **Sātīculānus**, a, um; and **Sātīculus**, l. m. a native of Saticula (Virg.); also **Sātīculāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Satricum, l. n. a town in Latium. Hence **Satricāni**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Sātūrae palus, a marsh in Latium, perh. a part of the Pontine Marshes.

Sātūrēianus, a, um, Sabine; prob. = Apulian (from some district of that name in Apulia, famous for its horses).

Sātūrnīnus, l. m. a Roman surname. Esp. L. Appuleius Saturninus, tribune of the plebs, b.c. 102.

Sātūrnus, l. m. a mythical king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honoured as the god of agriculture and of civilization in general; hence early identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks, and regarded as the father of Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, and Juno. Hence **Sātūrnīus**, a, um; as Subst.: **Sātūrnīus**, li, m. Jupiter, also Pluto; **Sātūrnīa**, ae, f. Juno, also a town on the Capitoline Hill, the fabled beginning of Rome; and **Sātūrnālis**, e. As Subst.: **Sātūrnālia**, ūm and iōrum, n. the Saturnalia; a festival in honour of Saturn: v. Part 1.

Sātūrus, l. m. a Satyr, a wood-deity, resembling an ape, with two goat's feet. Plur.: Greek satyric plays.

Saurōmatae, v. Sarmatae.

Saxa Rūbra, n. pl. a village on the Flaminian way, nine miles from Rome, so called from the redness of the tufa rocks there.

Scaea porta, ae, f. the Scaean or western gate of Troy.

Scaeva, ae, m. a Roman cognomen.

Scaevōla, ae, m. [lit. left-handed] a surname of C. Mucius, who made his way into the camp of Porsena to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand. After his time, it became a frequent surname in the gens Mucia.

Scaldis, is (Acc. Scaldim), m. a river in the N. of Gallia Belgica, now the Scheldt.

Scāmander, dri, m. a river near Troy.

Scaptia, ae, f. an ancient town in Latium. Hence **Scaptius**, a, um, and **Scaptiensis**, e.

Scāpūla, ae, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. P. Ostorius Scapula, praetor in Britain, about 50 A.D. 2. M. Ostorius Scapula, his son.

Scaurus, l. m. a Roman cognomen; esp. in the gens Aemilia and gens Aurelia. In partic. M. Aemilius Scaurus, whom Cicero defended in an oration, part of which is extant.

Scepsis, *Is. f.* a town in Mysia. Hence **Scepsius**, *a. um*; as *Subst.* Metrodorus, born at Scepsis.

Schoeneus (dissyl.), *ēi, m.* king in Boeotia, father of Atalanta. Hence **Schoenēis**, *Idis, f.* Atalanta; and **Schoenēius**, *a. um*; *virgo*, i.e. Atalanta (Ov.).

Sciāthos (-us), *l.* an island in the Aegean Sea, now Skopelo.

Scipio, *ōnis, a* celebrated family in the gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the 2nd, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, in the 3rd Punic war. Hence **Sciplādes**, *ae* (Acc. sing. Scipladem; Acc. plur. Scipladas), *m.* one of the Scipio family, a Scipio (a patronymic form coined for use in hexam. verse: Virg.).

Soiron, *ōnis, m.* a noted robber, killed by Theseus. 2. an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero.

Scōpas, *ae, m.* a famous Grecian sculptor of Paros. 2. a Thessalian despot, the grudging patron of Simonides of Ceos.

Soylācōum (Scylacium), *l. n.* a town on the coast of Bruttium, now Squillace. Hence **Soylācēus**, *a. um*.

Scylla, *ae, f.* a celebrated rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charybdis. Personified as the daughter of Phorcus, transformed by Circe into a sea-monster, with dogs about her haunches. Hence **Scyllaeus**, *a. um*. 2. daughter of Nisus: v. Nisus.

Soyros or **Soyrus**, *l. f.* one of the Sporades near Euboea, now Scyro. Hence **Soyrus**, *a. um*, and **Soyras**, *Idis, f. adj.*: *puella*, i.e. Deidamia (Ov.).

Soythā and **Soythēs**, *ae, m.* a Scythian; but most frequently in plur. **Soythae**, *ārum, m.* the Scythians, a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the centre and north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea. Hence **Scythia**, *ae, f.* their country; **Scythicus**, *a. um*, Scythian: *amnis*, i.e. the Tanais (Hor.): **Scythissa**, *ae, f.* and **Scythis**, *Idis, f.* a Scythian woman.

Sēbēthos, *l. m.* a small stream in Campania. Hence **Sēbēthis**, *Idis, f. adj.*

Sedūni, *ōrum, m.* a tribe of the Helvetii, about the mod. Sion.

Sedusii, *ōrum, m.* a people of Germany.

Sēgesta, *ae, f.* an ancient city on the north-western coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx. Hence **Sēgestānus**, *a. um*; and **Sēgestāni**, *ōrum, m.* the inhabitants.

Segni, *ōrum, m.* a German people in Gallia Belgica.

Segontiaci, *ōrum, m.* a tribe in the S. of Britain.

Sēgūsiāvi (not -ani), *ōrum, m. plu.* a Gallic tribe, neighbours of the Aedui, in Gallia Lugdunensis.

Sējus or **Sēius**, *l. m.* a Roman name. Hence **Sējanus**; esp. L. Aelius Sejanus, the powerful Praefectus praetorii of Tiberius.

Sēleucia (Seleucia), *ae, f.* a city in Syria, forming a port to Antioch, now Kapse. 2. the capital of the Parthians.

Sēleucus, *l. m.* the name of several kings of Syria; their ancestor, Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, after the death of the latter, founded the kingdom of the Seleucidae.

2. a player on the cithern in Juv.

Sēlinus, *untis, f.* a town on the south-west coast of Sicily. 2. a town on the coast of Cilicia.

Sēlymbria, *ae, f.* a town of Thrace, on the Propontis.

Sēmēlē, *ēs or Sēmēla, ae, f.* daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter. Hence **Sēmēlēius**, *a. um*; *proles*, i.e. Bacchus (Ov.).

Sēmīrāmis, *is or Idis* (Acc. Semiramis; Abl. Semirami and Semiramide), *f.* a celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of Ninus. Hence **Sēmīrāmius**, *a. um*.

Sēmōnes, *um, m.* a people of Northern Germany, in the modern Brandenburg.

Sēmo, *ōnis, m.* and Semo Sancus, an ancient god who presided over crops.

Sēmprōnius, *a.* name of a Roman gens. Esp. Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus: v. Gracchus. Hence **Sēmprōniānus**, *a. um*.

Sēna, *ae, f.* a town on the coast of Umbria, now Senigaglia. Hence **Sēnensis**, *e.*

Sēneca, *ae, m.* a surname in the gens Annaea. Esp. M. Annaeus Seneca, a native of Corduba (Cordova, in Spain), a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius. 2. his son, L. Annaeus Seneca, the Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero.

Sēnones, *um, m. plu.* a powerful people of Gallia Lugdunensis, whose chief city was Agendicum, now Sens.

2. a people in Gallia Cisalpina, sprung from the preceding.

Sentinas, *ātis, adj.* belonging to Sentinum, a town of Umbria.

Sēplāsia, *ae, f.* a street in Capua, where perfumes were sold.

Septimius, *a.* the name of a Roman gens.

Sēquāna, *ae, f.* (and *m.*) one of the principal rivers of Gallia Celtica, now the Seine. Hence **Sēquāni**, *ōrum, m. plu.* a powerful Gallic tribe dwelling on this river. **Sēquanus**, *a. um, adj.* (Aus.).

Sērāpis, *is and Idis, m.* an important Egyptian divinity.

Sēres, *um, m. plu.* (Acc. Sērās, Hor.) a people of eastern Asia, the mod. Chinese, celebrated for their silken fabrics. Hence **Sērīous**, *a. um, Seric*,

silken: vestis (Tac.). As *Subst.*: **Sērīca**, *ōrum, n. plur.*, silken garments (Prop.).

Sergestus, *l. m.* a follower of Aeneas in Virg.

Sergius, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Sergius Catilina: v. Catilina.

Sērīphus or **-os**, *l. f.* a small and unimportant island, one of the Cyclades, now Serpho. Hence **Sērīphius**, *a. um*.

Serrānus, *l. m.* an agnomen of C. Atilius Regulus; also of other Atilii.

Sertōrius (Q.), *il, m.*: a general of Marius, who maintained himself in Spain against the partisans of Sulla, until he was assassinated by Perperna. Hence **Sertōriānus**, *a. um*; and **Sertōriāni**, *ōrum, m.* the partisans of Sertorius.

Servilius, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Servilius Ahala: v. Ahala. There were many consuls, praetors, etc., from this gens. Hence **Servilius**, *a. um*, and **Serviliānus**, *a. um*.

Serviūs, *a.* a Roman proper name, esp. in the gens Sulpicia; abbreviated Ser.

Servius Tullius, *il, m.* the sixth king of Rome.

Sēsōstris, *is, or Sēsōsis, Idis, m.* a celebrated king of Egypt, belonging to the 12th Dynasty, who effected great conquests.

Sestius (Sextius), *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. P. Sestius, tribune of the plebs, whom Cicero defended in an extant oration. Hence **Sestius** (Sextius), *a. um*.

Sestos or **-us**, *l. f.* a town in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Hero. Hence **Sestus**, *a. um*; *puella*, i.e. Hero; and **Sestiānus**, *a. um*.

Sesuvii, *ōrum, m.* a people of Celtic Gaul.

Sētābis (Saet-), *is, f.* a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for its flax, now Jativa. Hence **Sētābus**, *a. um*.

Sētia, *ae, f.* a town in Latium, celebrated for its excellent wine, now Sessa or Sessa. Hence **Sētīnus**, *a. um*; and **Sētīni**, *ōrum, m.* the inhabitants.

Sēverus, *l. m.* a Roman name. Esp. Cornelius Severus, a poet in the Augustan age. 2. Septimius Severus, Roman emperor, A.D. 193. 3. Alexander Severus, Roman emperor, A.D. 222.

Sēvērus, *Mons, a* mountain in the country of the Sabines.

Sibylla, *v. Part 1.*

Sicambri, *v. Sigambri.*

Sicāni, *ōrum, m. plu.* a very ancient people of Italy, a portion of whom migrated to Sicily. Hence **Sicānus** (Sicānus, Aus.), *a. um*, **Sicānius**, *a. um*, Sicilian; **Sicānia**, *ae, f.* the island of Sicily; and **Sicānis**, *Idis, f. adj.* Sicilian. (Variations of quantity

of 1st and 2nd syll. due to exigencies of metre.)

Sicca, ae, f. a town of Numidia. Hence **Siccenses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Sichaeus (Sroh.) i, m. (the first syllable is sometimes long) the husband of Dido. Hence **Sichaeus**, a, um.

Sicinius, i, m. the name of a plebeian gens. Esp. 1. L. Sicinius Bellutus, leader of the plebs in their first Secession, B.C. 494. 2. Q. Sicinius (called also Siccus) Dentatus, a brave soldier whose death was procured by the Decemvirs, B.C. 450.

Sicoris, is, m. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now the Segre.

Siculi, ōrum, m. an ancient Italian people, a portion of whom migrated to the island of Sicily, which derived its name from them. Hence **Siculus**, a, um, Sicilian, and **Sicilia**, ae, Sicily. Also **Siciliensis**, e, adj. Sicilian, and **Sicelis**, idis, adj. f. Sicelides Musae, Sicilian, with special reference to Theocritus, who was a native of Syracuse. As Subst.: a Sicilian woman.

Sicyon, ōnis, f. the capital of Sicyonia, in the north-east of the Peloponnesus, famous for its school of art. Hence **Sicyonius**, a, um; and **Sicyōnii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Sida, ae, f. a town in Pamphylia. Hence **Sidētae**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Sidicini, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Campania, whose chief town was Teanum. Hence **Sidicinus**, a, um.

Sidon, ōnis, f. an ancient and celebrated Phoenician city, the mother-city of Tyre, now Saida. Hence **Sidōnius**, **Sidōnicus**, a, um, adj. As Subst.: **Sidōnii**, ōrum, m. the Sidonians, and **Sidōnia**, ae, f. the city of Sidon (Just.). Sidonius also = Phoenician; and (because Thebes, in Boeotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus) Theban. **Sidōnis**, idis, adj. f. Sidonian and Phoenician.

Sigambri (Sicambri, Sygambri, and Sugambri), ōrum, m. plu. a powerful people of Germany. Hence **Sigamber**, bra, brum. As Subst.: **Sigambra**, ae, f. a Sigambrian woman.

Sigōum, i, n. a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried, now Yenisehr. Hence **Sigēus** (Sigēus), a, um, Sigeian.

Signia, ae, f. a town in Latium, now Segni. Hence **Signinus**, a, um; and **Signini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Sila, ae, f. an extensive forest-range in the country of the Bruttii.

Silanus, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Junia. There were many eminent men from this family.

Silārus, i, m. a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania, now the Sele.

Silēnus, i, m. the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus, represented as

old and bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, usually drunk, and mounted on an ass. 2. a Greek historian of Sicilian and Roman affairs.

Silius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Siliānus**, a, um. Esp. C. Silius Italicus, epic poet, author of a poem called *Punica*, the subject of which is the Second Punic War: 1st cent. A.D.

Silures, um, m. a warlike British people in South Wales.

Silvānus (Sylv.), i, m. a deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees. In plur. the gods of woods and fields.

Silvius, ii, m. the name of several kings of Alba Longa.

Simōis, entis, m. a small river in Troas, which falls into the Scamander.

Simōnides, is, m. a celebrated lyric poet of Ceos, about B.C. 500. 2. Simonides of Amorgos, an Iambic poet, who lived in the seventh century B.C.

Sinis, is, m. a cruel robber who frequented the Isthmus of Corinth, and was slain by Theseus. He was said to have killed his victims by fastening them to two trees bent down and then left to recover their position.

Sinon, ōnis, m. a Greek who induced the Trojans to take the wooden horse within their city.

Sinōpē, es, f. a Greek colony in Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birth-place of Diogenes the Cynic, and the residence of Mithridates. Hence **Sinōpēus**, a, um; and **Sinōpenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Sinuessā, ae, f. a border city of Latium, on the confines of Campania. Hence **Sinuessānus**, a, um.

Sipontum, i, n. (also called **Sipūs**, untis, f.), an ancient maritime town in Apulia. Hence **Sipontinus**, a, um.

Sipylus, i, m. a mountain in Lydia, on which Niobe was changed into stone.

Sirēnes, um, f. plu. the Sirens, or sea-nymphs who had the power of charming by their songs all who heard them.

Sisenna, ae, m.: L. Cornelius, a Roman annalist, born about 118 B.C.

2. a notorious slanderer in Rome, mentioned by Horace.

Sisypheus, i, m. son of Aeolus, king of Corinth, infamous for his avarice and deceit. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll to the top of a hill a stone which constantly rolled back again. Hence **Sisypheus**, a, um; and **Sisypheides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Sisyphus, applied to Ulysses. 2. a dwarf of M. Antonius, so named on account of his shrewdness.

Sithōnii, ōrum, m. plu. a Thracian people notorious for excess in drinking, for which they were punished by Bacchus; hence, in gen. the Thracians. Hence **Sithōnius**, a, um, **Sithon**, ōnis, adj.; also **Sithōnis**, idis, f. adj.; as Subst.: a Thracian woman.

Smerdis, is, m. brother of Cam-

byses. 2. the impostor Gomates who personated Smerdis.

Smintheus (dissyl.), ēi (Acc. **Sminthēa**, Ōv.), m. an epithet of Apollo.

Smyrna (in many MSS. **Zmyrna**), ae, f. a celebrated maritime city of Ionia; according to some, the birth-place of Homer; still called Smyrna. Hence **Smyrnaeus** (**Zmyrn.**), a, um; and **Smyrnaei**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Sōcrātes, is (Voc. **Socrate**), m. a celebrated Athenian philosopher, put to death B.C. 399. Hence **Sōcrāticus**, a, um; and **Sōcrāteci**, ōrum, m. the Socratics, or disciples of Socrates.

Sōli, ōrum, m. a city of Cilicia.

Sōlon, ōnis, m. a famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece, born about 638 B.C.

Solonium, ii, n.; also **Solonius** ager, a district on the northern coast of Latium.

Sōlūma, v. Hierosolyma.

Sōlūmus, i, m. a Trojan, the mythical founder of Sulmo.

Sōphocles, is and i (Voc. **Sophocle**), m. the second in order of time of the three great Athenian tragic poets. Hence **Sōphocleus**, a, um.

Sōphōnista (-niba), f. the wife of Syphax, and daughter of Hasdrubal.

Sōphus, i, m. = σοφός, "the wise"; a surname of P. Sempronius, the consul.

Sōra, ae, f. a town in Latium, on the Liris. Hence **Sōrānus**, a, um.

Sōracte, is, n. a mountain in Etruria, 26 miles N. of Rome; now Monte di S. Oreste.

Sōsius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. the **Sosii**, two brothers, famous booksellers at Rome in the time of Horace.

Sotiātes or **Sontiātes**, um, m. a people in Gallia Aquitania, whose name is preserved in the modern Soz.

Sparta, ae, also poet. **Spartē**, es (Acc. **Spartēn**), f. the capital of Laconia, also called Lacedaemon. Hence **Spartānus**, a, um; **Spartiatēs**, ae, m. a Spartan; **Spartiatēus**, a, um (Pl.), and **Sparticus**, a, um (Virg.).

Spartacus, i, m. a Thracian gladiator, who commanded the gladiators in their war against the Romans, B.C. 73-71.

Sperchēos or **Sperchius**, i, m. a river of southern Thessaly. Hence **Sperchēis**, idis, f. adj., and **Sperchionides**, ae, m. a dweller by the Spercheos.

Sperchiae, ōrum, f. a town on the Spercheos.

Speusippus, i, m. nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy.

Spīō, ūs, f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Spōlētium (afterwards called also **Spōlētum**), ii, n. a city of Umbria, now Spoleto. Hence **Spōlētinus**, a,

um; and **Spōlētīni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Spōrādes, um, f. islands in the Aegean Sea, between the Cyclades and Crete.

Spurinna, ae, m. the haruspez who warned Caesar to beware of the Ides of March.

Spūrius (abbrev. Sp.), il, m. a Roman praenomen.

Stāblae, ārum, f. plu. a small town on the coast of Campania near Pompeii, along with which it was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Hence **Stāblanus**, a, um.

Stāgīra, ōrum, n. plu. a town in Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle. Hence **Stāgīrites**, ae, m. a native of Stagira; esp. Aristotle.

Stāiēnus, i, m. a Roman surname.

Statioli (Statelli), ōrum, m. a Ligurian tribe. Hence **Statiellas**, ātis, adj.; also **Statiellātes**, ium, m. Their chief town was Aquae Statellorum, now Acqui, in Montserrat. Hence **Statiellenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Stātilius, il, m. name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Statilius, one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

Stātius, il, a Roman name. Esp. Caecilius Statius, a comic poet: v. Caecilius. 2. P. Papinius Statius, a poet of the time of Domitian, author of the Thebais, Silvae, etc.

Stellātis ager or **campus**, a district in Campania, near Cales. Hence **Stellātīnus**, a, um.

Stentor, ōris, m. a Grecian herald, celebrated for his loud voice.

Stērōpē, ēs, f. one of the Pleiades.

Stērōpes, is, m. one of Vulcan's Cyclopes.

Stertīnius, il, m. a Stoic philosopher ridiculed by Horace. Hence **Stertīnius**, a, um.

Stēsīchōrus, i, m. a Greek lyric poet of Himera.

Sthēnēboea or **Sthēnōboea**, ae, f. daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia, and wife of Proetus, king of Argos, whose advances were rejected by Belerophon.

Sthēnēlus, i, m. king of Mycenae, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus. Hence **Sthēnēlēlus**, a, um: hostis, i.e. Eurystheus (Ov.). 2. king of the Ligurians, father of Cynus, who was changed into a swan. Hence **Sthēnēlēlus**, a, um: proles, i.e. Cynus. **Sthēnēlēis**, idis, adj. f.: volucris, i.e. Cynus (Ov.). 3. one of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomedes at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse. 4. a Rutulian, slain by Pallas in Virg.

Stilpon or **Stilpo**, ōnis, m. a philosopher of Megara.

Stōicus, v. Part I.

Strābo, ōnis, m. a Roman surname.

Strāto or **Strāton**, ōnis, m. a philosopher of Lampsacus.

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Strātōcles, is, m. a celebrated comedian.

Strātōnicēa, ae, f. one of the chief cities of Caria. Hence **Strātōnicēus**, a, um and **Strātōnicensis**, e; also **Strātōnicenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Strōphādes, um, f. plu. two islands off the coast of Messenia, the residence of the Harpies.

Strōphius, il, m. king of Phocis, the father of Pylades.

Strýmon, ōnis, m. a river forming the ancient boundary between Macedonia and Thrace, now Struma. Hence **Strýmōnius**, a, um, and **Strýmōnis**, idis, f. adj. Strymonian, Thracian.

Stymphālus, i, m. or **Stymphālum**, i, n. a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, the haunt of odious birds of prey, which were destroyed by Hercules. Hence **Stymphālicus**, a, um, **Stymphālius**, a, um, and **Stymphālis**, idis, f. adj.

Styx, ūgis and ūgos, f. = Στῆξ, "the hateful"; a river in Arcadia. 2. the principal river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore. Hence **Stýgius**, a, um, Stygian, infernal, also rarely. **Stýgiālis**, e.

Sūbūra: v. Part I.

Sūcro, ōnis, m. a river of Spain, now Xucar. 2. a town at the mouth of this river. Hence **Sūcrōnensis**, e.

3. the name of a Rutulian, in Virg.

Suessa, ae, f. a very ancient town in Latium, called Suessa Pometia.

2. a town in Campania, called Suessa Aurunca, the birth-place of the poet Lucilius, now Sessa.

Suessiōnes, um, m. plu. a people of Gaul, near the modern Soissons.

Suessūla, ae, f. a town of Campania. Hence **Suessulāni**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Suētōnius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, author of the Lives of the first twelve Roman emperors.

Suēvi (**Suēbi**), ōrum, m. plu. a powerful Germanic people; the Suabians. Hence **Suēvus** (-bus), a, um, Suabian; **Suēvia** (-bia), ae, f. their country, Suabia; and **Suēvici** (**Suēb-**), a, um.

Sulla (Incorrectly written Sylla), ae, m. a cognomen in the gens Cornelia. Esp. L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, the Dictator. Hence **Sullānus**, a, um, belonging to Sulla, Sullan; and **Sullāni**, ōrum, m. the partisans of Sulla.

Sulmo, ōnis, m. a town of the Peligni, near Corfinium, the birth-place of Ovid. Hence **Sulmōnensis**, e; and **Sulmōnenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants. 2. the name of a hero in the Aeneid.

Sulpicius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Sulpicius**, a, um, and **Sulpiciānus**, a, um.

Summānus (**Subm-**), i, m. a Roman

deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed; by some identified with Pluto.

Sūnium or **Sūnion**, il, n. a promontory and town of Attica, now C. Colonna.

Sūperbus, v. Tarquinius.

Surrentum, i, n. a maritime town of Campania, now Sorrento. Hence **Surrentinus**, a, um; and **Surrentīni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Sūsa, ōrum, n. plu. the ancient capital of Persia.

Sūtrium, il, n. an ancient town in Etruria, now Sutri. Hence **Sūtrīnus**, a, um, and **Sūtrīni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Sybāris, is, f. a town of Lucania on the Gulf of Tarentum, noted for the luxury and effeminacy of its inhabitants. Hence **Sybārita**, ae, m. a Sybarite; **Sybāriticus**, a, um; and **Sybāritis**, idis, f. the name of a lascivious poem (Ov.). 2. m. the river on which Sybaris was situated.

Syēnē, ēs, f. a town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt, now Assuan. Hence **Syēnites**, ae, m. adj.

Sylla, v. Sulla.

Symaethus, i, m. a river, the southern boundary of Aetna, and a town situated upon it. Hence **Symaethius** (y long in Virg.), a, um, **Symaethus**, a, um, and **Symaethis**, idis, f. adj.

Symplēgades, um, f. plu. two floating islands at the entrance of the Euxine, which (according to the fable) crushed whatever attempted to pass between them, until they became fixed on the passage of the Argo.

Synnāda, ōrum, n. plu. a town in Phrygia, famous for its marble. Hence **Synnādensis**, e.

Syphax, ācis, m. a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war.

Syrācūsae, ārum, f. plu. the chief city in Sicily, on the east coast. Hence **Syrācūsānus**, a, um, **Syrācūsīus**, a, um, and **Syrācōsīus**, a, um (Virg., with reference to the poetry of Theocritus); also **Syrācūsāni**, ōrum, and **Syrācōsīi**, ōrum, m. the Syracusans.

Syria, ae, f. a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Egypt. Hence **Syrius**, a, um, **Syrus**, a, um, **Syriacus**, a, um, and **Syrisus**, a, um; also **Syrii**, ōrum, and more freq. **Syri**, ōrum, m. the Syrians.

Syrinx, ingis, f. a nymph changed into a reed in Ov.

Syrōphoenix, icis, m. a Syrophoenician.

Syros, i, f. one of the Cyclades, now Syra.

Syrtis, is (Acc. Syrtim), f. Syrtis; the name of each of the two great

gulfs on the north coast of Africa, distinguished as Major and Minor; the former was full of sand banks, and both were very dangerous. 2. poet. the country bordering on the Syrtes (Hor.).

Tāburnus, i, m. a small mountain chain between Samnium and Campania.

Tācītus, i, m.: C. Cornelius, a celebrated Roman historian, born about A.D. 60. 2. Roman emperor, A.D. 275.

Taenārus (-os), i, comm., and **Taenārum** (-on), i, n. the most southern point of the Peloponnesus, on which stood a celebrated temple of Neptune; now C. Matapan. 2. a town of the same name on the promontory. Hence **Taenārius**, a, um, Taenarian, Spartan: Eurotas (Ov.). **Taenārides**, ae, m. a son of Taenarus, i. e. a Spartan; and **Taenāris**, idis, f. adj. Taenarian or Spartan. 3. the infernal regions, the entrance to which was said to be near Taenarus (Hor.). Hence **Taenārius**, a, um, belonging to the infernal regions; fauces (Virg.).

Tāges, is, m. an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter; he taught the Etrurians the art of divination.

Tāgus, i, m. a river in Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands, now Tejo or Tagus.

Tālāus, i, m. one of the Argonauts. Hence the patronymic **Tālāionides**, ae, m., i. e. Adrastus.

Talthybius, i, m. the herald of Agamemnon.

Tālus, i, m. a Rutulian warrior killed by Aeneas in Virg.

Tāmēsis, is, m. a river in Britain, now the Thames: called also **Tāmēsa**, ae (Tac.).

Tamfana (Tan-), ae, f. a German deity.

Tamphilus, i, m. a Roman surname. Hence **Tamphilianus**, a, um.

Tana, ae, m. a river in Numidia.

Tanāger, gri, m. a river in Lucania.

Tānāgra, ae, f. a town of Boeotia. Hence **Tanāgræus**, a, um.

Tānāis, is, m. a river of Sarmatia, now the Don.

Tānāquil, illis, f. the wife of the elder Turquin.

Tanētum, i, n. a village in Upper Italy.

Tantālus, i, m. son of Jupiter, and ather of Pelops and Niobe. Having offended Jupiter by divulging the secrets of his table, to which he had been admitted, he was punished in the infernal regions by continued hunger and thirst, food and drink being apparently within his reach, but al-

ways eluding his grasp. Hence **Tantāleus**, a, um; **Tantālides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Tantalus, and **Tantālis**, idis, f. a female descendant of Tantalus.

Taprōbānē, ēs, f. an island in the Indian Ocean, now Ceylon.

Tarbelli, ōrum, m. plu. a people in Aquitania, extending to the Pyrenees. Hence **Tarbellus**, a, um.

Tarcho or **Tarchon**, ōnis or ontis, m. an Etrurian who assisted Aeneas against Turnus.

Tārentum, i, n. an important Greek city, situated on the west coast of Calabria, now Taranto. Hence **Tārentinus**, a, um; and **Tārentini**, ōrum, m. the Tarentines.

Tarpēius, a, a Roman proper name. Esp. **Tarpela**, ae, f. a Roman maiden, who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines. Hence **Tarpēius**, a, um; esp. mons Tarpēius, the Tarpeian rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong.

Tarquinii, ōrum, m. plu. a very ancient and important town of Etruria, near Corneto. Hence **Tarquinus**, a, um; **Tarquinus**, il, m. the fifth king of Rome, surnamed Priscus; also the last king of Rome, surnamed Superbus; **Tarquinensis**, e, belonging to Tarquinii, and **Tarquinenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Tarrācina (Terr.), ae, also **Tarrācinæ**, ārum, f. a town on the coast of Latium, formerly called Anxur, now Terracina. Hence **Tarrācinensis** (Terr.), e, and **Tarrācinenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Tarrāco, ōnis, f. a town on the east coast of Spain, now Tarragona. Hence **Tarrāconensis**, e.

Tarsus, i, f. the capital of Cilicia. Hence **Tarsensis**, e; and **Tarsenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Tartārus, v. Part 1.

Tartessus or -os, i, f. a very ancient maritime town in the south of Spain. Hence **Tartessus**, a, um, and **Tartessii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Tarusates, ium, m. a people of Aquitania.

Tasgetius, il, m. a prince of the Carnutes.

Tātius, il, m.: T. Tatius, a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus. Hence **Tātius**, a, um; also **Tātienses**, ium, m. plu. one of the three original Roman tribes.

Taum, i, m. an arm of the sea in N. Britain, now the Firth of Tay.

Taurus, i, m. a mountain range in western Germany.

Tauri, ōrum, m. plu. a barbarous people, living in the peninsula now called the Crimea (Chersonesus Taurica), who sacrificed foreigners to Diana. Hence **Tauricus**, a, um.

Taurini, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Northern Italy, about Turin. Hence **Taurinus**, a, um.

Taurōmēnium, il, n. a town on the

east coast of Sicily, now Taormina, Hence **Taurōmēnitānus**, a, um.

Taurus, i, m. a mountain chain of Asia Minor.

Taximagulus, i, m. a king of Kent. **Tāygetē**, ēs, f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.

Tāygetus, i, m. and **Tāygeta**, ōrum, n. plur. a lofty range of mountains in Laconia.

Tēānum, i, n.: Teanum Apulum, a town in Apulia. Hence **Tēānenses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants. 2. Teanum Sidicinum, a town in Campania, now Teano.

Tēcmessa, ae, f. daughter of Teuthras, and wife of Ajax the son of Telamon.

Tectōsāgi, ōrum, and **Tectōsāges**, um, m. a tribe of Gauls who migrated from Gallia Narbonensis and settled in Asia Minor (in Galatia) in the 3rd century B.C.

Tēgēa, ae, f. a very ancient town in Arcadia. Hence **Tēgēaeus**, a, um, Tegean, Arcadian. As Subst.: **Tēgēaeus**, i, m. the Tegean (god), Pan: **Tēgēaea**, ae, f. the Arcadian maiden, i. e. Atalanta (Ov.). Also **Tēgēatae**, ārum, m. the Tegeans.

Tēlāmon, ōnis, m. an Argonaut, son of Aeacus, brother of Peleus, king of Salamis, and father of Ajax and Teucer. Hence **Tēlāmōnius**, il, m. and **Tēlāmōniades**, ae, m. a son of Telamon, i. e. Ajax.

Telchines, um, m. plu. a mythical family in Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes, famous for their skill in metallurgy and magic arts.

Tēlēbōae, ārum, m. plu. a people of Acarnania; also a colony of them in Cypraea.

Tēlēbōas, ae, m. a centaur in Ov.

Tēlēgōnus, i, m. son of Ulysses and Circe, who killed his father without knowing him; the reputed founder of Tusculum.

Tēlēmāchus, i, m. son of Ulysses and Penelope.

Tēlēmus, i, m. a soothsayer in Ov.

Tēlēphus, i, m. king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge. He was wounded by the spear of Achilles, but was afterwards cured by its rust.

Tēlēsia, ae, f. a town of Samnium, now Teles.

Tēlestes, is or ae, m. the father of Ianthē (Ov.).

Tēlēthūsa, ae, f. the wife of Lygus, and mother of Iphix (Ov.).

Tellēna, ōrum, n. a town of Latium, taken by Ancus Marcius.

Tēlmessus or **Telmissus**, i, f. a town of Lycia, famed for the skill of its inhabitants in divination. Hence **Telmessicus** (Telmissicus), a, um, **Telmissus**, a, um; and **Telmessii**, ōrum, and **Telmesses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Tēmēsa, ae, also **Tēmēsō**, ēs, and **Tempsa** (Tēmsa), ae, f. a town in

Bruttium, perh. now *Torre del Piano del Casale*. Hence **Tēmēsaeus**, a, um, and **Tempsānus**, a, um.

Temnos, l, f. a city of *Aeolis*. Hence **Temnites**, ae, adj. m.; also **Temnītae**, ārum, m. and **Temnīi**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Tempē, indecl. plur. n. a beautiful valley in *Thessaly*, through which ran the river *Peneus*, between *Olympus* and *Ossa*.

Tempyra, ōrum, n. plu. a town in *Thrace*, on the *Aegean Sea*.

Tenohtēri (*Tencteri*), ōrum, m. plu. a German people on the *Rhine*.

Tēnēdos or -us, l, f. an island in the *Aegean Sea*, off the coast of *Troas*, still called *Tenedos*. Hence **Tēnēdius**, a, um, and **Tēnēdīi**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Tēnes, is, m. son of *Cycnus*; his father had him thrown into the sea in a chest, which was driven upon the island named after him, *Tenedos*. Hence **Tēnēdius**, a, um.

Tēnos or -us, l, f. one of the *Cyclades*, now *Tino*.

Tentyra, ōrum, n. plu. a city in *Upper Egypt*, now *Denderah*.

Tēos or **Tēus**, l, f. a town in *Ionio*, the birth-place of *Anacreon*. Hence **Tēlus**, a, um; and **Tēli**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Tērentius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *M. Terentius Afer*, the celebrated comic poet, *Terence*: 2nd century B.C. 2. *M. Terentius Varro*, a celebrated scholar, the contemporary of *Cicero*. 3. *C. Terentius Varro*, Roman consul at the battle of *Cannae*.

4. In fem. *Terentia*, the wife of *Cicero*. **Tērentiānus**, a, um, adj.

Tērentus (*Tar-*) or -os, l, f. a place in the *Campus Martius*, where the *ludi seculares* were held. Hence **Tērentinus**, a, um.

Tēreus, ēl or ēos, m. king of *Thrace*, husband of *Procne*, sister of *Philomela*. Hence **Tērēides**, ae, m. his son *Ilys*.

Tērīna, ae, f. a town on the west coast of the *Bruttian* territory, after which the *Sinus Terinaeus* was called. Hence **Tērīnaeus**, a, um.

Terpsichōrē, ēs, f. the *Muse* of choral song and dancing.

Terracīna, v. *Tarracīna*.

Tēthys, yos, f. a sea-goddess, wife of *Oceanus*, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods. Hence poet. meton. the sea.

Teucer (*Teucus*), cri, m. son of *Telamon*, king of *Salamis*, and brother of *Ajax*. 2. son of *Scamander* of *Crete*, son-in-law of *Dardanus*, and afterwards king of *Troy*. Hence **Teucrus**, a, um; **Teuceri**, ōrum, m. the *Trojans*; and **Teucrīa**, ae, f. the *Trojan* country, *Troy*.

Teuthras, antis, m. an ancient king of *Mysia*, father of *Thespius*. Hence **Teuthrantēus**, a, um, *Mysian*, and

Teuthrantius, a, um: turba, the fifty daughters of *Thespius* (*Ov.*).

Teutomatus, l, m. a king of the *Nitiobriges* in *Aquitania*.

Teutōni, orum (*Teutōnes*, um), m. plu. the *Teutons*, a German race. Hence **Teutōnicus**, a, um.

Thāis, idis, f. a celebrated courtesan of *Athens*.

Thala, ae, f. a town in *Numidia*.

Thāles, is and ētis (*Acc. Thalem*, *Thalēn*, and *Thaletem*; *Abl. Thale*), m. a celebrated Greek philosopher of *Miletus*, one of the *Seven Sages*, born about 610 B.C.

Thālia, ae, f. the *Muse* of Comedy. 2. a sea-nymph.

Thāmýras, ae, and **Thāmýris**, idis, m. a *Thracian* poet who entered into a contest with the *Muses*, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his sight.

Thapsus or -os, l, f. a city in *Sicily*. 2. a city in *Africa*, where *Caesar* defeated the partisans of *Pompeius*, B.C. 42. Hence **Thapsitāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Thāsus or -os, l, f. an island in the *Aegean Sea*, off the coast of *Thrace*, now *Thaso*. Hence **Thāsīus**, a, um.

Thaumas, antis, m. the father of *Iris*. Hence **Thaumantēus**, a, um, **Thaumantias**, ādis, f.; and **Thaumantis**, idis, f. *Iris*.

Thēbae, arum (*Thēbē*, ēs), f. plu. *Thebes*; a very ancient and celebrated city in *Upper Egypt*. Hence **Thēbaeus**, a, um, and **Thēbaei**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants. 2. the capital of *Boeotia*, one of the most ancient cities in *Greece*, founded by *Cadmus*. Hence **Thēbānus**, a, um, *Theban*; **Thēbāni**, ōrum, m. the *Thebans*; and **Thēbāis**, idis, f. adj.; plur. **Thēbāides**, the women of *Thebes*. 3. a city in *Mysia*, destroyed by *Achilles*. Hence **Thēbāna**, ae, f. *Andromache*, the daughter of *Eetion*, king of *Thebes* in *Mysia*.

Thēbē, ēs, f. wife of *Alexander* of *Phrae*. 2. a nymph in *Ov.*

Thēmīs, idis, f. the goddess of justice and of prophecy.

Thēmistōcles, i and is, m. a celebrated *Athenian* statesman and general. Hence **Thēmistōclēus**, a, um.

Thēocrītus, i, m. born at *Syracuse* in the 3rd century B.C.; the founder of Greek pastoral poetry.

Thēodectes, is, m. a Greek rhetorician and tragic poet, pupil of *Isocrates* and *Aristotle*.

Thēon, ōnis, m. a notoriously sarcastic person referred to by *Horace*. Hence **Thēoninus**, a, um, *Theonine*, i. e. calumnious, libellous (*Hor.*).

Thēophānes, is, m. a Greek historian, a friend of *Pompeius*.

Thēophrastus, i, m. a celebrated Greek philosopher, successor of *Aristotle* in the *Lyceum*.

Thēopompus, i, m. a Greek his-

torian and orator, pupil of *Isocrates*. Hence **Thēopompēus** or -īnus, a, um.

Thērāpnae, ārum, f. plu. a town in *Laconia*, the birthplace of *Helen*.

Hence **Thērāpnaeus**, a, um, *Spartan*.

Thērīcles, is, m. a famous Greek potter. Hence **Thērīclēus**, a, um.

Thermae, ārum, f. plu. a town in *Sicily*, near *Himera*. Hence **Thermitānus**, a, um; **Thermitāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Thermōdon, ontis, m. a small river of *Pontus*, on which dwelt the *Amazons*. Hence **Thermōdontēus**, a, um, and **Thermōdontiācus**, a, um, *Amazonian*.

Thermōpylae, ārum, f. plu. a famous pass between *Mt. Oeta* and the sea, where *Leonidas* fell, B.C. 490.

Thermus, i, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens *Minucia*.

Thērōdāmas, antis, m. a *Scythian* king, who fed lions with human flesh. Hence **Thērōdāmantēus**, a, um.

Thersites, ae, m. a Greek before *Troy*, distinguished for ugliness and scurrility.

Thēseus (dissyl.), ēl and ēos, m. king of *Athens*, son of *Aegeus* and *Aethra*; husband of *Ariadne* (whom he abandoned), and afterwards of *Phaedra*; father of *Hippolytus*; friend of *Pirithous*; conqueror of the *Minotaur*. Hence **Thēsēus**, a, um, **Thēsēlus**, a, um; and **Thēsides**, ae, m. a male descendant of *Theseus*, esp. *Hippolytus*; in plur. **Thēsīdae**, ārum, m. the *Athenians*.

Thespiāe, ārum, f. plu. an ancient town in *Boeotia*. Hence **Thespius**, a, um; **Thespienses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants; and **Thespiās**, ādis, f. adj. *Thespian*. As *Subst.* **Thespiādes**, um, f. the *Muses* (*Thespiās* being situated at the foot of *Helicon*).

Thespiis, is, m. the founder of Greek tragedy, about 600 B.C.

Thespius, i, m. a king of *Mysia*, who had fifty daughters.

Thesprōtia, ae, f. a district in *Epirus*. Hence **Thesprōtius**, a, um; **Thesprōti**, ōrum, m. the *Thesprotians*.

Thesprōtus, i, m. a king in the neighbourhood of *Puteoli*; hence regnum *Thesproti*, i. e. *Puteoli*.

Thessālia, ae, f. the most northerly district of *Greece*. Hence **Thessālīcus**, a, um, **Thessālus**, a, um, and **Thessālīs**, idis, f. adj.; also **Thessālī**, ōrum, m. the *Thessalians*.

Thessālōnica, ae, or -ē, ēs, f. a maritime city of *Macedonia*; now *Saloniki*. Hence **Thessālōnicenses**, ium, m. plu. the *Thessalonians*.

Thestius, ii, m. king of *Adolia*, father of *Leda* and *Althaea*. Hence **Thestiādes**, ae, m. a male descendant of *Thestius*, and **Thestias**, ādis, f. daughter of *Thestias*, i. e. *Althaea*.

Thestor, ōris, m. the father of *Cul-*

chas. Hence **Thestorides**, ae, m. Calchas.

Thetis, Idis or Idos (Abl. Thetide and Theti), f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles.

Thia, ae, f. the wife of Hyperion, and mother of Sol.

Thirmida, ae, f. a town of Numidia.

Thisbē, ēa, f. a small town of Boeotia. Hence **Thisbaeus**, a, um.

2. a maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus.

Thōas, antis, m. king of Tauris, slain by Orestes. Hence **Thōantēus**, a, um. 2. a king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle. Hence **Thōantias**, ādis, f. Hypsipyle.

Thōrius, a, name of a Roman gens.

Thracā, ae, **Thracē**, ēs, and **Thracōia**, ae, f. an extensive country to the N. of the Aegean. Hence **Thracōius**, a, um, **Thracēius**, a, um,

Thrax, ādis, m., and **Threissa** or **Thressa**, ae, f. Thracian. **Thrax** and **Threx**, also, a kind of gladiator, so called from his Thracian equipment. Hence **Threoidicus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Threōidica**, ōrum, n. arms of a Threx.

Thrasēa, ae, m.: P. Thrasea Paetus, a distinguished Roman senator and Stoic philosopher, put to death by Nero.

Thrasībūlus, i, m. the liberator of Athens, his native city, from the tyranny of the Thirty.

Thrasyllus, i, m. a celebrated astrologer in the time of Tiberius.

Thrasymachus, i, m. a celebrated Greek sophist of Chalcedon.

Thucydides, is, m. the celebrated Greek historian. Hence **Thucydīdēs**, a, um; also **Thucydīdēs**, ōrum, m. Thucydideans, imitators of Thucydides.

Thulē, ēs, f. an island in the extreme north of Europe; acc. to some, Iceland, acc. to others, one of the Shetland Islands.

Thūriāe, ārum, f. a town of Calabria.

Thūrii, ōrum, m. plur. sometimes **Thūrium**, li, n. a city of Lucania, on the Tarentine Gulf, built near the site of Sybaris. Hence **Thūrinus**, a, um; and **Thūriini**, ōrum, m. the Thurians.

Thyamīs, is, m. a river in Epirus.

Thyatīra, ae, f. and **Thyatīra**, ōrum, n. a city of Lydia.

Thyōne, ēs, f. a nymph who nursed Jupiter and Bacchus.

Thyestes, ae, m. son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son; he was the father of Aegisthus. Hence **Thyestēs**, a, um; and **Thyestīdes**, ae, m. Aegisthus.

Thyas (disyll.) or **Thyas**, ādis, f. a Bacchante.

Thymbra, ae, or **Thymbrē**, ēs, f. a city in Troas, with a temple of Apollo. Hence **Thymbraeus**, i, m. epithet of Apollo.

Thymēlē, ēs, f. a celebrated actress of the time of Domitian.

Thyni, ōrum, m. plur. a Thracian people, who emigrated to Bithynia. Hence **Thynus**, a, um, Bithynian (Hor.); **Thynia**, ae, f. their country; **Thyniacus**, a, um, and **Thynias**, ādis, f. adj. Bithynian.

Thyōnē, ēs, f. the mother of the fifth Bacchus, mentioned by Cicero. Hence **Thyōneus** (trisyll.), ēi, m. Bacchus. Meton. for wine (Cat.).

Thyrē, ēs, f. a town in the Peloponnesus, the possession of which was contested by the Argives and the Lacedaemonians. Hence **Thyrēatis**, Idis, f. adj.

Thyrēum (-ium), li, n. a town of Acarnania, near Leucas. Hence **Thyrēenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Thyrsis, Idis, m. the name of a shepherd in Virg.

Tiberinus, i, m. a hero from whom the river Tiber is said to have been named; see also foll. art.

Tiberis, is, also contr. **Tibris** (Tybris), is or Idis (Acc. **Tiberim**, **Tibrim** and -in) m. the Tiber. Hence **Tiberinus**, a, um; **Tiberinus**, i, m. the river-god of the Tiber; and **Tiberinis**, Idis, f. adj. 2. the river-god (Virg.).

Tiberius, li, m. a Roman praenomen (abbrev. **Tl.**). Esp. the Emperor **Tiberius**, whose full name was **Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar**. Hence **Tiberius**, a, um, and **Tiberianus**, a, um.

Tibullus, i, m.: **Albius**, a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about B.C. 54, a contemporary and friend of **Ovid** and **Horace**.

Tibur, ūris, n. an ancient town of Latium on the Anio, now **Tivoli**, founded by a colony from **Argos** under **Tiburtus**. Hence **Tiburs**, urtis, adj., also subst. n. (Abl. **Tiburti** or **Tiburte**), the Tiburtine territory, and **Tiburtes**, um, m. the Tiburtines; **Tiburtinus**, a, um, and **Tiburnus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Tiburinus**, i, m. an inhabitant of **Tibur** (Stat.); also = **Tiburtus**, founder of **Tibur**.

Tiburtus, i, m. the founder of **Tibur**.

Ticinum, i, n. a city in **Gallia Cisalpina**, on the river **Ticinus**, now **Pavia**.

Ticinus, i, m. a river in **Gallia Cisalpina**, now **Ticino**, a tributary of the **Padus**, celebrated for a victory gained by **Hannibal** over the Romans upon its banks, B.C. 218.

Tifata, ōrum, n. plur. a mountain near **Capua**.

Tifernum, i, n. a town in **Umbria**

on the **Tiber**, where **Pliny** had a villa; near **Città di Castello**.

Tifernus, i, m. the name of a mountain and of a river in **Samnium**; the former now **Monte Matese**.

Tigellinus, i, m. the most hated of **Nero's** favourites.

Tigellius, li, m.: **Hermogenes**, a censor of **Horace**.

Tigrānes, is, m. king of **Armenia**, son-in-law of **Mithridates**. 2. his grandson.

Tigrānocerta, ae, f. and ōrum, n. pl. the chief city of **Armenia**, built by **Tigranes**.

Tigris, is or Idis, m. a large river of western **Asia**, east of the **Euphrates**, which joins it.

Tigurini, ōrum, m. a **Helvetian** tribe. **Tigurinus pagus**, the canton they inhabited; perh. **Zurich**.

Timaeus, i, m. a Greek historian of **Sicily**, under **Agathocles**. 2. a **Pythagorean** philosopher, a contemporary of **Plato**; whence the name of one of **Plato's** dialogues.

Timāgēnes, is, m. a learned rhetorician in the time of **Augustus**.

Timāvus, i, m. a river in **Istria**, between **Aquileia** and **Tergeste**.

Timōcrates, ae, m. an **Epicurean** philosopher, brother of **Metrodorus**, the **Epicurean**.

Timōlēon, ontis, m. a celebrated **Corinthian** general in the 4th century B.C. Hence **Timōlēontēs**, a, um.

Timon, ōnis, m. a celebrated misanthrope of **Athens** in the time of the **Peloponnesian** war.

Timōthēus, ēi, m. son of **Conon**, a general of the **Athenians**. 2. a celebrated musician, native of **Miletus**, who flourished about 400 B.C. 3. of **Thebes**, a celebrated musician in the time of **Alexander the Great**.

Tiphys, ūos (Voc. **Tiphy**), m. the pilot of the **Argo**.

Tirēsias, ae, m. a celebrated blind soothsayer of **Thebes**.

Tiridates, ae, m. the name of several kings of **Armenia**.

Tiro, ōnis, m. a learned slave and afterwards freedman of **Cicero**. Hence **Tironianus**, a, um.

Tiryns, **Tirynthis** or **os**, f. a town in **Argolis**, one of the most ancient in **Greece**, where **Hercules** was brought up. Hence **Tirynthius**, a, um, esp. as epithet of **Hercules**.

Tisāgōras, ae, m. a brother of **Milτιάdes**.

Tisāmēnus, i, m. son of **Orestes** and king of **Argos**.

Tisiphōnē, ēs, f. "the avenger of blood"; one of the **Furies**. Hence **Tisiphōnēs**, a, um.

Tissaphernes, is, m. a **Persian** satrap of **Lower Asia**.

Tissē, ēs, f. a small town in **Sicily**, now **Randazzo**. Hence **Tissenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Tītān, ānis, or **Tītānus**, i, m. son

of Caelus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn, and ancestor of the Titans, called **Titānes** or **Titāni**, who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son Jupiter, precipitated into Tartarus. Their names were Oceanus, Coeus, Creius, Hyperion, Iapetus and Cronos. 2. grandson of the above, son of the Titan Hyperion; the Sun-god. 3. Prometheus, son of the Titan Japetus. Hence **Titānius**, a, um, adj. As Subst.: **Titānia**, ae, f.: (i) Latona, as daughter of the Titan Coeus. (ii) Pyrrha, as descendant of Prometheus. (iii) Diana, as sister of Sol. (iv) Circe, as daughter of Sol. Also **Titāniacus**, a, um, adj.; **Titānis**, Idls or Idos, adj. f. As Subst.: **Titānis**, Idls, f. a female Titan, Titaness: e.g. Circe or Tethys, as sister of Sol.

Tithonus, i, m. son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora; endowed with immortality, but changed after reaching a decrepit old age, into a grasshopper. Hence **Tithonius**, a, um: as Subst.: **Tithonia**, ae, f. Aurora. **Titiles**, lum, and **Titenses**, lum, m. one of the three original Roman tribes: see also **Tatius**. **Titius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Titius**, a, um. **Titurius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Titurius**, a, um. **Titus** (T.), i, m. a Roman praenomen.

Tityos, yl, m. a giant, son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo for insulting Latona, and cast into Tartarus. **Tityrus**, i, m. the name of a shepherd in Virgil's *Eclogues*; sometimes identified with Virgil himself. **Tlōpōlēmus**, i, m. a son of Hercules.

Tmāros or **-us**, i, m. a mountain in Epirus. **Tmōlus**, and poet. **Tīmōlus**, i, m. a mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent wines. Hence **Tmōlius**, a, um, and **Tmōlites**, is, m. adj.

Tōlēnus, i, m. a river in the country of the Sabines, now Turano. **Tōlētum**, i, n. a town in Spain, now Toledo. Hence **Tōlētāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Tōlōsa, ae, f. a city in southern Gallia, now Toulouse. Hence **Tōlōsānus**, a, um, and **Tōlōsātes**, lum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Tōlostōbogli (**Tōlist-**), ōrum, m. one of the three tribes of Gauls who settled in Asia Minor (Galatia). The other two tribes were the Tectosagi and Trocmi.

Tōlumnus, il, m. a king of the Veientes. 2. a Rutulian soothsayer in Virg.

Tōmi, ōrum, m. and **Tōmis**, f. a town of Moesia, on the Euxine, famous as the place to which Ovid was banished; not certainly identified. Hence **Tō-**

mitae, ārum, m. plu. its inhabitants, and **Tōmītānus**, a, um.

Tōmyris, is, f. a Scythian queen, by whom the elder Cyrus was defeated.

Tōrōnē, ēs, f. a town in Macedonia. Hence **Tōrōnaeus**, a, um, and **Tōrōnāicus**, a, um.

Torquātus, i, m.: T. Manlius, so called from the chain-collar which he took from a Gaul whom he slew. Hence a surname in the gens Manlia.

Trāchas, antis, f. another name of the town usually called Tarracina, near the Pontine Marshes.

Trāchin, inis, or **Trāchyn**, ūnos, f. a town of Thessaly on Mount Oeta, where Hercules burned himself. Hence **Trāchinus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Trāchinus**, il, m. Ceyx, king of Trachin (Ov.). **Trāchiniae**, ārum, f. the Trachinian Women, a tragedy of Sophocles.

Trājānus, i, m.: M. Ulpius, Roman emperor, A.D. 98.

Tralles, lum, f. plu. a commercial city of Asia Minor, near the Maeander. Hence **Trallianus**, a, um; and **Tralliāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Trans-alpinus, a, um, adj. beyond the Alps; Transalpine. As Subst.: **Transalpini**, ōrum, m. Transalpine nations.

Trans-dānūbiānus, a, um, adj. beyond the Danube; Transdanubian.

Trans-pādānus, a, um, beyond the Po; Transpadane. As Subst.: **Transpādāni**, ōrum, m. the nations beyond the Po.

Trans-rhēnānus, a, um, adj. beyond the Rhine; Transrhénish. As Subst.: **Transrhēnāni**, ōrum, m. those living beyond the Rhine.

Trans-tibērinus, a, um, adj. beyond the Tiber; Transiberine. As Subst.: **Trans-tibērii**, ōrum, m. those dwelling beyond the Tiber.

Trāpezūs, untis, f. a city in Pontus, now Trebizond.

Trāsīmēnus (**Trasu-**, **Trasy-**) **lācus**, or simply **Trāsīmēnus**, i, m. a lake in Etruria, now Perugia, on the shores of which Hannibal gained a great victory over the Romans, B.C. 217.

Trēbātius, il, m.: C. Testa, a lawyer, a friend of Cicero.

Trēbellius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Trēbia, ae, m. a southern tributary of the Padus, on the banks of which Hannibal defeated the Romans, B.C. 218, now the Trebbia. 2. f. a town of Umbria, now Trevi. Hence **Trēbiānus**, a, um; and **Trēbiāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Trēbōnius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Trēbūla, ae, f. Trebula: a town in Campania, near Saticula, now Maddaloni. Hence **Trēbūlānus**, a, um, adj.

2. Trebula Mutusca, called by Virgil simply Mutusca, a town in

the Sabine territory. Hence **Trēbūlānus**, a, um.

Trēviri (also written **Trēvēri**), ōrum, m. plu. a powerful people in Gallia Belgica, about the mod. Treves. Hence **Trēvērius**, a, um.

Trīlārius, a cognomen in the gens Valeria.

Tribocci, ōrum, m. a German people, in the neighbourhood of the modern Strasburg.

Tricastini, ōrum, m. a Gallic tribe between the Isère and the Drome.

Tricōpītinus, i, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. Sp. Lucretius Tricōpītinus, the father of Lucretia.

Tricōrii, ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis.

Trinācria, ae = *Τρινακρία* ("with three promontories"), and **Trinācris**, Idos (Ov.), f. the island of Sicily. Hence **Trinācrius**, a, um, and **Trinācris**, Idls, f. adj. Sicilian.

Trinobantes, um, m. plu. a people in the eastern part of Britain, in Essex and Middlesex.

Triocāla, ōrum, a mountain-fortress in the interior of Sicily. Hence **Triocālinus**, a, um, adj.

Triopas, ae, m. the father of Erysichthon. Hence **Triopēus**, il, m. Erysichthon, and **Triopēis**, Idls, f. a grand-daughter of Triopas, i.e. Mestra.

Triphylla, ae, f. a name of the southern part of Elis.

Tripolis, is, f. a district of Thessaly. Hence **Tripolitānus**, a, um.

2. a country of Africa on the Syrtes. Hence **Tripolitānus**, a, um.

Triptōlēmus, i, m. son of Cēleus, king of Eleusis; he was a favourite of Ceres, and the inventor of agriculture: he became a judge in the infernal regions.

Triton, ōnis or ōnōs, m. a sea-god, son of Neptune, who blows through a shell to calm the sea. 2. a river and lake in Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, where, according to some authorities, Minerva was born. Hence **Tritōnius**, a, um; as Subst.: **Tritōnia**, ae, f. Minerva: **Tritōniacus**, a, um, adj.; and **Tritōnis**, Idls or Idos, Minerva; as adj. Palladian; **arx**, the citadel of Pallas or Minerva, i.e. Athens (Ov.).

Trīvia, ae, f. a name of Diana, because her temple was often erected where three ways met. **Lācus Trīviae**, a lake in Latium, near Aricia, now Lago di Nemi.

Trivium, i, n. a small town between Samnium and Apulia, now Treviso.

Trōas, ādis, v. Tros.

Trocmi or **Trogmi**, ōrum, m. a Galatian people: v. Tectosagi.

Troezēn, ēnis, f. a very ancient city of Argolis, where Theseus was born. Hence **Troezēnius**, a, um.

Trogloāytæ, ārum, m. plu. a people of Aethiopia who dwell in caves, the Troglodytes.

Tröllus, l, m. son of Priam, slain by Achilles.

Trōphōnīus, li, m. a brother of Agamēdes, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi; after his death he had a celebrated oracle. Hence **Trōphōnīānus**, a, um.

Trōs, ōis, m. a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named. Hence **Trōja** or **Trōia**, ae, f. Troy; a city of Asia Minor, famous for its ten years' siege by the Greeks. 2. a town founded by Aeneas, in Italy. 3. a town settled by Helenus, in Epirus.

Hence **Trōius** (Trōus), a, um, **Trōjānus**, a, um, and **Trōjāni**, ōrum, m. the Trojans. Also **Trōis**, a Trojan; **Trōicus**, a, um; **Trōas**, ādis or ādos, f. adj., and as Subst. a Trojan woman, also the region about Troy, the Troad; **Trōiūgēna**, ae, m. a Trojan, also a Roman.

Trosmis, ls, f. a town of Moesia on the Ister, mentioned by Ov.

Tūbēro, ōnis, m. a cognomen in the gens Aelia.

Tubertus, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Postumia.

Tūbūlus, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Hostilia.

Tūisco, ōnis, m. the progenitor of the Germans, honoured by them as a god.

Tulingi, ōrum, m. a people of Gallia bordering on the Helvetii.

Tulliola, ae, f. dim. an affectionate name for Tullia, the daughter of Cicero.

Tullius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome; and M. Tullius Cicero, the renowned statesman and orator: killed B.C. 43. Hence **Tullianus**, a, um; and **Tullianum**, i, n. the dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by Servius Tullius.

Tullus, l, m. a Roman praenomen: e.g. Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome.

Tūnes, ētis, f. a maritime town of Africa, now Tunis.

Tungri, ōrum, m. a people of Gallia Belgica, about Tongres.

Turdētāni, ōrum, m. a people in Hispania Baetica, in the neighbourhood of the modern Seville.

Hence **Turdētānia**, ae, f. their country.

Turdūli, ōrum, m. a people of Hispania Baetica, living to the east of the Turdetani. Hence **Turdūlus**, a, um.

Tūria, ae, f. a river in the E. of Spain, now the Guadalquivir. Hence **Tūriensis**, e, adj.

Turnus, l, m. a king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas. 2. Turnus Herdonius, v. Herdonius.

Tūrōnes, um, also **Tūrōni** or **Tūrōni**, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Gallia, on the Liger, near the mod. Tours.

Tusci, ōrum, m. plu. another name for Etrusci, v. Etruria. Adj. **Tusous**, a, um.

Tuscūlum, i, n. a very ancient town of Latium, about ten miles from Rome;

near the modern Frascati. Hence **Tuscūlānus**, a, um, **Tuscūlānensis**, e, and **Tuscūlus**, a, um; also **Tuscūlāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Tyāna, ōrum, n. plu. a city in Cappadocia, the birthplace of the philosopher Apollonius. Hence **Tyānēlus**, a, um.

Tycha, ae, a part of Syracuse.

Tychius, li, m. a famous shoemaker of Boeotia mentioned by Ov.

Tydeus (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m. son of Oeneus and father of Diomedes. Hence **Tydidēs**, ae, m. Diomedes.

Tyndāreus (trisyll.), ēi, and **Tyndārus**, i, m. king of Sparta, and husband of Leda; father of Castor and Clytemnestra, and reputed father of Pollux and Helen. Hence **Tyndārius**, a, um; **Tyndārides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Tyndareus, and **Tyndāris**, idis, f. a female descendant of Tyndareus.

(1) **Tyndāris**, idis, f. a town on the N. coast of Sicily, now Tindaro. Hence **Tyndārītāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

(2) **Tyndāris**, idis, f. name of a woman in Hor.

Typhōeus (trisyll.), ēi or ēos (also **Typhōn**, ōnis), m. a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Aetna. Hence **Typhōlus**, a, um, and **Typhōis**, idis, f. adj.

Tyrannō, ōnis, m. a Greek grammarian in the time of Cicero.

Tyras, ae, m. a river in Sarmatia, now the Dniester.

Tyrō, ūs, f. daughter of Salmonus.

Tyrrhōni, ōrum, m. plu. a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etrurians. Hence **Tyrrhēnus**, a, um; **Tyrrhēnia**, ae, f. Etruria; **Tyrrhēnīcus**, a, um.

Tyrrheus (dissyll.), ēi, m. the shepherd of King Latinus. Hence **Tyrrhīdae**, ārum, m. plu. his sons.

Tyrtaeus, i, m. an Athenian poet, who flourished in the 7th century B.C. In accordance with an oracle, he was sent by the Athenians to Sparta, and roused the courage of the Spartans against the Messenians.

Tyrus, or -os, i, f. a famous maritime and commercial city of the Phoenicians, now the ruins of Sur. Hence **Tyrīus**, a, um, Tyrian, and poet.

Theban (with a ref. to the Phoenician colony of Cadmus), or Carthaginian (Carthage being a colony from Tyre); and **Tyrīi**, ōrum, m. the Tyrians, or the Carthaginians.

Ubli, ōrum, m. plu. a German people on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Cologne. Hence **Ublus**, a, um.

Ublus, a, um.

Ublus, a, um.

Ublus, a, um.

Ublus, a, um.

Ūcālēgon, ontis, m. a Trojan, mentioned by Virg.

Ūfens, entis, m. a small river in Latium, now Uffente. Hence **Ūfentinus**, a, um.

Ūlixes (**Ūlysses**), is or ēi, or ei (trisyll.), m. a king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus.

Ūlpīus, v. Trajanus.

Ūlūbrae, ārum, f. plu. a small and miserable town of Latium, near the Pontine Marthes. Hence **Ūlūbrānus**, a, um.

Ūlysses, is, v. Ulixes.

Umbri, ōrum, m. plu. an ancient people of Central Italy, akin to the Latins. Adj. **Umbri**, bra, brum, and **Umbria**, ae, f. their country.

Ūrānia, ae, or **Ūrāniē**, ēs, f. the Muse of Astronomy.

Urbīnum, i, n. a town of Umbria now Urbino. **Urbīnas**, ātis, adj. of Urbīnum.

Ūsipētes, um, and **Ūsipli**, ōrum, plu. a German people.

Ustica, ae, f. a hill near Horace's Sabine farm.

Ūtica, ae, f. a very ancient city in Africa Propria, N.W. of Carthage, where the younger Cato put an end to his life. Hence **Ūticēnsis**, e; also **Ūticenses**, ium, m. the inhabitants of Utica.

Vācālus: v. Vahalis.

Vacca (**Vaga**), ae, f. a town of Numidia, now Beja. Hence **Vaccēnsis** or **Vagēnsis**, e; and **Vaccenses** (**Vag.**), ium, m. its inhabitants.

Vaccāei, ōrum, m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Vaccus, i, m.: Vitruvius Vaccus, leader of the revolt of Fundi, B.C. 130.

Vācūna, ae, f. the goddess of rural leisure, particularly honoured by the Sabines. Hence **Vācūnālis**, e.

Vādīmōnis lacus, a small lake in Etruria, now Lago di Bassano.

Vāhālis, is, and **Vācālus**, i, m. the southern branch of the Rhine, now the Waal.

Vālentia, ae, f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Valencia. 2.

Vibo Valentia, called by the Greeks Hipponium, a town in the S.W. of Bruttium. Hence **Vālentini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Vālērīus, a, the name of an ancient patrician gens. Hence **Vālērīāni**, ōrum, m. the soldiers of Valerius.

Vandāli or **Vandālī** (-dillī), ōrum,

Vandālī or **Vandālī** (-dillī), ōrum,

Vandālī or **Vandālī** (-dillī), ōrum,

Vandālī or **Vandālī** (-dillī), ōrum,

m. plu. a people in the northern part of Germany in the time of Tacitus, who afterwards settled in the S. of Spain (in Andalusia).

Vangiones, *um, m. plu.* a German people on the Rhine, about the mod. Worms.

Varguntēius, *i, m. l.*, one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

Vāria, *ae, f.* a small town of the Sabines near Horace's farm.

Varius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Varius, a distinguished epic poet of the time of Virgil and Horace.

Varro, *ōnis, m.* a surname in the gens Terentia: v. Terentius. Hence **Varrōniānus**, *a um*.

Vārus, *i, m.* a surname, esp. in the gens Quintilla. Esp. P. Quintilius Varus, defeated and slain by Arminius. Hence **Vāriānus**, *a, um*. 2. a river in Gallia Narbonensis, now the Var.

Vascones, *um, m. plu.* a people of northern Spain, ancestors of the Basques.

Vaticānus mons or collis, a hill in Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber.

Vātinus, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Vātinianus**, *a, um*. See also Part I.

Vectis, *is, or Vecta, ae, f.* the Isle of Wight.

Vectōnes or **Vettōnes**, *um, m. plu.* a people of Lusitania.

Vēii, *ōrum, m. plu.* a very ancient city in Etruria about twelve miles from Rome, taken by Camillus B.C. 369. Hence **Vēiens**, *entis, Vēientānus, a, um*, and **Vēius** or **Vēlus** (*trisyl.*), *a, um*; also **Vēientes**, *iūm, m.* the inhabitants of Veii.

Vēiōvis or **Vēdiōvis**, *is, m.* an Etruscan divinity, a god of the underworld (*anti-Jove*).

Vēlābrum, *i, n.* a district in Rome near the Palatine, where provision dealers dwell.

Vēlauni or **Vellavii**, *ōrum, m.* an Aquitanian people.

Vēlēda, *ae, f.* a virgin who uttered predictions, and received divine honours among the Germans.

Vēlia, *ae, f.* an elevated portion of the Palatine Hill at Rome. 2. a town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocaeans, afterwards called Elea. Hence **Vēliensis**, *e*, and **Vēlinus**, *a, um*; also **Vēlienses**, *iūm, m.* the inhabitants.

Vēlinus, *i, m.* a river in the Sabine territory, now Velino, which forms several lakes, the largest of which is called lacus Velinus.

Vēlitrae, *ārum, f. plu.* a town of the Volsci, in Latium, now Velletri. Hence **Vēlitrinus**, *a, um*; and **Vēlitrini**, *ōrum, m.* the inhabitants.

Vellaunodūnum, *i, n.* a town of the Senones in Gaul, perhaps Beaune.

Vellēius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Velleius Paterculus, an historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

Velocasses, *v. Bellocassal.*

Vēnāfrum, *i, n.* a very ancient town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil; now *Venafro*. Hence **Vēnāfrānus**, *a, um*.

Vēnēti (*Heneti*), *ōrum, m. plu.* a people in the north-east of Italy, in the modern Venetian territory. Hence

Vēnētus, *a, um*; and **Vēnētia**, *ae, f.* their country. (For *venetus* in the meaning of sea-coloured, bluish, v. Part I.) 2. a people in the north-west of Gaul about mod. Vannes. Hence **Vēnētia**, *ae, f.* their country; and **Vēnēticius**, *a, um*.

Vēnilla, *ae, f.* the mother of Turnus. 2. the wife of Janus.

Ventidius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. P. Ventidius Bassus, who defeated the Parthians, B.C. 38. Hence **Ventidiānus**, *a, um*.

Vēnūlus, *i, m.* Venulus; the messenger sent by Turnus to Diomedes in Virg.

Vēnus, *ēris, f.* the goddess of Love, the mother of Cupid and Aeneas, v. Part I. Hence **Vēnērēus** or **Vēnērīus**, *a, um*.

Vēnūsia, *ae, f.* a town on the borders of Lucania and Apulia, the birth-place of the poet Horace, now Venosa. Hence **Vēnūsinus**, *a, um*; and **Vēnūsiini**, *ōrum, m.* the inhabitants.

Veragri, *ōrum, m.* a people in the Pennine Alps.

Vercellae, *ārum, f.* a town in Gallia Cisalpina, now Vercelli.

Vercingetōrix, *igis, m.* the celebrated leader of the Arverni in the Gallic war.

Vergilius, the more strictly accurate form for Virgilius (q. v.).

Vergōbrētus, *i, m.* the title of the chief magistrate among the Aedui.

Vērōmandūi, *ōrum, m.* a people of Gallia Belgica in the Vermandois.

Vērōna, *ae, f.* a city in Northern Italy, the birth-place of Catullus, and of Pliny the Elder. Hence **Vērōnensis**, *e*, and **Vērōnenses**, *iūm, m.* its inhabitants.

Verres, *is, m.* the surname of the praetor C. Corneliū, notorious for his bad government of Sicily. Hence **Verrīus**, *a, um*, and **Verrīnus**, *a, um*.

Verrūgo, *inls, f.* a town of the Volsci.

Vertumnus (*Vort.*), *i, m.* the god of the changing year, i.e. of the seasons and their productions.

Verūlae, *ārum, f.* a town of the Hernici in Latium, now Veroli. Hence **Verūlānus**, *a, um*.

Vērūlāmīum, *il, n.* a town in Britain, now St. Albans.

Vesōia, *ae, f.* a small town of Latium on the river Liris. Hence **Vesōinus**, *a, um*; and **Vesōini**, *ōrum, m.* its inhabitants.

Vesēris, *is, m.* a river in Campania, near Mt. Vesuvius.

Vesontio, *ōnis, m.* the chief town of the Sequani, in Gallia Belgica, now Besançon.

Vespāsiānus, *i, m.*: T. Flavius Sabinus, Roman emperor, A.D. 70.

Vesta, *ae, f.* one of the twelve principal deities, the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, the goddess of the fire burning on the hearth and of domestic life. Hence **Vestālis**, *e: v. Part I.*

Vestini, *ōrum, m. plu.* a people of Central Italy on the Adriatic Sea.

Vēsūlus, *i, m.* one of the Alps, now Mt. Viso.

Vēsūvius (**Vēsēvus**), *il, m.* Mt. Vesuvius, a volcano in Campania which became active B.C. 79.

Vettones, *v. Vectones.*

Veturius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus.

Vibo, *ōnis, f.*: v. Valentia (2). Hence **Vibōnensis**, *e*.

Vica Pōta, *ae, f.* Victress and Possessor, goddess of Victory.

Vicētia (*Vicentia*), *ae, f.* a town in north-eastern Italy, now Vicenza. Hence **Vicētīni** or **Vicentīni**, *ōrum, m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Vienna, *ae, f.* a city of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhodanus, now Vienne. Hence **Viennensis**, *e*; and **Viennenses**, *iūm, m.* its inhabitants.

Vimīnālis collis, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Vindēlici, *ōrum, m. plu.* a people of southern Germany, in Bavaria, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg.

Vipsānius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Vipsanius Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus.

Virgilius (more correctly Vergilius), *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. P. Virgilius (Verg.) Maro, a celebrated Roman poet in the time of Augustus; Virgil.

Virgīnius (Verg.), *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Virgīnius, the father of Virginia, whom he slew in order to save her from the decemvir Appius Claudius.

Viriātus (-āthus), *i, m.* a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in their war against the Romans. Hence **Viriātīnus** (*Viriāthīnus*), *a, um*.

Viridōmārus (*Viridūm-*) or **Viridōmārus**, *i, m.* a chief of the Aedui.

Visurgis, *is, m.* a river of Northern Germany, now the Weser.

Vitellia, *ae, f.* a town of the Aequi.

Vitellius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. A. Vitellius, Roman emperor, A.D. 69. Hence **Vitelliū**, *a, um*, and **Vitelliānus**, *a, um*; and **Vitelliāni**, *ōrum, m.* soldiers of Vitellius. See also Part I.

Vitruvius, *il, m.*: M. Pollio, a contemporary of Augustus, author of a work on architecture.

Vocātes, *iūm, m.* a people in Gallia Aquitania.

Voconius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Q. Voconius, author of a

law limiting the right of women to inherit property.

Vōcontii, ōrum, m. a people of Gallia Narbonensis, between the Rhone and the Alps, about the mod. Vaison.

Vōgēsus or **Vōsēgus**, i, m. a range of mountains in the E. of Gaul, now the Vosges.

Vōlāterrae, ārum, f. plu. an ancient town in Etruria, now Volaterra. Hence **Vōlāterrānus**, a, um; and **Vōlāterrāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Volcae, ārum, m. plu. a powerful people in Gallia, divided into the Volcae Arecomici and the Volcae Tectosages; having for their respective capitals Nemausus and Tolosa.

Volcānus, v. Vulcanus.

Vologēsus, i, and **Vologēsēs**, is, m. the name of several kings of Parthia.

Volsci, ōrum, m. plu. an ancient people in the south of Latium. Hence **Volscus**, a, um.

Volscens, tis, m. an officer of the Latins in Virg.

Volscius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Volsinīi (Vulsinīi), ōrum, m. plu. an important city in Etruria, now Bolsena. Hence **Volsinīus**, a, um, and **Volsinīensis**, e; also **Volsinīenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Voltinia tribus, a Roman tribe, of unknown locality. Hence **Voltinīenses**, ium, m. the people of the Voltinian tribe.

Voltumna, ae, f. an Etruscan goddess, in whose temple the Etrurian States assembled.

Volumnius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Volumnia, the wife of Coriolanus. Hence **Volumniānus**, a, um.

Vonōnes, is, m. the name of two kings of Parthia.

Vosegus, v. Vogesus.

Vulcānus, i, m. the fire-god: son of Jupiter and Juno. Meton. fire. Hence **Vulcānius**, a, um, of Vulcan, fiery; **Vulcānālis**, e, belonging to Vulcan; **Vulcānālia**, ium, n. pl. the festival of Vulcan celebrated Aug. 23.

Vultur (Volt.), ūris, m. a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia, now Monte Vulture.

Vulturelus (Volt.), ii, m. one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

Vulturnum (Volt.), i, n. a town in Campania, on the river Vulturnus, now Castel Volturno.

Vulturnus (Volt.), i, m. the principal river of Campania, now Volturno.

Xanthō, ūs, f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Xanthus, i, m. a river of Troas. 2. a river of Lycia. 3. a small stream in Epirus.

Xēno, ōnis, m. an Epicurean philosopher, a native of Athens, mentioned by Cicero.

Xēnocrātes, is, m. a disciple of Plato, a native of Chalcedon.

Xēnophānes, is, m. a celebrated Grecian philosopher of Colophon, founder of the Eleatic school.

Xēnophon, ontis, m. a celebrated Greek historian and philosopher, a pupil of Socrates, and leader in the famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks B.C. 400. Hence **Xēnophontēs** or **-us**, a, um.

Xerxes, is (i, rarely), m. king of Persia, who invaded Greece with a vast army; conquered by the Greeks at Salamis B.C. 490.

Zācynthus or **-os**, i, f. an island in the Ionian Sea, now Zante. Hence **Zācynthius**, a, um.

Zāleucus, i, m. a lawgiver of the Locrians, about 660 B.C.

Zāma, ae, f. a small town in Numidia, celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal B.C. 201; now Zamra. Hence **Zāmensēs**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Zāclē, ēs, f. an older name of Messana, in Sicily. Hence **Zāclaeus**, a, um, and **Zāclēlus**, a, um.

Zēno or **Zēnon**, ōis, m. the founder of the Stoic philosophy, a native of Citium in Cyprus, who flourished in the 3rd century B.C. 2. a philosopher of Elea ("the Eleatic"), in Magna Graecia; born B.C. 488. 3. an Epicurean philosopher, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus.

Zēnōbia, ae, queen of Palmyra, conquered by Aurelian A.D. 270.

Zēphyrītis, idis, f. a designation of Arsinoë, wife of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, who was honoured as a goddess.

Zērynthius, a, um, belonging to the Thracian town of Zerynthus.

Zētes, ae, m. brother of Calais and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts.

Zēthus, i, m. son of Jupiter by Antiope, and brother of Amphion.

Zeus, the Greek name of Jupiter.

Zeuxis, is and idis, m. a famous Greek painter of Heraclea.

Zōllus, i, m. a proverbially severe critic of Alexandria. He censured much in Homer, whence he was called *Homeromastix* (scourge of Homer).

Zōpȳrus, i, m. a celebrated physiognomist mentioned by Cicero. 2. a Persian noble who, by mutilating himself, reconquered Babylon for Darius.

Zōrōastres, is, m. a lawgiver of the Medes.

TABLES

OF THE

ROMAN CALENDAR, MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEY.

CALENDARIIUM.

Our days of the Month.	March, May, July, October, have 31 days.	January, August, December, have 31 days.	April, June, September, November, have 30 days.	February has 28 days and in Leap Year 29.
1.	KALENDIS.*	KALENDIS.	KALENDIS.	KALENDIS.
2.	VI.	IV.	IV.	IV.
3.	V.	III.	III.	III.
4.	IV.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5.	III.	NONIS.	NONIS.	NONIS.
6.	Pridie Nonas.	VIII.	VIII.	VIII.
7.	NONIS.	VII.	VII.	VII.
8.	VIII.	VI.	VI.	VI.
9.	VII.	V.	V.	V.
10.	VI.	IV.	IV.	IV.
11.	V.	III.	III.	III.
12.	IV.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13.	III.	IDIBUS.	IDIBUS.	IDIBUS.
14.	Pridie Idus.	XIX.	XVIII.	XVI.
15.	IDIBUS.	XVIII.	XVII.	XV.
16.	XVII.	XVII.	XVI.	XIV.
17.	XVI.	XVI.	XV.	XIII.
18.	XV.	XV.	XIV.	XII.
19.	XIV.	XIV.	XIII.	XI.
20.	XIII.	XIII.	XII.	X.
21.	XII.	XII.	XI.	IX.
22.	XI.	XI.	X.	VIII.
23.	X.	X.	IX.	VII.
24.	IX.	IX.	VIII.	VI.
25.	VIII.	VIII.	VII.	V.
26.	VII.	VII.	VI.	IV.
27.	VI.	VI.	V.	III.
28.	V.	V.	IV.	Pridie Kalendas
29.	IV.	IV.	III.	Martias.
30.	III.	III.	Pridie Kalendas (Maia,	In Leap-Year, Feb. 24
31.	Pridie Kalendas (April,	Pridie Kalendas (Fe-	Quintiles, Octobres,	(a. d. vi. Kal. Mart.)
	Junias, Sextiles,	bruarias, Septembres,	Decembres).	was reckoned twice.
	Novembres).	Januarias).		Hence this day was
				called bis-sextus, and
				the year annus bissex-
				tus.

TABLE I.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

I. SMALLER MEASURES.						Feet.	Inches.	
Digitus . . . . .						..	7281
1½	UNCIA ('inch') or Pollex.					..	9708	
4	3	Palmus . . . . .				..	29124
12	9	3	Palmus Major (of late times)			..	87372	
16	12	4	1½	PES . . . . .		..	116496
20	15	5	1½	14	Palmipes .	1	2562	
24	18	6	2	1½	1½	CUBITUS	1	54744

N.B.—Approximate Values. The Roman *Uncia*, *Pes*, and *Cubitus* fall short of our *Inch*, *Foot*, and *Foot and a half*, by less than 1-30th, 4-10ths, and 6-10ths of an inch respectively.

TABLE II.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

II. LARGER MEASURES.—LAND AND ITINERARY.						Miles.	Feet.	Inches.
PES	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	116496
1½	Cubitus	.	.	.	.	..	1	54744
2½	1½	Gradus, or Pes Sestertius (2½ ft.)	.	.	.	..	2	5124
5	3½	2	PASSUS	.	.	..	4	10248
10	6½	4	2	Decempeda, or Pertica	.	..	9	8496
120	80	48	24	12	Actus (in length)	..	116	5932
5000	3113½	2000	1000	500	41½	MILLE PASSUM	..	4854

N.B.—The Roman mile falls short of the English by less than 1-10th.

TABLE III.—ROMAN MEASURES OF SURFACE.

ORDINARY LAND MEASURES.										Acres.	Roods.	Perches.	Square Ft.
PES QUADRATUS. . . . .										..	..	..	'9445
100	Scrupulum, or Decempeda Quadrata . . . . .									..	..	..	94'245
480	4½	ACTUS SIMPLEX . . . . .								..	..	1	180'127
2400	24	5	Uncia* . . . . .							..	..	8	83'885
3600	6	7½	1½	Clima . . . . .						..	..	12	125'83
14,400	144	30	6	4	ACTUS QUADRATUS . . . . .					..	1	9	231'07
28,800	288	60	12	8	2	JUGERUM . . . . .				..	2	19	189'89†
57,600	576	120	24	16	4	2	Herodium			1	0	39	107'53‡
5,760,000	57,600	12,000	2400	1600	400	200	100	Centuria		124	2	19	135'25
23,040,000	230,400	48,000	9600	6400	1600	800	400	4	Saltus	498	1	37	263'75

* The *As* or unit to which this *Uncia* and the above *Scrupulum* belong is the *Jugerum*. The other uncial divisions of the *Jugerum* may easily be calculated from the *Uncia*. The *Semissis* is, of course, the *Actus Quadratus*.

† i.e. almost 5-8ths of an acre.

‡ i.e. almost an acre and a quarter

§ i.e. almost 500 acres.

TABLE IV.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

I. LIQUID MEASURES.										Gallons.	Pints.	Approximate.*	
												Gallons.	Pints.
Ligula	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	·02	..	$\frac{1}{24}$
4	CYATHUS†									..	·08	..	$\frac{1}{12}$
6	1½	Acetabulum								..	·12	..	$\frac{1}{10}$
12	3	2	Quartarius, i.e. 1-4th of the Sextarius							..	·24	..	$\frac{1}{5}$
24	6	4	2	Hemina or Cotyla						..	·48	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
48	12	8	4	2	SEXTARIUS, i.e. 1-6th of the Congius					..	·96	..	1
288	72	48	24	12	6	CONGIUS				..	5·76	..	6
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	Urna			2	7·04	3	..
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	AMPHORA QUADRANTAL		5	6·08	6	..
46·080	11·520	7680	3840	1920	960	160	40	20	Culeus	115	1·6	120	..

* As the *Sextarius* differs from the English pint by only 1-25th part of the latter, it will be found useful in ordinary rough calculations to take it at exactly a pint, and so with the other measures in this Table. The results thus obtained may be corrected by subtracting from each of them its 1-25th part.

† According to the uncial division, the *Sextarius* was the *As* or unit, and the *Cyathus* the *Uncia* or twelfth part.

TABLE V.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

II. DRY MEASURES.										Gallons.	Pints.	Approximate.*	
												Gallons.	Pint.
Ligula . . . . .										..	·02	..	$\frac{1}{24}$
4	CYATHUS† . . . . .									..	·08	..	$\frac{1}{12}$
6	1‡	Acetabulum . . . . .								..	·12	..	$\frac{1}{10}$
12	3	2	Quartarius, i.e. 1-4th of the <i>Sextarius</i> . . . . .							..	·24	..	$\frac{1}{5}$
24	6	4	2	Hemina, or Cotyla . . . . .						..	·48	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
48	12	8	4	2	SEXTARIUS, i.e. 1-6th of the <i>Congius</i> . . . . .					..	·96	..	1
384	96	64	32	16	8	Semimodius . . . . .				..	7·68	1	..
768	192	128	64	32	16	2	MODIUS			1	7·36	2‡	..

* See Note (*) to Table IV.

† See Note (†) to Table IV.

‡ Nearly a peck.

TABLE VI.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

1. The UNCIAL DIVISIONS OF THE POUND.												Avoirdupois Weight.			
												Oz.	Grs.		
UNCIA												11	430·83½*		
1½	Sescuncia, or Sescunx											1	203·75		
2	1½	Sextans										1	404·16½		
3	2	1½	Quadrans, or Teruncius									2	168·75		
4	2½	2	1½	Triens								3	270·83½		
5	3½	2½	1½	1½	Quincunx							4	354·16½		
6	4	3	2	1½	1½	SEMISS, or Semissis						5	337·5		
7	4½	3½	2½	1½	1½	1½	Septunx					6	320·33½		
8	5½	4	2½	2	1½	1½	1½	Bes, or Bessis				7	104·16½		
9	6	4½	3	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Dodrans			8	277·5		
10	6½	5	3½	2½	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	Dextans		9	270·83½		
11	7½	5½	3½	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Deunx		10	260·83½	
12	8	6	4	3	2½	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	As, or LIBRA		11	237·5

* This falls short of the ounce avoirdupois by less than 7 grains.

TABLE VII.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

II. SUBDIVISIONS OF THE UNCIA.										Grains.
Siliqua										2·9224
3	Obolus									8·767361
6	2	SCRUPULUM								17·53472
12	4	2	Semisextula							35·0694
24	8	4	2	SEXTULA						70·138
36	12	6	3	1½	Sicilicus					105·2081
48	16	8	4	2	1½	Duella				140·277
72	24	12	6	3	2	1½	Semi-uncia			210·416
144	48	24	12	6	4	3	2	UNCIA		420·833
1728	576	288	144	72	48	36	24	12	As or LIBRA	5050

TABLE VIII.—ROMAN MONEY.

I. BEFORE THE TIME OF AUGUSTUS: when the Denarius was 1-7th of an Ounce, or about 60 Grains.															
1. Copper Coins.							2. Silver Coins.				£	s.	d.	Farthings.	
Sextula . . . . .							. . . . .				..	..	..	35416
1½	Quadrans						Teruncius . . . . .				..	..	..	53125
2	1½	Triens . . . . .					. . . . .				..	..	..	7083
3	2	1½	Semissis				2	Sembella . . . . .			..	..	..	1'0625
6	4	3	2	As			4	2	Libella . . . . .		..	..	..	2'125
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius	1	25
24	16	12	8	4	2	SESTERTIUS	16	8	4	SESTERTIUS	2	5
48	32	24	16	8	4	2	32	16	8	2	Quinarius	4	1
96	64	48	32	16	8	4	24	32	16	4	2 DENARIUS	8	2
3. Gold Coins. AUREUS (value in proportion to Roman Silver) . . . . .											..	17	8	2
(value in English current Coin)											1	1	1	2	
4. Money of Account (not a Coin). SESTERTIUM, or Mille Nummi											8	17	1	..	

TABLE IX.—ROMAN MONEY.

II. AFTER THE TIME OF AUGUSTUS: when the Denarius was 1-8th of an Ounce, or 52.5 Grains.													
Sextula										£	s.	d.	Farthings.
1½	Quadrans									..	..	..	3125
2	1½	Triens								..	..	..	46875
3	2	1½	Semissis							..	..	..	625
6	4	3	2	As						..	..	..	9375
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius					..	..	..	1'875
24	16	12	8	4	2	SESTERTIUS				..	..	1	3'5
48	32	24	16	8	4	2	Quinarius, or Victoriatus			..	..	3	3
96	64	48	32	16	8	2	4	Denarius		..	..	7	2
AUREUS, reckoned at 25 Denarii										..	15	7	2
" reckoned in English Current Coin										..	18	5	3'25
SESTERTIUM, or Mille Nummi										7	16	3	..

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